Place-nomenclature.

Saint Croix River (Charlotte).—The name St. Croix was at first given to
the island, but was soon extended to the river by Champlain, who
was rather careless in his use of it, applying it sometimes to the
entire river and sometimes to its lower tidal part. Thus, some con-
fusion later arose among those using his narratives, such as Denys,
who understood him as making the River St. Croix and the River of
the Etchemins two distinct rivers, when they are the same.

The local pronunciation is invariably St. Croy. There is some
evidence that the early settlers pronounced the word Croix in English
fashion. Thus, in the Courier Series, CII, there is a deed of 1785
which spells the name Saint Croyick's. B. Glasier in 1764 spells it
St. Croys (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 313).

Ste. Croix River.—An early name for the Miramichi. In an important docu-
ment of 1686, mentioned later (under "Settlement of Richard Denys
de Fronsac") the name is restricted to the river below Beaubear's
Island, but the maps extend it much higher.

Saint David.—The Patron Saint of Wales, and hence naturally associated
with St. George, St. Andrews and St. Patrick.

Saint John City.—On this and the alternative names it bore or which were
proposed for it, see Raymond in Canadian History Readings, 50;
Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 65. There is a discussion of the origin of
its Indian name *Menaguasche*, meaning "place where dead seals are
gathered," in St. John Telegraph, June 3, 1901.

St. Martins.—Despite much search, I have not been able to find a reason
for the application of this name. Possibly it was suggested by the
presence within its bounds of Martin's Head. I have sought to find
some connection with a former Loyalist centre in the Colonies. I find
that the region now called St. Martin's, in Maryland, was a Loyalist
centre in the Revolution (Van Tyne, Loyalists, 166; Scharf, Hist. Mary-
land, II, 296); and, curiously enough, just north of it in Delaware
is a *Sussex* (as there was in New Brunswick when these names were
first given), which is probably only a coincidence, but which may have
suggested the name.

Saint Simon.—The origin of this name is probably not as given by Cooney
from that of a French vessel sunk here in 1760, but for the name
of her captain (compare later, under Historic Sites Addenda, Acadian
Period, St. Simon). Locally the name is invariably pronounced St.
Simo (or, at least, the final syllable a nasal hardly sounding the n),
and the word Inlet of our maps and charts is never used.

Its Micmac name, as I am told by Joe Prisk, of Bathurst, a very
reliable Micmac, is *Sec-bes'-kaa-daan*, meaning, as he says, something
like a "carrying-over place." The earliest use that I have found of
the name is in the Land Memorials of 1805, where it is called *River
Saint Simon*, and *Saint Simon's River*, and it is called *St. Simond's Inlet*
in the same Memorials of 1816, and *Saint Simon's Inlets* on Ferguson's
plan of 1820, copied later in Map No. 33.