

*Place-nomenclature.*

Mr. Andrew Wilson, as applying formerly to the fine birch woods where the lighthouse now stands, in which the cattle of the settlers formerly wandered; the word is an Acadian *mélange*, meaning "the birch (grove) of the cattle." *Mal Baie*, in common use, probably is a corruption of "Morue Bay," or "Cod Bay," a name occurring elsewhere in Acadia, and alludes to the cod which have appeared there frequently and have been left stranded at low tide. On the different maps the names *big* and *little* are applied to them, but with no constancy, and sometimes transposed, but they are not used locally. The term *Queue*, meaning of course "a tail," is in constant local use for the two narrow-necked bays as shown on the map, but the word does not occur elsewhere in the Province so far as I know. *Lake Chenire* is said locally to mean "Oak Lake" (obviously including the root *chêne*), though the word *Chenire* is not used now in Acadian; the name is known by the older residents to have been given when oak staves were made in the woods on its southern shore. *Grande Plaine* is descriptive of the great beach-plain here built up by the sea (as described in the paper above cited in Bulletin of the N.B. Nat. Hist. Soc.). *Lac Frye* is so named, without doubt, for the Canadian who had a fishing establishment here in 1775 (Canadian Archives, 1894, 331). *Munroe Lake*, on old maps applied to Lac Frye, but now used for the little lake near the lighthouse, is said to be for another early fisherman. *Landry River* is for the early settler of that name, afterwards one of the founders of Upper Caraquet. All of the other names on the map are obviously descriptive, either of physical peculiarities, ownership, etc. *Black Point* (*Pointe Noire* by the French) still in use by older people, applies not so much to the outer point at Wilson's as to the settlement, and probably was originally applied inside the harbour.

One series of the descriptive names, those applied to the smaller lakes, have been mostly given by Dr. J. Orne Green, of Boston, (a sportsman who has camped on the island in autumn for some twenty-eight years past) and for various reasons descriptive of physical peculiarities or commemorative of some of his friends or guides who have been with him there. The maps and charts commonly apply the name *Miscou Point*, or *Point Miscou* to the extreme northern point of the island, but this is not the local usage, which calls the northern end *Northwest Point*, and applies *Point Miscou*, or, more commonly, *Miscou Point* to the vicinity of the lighthouse, a usage which is, at least, as old as 1832 (Cooney, 177). The settlement near the lighthouse is called *Miscou Point Settlement*, with a strong tendency to shorten it simply to *Miscou Settlement*, or even simply to *Miscou*. On the charts occur the names *Mya Point*, *South Mya Point*, *Pecten Point* and *Pandora Point* (the former being the scientific names of the clam and the scallop respectively), given, no doubt, by the officers of the Admiralty Survey in 1838, but they have never come into use and are entirely unknown locally. All of the *Miscou* local names may be found upon an Historical Map, accompanying my paper, "The History of Miscou," in *Acadiensis*, Vol. VI.