

As to its meaning, the Indians are also in agreement. Newell Paul, my best Maliseet informant, told me (I cite my notes made at the time), that it means SO NARROW AND RUNS DEEP . . . ANYTHING THAT COMES IN NARROW AND RUNS DEEP; Jim Paul gave me WHERE COMES INTO RIVER HIGH AND NARROW; Mitchel La Porte gave NARROWS BETWEEN LEDGES; and Gabe Acquin NARROW, which latter meaning was confirmed independently by the late Edward Jack who was well versed in these matters. With this information to aid, it is easy to separate the name into its component roots, which are evidently three. First is PÖK, which means NARROWS, in precisely the sense in which that word is used as a geographical term by all the white residents of this region at this day, viz., a constriction in a watercourse, especially with rocky banks or walls, and still more distinctively if the walls are of the post-glacial vertical ledge sort, with rough ledge bottoms often including falls. These latter are the NARROWS par excellence of New Brunswick, precisely the feature called geographically a GORGE; and such as the typical PÖK of the Maliseets. The same root occurs also in Miamae, though perhaps with a more general meaning, and sounded rather like POOK, as attested by several words cited below, and also by Rand's POOGWĀK, meaning NARROW or A NARROW PLACE IN A RIVER (*Miamae-English Dictionary*, 142). I do not find it in this sense in Penobscot or Abnaki, though I take it the root is identical with PŠK in combinations meaning "half the size" as given in Father Rasle's *Abnaki Dictionary* (561), and it recalls likewise the second root PEK, or BEK, of the word KEBEK which in Miamae has the meaning of NARROWS, and gave origin, it seem certain, to the place-name *Quebec* (Rand, *English-Miamae Dictionary*, 177).

The second root is WE, or, in view of the fact that the K is obviously the common locative suffix making the word apply to a place, is WE-O. The late A. S. Gatschet of Washington, who had made a study of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy dialects, wrote me in 1898 in connection with this very word, that YAK, IAK, HAK, that is YA, IA, HA without the locative K, describes the RUN OF WATERS, and means also TO DRIP. Apparently the root is related to the Miamae JOOIK, meaning TO POUR or FLOW SWIFTLY, as discussed earlier under the word Nepisiguit (*these Transactions*, VI, 1913, ii, 182) and identical with the WEA of STEWILACKE discussed below (page 8). It seems also plain that it is identical with the root ÝSI, or as we would write it EE-OO-EE (the 8 representing the sound of OO) which is part of NA° ISI meaning the lower part ("le bas") of a river, in the allied Abnaki as given by Father Rasle (*op. cit.* 523, 558, 561). Taking all the evidence together therefore, this root WE-O seems clearly to refer to the running out or emptying of waters. Then as the final K is obviously the locative, the entire word would be PÖK-WĒ'Ö-K, meaning literally NARROWS-RUNS OUT-PLACE, or in more general terms, THE RIVER THAT RUNS OUT THROUGH NARROWS. There is not the least doubt, I believe, as to the correctness of this interpretation. It is not only in harmony with the explanations given by the Indians, but is in perfect descriptive agreement with the most remarkable feature of the river, namely, the lofty narrow rock-walled gorge, or "narrows," through which it pours into the Saint John.

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE WORD.—The earliest explanation I have found is in a brief list of New Brunswick place-names published by A. Gesner, the geologist, in the *New Brunswick Courier*, Nov. 18, 1837, where it is POKIOCK, meaning, THE FRIGHTFUL RIVER, though in his book *New Brunswick*, of 1849, he gives (80) PIQUIHOAK, meaning DREADFUL PLACE; and this explanation has been followed in other local literature. While seemingly far from accurate, I have no question that this meaning is really founded upon the correct one, large additions