

mentioned, states that it is "said to mean BLANKETING-PLACE, the fertile flat at its mouth being the spot which the Indians used to reach in the course of their first days poling from their settlement at Big Point," though Herdman also gives LESSER RIVER as an alternative. These explanations have all an artificial appearance and moreover are not at all in harmony with the usual mode of construction of Indian place-names. But aside from that, an examination of the roots by no means sustains such a derivation. Thus, while APCH does mean AGAIN, I cannot find in any of Rand's extensive dictionaries any word for blanket or cover that is nearer than ANKOONOSOODE, A BLANKET, except ALGOW, A GARMENT, which, however, involves the L that does not belong to the aboriginal form. The explanation has probably arisen in somebody's effort to find roots to match the printed form of the name.

SUMMARY.—The name UPSALQUITCH is certainly of Micmac Indian origin, a corruption of AP-SET-KWECHK', and means SMALLER STREAM, in distinction from the main river, the Restigouche, of which it is a branch.

Manan.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—Two places bear this name. GRAND MANAN is a large island forming the southwestern extension of New Brunswick, and constituting a parish of the same name. PETIT MANAN is a small island off the coast of Maine a few miles east of Mount Desert.

Both are pronounced exactly as spelled,—MAN-AN'. The PETIT however is pronounced as if an English word, with the stress strongly on the last syllable.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—The name for the large island makes its first known appearance upon a map of 1607-8 by Champlain, where it is spelled MENANE (*MS. in possession of the late H. Harris*) and this is the form used by Lescarbot in his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, of 1609. Champlain also uses the same form in his *Voyages* of 1613, though his first spelling is MANTHANE; the latter however, is evidently an error, for he uses MENANE later, and corrects the first spelling in the new edition of his works of 1632. It was caused very likely by some echo of the name MENTHANE, a place in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which he mentions in connection with his voyage in the year 1610 (*Voyages, Laverdière edition*, 354). Father Biard in 1616 has first MENAUO, no doubt a misprint for MENANO, which he uses later. This in turn may possibly be a misprint for MENANE, though it may be an attempt to represent the Indian pronunciation given below (*Jesuit Relations, Thwaites' edition*, III, 262 IV, 24). The earliest appearance of the prefix GRAND that I have been able to find is upon the authoritative map of 1686 by Franquelin—de Meulles (*These Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 364, though I find from a photograph of the original that the accents there given are an error of the copyist), where it appears as LE GRAND MENANE and the same form occurs in a seigniorial grant of 1693 (*These Transactions*, V, 1899, ii, 308). The earliest use of the word in English records that I have discovered is on a map of 1713 by Blackmore where it is written GREAT MANAN, the first known use of the present spelling (*These Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 366). Later maps, by Southack and others have GREAT MANNANA ISLAND, (*Op. cit.*, 367). The GRAND first appears in English records on Popple's map of 1733 in the form GRAND MONAN (*Op. cit.*, 370). Mitchell's map of 1755 has GRAND MENAN (*Op. cit.*, 378). It appears in various forms down to 1772, when it is given as GRAND MANAN upon Wright's great survey