

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—It makes its earliest known appearance in an official document of the French period, a grant of land made in 1691 at the mouth of the river, in the form MARICADÉOÛY, which I think is without doubt a misprint for MACICADÉOÛY (*These Transactions*, V, 1899, ii, 307). I do not find it again in French records of any kind. Its earliest English use occurs in the journal of an early settler, John Boyd, in 1763, where it is spelled MAGEGADEWEE, though the form may have suffered editorial alteration (Kilby, *Eastport and Passamaquoddy*, 107). In the journal of another early settler, William Owen, of 1770, it appears as MAGEGADEWY (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, I, 204). The form MACADAVICK which apparently is used in 1779 in the journal of Col. John Allen, who knew this region well, is probably a later editorial alteration (Kidder, *Revolutionary Operations in Eastern Maine*, 273), for in his map of 1786 he has MÉQUICADEWICK (*These Transactions*, VII, 1901, ii, 264). A report made undoubtedly by Charles Morris Surveyor General of Nova Scotia prior to 1780, has MAGEGADAVICK (*Massachusetts Historical Collections*, III, 1794, 94), and another official report of 1784, by Colonel Morse, has MAJIGGADEWY, surely a misprint for MAGIGGADEWY (*Report on Canadian Archives*, 1884, xxxiv, lii). Upon the fine map of Southwestern New Brunswick made by George Sproule, Surveyor General of New Brunswick in 1786, it appears as MAGUAGUADAVICK, adopted, without doubt, from a survey made of the river the year before, (*These Transactions*, VII, 1901, ii, 412). The journals of Campbell and Peters, who in 1796-97 surveyed the river with great care for the Commissioners on the International boundary, and who worked for months in the company of Indian guides, use the forms, MAGAGAWDAVIC and MAGAGAUDAVIC respectively, while George Sproule, no doubt partially under the influence of his own earlier spelling, adopted the form MAGAGUADAVICK on the official map compiled from their surveys in 1798 for the Boundary Commission (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, III, 1907, 174; *These Transactions*, VII, 1901, ii, 254). This map by Sproule, though itself unpublished until lately, became the original for this part of the province on all subsequent published maps, which have followed its spelling except for the final K, making it the standard to our own day, though incorporating an error, as will later be noted. It was without doubt the impetus given this form by the prominence of its official use in the boundary disputes (for the United States claimed this river, though unsuccessfully, as the St. Croix of the International boundary), which has kept to the present the cumbersome spelling in face of the much simpler pronunciation. Probably the pronunciation originally matched the longer form, but clarified itself gradually to the present simplicity.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Indians now living at Passamaquoddy and on the Saint John River all recognize the word as Indian, and still use it among themselves in its aboriginal form. Newell Paul, one of the most trustworthy of my Indian friends, gave me the word as MAG-IG-A-DA'-VIC (I quote my note-book), while a well-informed Indian at Passamaquoddy gave me MAG-EE-GA-DA'-VIK; and others have given similar forms. Edward Jack wrote it MA-GA-GUA-DAVIC (*Journal of American Folk-Lore*, VIII, 1895, 205); M. Chamberlain gives ME-KI'-KA-TE'-WÉK (*Maliseet Vocabulary*, 59), and A. S. Gatschet, a high authority on the Algonquian languages, gave it as MEGIGADÉWIK (*National Geographic Magazine*, VIII, 1897, 24). These forms, all taken independently from the Indians, are obviously in substantial agreement with those cited above from the various old records, thus showing very clearly that we possess without question the aboriginal form of the name, which may best be written MAG-E-GAD-A'-VIC, the G being hard, and the accented A long as in ATE.