

cal confusion with a different river, as I have been able to explain fully (*Op. cit.*, II, 1896, ii, 250, and III, 1897, ii, 372). This error persists through most of the maps of the French period, excluding the name RAMOUCTOU, which is only restored in maps of 1755 and 1757 by Bellin and then in the corrupted form RAMATOU. The earliest use of the word in English records that I can find is upon the great map of the Saint John River, made in 1762 by Captain Joseph Peach, where it appears as ARAMOGATOK (*MS. Copy in the Canadian Archives*). A report on the Saint John River made in the same year by Captain R. G. Bruce has RAMUCTA (*MS. in Public Record Office*), while a plan of the Saint John made in 1764 by the engineer John Marr has RAMUCTOU (*MS. Copy in the Canadian Archives*). In 1765 Charles Morris, Surveyor General of Nova Scotia, in his official map and report on the Saint John River, used the form OROMOCTO (*MS. in Public Record Office*). In 1786 George Sproule, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, on his fine large official map of the Southwestern part of New Brunswick, used OROMOCTO (*These Transactions*, VII, 1901, ii, 412); and the great authority of that map, which must have been much copied though itself in manuscript, fixed this form as a standard which has been followed down to this day. Other early uses of the word, of course, occur, though obviously derived from those here given; and there are likewise sundry variants and misprints *e. g.*, OROMOCKTO, ERRAMOUCTAU, OROMUCKLE, as I have elsewhere noticed (*These Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 395; VII, 1901, ii, 264).

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Indians now living on the Saint John, members of the Maliseet tribe, recognize the word as of Indian origin, and still use it among themselves. Newell Paul, one of the best informed, accurate, and interested of the older generation of Indians, pronounced it for me as WEL-A-MOOG'-TOOK (the OO in both cases sounded as in COOK), and that is the usual form, while others have given it to me as WEL-A-MOOG'-A-TOOK, the second A being sounded but slightly, as indeed is the initial W. The G, as in so many other Indian words, is really sounded between G and K, and can be written quite as well one way as the other. It has been given as WE-LA-MOK'-TUK by M. Chamberlain, our best authority on the Maliseet language (in his *Maliseet Vocabulary* page 60) and as WÉ-LA-MOOC-TOOK by the late Edward Jack who knew these Indians well (*Journal of American Folk-Lore*, VIII, 1895, 204). If now, we compare these versions of the word with the earlier forms recorded above from both French and English sources, and remember the fact, illustrated throughout our Indian place-nomenclature, that the Indian L was almost invariably adopted by the French as R, and that the W is faintly sounded, it is evident that they are all forms of the same word, which can best be written WEL-A-MOOK'-TOOK. Peach's form was obviously taken directly from the Indians, but those of Bruce, Marr, and Morris are so closely like the spelling in the French documents as to make it clear that they were obtained from French sources—no doubt from Acadians then living on the Saint John. Our form OROMOCTO has therefore come through the French from the Indian WEL-A-MOOK'-TOOK.

We turn now to the meaning of the word. Newell Paul told me, without hesitation, that it meant LOOKS HANDSOME; VERY WELL INDEED, (in the words of my notes), while another of the older Indians has told me that it means HANDSOME RIVER. But more than one of these Indians has told me that the word is not Maliseet but Micmac, as Edward Jack has also affirmed to me. Moreover, there is ample confirmation of its Micmac origin from another source—namely, the Micmac Indians apply exactly the same name, WEL-A-MOOK'-TOOK to Cains River, a large Branch of the Miramichi River lying wholly within Micmac territory—a river, by the way, which is fully described, with comments upon its local nomenclature, in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, No. XXVIII, 1910,