

map of this region, which became the original for all this coast in Des Barres' remarkable series of charts issued as *The Atlantic Neptune*. The great authority of these charts fixed the form GRAND MANAN as the standard which has persisted to our own day, though the form MENAN still occurs as an occasional variant.

PETIT MANAN I have not been able to trace so fully. I find it first on the *Franquetin-de Meulles map of 1686* as LE PETIT MENANÉ, and this form was evidently early adopted by the English in the present form of PETIT MANAN. An early MS. plan I possess, undated but belonging before 1700, has MANANOUEZ.

The spelling Manan has not only become fixed by the best usage, but has been officially approved and adopted by the Geographic Boards of both the United States and Canada.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Indians now living at Passamaquoddy and on the Saint John all recognize the word MANAN as belonging to their language. Different Indians have pronounced it for me as MUN-A-NOOK'. Rand gives the word as MŪNANOOK (*First Reading Book in the Micmac Language*, 88), and A. S. Gatschet, a high authority, gives MENANŪK (*National Geographic Magazine* VIII, 1897, 22). As to its meaning, they also agree; they say it means THE ISLAND. Its roots therefore, are perfectly clear. It is the word MUN-AN, or MUN-A-AN (the middle A but slightly sounded) which is the Passamaquoddy word for ISLAND (as I know for myself; compare also Kellogg's vocabulary in *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, III, 1833, 181.) The OOK is, of course, simply the locative suffix meaning PLACE. The word was therefore originally MUN-AN-OOK', meaning ISLAND-PLACE, or THE ISLAND, used by the Indians in precisely the way that the white residents of Passamaquoddy refer habitually today to Grand Manan simply as The Island. The French, in adopting the word, dropped the locative ending, as they did commonly with our Indian place-names, and we have taken the word from the French.

The word MUN-AN (or MENAHAN), means also ISLAND in Penobscot, which explains its application to PETIT MANAN (Willis, *Collections of the Maine Historical Society* IV, 1856, 101; also Ballard, *Report of the United States Coast Survey for 1868*, 53). It is interesting to note that the form MENANOUEZ, mentioned above as found on an old plan, seems to be a form of the diminutive (the syllable OUZE resembling some of the several forms of SIS meaning little), in which case it is the Indian equivalent for Petit (Little) Manan.

The root MANAN occurs also, I believe, in MONHEGAN on the coast of Maine and the neighboring MANANAS, which I take to be a corruption of MANAN-SIS. LITTLE ISLAND, SIS being a suffix signifying LITTLE; in MANAWAGONISH near St. John; probably in AMMENHENNIC, a group of islands near the head of the Long Reach on the Saint John; in MENASCOOK, the Indian name for Gannet Rock (near Grand Manan) and for Grassy Island on the Saint John; and in several localities in Maine (*Hubbard, Woods and Lakes of Maine*, 200, 201; *Moses Greenleaf, Maine's First Map-maker*, 123).

The word MANAN is Passamaquoddy Maliseet and Penobscot, but not Micmac, for the Micmac word for island is MŪNEGŪO (Rand, *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 148). The Micmaes indeed use MUNEGŪO (or MINEGŪO), for Prince Edward Island in precisely the same way that the Passamaquoddies use MŪNANOOK for Grand Manan (Rand, *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 185). When, therefore, Rand gives MŪNANOOK as the Indian name for Grand Manan, (*Reader*, 88), he means the Passamaquoddy name, or else the Micmaes call it by the Passamaquoddy name, as is wholly probable. It is perhaps the inclusion of the name among words mostly