

for, but it is not." Yet there have not been wanting attempts to account for what the learned Dean justly regards as still needing explanation; and the present paper is intended briefly to recount such attempts, and also to submit a new conjecture, not so much with the idea of fully satisfying as of directing inquiry.

Among the curious, who have investigated the early history of Canada, some have sought a native origin for the name, and others a foreign one.

1. Those who hold the name to be aboriginal derive it from the Iroquois language, or rather from a dialect of the same spoken by the Onondagoes, who (as we gather from the *Archæologia Americana*, vol. ii. p. 320) call a town or village *ganataje* or *kanathaje*, while the corresponding words in other Iroquois dialects are said to be *carhata* and *andate* (among the Wyandots) *nekantaa*, (among the Mohawks) and *iennekanandaa* (among the Senecas). It is supposed that Jacques Cartier, who first entered the St. Lawrence in 1535 and discovered the interior of the country, and in whose narrative the name 'Canada' first occurs, but without any explanation, might have heard the natives use the Iroquois word, in one of the above forms, when speaking of their primitive village, then called Stadacona, which stood near Quebec, and that he might have mistaken it for the name of the country and adopted it accordingly without note or comment.* And this is the explanation which appears now to find most favour; and though not satisfied with it myself, I must add that it is somewhat supported—as it has struck me—by the analogy of another term, namely *Canuc*, which is used vulgarly and rather contemptuously for Canadian, and which seems to me to come from *Canuchsha*, the word employed by the Iroquois to denote a 'hut' (see *Arch. Americana*, vol. ii. p. 322). Here a *Canadian* would mean a 'townsman' or 'villager', but a *canuc* would be only a 'hutter'.

2. Others have thought Canada to be a Spanish or Portuguese

*Cartier gives in his vocabulary *Candata* as the name for village in the Algonquin tongue of Stadacona. In a M.S. dictionary of the Ottawa language in the Library of McGill College, village is represented by the word *outenau*, and house is *ouikwam*, the same with the Micmac *wigwam*, used in Nova Scotia. The word for *hut* in this dictionary is *ouach*, which is perhaps the first syllable of Hochelaga, the ancient name of Montreal; though it is also possible that this name may be derived from *ouatchioua*, mountain or precipice.—(Eds.)