

probably be read as PEGKWAHLAGAS. In this form it differs only in its terminal letter from some of the forms above given as early recorded forms of Pocologan. Through this word I think we shall find the confirmation of our interpretation, or else, if that proves wrong, the clue to the one that is correct.

Of course the root ELAKUN is itself compound, and is resolvable perhaps, into a root EL, carrying the idea of enclosure, and AKUN, which signifies an opening or passage. Now this latter root occurs in a great many place-names as a suffix, as will later be shown, and exhibits a considerable range of pronunciation from OKUN, AKUN, AGUN, to EGUN, etc., which will explain not only some variation in the pronunciation of pokelogan, but the spelling of the latter part of some forms of the New Brunswick place-name earlier given (page 286).

While this explanation seems to me probable, it rests simply upon parallel resemblances and hence lacks proof-connection with the word in question. In this manner one can build up other explanations of the word, all reasonable, of which I have made two or three, though less probable than the one given, and hardly worth full description.

Finally, a little coincidence pointed out to me by Mrs. Eckstorm is worth notice, especially as sooner or later it is sure to be adduced in this connection. If the word were not so certainly Indian, we could readily find for it an Anglo-Saxon origin, for, according to Murray's *Dictionary*, an old word POKE means POCKET, while LOKEN means CLOSED, so that POKELOKEN could be imagined to mean a pocket-like enclosure, which a pokelogan commonly is. Of course there is nothing in this resemblance other than one of those coincidences which are so common in all philological studies.

As the foregoing discussion exhibits, the preferred spelling of the Dictionaries is POKELOKEN, which is clearly based upon the spelling used by Bartlett and adopted by Haliburton; and they have naturally been followed by others. Yet POKELOGAN is a much preferable form, both because historically prior, and also because reflecting far better the local pronunciation, as the common abbreviations LOGAN and BOGAN well show.

POPELOGAN. The name of a Brook, a branch of the Upsalquitch River, in northern New Brunswick. Although apparently Indian, the Micmacs repudiate it, and have for the brook quite a different name of their own (*these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 263). A Micmac chief told me, it is "a bad place to get logs out of—must be named for that", which remark not only recalls Thoreau's above noted, to a somewhat similar effect, but also suggests a possible reason for the application of the name, viz., that it was given by a lumberman from Maine because of some resemblance to a pokelogan stream there. Its form POPELOGAN long antedates that spelling on the modern maps for our Harbour and Stream in the south of the Province, for I find it on Saunders' published *Map of New Brunswick* of 1842. Saunders, in turn, undoubtedly drew the name from a Ms plan in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, a survey of the Upsalquitch by Hunter, of 1836, for it appears thereon with the present spelling. But here is an interesting fact about the name upon Hunter's map, that while it occurs thereon as POPELOGAN, it is given also as POKE LOGAN, and the latter word is in Hunter's writing, and the former apparently in another hand. Thus we have marked support of the supposition above mentioned, that the word is a lumberman's importation from Maine, soon corrupted by the rivermen, to whom it was unfamiliar, to POPELOGAN; and still further support is given the idea of importation by the fact that the word does not appear at all on the earlier fine plan of 1820-1 by McDonald,—the original survey plan of this River.