

ever, another form, which obviously had arisen independently, was coming into use, for Bishop Plessis, who passed this way in 1812, uses the form WAGHENSIS in his *Journal (Le Foyer Canadien, 1865, 267)*. This name was taken without doubt from his Acadian guides, and must represent the form in which the word was adopted by the Acadians from the Indians. This is confirmed by the use of WAGANSIS by Bouchette on his *Map of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of 1831*, for Bouchette knew this region personally, and undoubtedly used Acadian guides in connection with the surveys he made along the line north from the source of the Saint Croix (*these Transactions, VII, 1901, ii, 317*). His form was adopted by later maps down to the fine one of Wilkinson, of 1859, far the best map of New Brunswick that has ever been made, which uses WAGANSIS, applied to the stream now called the Wagan. Meantime, however, still another form of the same name was coming into use for the same stream, namely WAGAN, or WAAGAN. The earliest use of this form I can find is in 1855, in Hardy's *Sporting Adventures in the New World (II, 126)*, where it appears as WAAGAN, adopted, as there seems no doubt, from the English-speaking lumberman who accompanied him; which form, accordingly, appears to have been an English abbreviation of the Acadian WAGANSIS. The same form appears in 1864 in Gordon's *Wilderness Journeys, 22*, where also the little stream flowing into Grand River is called WAGANSIS,—for the first time, as it appears, since Hardy had called this stream simply LITTLE WAAGAN. Gordon's usage appears on later maps, notably Loggie's of 1885, (with one A), and that of the Geological Survey, (with two A's). The names, therefore, may be considered as now firmly fixed in this usage, viz., WAGAN for the branch of Restigouche, and WAGANSIS for the branch of Grand River. As to the two forms WAGAN and WAAGAN, both historical precedence and practical convenience unite to favor the former, which has been adopted officially by the Geographic Board of Canada.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Miamaes now living at the mouth of the Restigouche and elsewhere all recognize the word as belonging to their tongue, and give its aboriginal form and meaning without hesitation. Thus I have been given A-WOG-UNOOK for this stream by a Miamae chief, while Mr. Michael Flinne, my correspondent above mentioned (page 179) obtained it for me as O-WOK'UN. As to its meaning, the Indians agree that it means PORTAGE. Rand uses the word, (OWÖKŪN) indeed, in this sense in his *Reader, 97*, and M. Chamberlain gives it as HA-WA'-KŪN, (*Maliseet Vocabulary, 61*). WAGAN, therefore, is now equivalent to the Miamae O-WOK'UN, meaning A PORTAGE. But what as to the termination SIS, which appears in all of the earlier records of the name? This, I presume, has been dropped by the modern Miamaes under the influence of the universal use of the shorter form by the whites, a phenomenon of which I have observed other instances, as will later appear. But the universal occurrence of the SIS in the earlier records proves that it occurred in the aboriginal form of the name. Its meaning there is clear, for it is obviously the diminutive suffix meaning LITTLE. In Miamae this is always CHICH, which the French familiarize into SIS, as the case of Kouchibouguac, already discussed, further illustrates (page 180); but the attempt to reproduce the Miamae termination explains the ending of the AVAGANEITZ of Van Velden whose spelling of all names on his map is noticeably peculiar. The original form of the word would therefore have been O-WOK-UN-CHICH', meaning LITTLE PORTAGE, making the name precisely equivalent to the Maliseet ANAGANCE earlier discussed. Its appropriateness is plain, because from near the head of this stream a short portage, not over two or three miles, extended across to a small stream emptying into Grand River, forming by far the most important aboriginal portage route in all this region, as has been fully described in *these Transactions V, 1899, ii 256*.