

Place-nomenclature.

at Alva, in Scotland, are Johnstons. It seems to me possible that Hon. Hugh Johnston was connected in some way with them, and that where he or Donaldson, both Scotchmen and prominent residents of St. John, named a Loch near his property for his native land, the other followed suit. In this case Perley did not give the name, but simply adopted it.

Andover.—P. 1833. Said locally to have been so named by Mr. Sisson, an early resident, who came from that place in England.

Antinouri Lake.—This curious name is used locally, but its origin is unknown to residents in the vicinity. It seems to make its first appearance on the Geological Survey map of 1881, but Dr. R. W. Ells, author of that map, tells us he does not know its origin, though he obtained it from his guides in 1880. Recently, however, Mr. D. McMillan, who has long known that region well as Surveyor, has given me an origin which I believe to be correct, namely, that in former days the lake was called by the old residents Anthony Ree's, or Antony Ree's lake, after an old hunter of that name. He adds that one Anthony Ree was not long since a resident of Bathurst. This, pronounced by Dr. Ells' French guides, and taken down phonetically, would very naturally give Antinouri. Locally, it is said to be pronounced an-tin-oo-re, with accent on the third syllable.

Aroostook.—On D. Campbell's map of 1785 as *Restook*, followed by others. I think it very probable that *Woolastook*, *Aroostook*, *Restigouche*, and the Micmac name *Lustagoocheech* of the Miramichi are all fundamentally the same word, all signifying something akin to our phrase "The Main River." Campbell also calls it *Jacques's River*. In a return of Indians living at Tobique in 1841 the names Jacques and Jacquo both occur. I have no doubt that the name was given it by the French for some chief whose especial hunting ground it was, a method of origin characteristic of many of our river names (compare *Place-nomenclature*, 189).

Arthuret.—Historically and in every other way a better form than the recent *Arthurette*.

Atherton.—Supposed by Raymond (Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc. I, 331) to have been applied at one time to Fredericton, but he writes me this is entirely a mistake, due to a misreading of an early letter.

Aucpac.—A collection of the remarkably-diverse spellings of this word has been made by Raymond in his "St John River" (page 142). Earlier uses are found in the census of 1733, having *Ecoupay*, in a document of 1735 in the Nova Scotia Archives (II, 98), naming *Oepagne* (misprint no doubt for *Ocpaque*), and in a treaty of 1721 given in Baxter's "Pioneers of France in New England" (page 118) as *Kouppahag*.

Aulac.—Occurs first in a document of 1746-1747, mentioned by Parkman. Called "Number 1" in early times by the English because including No 1 "body" of marsh (viz., a mass of marsh enclosed by a single dike).