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SECTION II

ENGLISH HISTORY, LITERATURE, ARCHÆOLOGY, ETC.

Additions and Corrections to Mono-  
graphs on the Place-Nomenclature,  
Cartography, Historic Sites,  
Boundaries and Settlement-  
origins of the Province of  
New Brunswick

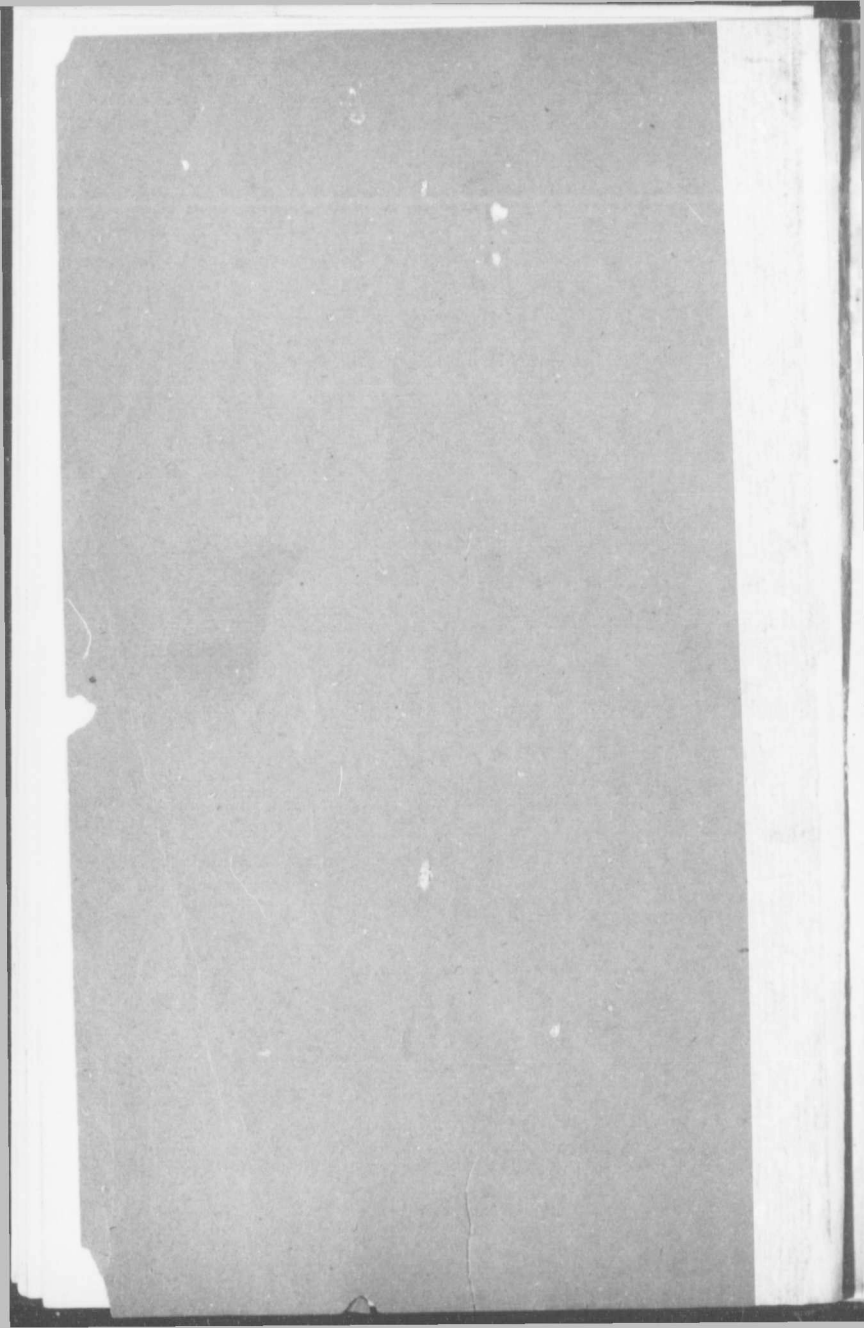
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I.—*Additions and Corrections to Monographs on the Place-nomenclature,  
Cartography, Historic Sites, Boundaries and Settlement-  
origins of the Province of New Brunswick.*

(Contributions to the History of New Brunswick, No. 7.)

BY W. F. GANONG, M.A., PH.D.

(Communicated by Dr. S. E. Dawson.)

- I.—Additions and Corrections to the Plan for a General History of New Brunswick.
- II.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Place-nomenclature.
- III.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Cartography.
- IV.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Historic Sites.
- V.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Evolution of Boundaries.
- VI.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Settlement-Origins.
- Title-page and Contents to the series.

The five monographs of this series were designed to cover the historical geography of New Brunswick, and in plan at least they do so. The organization given the respective subjects by their publication has had the result not only of directing my own studies further, but also of bringing much additional information from correspondents. Thus a large amount of new material and some corrections have come into my hands, and it is the object of this work to present them, and in such a way that all items may be referred to their proper places in the respective monographs. A title-page, preface and table of contents to the entire series is added at the end of this paper.

*Place-nomenclature.*1. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE PLAN FOR A  
GENERAL HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To this first paper of the series I have little here to add. I would call the third period of our history The Acadian (rather than the French) Period. I have been unjust in my comments (on page 98) upon existent works dealing with New Brunswick Indians, which I meant to describe as inadequate. And I hope now to carry out in full the plan outlined in this paper.

II. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MONOGRAPH  
ON PLACE-NOMENCLATURE.

The figures prefixed refer in all cases to the pages of the original monograph.

181. The discussion of the methods of origin of place-names, on this page, is incomplete. A fuller list of methods is given by Johnson in his article on place names in Canada, in "Canada, an Encyclopedia," 1897, Vol. I. A thorough study of the origin of place-names is a study in psychological philology, a subject which will receive more study in the future than it does at present.

In general it may be said that place-names originate in one or the other of four somewhat distinct ways. First, they are *repetitive* of earlier or aboriginal names, adopted for convenience usually without question of their significance. Second, they are *descriptive*, either of a physical peculiarity, of resemblance to a familiar object, of geographical location, of an associated person or event, or of ownership. To this class belong the great majority of place-names, including practically all those of aboriginal or unlettered peoples, as will be found illustrated later, under page 211. They are never given deliberately, but arise as descriptive phrases, which by repetition become transformed into proper names. Third, they are *commemorative* and deliberately chosen to honour some person (saint, king, patron, official), or to recall some place. Such names never arise naturally, but are given by persons in authority, explorers, rulers or legislators, and are more frequently applied to artificial than to natural geographical features or divisions. Fourth, they are *associative*, or suggestive of some fanciful or sentimental feeling, legend, or idea, or of good omen. Found to a slight extent among the names given by simple peoples, they reach their highest development where there is a deliberate striving for effect in names, as at pleasure resorts.

*Place-nomenclature.*

A striking fact about most commemorative names is their failure to commemorate. Innumerable names are given, especially in new countries like New Brunswick, to honour some individual. The great majority of our parish names have thus originated. But almost invariably no record is made of the reason for the name, its origin is speedily forgotten, it is used by millions of people with no thought of its significance, and it is only finally by the laborious search of some antiquarian that its significance becomes known to him and his little circle of fellow students.

184. Of changes in place-names caused by mis-prints on maps we have several in New Brunswick. Thus, the name *Mascabin Point* (in Charlotte) is, I have no doubt, simply a misprint for *Mascarin* (a form for *Mascareen*) Point; the new form is not known locally except that, being on the charts, it is known to some captains in that vicinity. Again, a branch of the Little South-West Miramichi is called on some maps *Mainor Lake Brook*; but I find by comparison with the originals in the Crown Land Office that this should read *Main* or *Lake, Brook* being named for a lumberman, one *Main*. But a very striking case occurs in the the name *Upsalquitch*. This form, though universal on maps and in such literature of the region as exists, is not used locally, for the river is called by guides, lumberman and others who use it *Absetquitch* or some similar form of this word. I find, as I have shown in the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of N. B., V. 180, that the word was written *Upsatquitch* on Van Veldens's original survey map of the river, but was copied with a misprint of *l* for *t*, giving us the present form *Upsalquitch* upon Purdy's printed map of 1814, which has been followed by all others down to the present day, thus establishing a literary as distinct from a local form. Again the map-name *Belas Basin*, at Lepreau, has no doubt been formed, as later noted, by an accidental map-combination of two separate words.

The persistence of these forms by the way, shows the great effect of publication in giving stability to place names, and another illustration of the same principle is seen in the survival of *St. John* and *St. Croix*, much-printed names in early times, which are among the few European names which have been able to displace the native names on our rivers. All humanity has a reverence for that which is in print and attributes to a printed statement an authority it only rarely merits.

185. Another danger to be guarded against in seeking the origin of place-names, is the acceptance of a folk-etymology, based upon the accidental resemblance of the name to some striking word or phrase. Such explanations are of all degrees from plausible to absurd, and a

*Place-nomenclature.*

great many of them are current in New Brunswick. Thus, to take those of most dignity, *Shepody* is locally believed to be derived from Chapeau Dieu, God's hat, in allusion to Shepody mountain. *Tetagouche* is supposed to be corruption of Tête-à-gauche, explained by a story to the effect that its first explorers found it heading unexpectedly "to the left" as they ascended it. Yet we know that both of these words are of Indian origin. Again *Tormentine* is said locally to be named for the torments suffered through mosquitoes, etc., by its first settlers, and *Midgie* similarly for torments of midgits. Again, *Pointe de Bute* is locally said to be altered from Point of Boat, name of a ferry once there. Yet we know the origins of these words were very different. Again, it is sometimes thought, (especially by those who have come to know that place-names undergo much change) that some names of very obvious origin have arisen in some more complex manner. Thus Devil's Head on the St. Croix (in Maine) is locally explained by some as rightly Duval's Head, from a former resident, and by others as D'orville's Head (for a companion of Champlain). Yet there is every evidence that it really originated in its present form. Of a somewhat different nature are the origins attributed to Indian and other strange names. Thus, I have seen *Quaco* explained in a newspaper as from a phrase uttered in irritation by an Indian maiden disturbed by the noise of wild ducks, "hush, don't quack so"; two or three correspondents write me that *Portobello* is locally explained as the result of the loud halloing of a man named Porter when lost in the woods, as reported by an Indian who said "Porter Bellow"; another correspondent tells me *Nauwigewauk* is locally explained as the expression of an Indian whose wearied squaw had been allowed to rest there for a time,—“now would ye walk”; *Kennebecasis* is often explained, even in print, as result of the expression of two travellers lost on the river in a snowstorm, who saw a tavern on the bank, which they thought they knew, and one asked the other, "Can it be Cases?" Again *Tryon Settlement*, in Charlotte, is stated to have been named when it was new by a traveller who approached it at night and asked for lodging, and was told to "try on," and received the same reply at each. And there are, no doubt, many others. Yet in most, if not all, these cases, we know the true origin, which is very different.<sup>1</sup> Originally, no doubt,

<sup>1</sup> In the same spirit, though in different form is the "legend" of the origin of the name *Tobique*, locally explained as extended from Tobique Rocks (below the mouth of that river), which name, in turn, arose thus: an Indian and the Devil were throwing these rocks to see which could throw the farthest, and the Indian in his ardour having stepped over the proper mark, the Devil exclaimed, "toe-back!"

*Place-nomenclature.*

these explanations were given in jest, and are so repeated by the more intelligent residents, but by others they are half, and by many wholly, believed. Man has some little desire for explanations of odd things, but only to such an extent that any plausible explanation is sufficient. It is but rarely that the desire is strong enough to seek not only an explanation but proof of its correctness, a psychological peculiarity by no means confined to matters of place-nomenclature.

A very interesting case of the origination of a place-name, all stages of which have fallen within my own knowledge is *De Monts*, on the St. Croix, as recorded in these Transactions, VIII, 1902, ii, 145.

186. In the investigation of the origin of place-names one must be constantly on guard against deceptive coincidences, the more especially as it is through coincidences only that many origins are elucidated. Several misleading coincidences occur in New Brunswick, and the student, did he not know from other evidence the true origin, would naturally be led to a wrong conclusion. Thus on the Tobique is an important mountain called *Blue Mountain*, and just below it lives a family named Blue: did we not know that the former name was given long before the settlement of the river (it is on a map of 1830), we would infer that the mountain took its name from this family of near-by residents. Again, there is in Queens County (the south-western corner) a *Queen's Brook*, which we would infer was named from the country; but we know that it is named from one Queen or Quinn through whose land it runs. Again, Hempstead is known to have been named by Loyalists for Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y.; opposite is a *Long Island* which has been supposed to have been so named for Long Island, N. Y.; yet the records show that this island bore that name twenty years before the Revolution closed. Again, one Burt had a grant in the parish of *Burton* in 1785, and we might infer that the parish was named for him, did we not know that it was named much earlier for another man. Again, the leading family which settled *Cocagne* was named Gueguen, a name having many variants such as Gogain, etc.; the latter form comes close to Cocain, one of the variants of Cocagne, and did we not know that Cocagne was given by Denys in 1672, we would naturally infer that it was derived from this leading family of earliest settlers. Again, in Prince William Parish, settled by the King's American Dragoons, is a *Lake George*; it is a natural inference that this name was given in honour of King George III, yet we have perfect evidence that it was named for an early resident. *Bonny River*, would naturally be taken as a name descriptive of an attractive stream, but we know it is named for a resident.

*Place-nomenclature.*

187. To the list of Indian names in actual use should be added, in Maliseet Territory, *Pekonk Hill*, *Nalleguagus Rapid*, *Slugundy Rapids*, while *Tanty-Wanty* and *Poodiac* are imported. In Passamaquoddy territory, *Kilmaquac*, *Ponwauk*, *Slugundy* and *Waukiehegan*. In Micmac Territory *Allabanket*, *Guagus*, *Cowassiget*, *Pisiquit*, *Malpec*, *Onlockywicket*, *Bittabock*, *Kewadu*, probably *Monash* and *Paunchy* and possibly *Sheephouse* and the hybrid, *Long Lookum*, while *Antinouri*, *Sabbies* and *Waugh* are to be removed from the list. *Pascobac* and *Medisco* persist as the names of school districts.

189. To the list of rivers named for Indian chiefs or hunters should be added probably *Calamingo*, *Pemwit*, *Nicholas*, *Grand John*, *La Coote* and *Jacques*, or *Jacquo*, an old name of the Aroostook.

197. Add to the list of names of the French period, *Enaud Point*, *HaHa River*, *Terreo Lake*, *Ruisseau la Chaloupe*, *Ruisseau des Malcontents*, *Savage Island*, *Roshea*, probably *St. Tooley*, and no doubt many other French names, though no record is extant of such early use.

200. Add to the list of names of the New England Period, *Marsh Creek*, *Middle Island*, *Burpees Brook*, *Mosquito Cove*, *Darlings Island*, *Kilmarnock Head*, *Crockers Island*, *Crooked Creek*, *Black Brook*.

207. The account of the nomenclature here given is entirely superseded by the reference given later under *Mahood Lakes* and *Inglewood*.

209. The list of topographical terms here given is superseded by a later and better published in the *Educational Review* XIII, 146. Following are the more important additions to the latter list, excluding Acadian terms which I hope to treat separately;

Arm.—Used on Grand Lake for its branches "Northwest arm," etc.

Beach.—Used along the North Shore not in the usual sense, but for the long sandy islands and peninsulas of sand so prevalent in that region.

Bluff.—Used in Kings County for a bare rocky cliff.

Foot.—For the lower end of a lake.

Hollow.—Name in Kings and Albert for a deep narrow winding ravine or gorge, having at spring and fall a rapid stream.

Jam.—Where natural jams of logs occur and become permanent it becomes a topographical term.

Middle Ground.—A part of a bar usually higher than either end.

Mistake.—A cul de sac with a wide and inviting opening.



*Place-nomenclature.*

Lead.—Occurs in Queens County for a narrow winding stream between lakes.

Midland.—The high land between two valleys; has become the name of more than one settlement.

Lagoon.—This name on the north shore is purely a map name, never used by the residents, who use the name bay.

Pot-holes.—Applied often to the glacial sink-holes; and also to the wells in rocks under falls.

Rapids.—Used in Gloucester County to distinguish the swift fresh-water part of a river from the *Tideway*.

Slide.—An inclined place or slope of loose rock occurring in a gap in a cliff.

Sluice.—Used on the Nepisiguit for narrow rapids.

Queue, (French, a tail).—Name for a little bay at the end of a lake; used twice on Miscou Island.

Tideway.—Used now in Gloucester County for the tidal part of a river, in contradistinction to *Rapids*; also in *Cooney*, 176.

Turns.—Used in several places for abrupt bends in rivers.

Works.—A place in the woods where lumbering has been done; also used for beaver workings; in old reports for the arrangements for catching eels,—“eel-works.”

209. Another series of Indian, with some French, names, has recently (1903) come into use, viz:—the names of the following stations between St. John and Welsford, on the Canadian Pacific,—*Acamac*, *Ketepec*, *Martinon*, *Ononette*, *Pamdeneec*, *Woolastook*, *Sagwa*. This use was suggested originally by Dr. G. U. Hay and the names were devised in part by myself and in part by Dr. W. O. Raymond and others. Their genesis is fully explained in the *Educational Review*, XVI, 189, and individually in the Dictionary following.

209. A comparatively new, but somewhat important, element has recently been introduced into New Brunswick Place-nomenclature. The last ten years have seen an immense development in this province of big game hunting by American sportsmen, in connection with which many guides have opened up new hunting-grounds among the remote ponds and lakes. It has become customary among them to name these places for the first sportsman who shoots a moose there, or who in some other way becomes associated with the place. Thus a large number of little lakes are being named for American sportsmen whose connection with those places is of the most transient sort, though the name will unquestionably persist. I have collected many of these names in my

*Place nomenclature.*

various articles in the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick (see especially V., 227).

211. A phase of New Brunswick Place-nomenclature of very great interest is the entirely unwritten nomenclature used by the lumbermen for the various minor features along our rivers. Surprised by the extent and character of these names, I have tried to collect them for all of our principal rivers, obtaining them, when possible, directly from the lumbermen in person, and in other cases from reliable persons as intermediaries. I gave a list of those of the Magaguadavic and of the St. Croix in the Place-nomenclature monograph, but I have since gathered a more complete list for the St. Croix, and new lists for the Oromocto, Lepreau, Nepisiguit, Salmon River, (Queens), the Tobique, upper part of the Main Southwest Miramichi, Little Southwest Miramichi, Northwest Miramichi and Renous and in part for the Upsalquitch and Restigouche. I regret that the limitations of space do not permit me to give them in these pages. These names have evidently grown up naturally in the course of the use of the river, and apply to each object seriously affecting the interests of the lumbermen,—the rocks and bars which obstruct their logs, the rips, rapids or falls which give the river-drivers much trouble, the brows, landings, pools, brooks, etc., each with their effect upon the daily life of the users, requiring them to be mentioned in talk and hence to have names. Since they are entirely unwritten and occur upon no map, it is plain that they have not arisen in any literary way, or through any abstract considerations; but they are the spontaneous expression of the naming instinct. They are, therefore, of interest and value as illustrating the principles by which place-names arise and as reflections of the psychology of primitive name-givers. Incidentally, they have also other values, in exhibiting the topographical terms in local use, and in affording some method of testing the permanency of unwritten names. That many of these names have been long in use is shown by their occurrence in various earlier documents, and it will be easy for the future student by noting whether they are still in use to determine their future persistence.

Viewing the lists of these names, comprehensively, it is plain that the probable origin of the great majority is evident at a glance, while a few are not thus self explanatory. The majority of the latter are without doubt of Indian origin, namely, *Naleguagus*, *Guagus*, *Slugundy*, *Bittaback*, *Allabanket*, *Onlockywicket*, *Ponwauk*, and the half Indian *Long Lookum*, all considered in the following Dictionary; and these

*Place-nomenclature.*

constitute a most welcome addition to our surviving Indian names. Other names of familiar aspect, such as *Baltic*, probably are slight corruptions of familiar words. But all of the remainder, and hence the great majority, are of the simplest possible type, and all obviously descriptive. The descriptive names are of two general kinds,—the many recalling some familiar object, and those possessives including some person's name. The reasons for the former are usually obvious enough, even though some imagination must be used to perceive the connection, while as to the latter, at least a possible explanation is equally obvious. Indeed, if one asks a lumberman the reason for a given one of these names, he usually responds by relating some incident connecting the person with the place, as when a person was the first to lumber there, or was drowned there, or had some adventure or misadventure. These explanations, may or may not be true, but certainly they are true in principle, if not in detail. While not affected by any form of literary influence, this nomenclature is affected by suggestion and recollection of other localities, for only thus can we explain the repetition of certain favourite names on several rivers. Thus, *Oxbow*, *Redbank*, *Spilt Rock*, *Narrows*, occur upon several rivers, as do *Governors Table*, *Hells Gates*, *Devils Elbow*, *Long Lookum*, *Big Hole*, *Chain of Rocks*, etc., while the expressive and familiar phrase for a bad rapid *Push*, (or *pull*), and *be damned*, occurs upon nearly all of them.

Summarising then this type of primitive nomenclature, it is plain that it is in part repetitive, thus retaining some Indian names, in part associative as shown by the more fanciful names, hardly, if at all commemorative, but overwhelmingly descriptive. It represents well, I believe, the typical mode of origin of names when they arise naturally.

212. A curiosity of place-nomenclature of New Brunswick is a rare post office directory of 1857. It gives, apparently, corrupted phonetic or vernacular names of a great number of New Brunswick Settlements. Of these names some are recognizable, such as *Jewaniel* (Juvenile), *Bonna Gonnea* (Bonhomme Gould), *Cannabec* (Canobie), *Grimmack* (Greenock), and others, while many, such as *Charwest Point* (Kings), *Saltash* (Gloucester), *Whilway* (Northumberland), and many others are now quite unrecognizable. The elucidation of these names forms a pretty puzzle!

212. We have in New Brunswick some descriptive names which are strikingly appropriate and pleasing as well,—notably *Green River*, *Red Rapids*, *Blacklands*, *Crooked Deadwater*, *Clearwater*, and (perhaps only accidentally appropriate) *The Wolves*.

*Place-nomenclature.*

Another peculiarity of our nomenclature is the common shortening of some names to a single syllable with a distinguishing prefix *the*; thus Welshpool is locally often called "The Pool," the North Pole Branch is "The Pole," the Otnabog is "The Bog."

213. From the list of words of unknown origin on this page, Sunbury, and Wickham are to be removed, and Bay du Vin, Yoho, St. Martins are to be added thereto.

Other classes of names worthy of careful study are:—(6) Street names of the cities and towns, (7) names of school districts which contain a large number of very interesting forms, (8) names of post offices, many of which will become important names of the future. A remarkable, though very trivial series of local names, largely embodying a humorous element, is that of the Weirs in Charlotte County.

214. A very large number of pleasing place-names, taken from our historical past, are available as new names are needed. I have given a full list of these in the Educational Review, XV, 204.

214. The confusion in the spellings of many place-names, here referred to, is now being remedied by the Geographic Board of Canada, organized for the express purpose of standardizing the spellings of place-names in Canada. This Board has published four Reports in which are found many New Brunswick names. Most of the decisions of the Board are admirable, but others, owing to a deficiency of local knowledge, and perhaps to somewhat too great haste in forwarding this important work, are unfortunately so far out of sympathy with local usage as to make them unacceptable to those most interested in the subject. I have expressed my opinions upon these decisions in an article in the *St. John Daily Sun*, Dec. 3, 1902, to which a reply was published by the Board in the same paper for Feb. 28, 1903; an answer to the Board, to which no reply has as yet appeared, was printed in the same paper for March 16, 1903. The subject is also discussed, with a list of the preferable forms, in the Educational Review, XVI, 189, Feb. 1903. At the present writing, I understand the Board is again to consider these special names in the light of new information about them. In the meantime I have given, in the Dictionary of place-names following, all the forms not already adopted in the Monograph, which seem so good that they ought to stand, omitting mention of the cases still in doubt.

*Place-nomenclature.*

## 215. A Dictionary of the Place-names of New Brunswick.

Since the publication of this work, a great amount of new information has come to light, and the more important of this I aim to give in the following pages. I have taken especial pains to give the best form in all cases where more than one spelling of a name is prevalent. For the sake of brevity I have omitted all settlement names whose origin is clearly implied or stated in the Settlements Monograph, and have used the following abbreviations;—*P*, means parish and the date is that of its erection, *Bull. N. H. S.* refers to the Bulletins of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, the *Land Memorials* are the documents fully described in the Settlements Monograph, 181. The phrase "first occurs" signifies that this is the earliest use of the names I have been able to find.

**Aberdeen.**—No doubt so named because the settlers of *Glassville* (to include which the new parish was, of course, formed) came mostly from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1861. But also, possibly, it may have been in honour of the then Governor of the Province, Hon. Arthur Gordon, whose family name was Aberdeen. Perhaps the name was chosen with both facts in mind.

**Aboushagan.**—First as *Aboushagin*, in 1803, in *Land Memorials*.

**Abshaboo**, not **Ashaboo** (Cooney, 169).—It is possible this point was named for Etienne Abchabo, an Indian chief of Pokemouche, mentioned by Cooney, 37.

**Acadia.**—This name is more fully discussed in the *New Brunswick Magazine*, III, 153; in the *Educational Review*, XVI, 12; and in the *Monograph on Boundaries*, 161. The current explanation is given by Dawson, in his *Acadian Geology*, and also in the *Canadian Antiquarian* for Oct., 1876.

**Acamac** (formerly *Stevens* on the C. P. R.).—Recent simplification of the Indian name of South Bay. (See a few pages earlier).

**Adder Lake.**—Given by Garden, the surveyor, in 1838, no doubt because it is in fact the Little Serpentine,—a little serpent—an adder. The local names of the waters above this lake are fully discussed in *Bull. N. H. S.*, V., 67.

**Addington.**—Without doubt for Henry Unwin Addington, later Viscount Sidmouth, who in 1826 was made one of the English plenipotentiaries to treat with the Americans over the northeastern boundary. The other was William Huskisson (see *Huskisson*), and the fact that these two parishes were named in the year they were appointed makes this certain. (Moore, *International Arbitrations*, 87; also *Boundaries Monograph*, 331).

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Alamec.**—Called by the Acadians of Shippegan and vicinity *Lamec* (commonly spelled *L'Amec*, or *Lameque*, etc.), while the English residents in the vicinity usually call it *Alamec*. It is no doubt from the first two syllables of the Micmac *El-mug-wa-da-sik*,—"the head is turned to one side" (Rand, Micmac Reader). First occurs as *Petit* and *Great Nanibeque* on a plan of 1784.
- Aldouane.**—I am told by the Indian teacher at Big Cove, Richibucto, that the Micmacs pronounce this name *Wald-won*, but are doubtful if the word is Micmac. They have also another name for it, *Sgapagnetj*. It is possible that this name has some connection with a French vessel, with cannon on board, traditionally said to have been sunk at the mouth of that river (see later under the Acadian Period), in which case the name would be homologous in origin with *St. Simon* and, perhaps, *Bay du Vin*.
- Allabanket.**—A place on the lower Main Southwest Miramichi; the name is still in use, and, no doubt, of Micmac origin.
- Allandale.**—Said locally to be so named for a resident "at the end of the road" (Lieut. Adam Allan?) with the addition of *dale*.
- Allans Creek** (near Meringuin).—Said locally, and probably correctly, to be so named because the American partizan, John Allan, landed there when he escaped from Cumberland in a boat after the Eddy Rebellion in 1776.
- Alma.**—P. 1855. Hon. A. R. McClelan tells me the name was suggested by the heights behind it recalling the place of the great victory the year before. On this occasion the New Brunswick Legislature sent an address to Her Majesty congratulating her upon the success of her arms at that time.
- Almeston.**—No doubt a mis-spelling of *Osmaston*, the ancestral home in Derbyshire of Sir Robert Wilmot, who had an early grant within this Township, and who was uncle of the then Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. Montague Wilmot. (Fully discussed in Educational Review, XVI, 12.)
- Alston Point.**—First used on plan of 1828. Alston is a New Brunswick family name, and hence may have been given for a resident. Could it be a corruption of Allen's, name of the first grantee of the point?
- Alva, Loch.**—As pointed out in *Acadiensis*, III, 16, the origin of this name still eludes me. I am now inclined to think, however, that there is some connection between a Loch Lomond a few miles east of St. John and a Loch Alva of about the same size about the same distance west of the city. Loch Lomond was named about 1810 by Lachlan Donaldson, a Scotchman, and early mayor of St. John, who had a grant of land near it; I am inclined to think that Loch Alva was named by Hon. Hugh Johnston, who received a grant of land on the Musquash River, in 1808. The proprietors of Alva House

*Place-nomenclature.*

at Alva, in Scotland, are Johnstons. It seems to me possible that Hon. Hugh Johnston was connected in some way with them, and that where he or Donaldson, both Scotchmen and prominent residents of St. John, named a Loch near his property for his native land, the other followed suit. In this case Perley did not give the name, but simply adopted it.

**Andover.**—P. 1833. Said locally to have been so named by Mr. Sisson, an early resident, who came from that place in England.

**Antinouri Lake.**—This curious name is used locally, but its origin is unknown to residents in the vicinity. It seems to make its first appearance on the Geological Survey map of 1881, but Dr. R. W. Ells, author of that map, tells us he does not know its origin, though he obtained it from his guides in 1880. Recently, however, Mr. D. McMillan, who has long known that region well as Surveyor, has given me an origin which I believe to be correct, namely, that in former days the lake was called by the old residents Anthony Ree's, or Antony Ree's lake, after an old hunter of that name. He adds that one Anthony Ree was not long since a resident of Bathurst. This, pronounced by Dr. Ells' French guides, and taken down phonetically, would very naturally give Antinouri. Locally, it is said to be pronounced an-tin-oo-re, with accent on the third syllable.

**Aroostook.**—On D. Campbell's map of 1785 as *Restook*, followed by others. I think it very probable that *Woolastook*, *Aroostook*, *Restigouche*, and the Micmac name *Lustagoocheech* of the Miramichi are all fundamentally the same word, all signifying something akin to our phrase "The Main River." Campbell also calls it *Jacques's River*. In a return of Indians living at Tobique in 1841 the names Jacques and Jacquo both occur. I have no doubt that the name was given it by the French for some chief whose especial hunting ground it was, a method of origin characteristic of many of our river names (compare *Place-nomenclature*, 189).

**Arthuret.**—Historically and in every other way a better form than the recent *Arthurette*.

**Atherton.**—Supposed by Raymond (Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc. I, 331) to have been applied at one time to Fredericton, but he writes me this is entirely a mistake, due to a misreading of an early letter.

**Aucpac.**—A collection of the remarkably-diverse spellings of this word has been made by Raymond in his "St John River" (page 142). Earlier uses are found in the census of 1733, having *Ecoupay*, in a document of 1735 in the Nova Scotia Archives (II, 98), naming *Oepagne* (misprint no doubt for *Ocpaque*), and in a treaty of 1721 given in Baxter's "Pioneers of France in New England" (page 118) as *Koumpahag*.

**Aulac.**—Occurs first in a document of 1746-1747, mentioned by Parkman. Called "Number 1" in early times by the English because including No 1 "body" of marsh (viz., a mass of marsh enclosed by a single dike).

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Baie Verte.**—A much better form, historically and otherwise, than Bay Verte.

**Baker Brook.**—In the Land Memorials of 1820 it is said, "N. Baker asked land at the mouth of the Marinequanticook or Turtle River."

**Bald, Cape.**—In French, called *Cap Pelée*, a name coming into general use. The latter appears to be corrupted to Cape a Lee in Land Memorials of 1807.

**Bald Mountain.**—This name occurs several times in New Brunswick. In some cases alternative names have been proposed as follows:—

LOCATION.	ALTERNATIVE NAME.
South of Nictor Lake.	<i>Sagamook</i> (Gordon, 1863, "Wilderness Journeys," 54).
Head of South Branch Nepisiguit, "Big Bald."	<i>Kagoot</i> . (1903, Bull. N. H.S. V, 215).
Above Indian Falls on Nepisiguit.	Denys Mountain (1899, Bull. N.H.S. IV, 255).
Southwest of latter, "Little Baldy" of guides.	Cartier Mountain (1899, Bull. N.H.S. IV, 255).
Southwest of latter, "Little Baldy" Long Reach.	Champlain Mountain (Bull. N.H.S. IV, 321, and the St. John <i>Star and Globe</i> , of June 23, and <i>Sun and Telegraph</i> , of June 24, 1904)
Near Harvey, York County.	<i>Weslawanketch</i> (1901, Bull. N. E. S. IV, 321). It is called, apparently, Goodawamscoop Mountain on the Sproule Map of 1787, and it is called Lambton's Mountain (for Lieutenant Lambton, who was there in 1784) in the Field Book of the Magaguadavic Survey of 1797.

Bald Head, near Riley Brook is so appropriate and distinctive that no alternative therefor is desirable.

**Balmains Point, Grand Lake.**—Said in a newspaper article to have been called by the Indians *Woccosoon*.

**Baltic.**—Name of a cliff and eddy in the upper Oromocto, origin not known.

**Baltimore.**—Settlement in Albert. No doubt connected, though I do not know in exactly what way, with the fact that some of the original proprietors of Hillsborough were from Baltimore in the United States. Very likely some of the early tenants were from that place, and their descendants founded this settlement. (Albert County Maple Leaf, Sept. 2 and 9, 1886).

**Bantelorum.**—A brook on the upper part of Cains River. Of Indian origin? It is on Fairweather's plan of 1836 and in general local use.



*Place-nomenclature.*

**Barreau, Point.**—Origin locally not known. A map of 1804 calls the island (or grove) there *Pt. de Bar* [Bass Point] which may have become altered to Barreau. Barreau in Acadian means a partition, etc., and the point may be so named for the way it separated Tracadie and Tabusintac. A local tradition also derives it from the name of an Indian who formerly camped there.

**Bartholomews River.**—In this form in 1809 in Land Memorials.

**Bay du Vin.**—It is very likely the origin of this name is to be found in some connection with the French frigate said to be sunk at the mouth of the Bay du Vin River (see later under the Acadian Period). It is to be remembered that Marston said in 1786 that the place was so named from the French captain who first anchored here, and it may be that either the captain or his vessel bore a name which has been corrupted to our present form. In this case the name would be strictly homologous in origin with that of St. Simon, later considered, and, perhaps, also with Aldouane. The earliest use of the name is in the form *Baie des Ouines* in a document of March 3, 1760.

Of other possible origins there are several, of which one thinks first of some connection with the Vinland of the Northmen, suggested by Bishop Howley in these Transactions IV, ii, 97. Another is suggested by Murdoch's Nova Scotia, II, 217, where he refers to a Père Badouin, at one time in Acadia. In this connection we recall that DesBarres in his charts of 1780 used the form Bedouin. There is also a stream called Ouine in Poitou, France, and one might imagine that the name has been brought here by early priest or settlers.

The local names in the vicinity are mostly self explanatory. John O'Bears Point, at lower Bay du Vin, is known locally to be a corruption of John Hebert. The eastern end of Vin Island is known as John O'Groats, though it is not known by whom that name was applied.

**Belas Basin.**—On a plan of 1836 the name Belos (Bellows?) is applied to a rock off the entrance to Lepreau Basin, and the word Basin is in such a position that the two might naturally be thought to form one name. It is probably thus that this name, which is locally unknown, came upon our maps.

**Belleisle Bay.**—Named, as M. Gaudet, Dr. Hannay and Dr. Raymond have all pointed out to me independently, from the French family of that name living on the St. John in late Acadian times. Murdoch (Nova Scotia, II, 255) shows that M. de Belleisle was settled on the St. John in 1754. M. Gaudet has documents which show that in 1737 Pierre Robicheaux married Françoise de Belleisle, and in 1739 François Robicheaux married Marie le Borgne de Belleisle, daughters of Alexander Le Borgne de Belleisle, then living on the St. John. Now, the Monkton map of 1758 shows "Robicheau," a group of several houses, at the mouth of the Belleisle. Hence it seems reasonable to infer that the Robicheaus settled near their father-in-law, who was settled at the mouth of the Belleisle, which accordingly took its name from him.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Belvisor Bar.**—On the St. John, above Meductie Falls. Used locally, but origin not known. *Belviso* occurs in a return of Survey of 1785.
- Benton.**—Said locally to have been named for a prominent American soldier (T. R. Benton?), though this seems unlikely.
- Bittabock.**—Name, locally known and undoubtedly Micmac, of a rocky island on the lower Nepisiguit. Being a well-known fishing place, it is mentioned in sporting books by Lanman, Norris, Campbell and Roosevelt.
- Black Brook** (near Loggieville).—Said locally to be a corruption of Blake's Brook (confirmed by the presence of *Blake's Flats* near by) for an early resident, traditionally said to be the Captain Blake who commanded the vessel which destroyed *Burnt Church* (narrated in Cooney, 35).
- Bonum Gould.**—Name of a settlement in Westmorland, so called for a prominent Acadian resident, apparently Bonhomme Gould.
- Brideau, Rivière à.**—Said locally to be so named for a former resident. It is a Canadian-French name.
- Britt Brook; also Portage Lake Stream.**—A New Brunswick family name; no doubt for some early lumberman.
- Burgoins Ferry.**—On the St. John, established in 1817. No doubt for the Acadian family Burgoin, formerly, and still, residents of Upper French Village near by.
- Burnt Church.**—The teacher of the Indian school at Church Point, Charles Bernard, himself a Micmac from Cape Breton, has kindly given me the aboriginal Micmac names of a number of places in the vicinity of Church Point. I give them here precisely as he writes them to me. Some of them I have no doubt are correct, but as to others, especially in the meanings, I am doubtful. The Indian village here he gives as *Esginoo o putich*, fully confirming the name from other sources. Burnt Church River has no Indian name, he says, other than the village name with Seeboo added. Portage Island, *Mogulawcechooacadie*, meaning, "A place where the Brant Geese are plenty and they are generally shot, as it were"; River de Cache, *Peskej*, meaning "little branch"; Grand Dune River, *Abecamkej*, meaning "lined bottom" (?); Stymest's Millstream, *Akbascek*, meaning "it curves"; Neguac, *Annikeoock*, meaning "Annie is wandering alone," explained as the expression of an Indian whose wife, named Annie, became lost (!!); Hay Island, *Ooenjooi*, *Menigoo*, meaning "French Island"; Portage Brook, *Gasbalaoacadie*, meaning "Gaspereaux are abundant," by some Indians called *Maliojek*, said to mean place where lived an Indian woman, Malloj; French Cove, *Skassikuakenek*, meaning "place of torching."
- Cabin du Clos.**—Name of the point separating the upper from the lower part of Tracadie Bay. It is now simply a piece of low wooded upland (forming a very charming camping place), and is said locally to have been named from the camp or cabin of an Indian named

*Place-nomenclature.*

de Clos, formerly living there. It is of interest to note that this name de Clos occurs as that of an Acadian family, early residents of Point Brulé, Shippegan, who afterwards removed to Shippegan Island.

**Calamingo Brook.**—Called *Comingoes Brook* in the original grant of 1823, *Conomingo* or *Conomingoes Brook* on other early plans. I am told by Mr. W. A. Colpitts, of Mapleton, that traditionally Conomingo is said to have been a half-breed who hunted there, and this explanation is very probably correct. *Dove's Hollow*, nearby, is said to have been named for another hunter.

**California.**—Name of two or more settlements in New Brunswick, probably given at the time the "emigration fever" to that place was at its height, in half-humorous allusion to these settlements as substitutes. Thus, Johnston (*Travels in N. A. II, 39*), who was in New Brunswick in 1849, speaks of the fever for emigration which swept over the country at intervals, and says, "the California paroxysm is at its height." Compare *Ohio* later.

**Campbellton (Restigouche).**—The Indian name for this locality, as I am told by Mr. D. Ferguson, of Chatham, formerly of Athol Farm, who knows the place and the Indians well, is *Wis-i-am-ca* or *Was-si-am-kik*, meaning "to be muddy," referring to the stirring up of the sediment of the river by the current in the narrowing of the Restigouche here.

Mr. Ferguson also tells me that the lower part of the present Campbellton was laid off in 1833 and named in honour of the then Governor of New Brunswick, Sir Archibald Campbell, though it was long before the name replaced the earlier *Martin's Point*, so named for a captain who had built a vessel there.

**Campobello.**—On the names of the island consult the *Journal* of Captain William Owen, in *Collections of the N. B. Historical Society*, Vols. I and II.

The first known name for this was *Passamaquoddy Outer Island*. In view of the fact that the name Passamaquoddy originally applied to the waters between Deer Island, Campobello and Moose Island (see Passamaquoddy), and not to the inner bay as at present, this name was a natural one for Campobello. Mr. J. Vroom has made the interesting suggestion, however, (in a letter) that the name may be a survival from the French, originally some such form as *L'isle outre Passamaquoddy*, and he further suggests that the *outré* from which Harbour de Lute is supposed to have been derived, is this same word and not the French for Otter. Though without any support other than the resemblance of name, Mr. Vroom's suggestion may yet prove to represent fact.

**Canoose.**—This is explained by Gatschet (*Eastport Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1897) as from *Kanusjik*, pickerels. I suspect the accuracy of this, since the pickerel is believed to be a modern introduction into these waters. This spelling represents very closely the pronunciation, and is preferable to other forms proposed or in use.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Canterbury.**—P. 1855. No doubt named in honour of Hon. Manners-Sutton, in that year Governor of the Province, who himself became Lord Canterbury in 1869. The fact that this parish and Manners-Sutton were named in the same year is very strongly confirmatory of this explanation.
- Car, Poine au.**—Without doubt a corruption of *Pointe au Quart*, that is, point of the square or right angle, which is precisely descriptive. All stages in the development of the word may be followed through the references under *Quart-Point* in the *Place-nomenclature*.
- Caraquet.**—Locally pronounced with very strong accent on the first syllable. The plan of *Caraquet River*, made by Davidson in 1836, has the following names for the brooks forming its branches, reading from above downwards:—*Innishannon, Youngs, Adams, Serby, Tauris, Esk, Ewes, Waughope, Bertrands*. Some of these are evidently local, but others appear to be fanciful, and their origin is not plain.
- Carleton Lake,** in York County.—Called in a grant to Francis Allen in 1827 *Carlton Lake*, and said to have been named for Governor Carleton.
- Carleton, Mount.**—The highest mountain in New Brunswick (about 2,700 feet). It was unnamed until 1899, when it was called in honour of the first Governor of New Brunswick (*Bull N. H. S. IV, 251*).
- Carleton, St. John.**—On this name and proposed alternatives see Raymond, *Canadian History Readings*, 51. Also on the Carletons, and places named for them in Canada, see Johnson, in *Canadian Magazine*, XII, 289.
- Carleton, Fort.**—A temporary name of the military post at *Presquille*.
- Caron Point.**—On plan of 1828 as *Carron Point*. Caron is a French family name, and it is likely it was given for some such person. There is a Caron Brook in *Madawaska*. There is, however, a Loch Caron in Scotland, and it may possibly be a repetition of that.
- Cassies Point.**—For the Acadian family *Cassie*, originally the Irish *Casey*, early grantees there.
- Cavanaghlisht.**—(Of *Place-Nomenclature*, 224) is a misprint of *Cavanagh's Point*, which is in the *Land Memorials* for 1798.
- Caverhill.**—So named for Dr. Caverhill, a leader among the first settlers.
- Chaloupe, Ruisseau La.**—See under *St. Simon*, later.
- Chamecock.**—In the *St. Andrews Standard*, for Oct. 7, 1837, is advertised for sale "at Beau-Sejour, on the premises, the eastern half of Ministers lot (so called) . . . at a short distance from the Chamecock Mills . . . bounded by the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay, Craig's Land and the property of the Church . . . on the lot are two dwelling houses, one at Beau-Sejour, the other at Weepemaw . . . private road leads through the lot to Tasse d'argent Cove on the bay, which forms a good harbour for small vessels." I have no further information as to these interesting names.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Champlain, Mount.**—Proposed in 1901 (Bull. N.H.S. N.B. IV, 321) as an alternative for Bald Mountain on the Kings-Queens Boundary—and again in connection with the Champlain Tercentenary at St. John, June 24, 1904 (St. John newspapers of June 23, 24). It first appears upon White's map of 1906.
- Champlain, Village.**—Name applied in July, 1905, at the suggestion of the present author, to a hamlet of summer houses below St. Stephen, nearly opposite DeMonts, in Calais.
- Charlo.**—*Little Charleau* in 1799 in Land Memorials. Charleau is said to be a not uncommon Acadian form of Charles.
- Chatham.**—According to tradition, as I learned from Mr. William Innes, of Bartibog, through Rev. Father Morrissey, Chatham village received its name in honour of the younger Pitt, Earl of Chatham. The name was suggested by Mr. Francis Peabody, a prominent resident, and replaced the earlier name, *The Spruce Tree*, so-called for a great spruce that stood on the present site of Ritchie's store on Water Street.
- Chenire, Lake.**—See under *Miscou*.
- Chiputneticook.**—On Sproule's map of 1786 as Cheputnatecook. In Harris' Field-book of 1797 survey of the river as "River *Chiputnatecook* (called by the natives *Chibuitcook*)," seeming to show that he took the former from some other source (such as his instructions), and the latter directly from the Indians. The Indian names of these lakes are discussed in *Boundaries Monograph*, 265.
- Clair.**—P. 1900. So named from its principal village, which was named for Peter Clair, a former prominent resident, whose descendants are numerous in the vicinity.
- Clearwater.**—One of the best of our descriptive place-names, occurring several times. No doubt the name is suggested not so much by the colour of the water in the stream itself, as by the striking contrast of the clear water entering a more turbid stream, a feature I have noticed on the Sevogle. In the same way, I think, the names Green River, and Grog Brook (*Upsalquitch*) were suggested by the colour contrast their waters present to those of the streams they enter.
- Cleuristic.**—*Clusostick* on Sproule's map of 1786; and the same on D. Campbell's of 1799. This form is nearer the original Indian (*Kulloosisk*) than the modern form.
- Coldbrook.**—Originally Colebrooke, a settlement established before 1843, and named, no doubt, for the then Governor, Sir William Colebrooke.
- Colebrooke.**—Former name of Grand Falls. An old newspaper item says Colebrooke and Edmundston were named about the same time (1848), one for the outgoing and the other for the incoming Governor.
- Cootes Hill, or Headline.**—A Protestant Irish settlement, very likely named for the Irish baronet of that name.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Cornelle, Ruisseau.**—A name applied in 1686 apparently to French Fort Cove, Miramichi. (Compare later under "Settlement of Richard Denys de Fronsac.")
- Coude, Le.**—M. Gaudet tells me this settlement was at the Bend (Moncton) not above it.
- Courtenay Bay.**—Historically the better form, and that used locally on maps, though in pronunciation shortened to "Courtney."
- Cowassaget Brook.**—On Tabusintac, at northernmost bend of tidal part of river. As *Cowassagets* Brook in Land Memorials of 1808. Used locally and pronounced C<sup>o</sup>-wass'-a-get (g hard). Undoubtedly Micmac, but meaning unknown to me.
- Crocks Point** (above Keswick).—No doubt for an early Acadian resident, surnamed *Croc* (see Raymond, Canadian History Readings, 336). Confirmatory of this is the occurrence of the name Crock in the Madawaska census of 1820, and of a *Crocks Island* below the mouth of the St. Francis.
- Crooked Creek** (Shepody).—Descriptive, and used in the Calhoun diary of 1771.
- Dalhousie.**—The hill back of the town was formerly called Charleforts hill. The Crown Land Records show that one Pascal Charlefort had a grant here in 1832.
- Damascus.**—In a Post Office Directory of 1857 in this form. Said locally to have been given on the spur of the moment to an inquiring "map-maker" by a resident as a kind of joke; but, placed on the map, it became adopted in earnest.
- Deep Creek** (near Newburg).—Called *Monomacook*, doubtless its Indian name, on Johnson's map of 1817.
- Demoiselle, Cape.**—As *Cap de Moselle* in the Calhoun Diary of 1771. At this point is the place locally called "the Rocks," where the soft sandstones are wonderfully carved into pillars, arches, etc. It is very probable that some one of these took the form of a woman, this giving origin to the name.
- Digdeguash Lakes.**—The nomenclature of these lakes is given in the Bull. N. H. S. N. B., V, 47. Locally the name is shortened to *Digity* or *Dikety* Lakes.
- Dipper Harbour.**—Thus on a plan of 1784. Said by Reynolds (N. B. Magazine III, 53, and confirmed in Fisher's Sketches, 51) to have been called Dippoo in early times.
- Dochet Island.**—Its various names are fully discussed in the Monograph on this island in these Transactions, VIII, ii, 142.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Douglas Mountain**, and Valley and River (for west branch of Nerepis). These all make their appearance in 1826, the year the surveys for the Fredericton-St. John Road were made under the direction of Governor Sir Howard Douglas. They were no doubt named for him. The popularity of Sir Howard is evinced by the many places named for him in New Brunswick—comprising Douglas Parish, Douglas Mountain, Douglastown, Douglas Harbour, with Howard Settlement and Howardville which have disappeared.
- Douglastown**.—Named a few months before the great Miramichi fire for Governor Douglas, who visited the Miramichi at that time (Cooney, 64).
- Drury Cove**.—Also *Portage Cove* on earlier maps, and earlier *Hunter's Cove* (N. B. Mag., II, 324).
- Dumbarton**.—P. 1856. Within this parish a grant was made to the St. Andrews Highland Society, and I believe there is some connection between this fact and the origin of the name.
- Dundas**.—*r.* 1826. Without doubt this parish was so named in honour of Ann Dundas, the wife of Sir Howard Douglas, then the popular Governor of New Brunswick. The parish of Douglas had been named for Sir Howard two years before. (Discussed in the Educational Review, XV, 169).
- Dungarvon**.—It seems there is no river of that name in Ireland—only a parish and harbour; my explanation of the name is very likely incorrect.
- Dunsinane**.—Said to have been named by Robert Shives, Emigration Agent at St. John, whose father was a Scotchman.
- Enaud, Point**.—In Bathurst Harbour. A persistence, no doubt, of the name of the early French settler, Enaud (Henault, etc.). See Historic Sites, 298, 300.
- Ennishone**.—Said locally to be named for a township in Ireland, though such does not appear on maps of Ireland. Probably the same as Innishowen. The earliest settlers were largely Irish.
- Enragé, Cap**.—A French name; called by English residents Cape Enrage, but also corrupted to *Roshea*, and applied to the bay to the westward (see *Roshea*). This is made clear by a passage in the Calhoun Diary of 1771 which reads:—"Cape Roshea, called by the English Cape Enrage from a ledge of rock to the S.S.W. which, in high winds, makes a very rough sea."
- Fairville**.—So named for the founder, Robert Fair, from Ireland, of whom obituaries appeared in the St. John papers of Sept. 2, 1901.
- Filomaro**.—See Philmonro.
- Foxbury**.—A place mentioned in Land Memorials of 1800, as location of lots owned by Judge Saunders; possibly the *Forerbica* of Leland.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Francfort.**—This Pre-Loyalist township was very probably named for the place of that name near Philadelphia (shown on a map of 1777), rather than, as supposed by Johnson, from being at or near the French Fort [at Nashwaak].

**Frenchmans Creek** (Musquash). This is very probably connected with the fact mentioned in the Quebec Documents, II, 152, under date 1694, which says that in the Harbour of Nigarscorf [misprint and corruption of Mes-gos-guelk, the Indian name of Musquash Harbour], three leagues from the River St. John, Captain Baptiste with his corvette La Bonne spent the winter of 1694-95. Compare Gesner's note. I find it as *Frenchman's Brook* in a plan of 1820.

**French River, Bay du Vin.**—Settled by Acadian families, as described in the Settlements Monograph.

**Gallows Hill.** (Kingston, opposite Gondola Point).—So named for the two executions which took place there while the King's County Court House stood in the vicinity (St John *Telegraph*, Aug. 23, 1905.)

**Geary.**—I have at length been able to determine the origin of this name. The earliest use of the word I have found is in the Land Memorials of 1811, where it is called *New Gary*, though under 1807 it appears to be mentioned as a "new settlement back of French Lake." Mr. Thos. E. Smith, of Geary, tells me the name was suggested by his grandmother, his grandfather, Samuel Smith, being the first settler there. They came to New Brunswick from the United States as Loyalists, and remained for a time at Niagara, then locally pronounced "Niagary." Later they came to New Brunswick, and in settling here gave the name *New Niagary* to the new settlement, which name became changed to *New Gary*, and finally the New was dropped, and it became Gary or Geary. The same explanation has been given me by Mr. Leslie Carr, of French Lake. This tradition is finely confirmed by a mention of the settlement I have found in the Royal Gazette for Apr. 14, 1818, which calls it *New Niagara*, and I have no question the explanation is correct. It appears as Geary in 1818 in a MS. Journal of C. Campbell.

**Geologists Range** (in Restigouche-Victoria).—So named in 1899, as described in Bull. N. H. S., IV, 251; V, 87.

**Geordie Lake, on Rocky Brook.**—Named for an old hunter, as fully explained in *Forest and Stream*, May 17, 1902, 386.

**Gorge, Lake.**—Raymond (St. John River, 7) says, this name is explained locally as given for John McGeorge, who settled there in 1816; he was killed by Indians in 1822. The same explanation is also given locally.

It is also stated in the New Brunswick *Courier* for Feb. 2, 1822, that it took its name from him, which seems conclusive.

Earlier its name appears to have been Nine-mile Lake, as shown by a notice of the settlement there in Royal Gazette, Feb. 29, 1820.



*Place-nomenclature.*

**Germantown Lake.**—The name Germantown (located on Map No. 25 later) was used for the settlement of Shepody in 1768 (Canadian Archives, 1886, 488, 492). No doubt it was so named for Germantown, Pennsylvania, from which some of the first settlers came. A fine plan of 1801 has "German, or Sheppotee Lake."

**Gilmour Brook, Nepisiguit.**—Of course for the William Gilmore, the angling schoolmaster, an interesting character described by Lanman in his "Adventures," II, 31-33.

**Glenelg.**—P. 1814. So named for the native place in Scotland of Major McDonald of the 78th Highlanders, a prominent resident, who settled here about 1790, as I am told by a well-informed local authority, Mr. D. Lewis, of Escuminac.

**Gloucester, County.**—Named in all probability for Mary, fourth daughter of King George III, who married the Duke of Gloucester in 1816 and was devoted to good works.

**Golden Mountain, Albert.**—A common corruption of Gowland Mountain, so named for the leading family there.

**Gondola Point.**—In this form in the Land Memorials of 1786.

**Gooldsborough,** at mouth of the Oromocto.—Explained by Raymond in Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 50.

**Gordon Falls.**—Named for Governor Gordon, who visited them while in New Brunswick (local statements and *St. John Sun*, Aug. 29, 1888).

**Grande Anse, Bay, Dune, Falls, Lake, Point, River, Ruisseau.**—The *Grand* is, of course, a persistence of French nomenclature. As applied to all features, except river and brook, its meaning of big is perfectly appropriate, since those features are pre-eminently conspicuous in their localities. We have, however, also Grand River in Madawaska County, and a Grand Ruisseau in Shippegan (north end), while Eel River at Bay du Vin is also locally so called. These are all comparatively insignificant streams and the reason for the application to them of the term grand is not obvious. I believe, however, that the word is here used precisely as in the common French phrase *grand chemin*, which means a "highway." The two great rivers above mentioned were parts of important early portage-routes, and very likely Grand Ruisseau was part of a route to the interior lakes of Shippegan, though also it may have meant simply the largest brook of the vicinity.

**Grande Dune.**—Preferable to Grand Dune, because correct French.

**Grandigue.**—Presumably so called for the great dike or bar which makes out to the southward from the point.

**Grand John Brook.**—Said to be named for an Indian of that name who used to hunt there.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Grand Lake, Q.**—An old newspaper article in the *St. John Sun* says that a Mr. Garrison, prior to the coming of the Loyalists, surveyed this lake and gave names to Cumberland Bay, Salmon River, Newcastle, etc.
- Grand Manan.**—The *Great Mary* island of McDonald's Reports originated with David Owen, and represents one of his attempts to give a French origin to the Indian names of Passamaquoddy. (See at end of Dictionary). The Indian names for several places on or near the island are given by Gatschet in the Eastport *Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1897.
- Grand River.**—Occurs first in Sproule's map of 1787 (see Map No. 39 later) as "Quidasquack, by the French Grande Rivière."
- Grays Island, Albert.**—So named for its first grantee, a Major Gray. In the Calhoun Diary of 1771 it is called Delatong's Island, no doubt an Acadian name.
- Green Hill.**—The name in 1783 of the hill on which the Burton Court House now stands. (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 296).
- Green River.**—On Sproule's map of 1787 (Map No. 39) called "Quamquert-cook or Green River."
- Greenwich.**—P. 1795. Possibly for Greenwich, a village now incorporated into New York City, in the Revolution the residence of many Loyalists. There is also a Greenwich Street in Hempstead, L.I., after which place our Hampstead was named. There seems to be no local tradition to explain the name.
- Guagus.**—Name of a lake emptying into the Lower North Branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi. It is also applied to a part of the outlet of Miramichi Lake and also to a place on the Renous River. It is without doubt Micmac, though I do not know its meaning. It seems to apply to a rocky place difficult of canoe navigation. Perhaps involves the same root as Naleguagus on Salmon River and Naraguagus in Maine.
- Ha Ha River.**—Still used. It occurs in the Calhoun Diary of 1771.
- Hamomashoe.**—Some place, not known to me, in Madawaska (Winslow Papers, 572).
- Hanwell.**—Used in the St. Andrews-Fredericton road survey of 1826-27, and said locally to have been named for an early family of residents of that name.
- Harcourt.**—P. 1826. Confirmation of the derivation here given is in Fullom's *Life of Sir Howard Douglas*, 266. He was a friend of Sir Howard.
- Hardwicke.**—P. 1851. So named, as I am told by Mr. D. Lewis, of Escuminac, for Mr. Benjamin Hardwick, of London, who became interested in Rev. James Hudson's Church of England missions here, and contributed to them; accordingly the parish was named for him at Mr. Hudson's suggestion, the final e being an error of the lawmakers.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Hardwood Island.**—Called *White Wood Island* in 1785 in the Land Memorials.

**Hastings.**—Named by Hon. A. R. McClelan in honour of Hastings Doyle, then Governor of the Province.

**Hecklars Cove.**—West of Jacquet River; mentioned by Cooney, 203; location and origin not known to me.

**Hospital Island.**—Fully explained in *St. John Sun* of Aug. 27, or 28, 1903. In 1848 the "Star" immigrant ship arrived with many immigrants to work on the new railway, and among these were many fever patients who died, and to the number of 48 were buried on this island.

**Howard Settlement.**—Former name of the present Canterbury Station; named no doubt in honour of Sir Howard Douglas.

**Howardville.**—Town laid out at mouth of Cains River in 1826, by order of Sir Howard Douglas, and, of course, named in honour of him.

**Huskisson.**—P. 1826. In honour of William Huskisson, in that year one of the plenipotentiaries (*Addington* being the other) to settle the disputed boundary question. No doubt it was hoped and expected they would secure a decision favourable to New Brunswick.

**Indian Island.**—Called *Fish Island* on the Morris map of 1765. Its early name *Perkins Island* was, no doubt, from that of the agent of the proprietors in whose grant it was included in 1765, Beamsley Perkins Glazier. (See *Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc.*, II, 357).

**Inglewood.**—The origins of the many interesting names in this Manor are discussed fully in *Acadiensis*, III, 7.

**Irish River.**—This river is wrongly located on Loggie's and the Geological Survey maps, but is correct on Wilkinson, 1859. It is said locally, and no doubt correctly, to be so named for a former Irish immigrant settlement on its upper part.

**Iroquois River.**—First appears on the Sproule map of 1787 (see later Map No. 39) as *Oroquois*, which is probably a corruption of *Wolunkuas* (or *Aoulasqua*, as M. P. L. Mercure gives it to me) a Maliseet name, applied to it by Moses Greenleaf in 1823 and on maps of the time. The form *Iroquois* occurs in a document in 1836 in the Boundary blue-book of 1851, 13. It is locally pronounced not only *Irockway*, but also *Rockway*, and it appears thus in Loggie's map of 1898, and also in the newspapers.

**Jacquet River.**—Appears as *Jacket* in 1803 (*Winslow Papers*, 501), and the same in Land Memorials of 1806. I find the *q* first on Baillie's map of 1832 (*Jaquet*), while Wilkinson, 1859, appears to have introduced the present form.

**Joos Point.**—In the Boundary MS. the American agent in 1797, or about that year, speaks of the mouth of the Scodic being at "the southwest point of Saint Andrews, or Joze's Patent." This suggests that it was for a grantee, and as Joseph Goreham was the first grantee of

*Place-nomenclature.*

the land in this vicinity in 1767 it may be from his name. Or, it may be derived from Francis Joseph, a Passamaquoddy chief, prominent at the time of the Boundary discussion. Some confirmation for this is found in the fact that the point at St. Andrews nearest Navy Island was named *Louis* point, without much doubt for Louis Neptune, another prominent chief. (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 184).

**Jolicoeur.**—As *Jallycoeur* in the Land Memorials of 1788, and as *Julicoeur* in 1811. The *Richart* of Montresor is not this, but *Prée des Richards* (see later, under Historic Sites addenda). *Jolicure* is in Fisher's Sketches of 1825, 61. Jolicoeur seems to persist as the correct, or literary, form, while the local pronunciation is "Jollicure."

**Jourimain.**—A possible, though not very probable origin for this puzzling name is the following. A memoir written in 1749, by Father Germain, a priest in Acadia (for a copy of which I am indebted to Mr. P. P. Gaudet), suggests as the proper boundary of Acadia a line extending along the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, thence to Tantremar, and thence to Baie Verte, or possibly Cape Tormentine. It is barely possible that such a line was discussed in Acadia and known as the Germain line, in which case it is conceivable that his name became associated with the termination at the present Cape Jourimain, which is near Cape Tormentine. The chief confirmation for such a possibility is the fact that the name is locally pronounced *Germain*. But I must confess to little faith in this explanation. Germain seems to occur also as an Acadian name (*Acadiensis*, II, 103), and it may be that the islands at the cape may have been so named for an early resident, the present form representing a surveyor's attempt to give the word a French form. It occurs first as *Scauriman Islands* in the Land Memorials of 1809.

**Kagoot Mountain.**—So named, a restoration of an Indian name, in 1903, as a substitute for Bald, or Big Bald, Mountain, as described in Bull. N. H. S., V, 215.

**Kedgwick River.**—This name appears in the documents connected with the Boundary Surveys of 1818. Thus, C. Campbell in his Diary of that year has invariably *Madam Kiscie* or *Grand Fourche*, which strongly suggests that the name is fundamentally the same as that of the Keswick (which see); Tiarks has *Memkesucc*, while the Tiarks and Burnham map has *Katawankiascy*.

The Belle Kedgwick is, no doubt, properly *Bell Kedgwick*; the Final Report of the Graham Commission of 1842 shows that a Captain Bell surveyed the Green River in 1842, and crossed to this branch, and on Graham's map of 1843 showing these surveys it is called, apparently for the first time, *Bell Kedgwick*.

**Kellys Creek.**—A branch is apparently called *Chichawagan* (see University Monthly, XIX, 4).

**Kembles Manor.**—Still locally called "The Manor." Origin and history fully given by Howe, in N. B. Magazine, I, 146.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Kent.**—P. 1827. Compare also Fisher's Sketches, 41. The "Kent" regiment is said locally to have been settled here in 1817,—compare *Military Settlements* in *Settlements Monograph*.
- Kent, County.**—Established 1826, and, of course, named in honour of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria.
- Keswick.**—As *Madame Keswick* on Sproule's map of 1787 (later, Map No. 38). Compare *Kedwick*.
- Ketepec** (formerly *Sutton* on the C.P.R.).—Recent simplification of the Indian name of Grand Bay (see earlier in these addenda).
- Kewadu Lake.**—Appeared first on the geological survey map of 1887, placed there by Dr. Ells, who tells me he obtained it from a guide who had hunted much with the Indians. It is said locally to mean Indian Devil Lake; Dr. Ells' recollection is that he was told it meant Beaver Lake. No doubt it is Miemac, though I cannot trace it farther.
- Kilfoil.**—So named by the Post Office Department for a prominent resident.
- Kilmaquac.**—This name of the former Indian village of St. Croix, opposite Vanceboro, appears to survive in the *Kill-me-quick Rips*, at that place. (19th Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, Vol. 4, page 49).
- Kilmarnock, Cove, C.**—Used in Acts of Assembly for 1830. Though not on maps, it is still in use. No doubt it originated with James Boyd, a well-known pre-Loyalist settler, who was connected with the Boyds of Kilmarnock, Scotland. (See *Courier Series*, XLI).
- Kingsclear.**—A local tradition asserts, as Dr. Raymond tells me, that this name originated from "King's clearings," applied in pre-Loyalist days to the open space left by the cutting of the King's pine-trees (which there were abundant) for the Royal Navy.
- Kingston, Kent.**—Changed in 1901 to *Reston*, which see. Kingston was at one time known simply as "The Yard" (shipyard), but when Messrs. Holderness and Chilton, of Kingston, England, established a business there, the place was so named in compliment to them.
- Kouchibouguac, Kent.**—Several other early uses of this name that I have found begin with *Pi*; thus *Pichibouguac*, 1803 Land Memorials; *Pissabeguake*, 1803 (Winslow Papers, 499); *Passibiguac*, 1812, Land Memorials; *Pichibouguac*, plan of 1815. In one of his lectures on New Brunswick rivers, published in early newspapers, M. H. Perley derives this name from *Koohavauk*, meaning Cariboo plain.
- Labouchere Lake.**—It appears on the Land Company's plan of 1834. Labouchere was, in 1839, Under Secretary for War and the Colonies, and President of the Board of Trade, and very probably held some position in 1834 entitling him to this honour.
- La Coote, Lake and Stream, York.**—No doubt named for the Indian La Coote, who lived just above Vanceboro (see *Historic Sites*, 223, and *Acadiensis*, I, 195). On an old plan just at the outlet of this lake is placed *Ticket Madoukai*, evidently an Indian word.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- La Coup Creek.**—Locally called La Cook, but the French form is explained as meaning "a blow," because of the sharp turn it makes in entering the Aulac.
- Lamec.**—The preferable form of this name. See Alamec.
- Lancaster.**—P. 1786. Named for his former home in Lancaster, Massachusetts, by a prominent resident, Abijah Willard, as made plain by Gilbert Bent in *Acadensis*, V, 162.
- La Nef.**—Compare the name applied by Champlain to Monhegan.—"We named the Island La Nef, for at a distance it had the form of a ship" (Slafter, II, 91). It is possible that some confusion between these two *La Nef* localities led to some of the duplication noticeable on the Visscher and other maps of the time.
- Le Nim, Point.**—Locally pronounced La Nim or Le Nim. On a plan of 1816 as *Point au Nim*. I am told by Mr. D. Ferguson, of Chatham, that the Indians call it *An-an-ink*, or *An-an-im-kik*, though Cooney's meaning of a look-out place does not seem to him appropriate.
- Lepreau River.**—Called in the David Owen map and MS. *Minushadi* (possibly *Misuishadi*), no doubt an Indian name.
- Lerwick.**—Named for the native place of a group of Shetlanders, especially of a prominent one, Mr. Abernethy, who were brought out to work on the N. B. Railway, and settled here after its completion.
- Letite.**—Very possibly an Indian corruption *Petit*, i.e., Petit Passage; having labials they cannot pronounce the p, and the l would be a natural substitute. Still the evidence seems to favour a corruption of *La Tête*, applying to the great head on McMasters Island.
- Lillooet.**—Said locally to be so named by Senator King for a lumber centre on the Pacific Coast, visited by him or his brothers.
- Lincoln.**—P. 1786. The name is probably derived from the former home in Lincoln, Mass., of the Glasier family, among its first prominent settlers. Benjamin Glasier was a Lieutenant in a regiment in Lincoln, Mass.
- Liverpool.**—Named "in humble imitation of the Queen of the Mersey." Cooney, 159.
- Loch Lomond.**—In this form in Land Memorials of 1812. Earlier called *9-Mile Lake*.
- Loders Creek.**—Simonds Creek on Sproule of 1786. (See also N. B. Magazine, II, 87).
- Long Lake, Victoria.**—Called by de Meulles, 1786, *P8chpem KachkSechpa*, probably the same as the modern Indian *Quasquispac*. Gordon's *Pechayzo* is very likely an error, really applying to Trowsers Lake (i.e., *Belchesog*, the Indianized Trowsers, or Breeches, Lake. See Bull. N. H. S., IV, 327.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Long Lookum.**—Name of long straight stretches of river on the St. Croix, Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch, no doubt a hybrid Indian-English expression.
- Louison.**—I have found several references to the use of this name for Indians. Thus the Journal of the Survey of the North line in 1818 shows an Indian helper named Louison.
- Ludlow.**—P. 1814. Named no doubt in memory of the brothers, Gabriel G. Ludlow, Administrator of the Province in 1803, and George D., Chief Justice of the Province, both of whom died in 1808.
- Lumsden, in Albert.**—Named, as I am told by Hon. A. R. McClelan, in honour of a man with whom negotiations were carried on to bring out settlers to the Province.
- Lynnfield.**—Said locally to be so named from the hymn-tune of that name, a great favourite of one of the earliest settlers.
- Maces Bay.**—On Sproule, 1786, as *Maes's Bay*. The origin of this name still eludes me, though I am inclined to believe it is from the Indian *Mechescor*. It is barely possible it was given by DesBarres. He named many places for contemporary British officers, and there was a Benj. Mace, a surgeon in the 22nd Regiment, serving about that time in America.
- Mactaquac.**—*Mactaguack* on Sproule's map of 1786, and as *Mactuquac* in the Land Memorials of 1786.
- Magaguadavic.**—This is the standard spelling of this word, though its pronunciation is invariably "Macadavy." The retention of the longer spelling is no doubt connected with the constant official use of the longer form through the many documents and maps of the Boundary disputes, as shown in the Monograph on Boundaries, 277.
- Magundy.**—I think, without doubt, of Maliseet Indian origin. Apparently an early Indian portage to the Magaguadavic Lakes passed by way of this stream (see later in these Addenda under "portages"). Very likely it is the same word as appears in *Magundicook* and possibly *Mooselemeguntic* in Maine, and, perhaps, related to *Slugundy*, which see. This origin is confirmed by the form *Magundic Ridge*, 1823, in the Land Memorials, and by the local tradition, which also makes it of Indian origin.
- Mainor Lake.**—On Loggie's and Geological Survey maps for a branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi. An interesting example of the errors that can arise simply mechanically through misprints, etc., for locally the stream is called *Mains*, or *the Lake, Branch*.
- Mahood Lakes.**—A name introduced in 1898 for a group of lakes in Charlotte County, in honour of William Mahood, a prominent early surveyor of the County, and first surveyor of that group. The name, with those of other lakes of the group are explained in the Bull. N. H. S., IV, 57.

*Place nomenclature.*

**Mal Baie.**—See Miscou.

**Malcontentes, Ruisseau des.**—A small stream emptying into Cocagne Harbour south of Dixon Point, so named, as I am informed by M. Gaudet, because a group of expelled Acadians settled there for a time after the expulsion.

**Malpec.**—Name of a small brook east of Neguac. Said by Chas. Bernard, Indian teacher at Church Point, to be in Miemac *Malbeck*, meaning "water is low." Pronounced locally Mawl-pec.

**Maltampec.**—This name, though thus pronounced in local use, is misprinted on all printed maps, as Mattampec, though it is correctly written on plans in the Crown Land Office. It is undoubtedly Miemac, though I do not know its meaning. On the Ferguson map of 1811 it is written *Ranamagauch*, apparently another Miemac name.

**Mahalawodiak River.**—Very little known locally (called Little River, or Little Buctouche), except to local antiquarians; it seems to be known to them (Gaudet and Father Michaud) as Madagouiac.

**Mamozekel.**—First on Garden's plan of 1835 as *Mammyzekel*. I am told by Mr. M. Hardy, of Brewer, Me., that he was on the Tobique in 1858, and that the Indians give him the name as Ebemenarzekel; ebemenar, meaning red berries like mountain cranberries, thus would agree to some extent with my Indian informant who gave it as "bushy stream." The name is also applied to Britt Brook, a branch of Serpentine, the latter, indeed, seeming to be the main He-be-se-ke, and the Mamozekel being *He-be-se-ke-sis*, the little Hebezekel, though a much larger stream than the former.

**Manne, Rivière de.**—River flowing into Miramichi in the Acadian Period mentioned by St. Valler in 1688; probably Burnt Church River.

**Maquapit.**—The Indians agree that it is from the word Maqua = red. Rev. R. W. Colston has written me the explanation which is, no doubt, correct. He says there is much red gravel along its shores, and that after heavy rains much red mud is carried into the lake. I find it in 1785 as *Maquapee* in the Land Memorials. But it is not the R. de Maquo of 1672, as later shown under Seignories in Historic Sites addenda.

**Marcelle, Pointe.**—Said locally, and no doubt correctly, to be so named for a former resident, Marcellé Le Clair.

**Mark Island** (also called Pope's Folly, which see).—So named, no doubt, because serving as a mark in the navigation of the West Passage.

**Maringouin Cape.**—Locally commonly called Merry Magwin. There is a local tradition that it was so called because a prisoner was once exposed there to be bitten to death by mosquitoes. This is probably only a legend, which has arisen to explain the name.



*Place-nomenclature.*

- Marischal Keith.**—Name of a barony established in 1625 by Sir William Alexander, granted to Lord Keith and Altrie, on the east side of the entrance to River St. Croix, hence covering the site of St. Andrews. (Stafler's Sir William Alexander, 51).
- Marsh Creek, St. John.**—On this and its Indian name, see N. B. Magazine, I, 8, and III, 1.
- Martin Head.**—It occurs as *Martin's Head* in the Land Memorials of 1785, and again in 1786, and hence this, and not St. Martin's Head, appears to be the earlier form. I have, however, found no clue to its origin, unless there may be some connection with one James Martin, who had a grant in the Orange Ranger tract at Quaco in 1783. Some adventure of this man at that place might readily give his name to it. Locally it is called *Martin Head*, rather than *Martin's Head*, which form accordingly I have adopted.
- Martinon** (formerly *French's* on the C.P.R.).—A recent simplification of the old French name of a Seignory at St. John. (See earlier in these Addenda).
- Marys Point, Shepody.**—I am in error in stating it is locally said to be properly St. Mary's Point. It is said locally that it was for a squaw of that name (Mary), and one old and well informed resident told me that it was early called *La Pointe de Marie Bidoque*. I have no doubt this explanation is in essence correct.
- Mascabin.**—Some confirmation of my surmise that it is simply a chart error for Mascarin (Mascareen) is found in Hind's use of the word in his Report on N. B. Geology, 136.
- Maugerville.**—The real genesis of the name is given in Fisher's Sketches, of 1825, 193, and is traced by Raymond in his St. John River, 155, and Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 294, 323, who shows that it was temporarily called Peabody from a prominent resident. Had it not been for Joshua Mauger it is very probable the settlers would have obtained no grant of their lands, and hence the naming of the important township for him was natural and appropriate.
- Maxwell.**—Former name of a settlement made on Eel River in 1842 (see Settlements Monograph). It was probably named for Lieut.-Col. A. M. Maxwell of the 36th Regiment, the commander of the N. B. soldiers in the "Aroostook War." He returned to England in 1840 with the esteem of the people of New Brunswick.
- McAdam.**—The present site of the Junction was about 1850 called *City Camp*, because of the large number of lumber camps then in the immediate vicinity, as I am told by Mr. A. M. Hill. When railway construction (i.e., the eastern extension between Vanceboro and St. John) began in 1869, the place bore this name for a time. But a watering station established two miles up the line on McAdam Brook (so named be-

*Place-nomenclature.*

cause lumbered by John McAdam) became known as McAdam, and the name gradually was transferred to the Junction, the watering place being later named Maudsley (for a British capitalist interested in the road). Thus the name gradually became applied to the junction and was afterwards extended to the parish. This is probably strictly correct, and it is wholly in conformity with the method by which place-names arise.

**Madisco.**—A point at Pettit Rocher, according to Perley, Fisheries of N. B. 45; one of Gaudet's articles speaks of "Petit Rocher, autrement dite Madisco."

**Meductic.**—This name is now applied to the modern village just south of the mouth of Eel River.

**Meductic Falls.**—On the Peachey type of maps there occurs here a *Gath of Medoctu*, long a puzzle to me. On a recently obtained copy of that map, drawn by Sproule (mentioned later in Cartography addenda), I find it written Gall of Medoctu, which, I have no question, is a copyist's error for Fall—showing that Gath is an error for Fall or Falls.

**Memel, in Albert.**—Named by a German settler from that place in Germany, as I am told by Hon. A. R. McClelan.

**Messinet Stream.**—Named, no doubt, from some one of the family of a French physician of that name who settled in St. George, and whose descendants are still there, as I am told by Mr. J. Vroom. At one time I thought this word a corruption of an Indian name given in the Land Memorials of 1797, which speaks of a stream in Pennfield parish called *Wasawawinicick*, the identity of which is not known to me.

**Middle Island.**—The original grant of 1765 speaks of Middle Island lying off Windmill Point. (Compare *Nuncheal*, later).

**Middle River.**—This appears to have been called by Plessis in 1811 *La Rivière du Mitan* (Journal, 114), though Mitan is, perhaps, a misprint for *Milieu*.

**Midgic, Westmorland.**—Appears first, so far as I have found, in the Land Memorials of 1812 as *Point Medjock*, though it must have been used much earlier.

**Milnagek Lake, or Island Lake.**—The name and the local nomenclature of the vicinity is fully discussed in Bull. N. H. S., IV, 469.

**Milpagos.**—Compare Rand's *Milpaachk*, "having many coves" (Reader, 100), and *Milpageck*, variegated (101).

**Minaqua.**—See Northwest Miramichi.

**Miramichi.**—The origin of this name still eludes me. Its first use in a modern form is as *Mesamichi* in deMonts' Commission of 1603. To the various fanciful explanations of it may be added that of M'Gre-

*Place-nomenclature.*

gor (British America, II, 269), who makes it, "a probable corruption of Miracheet, a tribe of Micmacs once inhabiting its banks," but he evidently here has in mind the Maliseets, sometimes called Mariseets. The meaning "Happy Retreat," first given by Cooney and widely accepted, is of no value whatever, since the same meaning is given in an old document as applying to the Nepisiguit (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 128). On the map in the Micmac Almanac for 1902, published by Rev. Father Pacifique, the word appears in the form *Malineoisitg*, and he writes me that this is the name applied to the peninsula where Chatham stands, and it can mean "Place where one collects diverse kinds of berries." But, he adds, that he does not know whether this is an aboriginal word, or simply a Micmac pronunciation of a word derived from the whites.

**Miscou.**—The suggestion in Place-Nomenclature (page 253) that this name may be derived from an Algonquin word meaning red, "describing the low red cliffs about it," proves groundless, since, as I have found by personal observation, no such cliffs exist. I find the local tradition among the best-informed local residents makes the word Indian, meaning "low land" or, as one told me, "boggy land." This interpretation I find confirmed by Joe Frisk, the intelligent old Micmac of Bathurst, who told me he thinks the word is Micmac, and means "muddy land," having in it the root *susqu*, meaning "mud," in which case the aboriginal form (which the Micmacs appear to have quite lost) would have been something like *M'susqu*, easily shortened to Miscou. I take it that the word means not only mud in our sense, but also muck, marsh, wet bog. In this case it forms an admirable descriptive name, for the most striking fact about the physical geography of Miscou is the prevalence there of open bogs or barrens (copiously covered with boggy lakes), which, indeed, form over one-half of the surface of the island (compare the map and description in Bulletin of the Nat. Hist. Soc. of N.B., V, 449). The name Miscou seems to occur for the first time in Champlain's Narratives, under the year 1623.

The local and historical nomenclature is of much interest. No Indian names, except *Miscou* itself, have survived, but many French names are in use. The name *Isle de Saint Louis* is applied to it in the Jesuit Relations, and *Cap de l'Espérance* was given to its northern point by Cartier in 1534 because in rounding it he hoped he had found in Bay Chaleur the western passage. *I. à Monsieur* is applied upon old maps to a small island in this vicinity which I think can be only Money Island, the only one hereabouts which is striking enough to be named on the old maps. The name *Money Island* (called by the French *Isle au Trésor*) is, of course, descriptive of the supposed treasure there (see later, under Historic Sites). *Pointe au Vable* and *Boullin des Boeufs* occur upon West's original map of the island in 1820, and both names are still known to the older residents, though not now in actual use; *Vable*, I presume, is connected in some way with *Sable*, sand, while *Boullin des Boeufs* (spelled *Boullin des Boufs* on West's map) was explained to me, and I have no question, correctly, by

*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 *Chentre* 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, 231). *Murroe 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. *Laundry 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.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Missaguash.**—The best form of this diversely-spelled word.

**Mistake Creek.**—Was earlier called Coy's (not McCoy's) Mistake (Raymond, St. John River, 327). Early grants appear to refer to a Mistake Creek on the Kennebecasis.

**Mistouche (or Tracy's) Brook.**—On the curious nomenclatorial history of this name, see Monograph on Boundaries, 407.

**Monash Cove.**—Presumably Micmac, but origin not known to me.

**Moncton, (now Gibson).**—See a note on this name in N. B. Magazine, I, 71.

**Money Cove, Grand Manan.**—For the supposed presence of buried treasure, as explained fully in Perley, Report on Fisheries, 103.

**Monument Brook.**—In Maliseet *Titakmige*, meaning low-ground throughout. (Gatschet, Eastport *Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1897).

**Moorefields.**—Important early settlement on the North shore of the Miramichi, since the great fire of 1825 included in Douglstown.

**Moreau, Pointe à.**—Said locally to be so named for a former resident.

**Mosquito Cove,** near St. John.—Used in the Morris Report of 1765.

**Musquash Harbour.**—Compare *Frenchman's Creek* earlier. The legend mentioned here is given in full in Leland and Prince, Kuloscap the Master, 26.

**Nabouiane.**—A place near Shediac, mentioned by Bellin in his Description of 1755, page 31; identity unknown to me.

**Nackawic.**—A branch of this river appears to bear the name, doubtless Indian, *Naraguisis* (see Select Committee Report of 1861, 17, 70). Possibly connected with *Naraguagus* (Naleguagus, which see).

**Naleguagus.**—Name, still used, of a rapid on Salmon River, Queens County (above Castaway Brook); it is, no doubt, Indian and by the same origin as *Narraguagus*, in Maine, and connected with *Guagus*, which see.

**Nantucket.**—Perhaps connected with the Captain Folger, of Nantucket, Mass., who was at Passamaquoddy after whales in the eighteenth century (Kilby, Eastport and Passamaquoddy, 105).

**Negoot.**—Name proposed in 1901 for the group of lakes on the right hand branch of Tobique, a restoration of the Maliseet name of the river (see Tobique). It, together with all the local names of the vicinity are fully discussed in the Bull. N.H.S., IV, 326, 337; V, 67.

**Nepisiguit.**—The origin of the nomenclature of the hills at the head of the river is discussed in Bull N.H.S., IV, 251, and of its south branch in the same Bulletin, V, 226.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- New Brunswick.**—The earliest use I have found of this name is of date May 29, 1784, a document in Archives Report for 1894, 419. On other proposed names see Raymond in N. B. Magazine, III, 44; Canadian History Readings, II, 52; Canadian Archives, 1894, 418; Winslow Papers, 174. In earlier records and maps it appears very frequently as New-Brunswick. A frequent local pronunciation is Noo-Brumstick.
- New Horton.**—Settled by people from Horton, in Nova Scotia, whence the name, as I am informed by Hon. A. R. McClelan. This is confirmed by a statement in Johnston's North America, II, 112.
- New Mills.**—The former name, *Malagash*, occurs in the Land Memorials of 1789; and in 1814 in Winslow Papers, 689.
- New River.**—On Sproule's map of 1786.
- Nictor Lake.**—The origin of this name, and of the other local names, including mountains, of the vicinity is discussed in Bull. N. H. S., IV, 240.
- Nigadoo.**—In this form in 1807 in the Land Memorials.
- Northumberland Strait.**—The name *Red Sea* applied to its southern end on some maps was given, according to MS. Owen Journal of 1767 (which I have seen), "called by the French *La Mer Rouge* or Red Sea, probably because of the colour given by the soil of St. John's Island to the water."
- North Pole Branch.**—Its nomenclature is fully described in Bull. N. H. S., V, 468.
- Northwest Miramichi.**—Locally always pronounced *Norwest*. The Indian name of this river is Elmunakun, (*Atlee-ma-nagan*, M'Gregor, British America, II, 260, and *Menail-menaagan*, E. Jack in MS.). Rand gives the form *Elmunakuncheech*, meaning a "beaver's hole," for the Little Sevogle, though I think it likely he was misled by the diminutive *cheech*, and that really it applies to the Big Sevogle (see Sevogle). In his dictionary (133) he gives Elmunakun as a beaver's or muskrat's hole. As to why such a name is applied to the Northwest I think it very probable that it was descriptive of the occurrence at the place now called Big Hole of a remarkable cave (suggesting a beaver's or muskrat's hole), mentioned by Professor Balley in Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, V, 158. The very name, Big Hole, is some confirmation of this supposition. Rev Father Pacifique, however, derives it from a word meaning silent, which is not appropriate.

For this river the French maps used the contraction *Minaqua*;

and I have proposed recently (Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, Vol. V, page 431) to restore this name as a convenient designation for scientific purposes for the north and south part of the valley of the Northwest. The Indian name occurs first in a document of 1686 (mentioned later under "Settlement of Richard Denys"), as *Mumunagan*.

The local nomenclature of the headwaters of this river is discussed in Bull. N. H. S., V, 227.

*Place-nomenclature*

- Norton.**—P. 1795. As to this name the late Leonard Allison wrote me as follows:—"I have for a good while supposed, though I have no direct evidence of the fact, that the Parish of Norton, in Kings County, was named by the Honorable George Leonard, as the habitat of his branch of the Leonard family seemed to be Norton, Mass., as appears from W. R. Deane's Memoir of the Taunton Leonards (Boston, 1851), page 8, from which it appeared that his grandfather, Major George Leonard, removed in 1690 to Norton, then a part of Taunton . . . . The Honorable George Leonard's father, the Reverend Nathaniel Leonard, was born at Norton." This explanation is entirely in harmony with the mode of naming of many other parishes in the Province, and is probably correct. It may be that the Norton Brook, in Sussex, east of the parish may have some connection with the name, or it may be a coincidence.
- Nova Scotia.**—The very interesting genesis of this name with the curious reason for its persistence in the Latin form, is fully discussed in the Educational Review, XVI, 11, and in the Boundaries Monograph, 213.
- Numehal Creek.**—According to Raymond (N. B. Magazine, II, 217) this was the Pre-Loyalist name of a creek "opposite Middle Island in Maugerville." I believe, however, that this is simply a bad misprint for Windmill Creek (now called Street's Creek?), for there was apparently a Windmill Point just beside it (see Middle Island).
- Oanwells Island** (of the Peachey maps).—Granted as *Fall Island* in 1785 to Capt. Atwood (Land Memorials). Just below it is *Belvisor Bar* (which see), and it is called Belviso Fall Island in a document of 1819, and also Cronkite Island, according to Raymond (letter). Now called Brown's Island.
- Ohio Settlement.**—Origin locally unknown. Johnston (Travels in North America, II, 62) speaks of it in 1849 as a new French settlement. I think it very likely that this settlement, as well as the several California Settlements in the Province, were named when emigration to those places was attracting much attention, in a half-humorous allusion to them as possible substitutes. Johnston, in his Travels in North America, II, 39, comments upon the "emigration fevers" which swept over the country at intervals, and adds: "These accessions of fever come on at irregular intervals. The Indiana, the Illinois, the Michigan, and the Wisconsin fevers have all had their turn, and now the California paroxysm is at its height."
- Old Mission Point.**—The Micmac name of this point, as I am told by Mr. D. Ferguson, of Chatham, who knows the place and Indians well, was *Chec-gook*.
- Onlockywicket.**—Name of a place on the Upper Nepisiguit, in local use by guides and lumbermen, doubtless Micmac.
- Ononette.**—(Formerly *Ricerbank*, on the C.P.R.). Recent simplification of the Acadian name of Brandy Point (see earlier in these addenda).

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Ormond Lake**.—In 1837, the year this name was given, the Marquess of Ormonde had his seat at Kilkenny Castle, Ireland, and very likely, as Chief Butler of Ireland, he had some part in the coronation of Queen Victoria in that year, thus leading Mahood to connect his name with that of Victoria and Adelaide. The late J. Allan Jack was of opinion, however, as expressed in letters to me, that it was named for Col. Ormond, of whom there is a full account in *Acadiensis*, II, 19.
- Oromocto Lake**.—For a discussion of this name, and of the various local names around the Northwest Lake, see *Bull. N. H. S.*, V, 193.
- Osnaburg**.—A temporary name for Fredericton, used as early as Oct. 20, 1784 (as shown by a petition of that date still extant), and used occasionally even after the name Fredericton was given in 1785. The name was for the same prince for whom Fredericton was named, Frederick, Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg.
- Pabineau**.—The origin of this name, from the Acadian name of the high-bush cranberry, is fully discussed in *Acadiensis*, I, 88.
- Palfrey Lake**.—Playford's plan of Survey around Howard Settlement, 1833, has Palfrey Brook, and possibly the name was given by him, and the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Survey, 1836, has the Palfrey Mountains. I am told, however, by Mr. John Stewart, who knew this country well, that it was so called for an old trapper of that name, while Mr. W. H. Venning tells me he remembers hearing, many years ago, that it was so named for the first man to cut a saw log on it. Inquiries at Vanceboro, made of old residents for me by Dr. Young, have failed to yield further information about such a person, though it is very likely the lake and stream were named for some early hunter or lumberman, or, very likely, for an Indian resident or hunter.
- Palmerston**.—Has vanished entirely, both the parish and settlement being now called St. Louis de Kent.
- Pamdenee**.—(Formerly Hillside, on the C.P.R.). Recent Malliseet name, meaning a little hill (see earlier in these addenda).
- Pamomeag**.—(Formerly Nases, on the C.P.R.). Recent Malliseet name, meaning river beach (see earlier in these addenda).
- Passamaquoddy Bay**.—This word is fully analyzed by Prince, in *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, XXXVIII, 181; also in Leland and Prince, *Kuloscap* the Master, 23. In the Jesuit Relation of 1675-77 (*Relations*, LX, 262) it occurs as *pessenuquote* or *perlemagoute*, which latter form is both the earliest known and also very near to the aboriginal form. The earliest use of the modern form appears in the account of Prince's voyage in 1734 (*N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg.*, V, 376) as *Pessamequoddy*.
- The Boundary MS. contain abundant testimony as to the exact location of the name, from which it is plain that originally it did not apply to the spacious bay now having that name, but to the region between Deer Island, Campobello, and the American shore, from Head Harbor to the Cobscook (see *Monograph on Boundaries*, 277). This



*Place-nomenclature.*

- is the region still called *Quoddy* by the fishermen and other local navigators, who call the Bay of Passamaquoddy of our maps St. Andrews Bay. In the Boundary MS. it is said that pollock are not taken in the inner bay though abundant in the outer, which (if correct) is strong confirmation of this use of the word, since Passamaquoddy unquestionably means *the place of pollock*.
- Paticake Brook.**—As *Patticake Creek*, in Sproule's Map of 1786.
- Paunchy Lake.**—A small lake near Midgie, Westmorland, probably of Micmac Indian origin. Pronounced locally like Pawn-che. (It is shown on a map of the region in the Botanical Gazette, XXXVI, 164).
- Pays Bas.**—A name used by the Acadians of Madawaska for the lower part of the St. John, French Village and downwards, as I am informed by M. P. L. Mercure.
- Pekonk Hill.**—Just on the New Brunswick-Maine boundary west of Rapide de Femme. It is often mentioned in documents connected with the boundary surveys, and is on some of the boundary maps.
- Pelerin.**—A settlement in Kent, named for a family of Acadians of that name, as I find by local inquiry. The name has been wonderfully corrupted on different maps into Pulrang (Loggie, 1884), Pelling (on Postal Map), etc.
- Peltoma.**—A chief named Piere Toma is mentioned in Kidder's Revolutionary Operations, 195.
- Pemwit Branch** (of Green River).—Said locally to be so named for an Indian who hunted there.
- Perth.**—P. 1833. Named, in all probability, in honour of Sir Archibald Campbell, then Governor of New Brunswick, whose birthplace and home seat were in Perthshire, Scotland, though locally said to have been named by patriotic Scotch residents for the place in Scotland.
- Petitcodiac.**—Occurs first on de Meulles map of 1686 as *Petoucouyck*.
- Petit Rocher**, not **Petite Roche.**—It occurs thus in Plessis in 1811 (116).
- Philmonro.**—So named for a resident of that name (it is said locally), printed on some maps as *Filomaro*.
- Pikwaket.**—The best spelling for this variously-spelled name.
- Pirate Brook Lake, York.**—On an old plan the lake is called *Scoonygyomskittie*, no doubt its Passamaquoddy name.
- Pisiguit.**—Nothing to do with *Cocassaget*, which see.
- Piskahegan.**—On Sproule's map of 1786, where it is called also Grand Fork, perhaps a translation of its Indian name.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Point de Bute.**—Occurs as Point Debuté in Fisher's Sketches of 1825, 61; and apparently in a document of 1788 mentioned by Trueman; also in its present form in the Willard Diary of 1755 in possession of the Lancaster (Mass.) Public Library.

**Pokesuedie Island.**—As *Pocsuedier I* on a plan of 1816. It is Little Pokesuedie Island, locally *L'Îlet*, which is *I à Zacharie* on old Indian plans. Pronounced locally Poke-su-die (the u as in duke, and accent on the second syllable).

**Pokemouche.**—In the Crown Land Office is a large-scale plan entitled, "Sketch of the Upper Parts of the River Pocomuch," by William Ferguson, 1811, which gives a number of Indian names as follows:—

*Pidpudmoe* Brook, the present Caribou Creek; *Wagauitch* Brook, the present Peter's Brook; *Chicichicohé* Rivulet, the present Pelletier Brook (on the south side above Peter's Brook); *Ranamagauch* Brook, the present Maltempec. This map will be reproduced in my article upon "The History of Pokemouche," in *Acadiensis*, Vol. VI.

This map also applies the *Pte. de la Croix* to two points, the northern one at Upper Pokemouche (opposite Rivers Point), and that between Maltempec and the main Pokemouche. Presumably these mark the sites of Indian burial grounds.

The Miemac name of Trout Brook on the Upper Pokemouche (8 or 9 miles above head of tide on N. side) has been given me by the intelligent old Miemac, Joe Prisk, of Bathurst, as *Mat-wee-ka-be-jeeck*, meaning "porcupine was hanging."

**Pokomoonshine Brook.**—This name occurs also in Piscataquis County, Maine, and also in the Adirondacks (see *Forest and Stream*, May 18, 1901, 384, and the same, June 22, 1901). It is, no doubt, of Indian origin, but the aboriginal form and meaning seem unknown.

**Pollet River.**—Occurs as *Paulets River* in Land Memorials of 1791.

**Ponwauk.**—The deadwater on the St. Croix, from below King Brook to Kendrick's Rips, above Chepedneck Falls. Said by the Indians to mean "place of quiet water," as I am told by Mr. Irving Todd, who knows the place well. Perhaps the word has some relation with Penniac.

**Poodiac.**—A Post-office in Kings County; name of imported Indian origin. Its origin has been explained to me, and I have no doubt, correctly, by a resident, Mr. S. H. F. Sherwood, who wrote me that it was suggested by Poodle, a suburb of Portland, Maine. Asked for more detailed information, he wrote me as follows: "The office was established over 30 years ago. At that time we sent several names that we considered decent, but each was rejected at Ottawa as being already the name of an office in the Dominion, and we became discouraged. About that time there was a young lady visiting here who had been in Portland. She said the people there had a habit when anything annoyed them of wishing it 'tother side of Poodle.' She had also acquired the phrase. She suggested that we call the office

*Place-nomenclature.*

'Poodic,' and, half in jest, this name was forwarded. In due time the office material arrived and on the stamp was Poodiac. Why the Post Office authorities inserted the a I never knew." This explanation is sustained by the fact that Poodic, from the Indian Purpooduck, is a suburb south of Portland, Maine, on the north shore of Cape Elizabeth. This name is of especial interest as illustrating well the extremely trivial origin of many place-names.

**Popelogan, C.**—As *Pokee Login* Bay and *Poughlagen* Bay in Land Memorials of 1785 and 1786; *Pocologin* Stream on Sproule's map of 1786; *Popologan*, 1815, in Land Memorials. The name is, no doubt, connected with *logan* and *bogan* used for quiet coves beside a river in Maine and New Brunswick. The word is discussed by Tooker in the *American Anthropologist*, I, 165.

**Popes Folly.**—Two islands at Passamaquoddy have borne this name. One (now commonly called *Mark* Island, which see, close to Campobello) was named, no doubt, because of some connection with Zeba Pope, who lived there in 1808 (see Monograph on Boundaries, 359). The other, between Indian Island and Casco Bay island, was, perhaps, named for the same man. Lorimer says that on this island (Passamaquoddy Islands, 95) "poor Pope, in 1812, established a trading post and lost all." This name *Folly* is not uncommonly applied to unsuccessful business ventures by neighbours, who are always wiser after than before an event, and it appears elsewhere in *Clinch's Folly* (on the charts for an island near Letang) and *Folly Point*, in Westmorland.

**Portobello.**—One of our still unexplained names. Portobello, in South America, was captured by Admiral Vernon in 1739, and I have been told that there were formerly residents of Maugerville of this name; probably this is only a coincidence, but there may be a cause and effect connection. It is locally explained, as given earlier, in these addenda.

Dr. Raymond has suggested that the name may have been given for some connection with Capt. William Spry, who had large grants in this vicinity in pre-Loyalist times, and who may have been at the taking of Porto-Bello in South America.

**Quaco.**—An old plan in the Crown Land Office has this inscription, north of the present Quaco Head,—"Oreequaco, so called, a point of rock resembling a human head and neck," while another reads, "High Point of Rock resembling the profile of a human head and neck, called by the Indians "Oreequaco." The origin of the name is discussed in Bull N.H.S., IV, 72. Locally explained as noted earlier, in these addenda.

**Quisibis.**—On the Sproule map of 1787 (Map No. 39, later) as *Squisibis*.

**Renforth.**—Named by summer residents in Oct., 1903, in honour of the English oarsman of that name, who died in a race on the Kennebecasis many years ago; earlier called *The Chalet*.

**Renous River.**—Its nomenclature is discussed in Bull. N.H.S., V, 311. It appears first as *River Renou* in the Land Memorials of 1808.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Restigouche River.**—The original plan of the river, of 1836, explains the origin of some of the names of its branches. Thus, the present Boston Brook is called Beaver Brook, and just at its mouth is a lumber camp with the name *New Boston*, no doubt a facetious name for the place; evidently Boston became extended to the stream and is now its name. On Jardine's Brook, William Jardine had a timber license in 1837. The reason for the name *Five-finger Brook* is given on MacDonaid's map of his line of exploration from the Upsalquitch to the St. John, for that line crossed four branches of the stream radiating from near one another near its head, a feature shown on none of our existent maps.

The Indian name of this river is, I believe, the same fundamentally as that of the *Aroostook*, which see.

Rev. Father Pacifique, of Mission Point, writes me that he thinks it altogether probable the word Restigouche is derived from *Elistegi*, meaning to resist, to revolt, to struggle, which suggests one of the meanings commonly given, namely, "river of the long war."

**Rexton, Kent Co.**—Formerly called Kingston. The genesis of the new name is given in a letter from Dr. J. W. Doherty of that place, dated May 9, 1901. After relating the inconvenience of the former name, owing to the many duplications in Canada, he says:—"In consequence, I started a petition among the residents of this place for signature with a brief list of names appended to be voted upon, being careful that no name so voted on should be a duplicate of any other name in the Dominion. My choice of Rexton appeared to take the fancy of those signing and, in consequence, no general meeting of the inhabitants was thought necessary for the purpose of ratifying the change of name, or the name so voted on. The petition was then sent to our representative (O. J. LeBlanc), who presented it, with a strong recommendation, to the Government (Postmaster General) and, in consequence, the name of Kingston, Kent, was changed to Rexton, Kent." The change went into effect May 1, 1901. Of course the *Rex* is the Latin equivalent of *Kings*, making the name a Latin-English hybrid, but, perhaps, none the worse for that.

It is of interest to note that Kent County has been the scene of more changing of names, and by official procedure, than any other County of the Province, for, in addition to the above mentioned change, Palmerston has been changed to St. Louis, Liverpool to Richibucto, and the railroad station at first called Weidford was later changed to Harcourt.

**Richibucto.**—From the teacher of the Indian School at Big Cove, Miss Mary Isaacs, herself a Miemac, from Restigouche, I have received the following as the Indian names of places on Richibucto and vicinity:—Richibucto, *Itsebooktook*; Molus River, *Scegudeasecook*; St. Nicholas River, *Htknoekkon*; Bass River, *Boksnook*; Big Cove, *Meliseknadec*; Indian Island, *Lluoo Myncegoo*, which, however, seems to be merely the translation of the English name into Indian.

Of other local names on Richibucto, most are self explanatory, being descriptive or for residents or owners. *Platt's Point*, just below

*Place-nomenclature.*

- the marine hospital, probably is named from an early Acadian, Jos. Richard, dit *des Plattes*, though his connection with the place is not known. In the Land Memorials of 1822 I find mention of *Marin Island* and *River Ro* (near the Forks), both of which seem now unknown.
- Richmond.**—Another possible explanation of this name is given by Raymond, in his History of Carleton County, 75th article, when he states that some of the early settlers were from Richmond, N.Y.
- Rivière du Cache.**—The preferable form of this name. An additional note of importance on the origin of this name is in the Historic Sites Monograph, 293.
- Rocher, or Rosher.**—A form of *Roshea*, which see.
- Rockwell Stream.**—For a grantee, not the stream of that name in Ireland.
- Rollingdam.**—It is mentioned in an Act of 1832 (Acts, page 563). The description given in the Place-nomenclature is not exact; it is a dam built on a sandy bottom, and having a slope down as well as up stream in order to prevent it being undermined by the fall.
- Rooskey Lake.**—No doubt named by Mahood for one of the five lakes of that name in Ireland. The name is not locally in use; it is called Hurd Lake, for a grantee.
- Roshea.**—(Pronounced Ro-zhee). A bay (called on the maps, Salisbury Bay) and a settlement in Albert County. The name is, without doubt, an English corruption of Enragé, the French name of the Cape prominent here, though the name of the cape itself has been from early times Cape Enrage (see Enragé Cape). It occurs as *Roshea* in the Calhoun Diary of 1771, and in the Land Memorials of 1785 as Cape *Rosier* and *Roscar* apparently. In a N.B. Statute of 1875 it is called *Roshea Bay*. The Post-office name Little Rocher, is, of course a form of this name.
- Rothsay.**—In an article in the St. John Globe, of Dec. 14, 1901, it is said:— "On the 4th August, 1860, a deputation of summer residents [at Rothsay] waited on the Prince of Wales on his arrival there to take the steamer for Fredericton, and requested permission to name the young settlement Rothsay, after one of his titles, "Duke of Rothsay."
- Rumbling Mountain.**—On the Odell, near Tobique, so called from noises said to be heard there (Bull. N. H. S., V, 237).
- Rusagonis.**—The preferable form of this name.
- Sabbies River.**—*Savoy's River*, in Land Memorials of 1818; said locally, and no doubt correctly, to be for a mill owner of that name.
- Sagwa.**—Recently named R.R. Station; name from Rand's Micmac Dictionary, meaning *waist deep water* (see earlier in these addenda).
- Saint Andrews.**—Our knowledge of the origin of this name is fully summarized in Acadensis, II, 134.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Saint Croix River** (Charlotte).—The name St. Croix was at first given to the island, but was soon extended to the river by Champlain, who was rather careless in his use of it, applying it sometimes to the entire river and sometimes to its lower tidal part. Thus, some confusion later arose among those using his narratives, such as Denys, who understood him as making the River St. Croix and the River of the Etchemins two distinct rivers, when they are the same.

The local pronunciation is invariably St. Croy. There is some evidence that the early settlers pronounced the word Croix in English fashion. Thus, in the Courtier Series, CII, there is a deed of 1785 which spells the name Saint Croyciek's. B. Glasier in 1764 spells it St. Croys (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 313).

**Ste. Croix River.**—An early name for the Miramichi. In an important document of 1686, mentioned later (under "Settlement of Richard Denys de Fronsac") the name is restricted to the river below Beaubear's Island, but the maps extend it much higher.

**Saint David.**—The Patron Saint of Wales, and hence naturally associated with St. George, St. Andrews and St. Patrick.

**Saint John City.**—On this and the alternative names it bore or which were proposed for it, see Raymond in Canadian History Readings, 59; Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 65. There is a discussion of the origin of its Indian name *Menaguasche*, meaning "place where dead seals are gathered," in St. John Telegraph, June 3, 1901.

**St. Martins.**—Despite much search, I have not been able to find a reason for the application of this name. Possibly it was suggested by the presence within its bounds of Martin's Head. I have sought to find some connection with a former Loyalist centre in the Colonies. I find that the region now called St. Martin's, in Maryland, was a Loyalist centre in the Revolution (Van Tyne, Loyalists, 166; Scharf, Hist. Maryland, II, 296); and, curiously enough, just north of it in Delaware is a *Sussex* (as there was in New Brunswick when these names were first given), which is probably only a coincidence, but which may have suggested the name.

**Saint Simon.**—The origin of this name is probably not as given by Cooney from that of a French vessel sunk here in 1760, but for the name of her captain (compare later, under Historic Sites Addenda, Acadian Period, St. Simon). Locally the name is invariably pronounced St. Simo (or, at least, the final syllable a nasal hardly sounding the n), and the word Inlet of our maps and charts is never used.

Its Micmac name, as I am told by Joe Prisk, of Bathurst, a very reliable Micmac, is *See-bes'-kaa-daan*, meaning, as he says, something like a "carrying-over place." The earliest use that I have found of the name is in the Land Memorials of 1805, where it is called *River Saint Simon*, and *Saint Simon's River*, and it is called *St. Simond's Inlet* in the same Memorials of 1816, and *Saint Simon's Inlets* on Ferguson's plan of 1820, copied later in Map No. 33.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Saint Stephen, Town.**—A part of the town once bore the name Dover, which seems to have originated the name Calais. Thus, the late G. A. Boardman, in an article in the *St. Croix Courier* in 1895 or 1896, wrote as follows:—"In 1806, now ninety years since, the people of Township No. 5, by act of the legislature and in accordance with the wishes of the people, received the name of Calais. A part of St. Stephen was then called Dover Hill, and it was thought appropriate to call No. 5 Calais. It was hoped the people of St. Stephen would take the name of Dover, as that was the name of a coast city in England." This is curiously confirmed by a statement in Wedderburn's *Statistical and Practical Observations of 1836*, where (page 16) he says:—"Saint Stephen, from its locality, is the Dover of the Province, and opposite the thriving American Calais.<sup>6</sup> Again, Johnston, who was here in 1849, tells in his work on North America (II, 157). "It was nearly dark when we arrived at St. Stephens; and found comfortable quarters in Dover Street—the names of the town on the one side of the stream, and of a principal street on the other, carrying the mind far away, to scenes very different on the whole, but where frontier towns and rival populations were also *vis-à-vis* with each other." There is now no Dover Street in St. Stephen, but the name Dover Hill is still in use.

The Indian name of St. Stephen was, according to Gatschet (*Eastport Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1897), *Ktchi Mesabiankt*, meaning great landing, because an important camping place.

**St. Tooley.**—One of the headlands of Quaco Bay (name used locally, but not on any map). In all probability a persistence and corruption of St. Louis, a name applied by Champlain in 1604 to one of the rivers here. (Discussed in *Bull. N. H. S. N., B.*, IV, 72).

**Salkelds Islands.**—It is, perhaps to these that Champlain applies the name *Jumelles*, "the twins" (or sisters) in this vicinity. The origin of "Fothergills" is not known to me.

**Savage Island.**—Called upon the early maps *Indian Island*. The persistence of the form *Savage* unquestionably is an inheritance from the French to whom, of course, it was *Isle Sauvage*. There is a *Savage Island*, having, no doubt, a similar origin on the St. John about 10 miles below the St. Francis.

**Serpentine.**—This name occurs also as name of a branch of Shogomoc, as the outlet of French Lake Oromocto, and as an inlet of Ludgate Lake, St. John, all of them, no doubt, named for their crookedness.

**Sevogle.**—This name is, no doubt, of Indian origin, but the meaning is very doubtful. The late Michael Flinne, Indian teacher, told me it meant "sour," referring to some early incident in which the fish were supposed to have been driven away by a poisonous substance which spoiled or soured the water. On the other hand, Rev. Father Pacifique tells me the Indians derive it from a word meaning "cliffs," a meaning which would be fairly appropriate, though not more to, this river than to others of this region. Considering that the Square

*Place-nomenclature.*

Forks, in which two branches of the river meet in a great T-shaped gorge, is the most remarkable feature of the river, one might expect the name to apply in some way to them. I think it very possible, however, that the name originally applied to the Little Sevogle only, and was extended to both rivers by the whites, and for this reason, Rand gives (Reader, 91) for Little Sevogle, *Elmunakuncheech*, meaning "a beaver's hole." Now, *Elmunakun* is the universally used (by the Indians) name for the Northwest Miramichi, and the application of the name *Elmunakuncheech*, or "Little Northwest," to the Big Sevogle itself would be entirely natural (since in physical features, arrangement of branches, etc., the Northwest and Sevogle are strikingly alike) and in accordance with the Indian custom, while it seems wholly improbable that so insignificant a stream as the Little Sevogle would be called the "Little Northwest." Hence, I think, it likely that Sevogle was applied originally to the Little Sevogle, and extended to Big Sevogle by the whites as an easier word to pronounce than the Indian name.

The word first appears in the Land Memorials of 1805 as *Little Sougle*, though in 1809 as *Little Sevogle*; early maps and records also have *Sevogle*. The local nomenclature of the river will be given in an article on the Sevogle, to be published in Bulletin No. 25 of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick.

**Shediak River.**—An old plan in the Crown Land Office names the south branch of this river *Kibougouck*, no doubt its Micmac name.

**Sheephouse Brook.**—A large branch of the South Branch Sevogle; called also Big Brook. Locally the name is explained as originating in the building of a little house for a sheep which a hermit kept there one winter as a companion. This explanation seems to me very artificial, even though names and dates are supplied with it, and I think it very likely it is a corruption of the Micmac *See-boo-sis*, meaning "a brook." The fact that its English equivalent is Big Brook is rather confirmatory of this. (Its location is given approximately on a map in Bull. N.H.S., V, 228).

**Shemogue.**—As at present in Land Memorials of 1803. Rand (Reader, 84) gives for *Chimeguee*, no doubt this stream, *Oosumoogewik*, meaning horned river. I have been given by a Micmac *Sim-oo-a-quick*.

**Shiktahawk.**—The preferable spelling of this name.

**Shin Creek.**—In this form in 1811 in the Land Memorials. Perhaps, for Shin River, in Scotland.

**Shippegan.**—Locally this name is pronounced in two ways; first, by the English it is very strongly accented upon the first syllable, the final syllable being very short; and second, by some French settlers speak-English it is sounded Shippegang, the final syllable strongly sounded, a form which is old, as shown by Winslow Papers, 501. Its earliest known appearance is in 1656 in the form *Cibaguen*. (Letter of Father Ignatius, Archives, 1904, 335).



*Place-nomenclature.*

- Shogomoc.**—The D. Campbell map of 1785 has *Schogomuck*, or *Snow Shoë River*. It is called *Little Eel River* by Sproule, map of 1787.
- Siegas.**—As *Shiegask* or *Troublesome River* on Sproule's map of 1787 (see Map No. 39, later).
- Skiff Lake.**—Named, as I was told by Mr. John Stewart, by Hon. John McAdam because when he first cruised it for lumber, long prior to any settlement in the vicinity, he found there a skiff. This may have been a relic of the Titcomb survey of the lake in 1794.
- Siugundy.**—A name, apparently Indian, which is in local use (though not on any maps) on the St. Croix between Grand and Chepedneck Lakes, on the Lepreau and on Tobique. It appears to apply to rapids or small falls. The same word appears on the Mattawamkeg, according to Springer, *Forest Life and Forest Trees*, 167, and, perhaps, occurs elsewhere on Penobscot waters. Possibly has some relation with *Magundy*, which see.
- Smith's Creek, Kennebecasis.**—Said locally, as I am told by Mr. W. H. Venning, to have been named for an old trapper who hunted on the stream before the advent of the Loyalists, and whose camp stood at its junction with the river.
- Spednic.**—Name of falls and also a lake on the east branch of the St. Croix; of course, a lumberman's corruption and abbreviation of the Indian Chiputneticook.
- States Brook.**—No doubt given by the surveyors in 1818, because it fell just west of the due north line from the source of the St. Croix, hence falling into "the States" according to the American boundary claim.
- Sunbury.**—After long study I have been able to determine the origin of this name, which so long puzzled all our local historians. It was given, no doubt, in honour of the Earl of Halifax (for whom Halifax was named), who was also Viscount Sunbury, as fully discussed in the *Educational Review*, XV, 159.
- Surreau Blanc.**—Name of a stream and inlet at Tracadie, between Big and Little Tracadie, said locally to have no meaning in modern Acadian, but very probably an early corruption of Ruisseau blanc, that is, "white brook." I have found the name on an old plan in the Crown Land Office in the form *Scirreau Blanche*.
- Sussex.**—P. 1786. This parish was very likely so named in memory of Sussex, in New Jersey, a supposition to some extent confirmed by a recent newspaper statement, seemingly reflecting tradition, to that effect. Though I have not been able to trace a positive connection, the fact that Sussex, N.J., was a Loyalist stronghold in the revolution (Lee's New Jersey, II, 311 and elsewhere), and that many men from a New Jersey regiment settled in the parish seems to confirm this supposition, especially as so many of the parishes were thus named

*Place-nomenclature.*

for the former homes of the settlers. It is, perhaps, only a coincidence that the names of the four parishes established in Kings County in 1786, namely, Sussex, Springfield, Westfield, and Kingston, all occur in New Jersey, and further, that Hampton and Norton, established in 1795, also occur in that State.

**Tabusintac.**—This name is pronounced locally, especially by elderly unlettered people, Tabasintac, a form almost exactly like the Indian pronunciation, thus affording another example (with Madawaska, Jemseg, etc.) of how much closer the local pronunciation keeps to the original form than does the map or literary form. The accent is strongly on the last syllable.

The three principal branches of this river bear Indian names which appear (apparently for the first time) upon Davidson's plan of the river of 1830, with the spellings *Maliaget*, *Eskedlock*, *Pisiguit*, which are exactly the local pronunciations used by lumbermen and others. I am told by Joe Prisk, the intelligent old Indian of Bathurst, that *Mal-e-a'-git* (g hard) means married, referring to two of something near together, while *Ox-ka-dil-lik* (as he pronounces it) means (though doubtfully) "a good shot." Also the branch *Cowassaget Brook* (which see) is still so called locally. (On *Bathkedagunuckh*, on Tabusintac Beach, see Rand, *Legends of the Micmacs*, 212).

**Tantramar.**—Occurs on a map of D. Campbell of 1799 as Tantaramar, perhaps the earliest appearance of the first r.

**Tanty-wanty.**—This old name is locally said to be of Indian origin. I think it highly probable it is an imported Indian name, like *Poodiac*. The settlement Geary, as shown under that name, is a shortened corruption of Niagara, and was so named by settlers from that place. Now, a few miles from Niagara is a place called Tonawanda, but formerly called by variants of that name such as Tonawanta. Now, Tanty-wanty in New Brunswick is about as far from Geary as Tonawanda from Niagara, and hence I think it very probable the name was given to this stream by the early settlers of Geary. It occurs first on the map of the Queens-Sunbury County line in 1839, in its present form. Ward in 1841 (*St. John River*, 30) speaks of it (*Tante Wante*) as a place not a stream.

**Taxes.**—Both the older and better form is Taxes, not Taxis, since it was named, no doubt, for the Indian Tax.

**Tedish.**—In this form in 1803 in Land Memorials.

**Telegraph Hill.**—A more correct account of these places is in *Historic Sites*, 348, and also later in the present work.

**Terreo Lake, Kings.**—Undoubtedly for Therriault one of the Acadians formerly living at French Village. See later, in *Historic Sites Addenda*, and Map No. 22.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Tetagouche.**—Is the better form. A partially French form appears on Arrowsmith's map of 1838, in the form Tete-a-gouche. Gesner (New Brunswick, 197) says, "Tootoogoose corrupted by the French to Tete-a-gouche." A story has grown up to explain the French form of the name,—that the first explorers found it heading to the left, etc. Rev. Father Pacifique writes me he believes this name is simply the Micmac *Odoodooguech*, meaning a squirrel. Curiously enough, the older plans of the river show a narrow place near Grand Falls on this river called "the squirrel's jump."

**Tiarks Lake.**—On Tiarks own map of 1820 this lake is called Rimousky Lake; it first appears in its present form on Graham's map of 1843. It is not true that Tiarks was afterwards an arbiter in the New Brunswick-Quebec boundary controversy—that was Travers Twiss.

**Tobique.**—There is, I think, no question that this river was named for an Indian chief of that name who lived formerly on the river. The tradition of the Indians themselves to this effect is confirmed by the D. Campbell map of 1784 which has (corrected copy) *Tobique's River*, the possessive confirming this origin very strongly. That there was such a chief as Tobique is shown by various documents which Mr. Raymond has mentioned, and also by an entry in the register of the Indian church at Kingsclear, which reads:—"Le vingt deuse aout 1767 a été inhumé a Medoactec Noel toubic chef decedé pendant l'hyver agé de plus de soixante ans. Le corps d'Agnes toubic sour du défund mort le printems fut aussi inhumé en meme temps. Charles Bailly, pretre."

The Indian name of the river is *Negoot*. I am inclined to think this name is connected with Nietau = Forks, alluding to the frequent forking of the river in its upper part, especially the right hand branch.

The nomenclature of the many lakes on the right-hand branch is mentioned under *Negoot*, which see, and that of the vicinity of Nictor Lake is given in Bull. N. H. S., IV, 250.

**Toby Guzzle.**—Name of a small deadwater, and very crooked branch of the Digdeguash near McAdam, and also formerly a station or siding of the railroad here. A Guzzle is an English term for drain or ditch. The word is also used in the Field-book of the Surveyors of the Magaguadavic in 1797 for tiny streams emptying into a lake.

**Tracadie.**—The local nomenclature is mostly simple and self-explanatory, being obviously descriptive. I have not been able to identify the *Anscout* branch of the river mentioned by Cooney. The odd Acadian name *Surreau Blanc*, and *Barreau Point* are discussed separately. *John Boys River*, a former name for Portage River, is said, as Dr. Smith tells me, to have been named for one John Nile, dit, John Boy, who lived beside the bridge crossing Portage River. *Bonami Nose Brook* was named, as I learn from different sources, for one Bonamy or Barnaby Noel, an Indian, who formerly lived there, and, I presume, the name is a corruption of Bonami Noel's Brook, though locally a rock of a nose-shape, etc., is added to explain the name. *Lord and Foy Brook* is so named for early lumbermen.

*Place-nomenclature.*

**Traceys Brook.**—See Mistouche.

**Truittes, Rivière des.**—A river flowing into Miramichi, a boundary of the Seigniory of Richard Denys de Fronsac; identity unknown.

**Trues.**—See under Settlement Origins.

**Tryon Settlement.**—So named, in all probability, in honour of Major Tryon, private secretary to Sir John Harvey at the time it was laid out in 1838. He married a daughter of Sir John Harvey. I have found no direct evidence of this, but have found no other person of sufficient prominence at that time to entitle them to the honour. It is locally explained by a legend mentioned a few pages earlier. It is commonly said it was named for the surveyor who laid it out, but this is not so, for it was surveyed by A. Blair in 1838.

**Tuadook.**—Name proposed in 1901, a restoration of the Micmac Indian name, for the southwest branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi River. The name, with the local names in the vicinity and along the entire branch, are discussed in Bull. N. H. S. N. B., IV, 463, and V, 321, 324.

**Two Rivers, Albert.**—Used first in the Calhoun Diary of 1771 in its present form.

**Udenack.**—On Sproule's map of 1786 as *Udenack*.

**Upsalquitch.**—The history of this word, seeming to show that our present form is derived simply from a misprint of the locally-used form, *Absetquetch*, is given in Bull. N. H. S., V, 180. The mountains around Upsalquitch Lake were named in 1902, as fully described in Bull. N. H. S. N. B., V, 80.

The usual meaning attributed to the Indian form *absetquetch*, namely a branch or smaller river, is not accepted by Mr. D. Ferguson, of Chatham, who knows the place and Indians well. He says he has understood it meant *Aptsh*, meaning more or again, *al-cootch* or *at-cooch*, "blanket or covering," thus signifying more-blanket river, alluding to the coldness of travel upon it in winter. I think this fanciful; and I believe the explanation that it means the little river, in contradistinction to the main Restigouche, is correct.

**Utopia Lake.**—In an article on this lake in the St. John Telegraph, July 5, 1892 (copied from Forest and Stream), the late Edward Jack says that the lines on the Magaguadavic were only started by Buffington, the surveyor, and when Capt. Clinch ran them out and found them running into the lake, putting most of the land under its waters, he named it Eutopia. It occurs on Sproule's map of 1786 as Utopia. Its Indian name is further discussed in the Bull. N. H. S., III, 47.

**Vin, Bay.**—See Bay du Vin.

**Wakefield.**—P. 1803. I have not yet been able to settle the origin of this name, which, I surmise, must have been given for the early home of some of the settlers. It was, however, a district or settlement name before it was applied to the parish, for it occurs in 1801 in the Land Memorials.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Walkemik.**—Name proposed in 1904, a restoration of a Micmac Indian name, for the upper north branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi. It, with the many local names in the vicinity is discussed in Bull. N. H. S., N. B., V, 332.
- Wapskehegan.**—Occurs in 1819 as Wapskehagan. In a MS. left by Edward Jack it is said to mean "arrowhead river," because on it was found jasper good for the purpose.
- Wards Creek.**—The connection with Lieut. Ward, given by Lawrence, is questioned by L. Allison (letter), who finds no evidence for it.
- Washademoac.**—Called *Lac Dagidemouack* in a document of 1755 in the Parkman MS (New France, I, 243, in Library of Mass. Hist. Soc.).
- Waterford.**—P. 1874. Said locally to have been named by Mr. A. McAfee, from Ireland, presumably for that place in his native home.
- Waubigut.**—Appears first in the Geological Survey Map of 1881, and placed there by Dr. Ellis (or his assistant, Dr. Adams), who obtained it from a guide who had hunted much with the Indians.
- Waugh River.**—(Locally pronounced Wa-oo, and supposed to be Indian). For a former resident.
- Wauklehegan.**—Name of a lake, no doubt Indian, near McAdam Junction; see Bull. N.H.S., V, 47.
- Weldford.**—Name compounded from the names of the two members of the local legislature from Kent in that year (1835), John W. Weldon and John P. Ford, as shown in the Educational Review, XV, 160.
- Welsford.**—Named by Dr. Robert Bayard, a resident there when the railroad was built, in honour of Major Welsford, a friend of his son, who was killed while leading an attack on the Redan (information from the late I. Allen Jack, and also so stated in a notice of Major Harvest, in the St. John Sun, Jan. 18, 1902).
- West Passage, Campobello.**—Called by Champlain *Petit passage de la rivière Sainte Croix* (Voyages, Ch. XV). This name (*Petit Passage*) was applied to it also in 1756, or later, as shown by testimony in the Boundary MS.
- Whatley, Mount.**—The statement here given is confirmed by Mr. A. D. Richard, Registrar of Deeds for Westmorland, who tells me his records show that Robert Whatley lived there in 1794.  
Mr. Trueman tells me it was earlier called Camp Hill, because of the camp established there by Jonathan Eddy in the Eddy Rebellion (amply confirmed in Archives, 1894, 362).
- White Horse.**—A MS. letter of 1796, by David Owen, gives this as "pinguin-hors or outer penguin, now corrupted into White Horse." I do not understand this reference, but presume it is one of Owen's fanciful etymologies, mentioned at the close of this Dictionary.

*Place-nomenclature.*

- Wickham.**—P. 1786. No doubt for Wickham, in Hants, England, with which Captain William Spry, who had extensive pre-Loyalist grants in this vicinity, was in some way associated, as fully discussed in the Educational Review, XV, 169.
- Wilkinson Mountain.**—In honour of John Wilkinson, New Brunswick geographer (Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. N. B., V, 333 and 445).
- Winiguit.**—Has the same history as *Waubigut*.
- Wolves.**—The name is very likely a translation and abbreviation of the French name for seals—namely, *lous marins* or sea-wolves.
- Woodmans Point.**—Mentioned in Allan's Journal of 1777 (Kidder's Revolutionary Operations, 92). It is not of course, that now so called at the mouth of the Nerepis, but was probably at the place where Randolph and Baker's mills now are, opposite Indiantown (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., I, 115), as Dr. Raymond writes me.
- Woodstock.**—P. 1786. Named, without doubt, for the 3rd Duke of Portland (the same for whom Portland, St. John, was named), who was Viscount *Woodstock*. Discussed fully in the Educational Review, XVI, 13.
- Woolastock.**—Discussed also by Chamberlain in N. B. Magazine, II, 107. Mr. A. S. Gatschet writes me that as a result of his study of the name:—"About Woolastuk there is a mystery; navigable (good) river would be *Woolatuk*—now, what does the s mean?" He is inclined to agree with a suggestion of the Indian, Louis Mitchell, that it is wool, meaning good—ahs, meaning salmon-spearing, and tuk, meaning river. Compare Aroostook, earlier.
- Recently applied to a railway station near Nerepis (see earlier, in these addenda), formerly called Ballentines.
- The name was proposed in 1891 for the Glacial Lake which formerly occupied the basin of the lower St. John (*Glacial Lake Woolastook*), in Bull. N. H. S. N. B., IV, 322. Two years later the name Glacial Lake Acadia was proposed for it by Dr. R. Chalmers, who was apparently unaware of the earlier name (Geological Report).
- Yoho.**—Occurs first as *Yahoo* in a grant and on a map of 1810, very likely given by the surveyors for some incident of their survey. As *Yoho Stream* in Land Memorials of 1818. (*Yahoo* occurs, of course, in Gulliver's Travels, by Swift). Its origin appears to be locally entirely unknown, though supposed to be Indian. The only other place in the world where it occurs is in the Yoho Valley lately opened up in British Columbia. I have found that in the latter place it is reported to be Cree Indian, an exclamation of wonder and astonishment.
- York, County.**—Certainly in honour of the Duke of York, for whom Frederickton was named (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 69).
- Youghal.**—Named, no doubt, for one of the places of this name in Ireland, from which country some of the early settlers came.

*Place-nomenclature.*

283. The sketch of the development of our knowledge of the origin of place-nomenclature of New Brunswick, given on this page of the monograph, I find to be incomplete, and it is more accurately as follows. The earliest list of origins of place-names in New Brunswick, known to me, is a considerable list by David Owen, preserved in MS. among the Owen papers in possession of the Campobello Company. It gives origins to a large number of Indian names about Passamaquoddy, but, the author being dominated by the idea that all Indian names had been adopted by the Indians from the French, the list is quite valueless. Thus he derives Passamaquoddy from *Passe en Acadie*, "a way to Acadie," Grand Manan from French words meaning *Great Mary*, and so on, in sundry imaginings without any fact basis. The next list known to me is a very brief one, dated 1823, of Indian names on the upper St. John given along with a list of those of Maine by Moses Greenleaf, the Maine Geographer, and recently reprinted in his biography (Bangor, 1902). Then follows the important one of 1832 given by Cooney and cited on this page of the Monograph. Of later date is a short list (of some nine names) by Gesner in the *New Brunswick Courier* in Nov. (after the 18th), 1837, which seems to be the first appearance of several origins,—Oromocto, Nashwack, Pokiook, etc., which later became widely current. Considerably later, about 1855, a number of Indian names were collected by Dr. Robb in connection with his proposed History of New Brunswick, and the list is in his MS. now in possession of Rev. Dr. Raymond. It is, however, merely a general collection representing no critical study. Later came the various writings mentioned on this page of the Monograph. Since the publication of the Monograph I have continued my studies on the subject with results contained in synopsis in the preceding dictionary. Some of the matters of the most importance I have treated somewhat fully in articles in the *Educational Review* (XV, 159; XV, 204; XVI, 11 and XVI, 189) while in the first and fourth of these articles I have given Bibliographies bringing the subject down to the latter date. Since then I have published additional notes in various Bulletins of the Natural History Society of N. B. (Vol V, 47, 67, 80, 87, 180, 193, 204, 215, 226, 311, 321, 324, 332, 426, 434, 466) in collections of the N. B. Historical Society, II (scattered through Historical Geographical Documents) and in later Monographs of this series, especially in that of *Origins of Settlements*. A special phase of some interest is the naming of places for scientific purposes, as noted in the Bulletins, IV, 322, V, 204, 426. Dr. Raymond has also published some notes on New Brunswick names, in *Hay's Canadian History Readings*, 49, and Mr. George Johnson has discussed some New Brunswick

*Place-nomenclature.*

names in articles on Canadian place-names in a pamphlet printed at Ottawa in 1898, in the *Canadian Magazine* XII, 289, in "Canadian History Readings, 87. Mr. A. S. Gatschet has also published a second article on Passamaquoddy Place-names in the *Eastport Sentinel* for Sept. 15, 1897. New Brunswick names occur in the Reports of the Geographic Board of Canada, and these, together with a newspaper discussion centering around them, have already been considered on an earlier page. The local names in and around St. John were discussed fully in the *St. John Globe* of June 20, and July 4, 1893 (with criticisms in intermediate and following numbers), and the street names of that city were all discussed in the *St. John Sun*, Feb. 22, 1905. Mr. James Vroom has published, as a separate leaflet, under date Sept. 22, 1904, a list of the names of school districts in Charlotte County with comments. These publications appear to bring the subject down to this date (March 1906).



*Cartography.*III. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MONOGRAPH  
ON CARTOGRAPHY.

325. Two further examples of survival of ancient types of maps into modern times may be here cited. The map of Acadia in the latest edition of Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" (1897) shows a part of the southern coast of New Brunswick practically following DesBarres map of 1780, over a century earlier. The cause of the survival is easy to show. This map follows that in earlier editions of Parkman's work, which in turn was taken largely from Haliburton's "Nova Scotia," which was taken from Purdy's Cabotia of 1814 (and later), which draw the interior topography of southern New Brunswick from DesBarres, 1780, (on page 392 of the cartography), the best map of the interior then available.

But a much more remarkable case is found in the map of the Maritime Provinces in the volume on Canada in Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel, a work prepared with great care. This map marks "Kilmaquac" in York, "Trues" in Charlotte, "Howardville" in Northumberland, old and long abandoned names along the Restigouche, and other features belonging at least fifty years earlier. It is not difficult to trace the origin of these names, for they occur upon maps by Wyld of date prior to 1840.

327. The pre-differentiation types. Since the publication of this Cartography there has been great activity in the study of early American cartography, and not only have several valuable works appeared upon the subject (for example HARRISSE *Découverte*.....*Terre Neuve*, and NORDENSKJÖLD'S "Periplus") but several collections of photographic fac-similes of early American maps, notably Stevenson's fine series of "Maps illustrating early discovery and exploration in America, 1502-1530," and Hantsch and Schmidt, "Kartographische Denkmaler," have been issued, making accessible both some new maps and also better copies of some of the older ones. So far as my observation has extended, nothing of vital importance, nothing tending to supply any great amount of new knowledge, or to cause any great change in our present ideas, has developed. Nevertheless in the light of these new materials, the entire cartography of Acadia needs a critical re-examination, which I hope later to give.

331. On the identity of the places named on the Maggiolo map, Weis's "Discovery of America" is very important.

*Cartography.*

333. There is a very remarkable resemblance between a part of the Gastaldi 1556 map (from Angoulesme to C. Breton), and a part of LaCosa, including the interior canals, which are the same in both. This Gastaldi map appears to be a compound of a part of the La Cosa with a part of Mercator, and an addition of some names from Cartier.

332. The Santa Cruz map given by Nordenskjöld in his "Periplus" L, is important, and appears to have influenced later maps.

338. The map Fig. 8 is by a curious error attributed to Harley, who was simply its modern owner; its author was in all probability Desceliers. On him and his work there is an important paper by HARRISSE "Dieppe World Maps," in "Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen," 1899.

348. Miscou was not mentioned by Champlain in the work cited. Compare under Miscou in the dictionary preceding.

349. Although the earliest published map of Acadia by Champlain himself bears the date 1612, the influence of his work appears in several of earlier date, including those of Lescarbot, and the James I map of 1610 in Brown's "Genesis of the United States." Of course he made maps of earlier date, as he himself tells us in his narrative of 1608, where he says he gave to DeMonts the map and plan of the most remarkable coasts and harbours there. A MS. map of his, apparently of 1607, is in possession of HARRISSE in Paris.

352. The 1632 map is closely followed by that of Boisseau, 1643, in Vol. XXIII of the Jesuit Relations.

Another map belonging to this period is that of DuPont, given by Dawson in these transactions, III, ii, 179.

360. Possibly the map on this page may be connected with the Simon François Daumont, Sieur de Lusson, who, about Sept. 1671, was ordered to make explorations in Acadia, and who returned to France in November of that year. (Jesuit Relations, LV, 320).

A map of 1701 of Acadia by De Chavagnac is mentioned in Canadian Archives, 1899, Supplementary Vol., 350.

The map by Aubrey, with documents, is still in existence in the Paris Archives, (Jesuit Relations, LXVI, 344).

I have had the Jumeau map on this page compared with the original in Paris. As a result the Ottawa copy is shown to have the following mistakes; as the words are readily recognizable I give only the correct form—*memchigan*, *pakmouch*, *tracadi*, *Pkichemagan*, *chibouctouch*, *haran*.

364. On the Indian traditions about the River St. Croix, see the full account in St. Valier's "Estat present de l'Eglise" of 1688, 14.

*Cartography.*

I have had the Franquelin-de Meulles map opposite page 364 compared with original in Paris, with the result that I find the Ottawa copy has been very carelessly made, a large number of the names being omitted altogether, and a great many others misspelled. These errors are as follows; since the incorrectly-spelled words can readily be recognized, I give here simply the correct spellings, while words omitted are in brackets.

(*Ristigouche*), (I. *Techniquet*=Heron Id). *pogomkik Pogomk*, (*Pointe Pechidiachich*=Belledune Point), *Karaquet, Kednatteguec, Tabogunquec, Mtotou, ouetchitouckkik, taganech, Pichiamnach, Tata-goumisak*, (*R. Ste.*=before Croix), *Minouisak*, (*R. Kepchkigoe*=the lakes at the head of R. Ouelamoukt), (*R. Namaugamkikak*=upper stream on the south of same river), (*R. Kepchkigoe*=next stream below latter), (*Nogentes*=on the north side of lake at head of Chicodi), (*Nempugo*=on the south of the latter lake), (*R. Richbouetou*), (*R. Mijouemigail*, =the stream just east of chimenpy), (*R. Mijouemigulchich*=the upper part of the main river chimenpy), *Meulles*, (*Havre neuf*=the harbour just above the letter B in R. au Bar) *dosquec*, (*Nachouac*, with a conventional building, just above Le Ramouctou.)

Unfortunately the copyist's errors I have found when I have had Ottawa copies of important documents compared with the originals in Paris and London are not confined to these two maps, but extend to documents as well, at least one of which was as full of inexcusable errors as the Franquelin De Meulles map. This experience gives me a great hesitation in accepting the testimony of copies at crucial points; and it also conveys the lesson that a more careful supervision should be exercised over the copyists engaged to copy documents from the archives in Europe.

365. The de Rozier map is of such great interest that it is reproduced herewith (Map No 1). It is among the Parkman papers in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and I am indebted to Dr. S. A. Green, the Librarian of the Society, for the copy and for permission to publish it. It does not include the whole map, but the parts of interest to New Brunswick. While containing some curious errors, it is at the same time wonderfully accurate in the St. Croix-Magaguadavic-Oromocto region, far more accurate indeed than any other map for nearly a century thereafter. The map produced no effect upon any other later maps that I have been able to trace, and it seems itself to have been made quite independently of any others. Apparently it was made entirely from the personal observation of its author. Presumably the circles indicate Indian camping grounds.



*Cartography.*

365. Several references to explorations in Acadia which may have a bearing upon the cartography of the country are given in the Canadian Archives, Supplementary Vol., 1899. Thus in 1688 a St. Pasquine, an engineer went to Acadia (page 283), and in 1698 one Sr. L'Hermite explored Acadia (330). There are other references on pages 285, 300, 302, 352. It is very probable that the map dated 1708 by Franquelin was really made about 1690, for in 1689 a royal order was given the authorities in Canada to give every possible facility to Franquelin in making a survey of the northern parts of America. (285; also Quebec Docs. II, 451).

367. On the identity of the places shown on the map of Southack consult the Monograph on Boundaries, 268.

373. In Prowse's Newfoundland, 279, is a map dated 1720 giving some of the names which I supposed were used for the first time by Bellin in 1744. Either I am mistaken in this, or the date of the Prowse map is an error.

374. An interesting, but fallacious attempt to explain the carrying of the Nepisiguit and Restigouche so far north was made in a report by the Renwick Boundary Commission. (Richardson's Messages of the Presidents, IV, 149).

377. The north shore opposite Prince Edward Island remained unexplored and unsurveyed longer than any other part of the New Brunswick coast. Thus Little, in his work of 1748, says—"the Bay of Vert, in which, and all the Eastern side of the Province, as far as the mouth of Canada River, lie a great variety of fine rivers and harbours, very little known to us, as no person has ever been employed by the Government to attempt a particular discovery of them."

378. The Mitchell map of 1755 here given is the first edition, not the one used by the Commissioners of 1783. On this map consult the Monograph on Boundaries, 302, and see the photographic copy later in the present paper under Boundaries.

381. The Sayer and Bennet map was made by Holland, Surveyor General of Quebec.

382. In addition to the map of the Chignecto region here mentioned, several others exist as noted in the List of Maps following.

386. John Mitchell's Field book, with a copy of his map (in part), have been published by the N.B. Historical Society in their Collections, II, 175.

390. I have been able to determine the authorship of this important map. In the Library of Congress there are two copies of it,—one almost identical with the copy here printed, entitled, "Sketch

*Cartography.*

of St. Joh[ns] Harbour and a part of the River," and another, very similar, but not identical (giving depths along the river and some slight difference in names), entitled, "A sketch of St. John's Harbour and Part of the River, surveyed by Mr. Holland, drawn by Cha. Morris, Chf. Surveyr. 1761." I presume the Mr. Holland, who made the survey for this map was Samuel Holland, afterwards Surveyor General of Lower Canada. No doubt he was with Monckton's expedition in 1758 whose course and operation it reflects exactly, as shown in the fully reprinted Report in the Collections of the N. B. Hist. Soc. II, 163.

393. I have been able to clear up the mystery attached to the Peachy Map and its relation to the cartography of the time, and also to trace out with fair completeness the dawn of the modern cartography of the St. John River, hitherto somewhat puzzling.

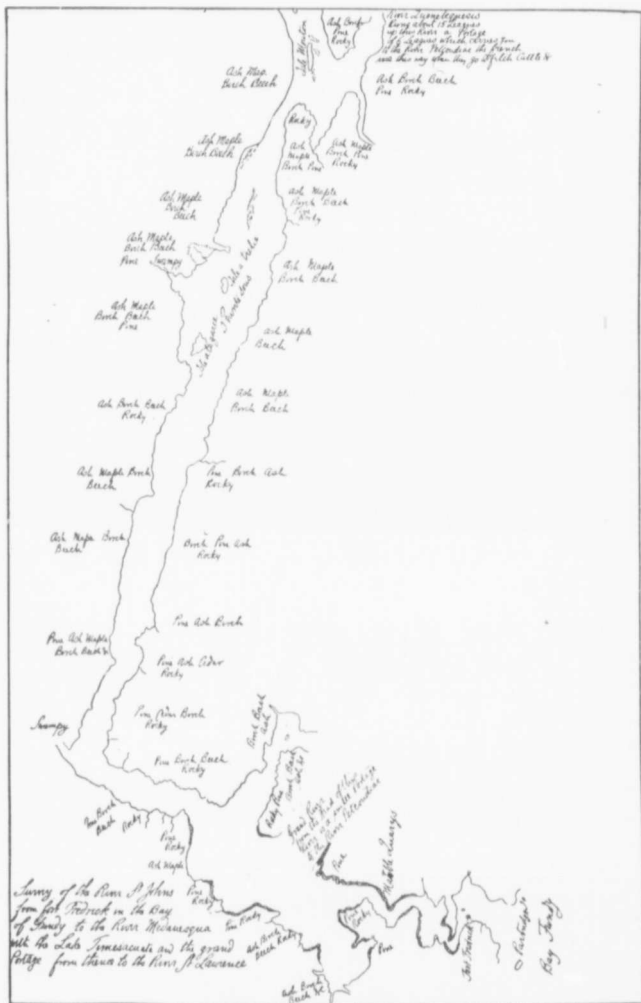
The Peachy map proves to be a copy of the map made by Captain (Joseph?) Peach in 1761, the resemblance in the names of the two men being purely a coincidence. This is made plain by a map in the Public Record Office, entitled, "A sketch of the communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River St. Lawrence by the River St. John, from Capt. Peach's observations and route in the year 1761, and of others since that time, . . . . Copied and corrected by Geo Sproule." This map with the others mentioned in this paper are more fully described in the list of maps a few pages beyond. My copy of this map (including the part above St. Anns, with notes on the part below) shows that from St. Anns upwards it is the Peachy type exactly, though below it is of the Morris type, following his survey of 1765. Although this map lacks the curious names of Peachey below St. Anns, I have no question that they are upon Peach's unknown map of 1761, and they were not used by Sproule because the later, more exact and detailed map by Morris was available for that part of the river, though no other was available for the part above St. Anns. This map was no doubt drawn by Sproule in or about 1782 (or 1783), and certainly before the Morris map of 1783 and the Campbell map of 1784-85. In 1783, therefore, this combined Peach-Morris map was the best of the St. John accessible, and for this reason it was used by Munro when he ascended the river and made his well-known Report in 1783. Report and map are in such close agreement that there is no doubt of this connection between them. Peachey's map was made in 1787, no doubt, because there is in the British Museum a plan of the Falls of Madawaska by him bearing that date. I take it that Peachey was with the Deputy Postmaster of Quebec when he descended the St. John in 1787 and made the Report preserved in the British Museum, (Crown CXIX, 59, 2. b.), and having

*Cartography.*

with him only the original Peach map, and not the later Peach-Morris map, he used the former and made the copy to accompany a report of his journey. Several other maps following the Peach type, but differing more or less among themselves, showing that they were copied not from one another so much as from some accessible original are mentioned in page 394. I am inclined to think the Peach map was published, and, if not, it was probably accessible in several copies, and we may therefore hope that it will yet be found.

We will now trace the other early maps of the St. John, and the evolution of its Cartography to the present. The earliest survey map of the River was that accompanying the Monckton Report (Cartography, 250), which was made, as earlier shown, by Samuel (?) Holland. Its topography appears upon a later map by Morris, namely, the "Chart of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia of 1761" (see List of maps later). Next came the Peach Survey of the river of 1761, of which I know nothing more than is contained in the preceding paragraph. Next to this, and completely independent of it, comes an anonymous undated map of great interest preserved in the Library of Congress and reproduced herewith (Map No. 2) entitled,—“Survey of the River St. Johns from fort Fredrick in the Bay of Fundy to the River Medanesqua with the Lake Temesacuata and the grand Portage from thence to the River St. Lawrence.” Unfortunately it is but a fragment, including the river, from the Bay of Fundy to the head of the Long Reach, but it is of very great interest because of its extremely detailed and accurate character. The topography is more accurate than that of any later map down to Owen's survey of 1846, though the nomenclature is curiously erroneous at the Belleisle, which is confused both with the Kennebecasis and the Washademoac. There is no clue to author or date, but the inscription—“the French use this way when they go to fetch cattle, etc.”—seems to show that the French were in numbers on the river when it was made, and certainly it must antedate the Morris map of 1765. As Morris shows no trace of its influence, I surmise that it was made about the same time as his own (1765) but independently. Happily a clue to its authorship is given us in the valuable documents recently published in the Collections of the N. B. Historical Society. Under date Dec. 14, 1764, (308) Captain Glasier describes a recent trip to the St. John river (in November) in the course of which he says,—“I had the best Information from the Indians and Inhabitants settled 40 miles up the river, and the Engineer of the Fort who had just been up to take a plan of the River.” There is nothing to show who

Cartography.



MAP NO. 2. MADE ABOUT 1764, SURVEYOR UNKNOWN; x 1/2.



*Cartography.*

this Engineer was, but I take it he was the author of this map. However that may be, the map appears not to have become known to his contemporaries, for no trace of its features appears, so far as I have been able to find, in any other map. Very probably the engineer carried it back with him to New England or New York and no copy was ever sent to England.

The next map of the St. John was a very important one, that made by Chas Morris, Surveyor General of Nova Scotia, in 1765, which included the St. John to above St. Anns, the coast to Passamaquoddy and that region. The original is in the Public Record Office, together with a still unpublished Report accompanying it. Some very interesting references to this survey occur in the Glasier Papers above mentioned, especially on page 322. This detailed and accurate map was extensively copied (several of the copies being given in the list of maps later) and naturally, being official, became the original for all maps of the lower river for the next twenty years, or until the survey of D. Campbell in 1785. Morris' map ended a short distance above St. Anns, and so far as I can find, no new survey, replacing Peach's of 1761, was made until after 1781, in which year, according to a note in the Archives Report for 1894 (398) the river had apparently been surveyed only about 95 miles, approximately the distance of the Morris map. Since Munro used the Peach Map of the upper river in 1783 apparently no other had then been made, but upon a valuable MS. map in the Crown Land Office, containing grants and other information to 1784 but none thereafter, there is an excellent map of the river from survey all the way to Grand Falls, on a scale of 4 miles to an inch, with no trace of the Peach nomenclature, but using names substantially as at present, and clearly the foundation of the modern nomenclature. The original of this map is, I believe, in the Public Record Office (see List of Maps following under 1783?) and I surmise that it was made in 1783 or early 1784 by Charles Morris the younger, and it is very likely the "Sketch of the River St. John" mentioned Dec. 1783 in the Archives Report for 1894, 411. It was followed closely by Sproule in his fine map of the southwestern part of the Province of 1786, (reproduced in the Monograph on Boundaries opposite page 412), but in no published map known to me. The best maps of the St. John in 1784, therefore, were the Morris of 1765 up to above St. Anns, and the supposed Morris of 1783 thence to Grand Falls. In the winter of 1784, however, an important map of the St. John based upon a survey of considerable accuracy from St. Anns to Grand Falls was made by Dougald Campbell,

*Cartography.*

and his map, in the Public Record Office, has been reproduced in the *New Brunswick Magazine*, 11, 233<sup>1</sup>. Campbell evidently used the Morris 1783 map, for he adopts most of its names, adding many new ones of Indian origin (giving in many cases their translation). The next winter, 1785, he surveyed the lower river to the Bay of Fundy. The dates of these surveys are fixed by a correlation of the statement on the map itself, "from an actual survey in the winters of 1784 and 1785," and a letter of Governor Carleton (in his letter book at Fredericton), of date July 16, 1785, which speaks of D. Campbell's survey of the St. John River from Grand Falls to Manguerville made winter before last, and from Manguerville to Bay of Fundy, since his (Carleton's) arrival, (in Nov. 1784). Campbell's map, with additions from land surveys, etc., became the basis of Sproule's fine map of 1786 for the part below St. Anns, but, curiously enough, not for the part to Grand Falls, for which he follows the Morris map of 1783, apparently without reference to either Campbell's names or topography. This great map of Sproule's<sup>2</sup> (already mentioned as reproduced in the *Boundaries Monograph*, 421), became at once the original of the lower river for all maps down to the detailed survey of Owen in 1846, which latter survey is the original of all our maps down to the present day. Though Sproule used the Morris 1783 survey for the river from St. Anns to Grand Falls, that map did not become the original for this region, for the very next year, 1787, Sproule himself made a survey of the entire river from Fredericton not only to Grand Falls but to the Madawaska, Temiscuata and the St. Lawrence. This fine map is in the Public Record Office, and parts of it are reproduced in this paper (Maps 14, 15, 38, 39.)

<sup>1</sup> Where also there is a biography of Campbell by Jonas Howe. I have had this copy of his map compared with the original in London, and it has the following mistakes:—I give the correct forms only, with omissions in brackets. *Weechenygnunikeek* or *Great Falls*, (*Restook* or *Jacquo's River*), *Tobique's River*, *Tull River*, *Tranquady*, (*R. Schogomuck* or *Snow Shoe River*), *Pekyauk*, (*Oromocto I.*), (*Swan Creek*), (*Latitude of Partridge Island 45° 26' North*), (*Manawagonish*), (*Magnetic North, Variation 1½ 40' West*).

<sup>2</sup> It seems well-nigh impossible to have accurate copies made of maps in European Archives even by professional copyists. Having my experience with the Jumeau and the Franquelin-DeMeulles maps, earlier mentioned, in mind, I have impressed upon those making copies for me the necessity for absolute accuracy. This was the case with my copy of the Sproule 1786 map; yet when my copy was reproduced exactly in the *Boundaries Monograph*, and later sent back to England for comparison with the original, the following mistakes were found, the correct spellings only being here given, and the omissions being marked by brackets. (*River Monquart*), *Poqueouk*, *Maetuguack*, *Thoroughfare*, = between Grand and Maquapit Lakes), (*Paticke Creek*), (*Kanbeckakis River*), (*Glebe* = at the northwest corner of Saint Stephens parish), (*Boannus River*), (*Ripples* = above Sixth Falls), (*Indian Reserve*), = at Second Falls).

*Cartography.*

For the section from Fredericton to Grand Falls, he uses the Morris names, adding some others, and his map became at once the original for that part of the river, and so remained until the year 1826 when it was superseded by the map of the detailed survey by Foulis mentioned on page 401 of the *Cartography*.<sup>1</sup> The Foulis map was superseded for the part from Nackawic to Nashwaak by the Playford map of 1835, which remains the type map for that region, as Foulis map does of the river thence to Grand Falls, to the present day. For the river from Grand Falls to Madawaska, the Sproule map of 1787 contains the first survey, and it remained the original of all maps of this part of the river down to the commencement of the International boundary surveys, which produced various improvements, and added the river above to the St. Francis and beyond. The best of these surveys were those made by the International commissions after 1842, on which further information may be found in the *Monograph on Boundaries*, 345-347. Such is, I believe the complete history of the evolution of the cartography of the River St. John, so far as its New Brunswick part is concerned.

395. The Laurie & Whittle map of 1794 is identical with one of 1788 (see list following) published by Robert Sayer in 1788. This map represents a sub-type for the St. John, using as it does the Peach type, but it remains the same for the North Shore as the 1776 Sayer & Bennett map of page 381 of the *Cartography*.

396. Some attempt to prepare a map of the Province appears to have been made in 1801-1802, for in these years (Feb. 18, 1801, Feb. 20, 1802) the House of Assembly petitioned the Governor to have a map of the Province completed, but no resultant map is known to me. Another, MS. map, seems to have been prepared in 1814 (House of Assembly Journals, March 2).

397. The various important maps resulting from the Boundary surveys, the importance of which is wholly underestimated in the "*Cartography*," are described in the *Monograph on Boundaries* and are listed in the list following. I have in the list given only those of marked importance, especially those containing original information, omitting compilations to show positions of the boundaries, etc.

Another map of some interest made about this time was one of the Magaguadavic in 1785. Under date Sept. 21, 1785, the New Brunswick Council Records show that there was authorized a warrant "to issue to the surveyor general to survey the Magaguadavick to its source." Evidently this survey was made, though the original map is unknown to

<sup>1</sup> There is a biography of Foulis in the *New Brunswick Magazine*, I, 247.

*Cartography.*

me, for a survey extending to opposite Oromocto Lake (but not to its source) is shown on the Sproule Map of 1786. This survey continued the original down to 1798 when the very detailed surveys of the river, the originals of all of our present maps, were made under the authority of the Boundary Commission.

As to the 1785 map of the Scodiac (St Croix), it appears there were two of them made. Thus a letter written by Governor Carleton (in his letter-book at Fredericton), reads (July 15, 1785), "Having employed two persons of skill and experience to make separate surveys of the River Scodiac, the first of which was performed in winter upon the ice and the second after the opening of the river." (Compare also the Report on Archives, 1895, N. B., 4). The latter map is without doubt the one in the Public Record Office, mentioned at the foot of page 417 of the Cartography. It was that followed by Sproule in his map of 1786, and very likely it was made by Sproule himself. The former is unknown to me, but as a note in the boundary MS. speaks of a survey of the Scodiac made by John Jones for the British Government, I assume this is the map and surveyor referred to.

398. The map by Wright is given in my Dochet (St. Croix) Island Monograph.

402. In 1845-1846 the Rivers Madawaska and St. John were surveyed by Quebec, and also by New Brunswick, (Blue-Book on the Quebec-New Brunswick boundary, 21, 62). There were thus four sets of surveys, and all of much accuracy, made of the upper St. John within a few years of each other. They were, (1) those of the Graham Commission, (2) those of the Quebec Government, (3) those of the New Brunswick Government, and (4) those of the International Commission, on all of which there is further information in the Monograph on Boundaries, and the maps resulting from which are mostly in the list following. The present New Brunswick maps of the upper St. John appear to rest upon the New Brunswick surveys, which were made in great detail by Andrew Inches, and of which there is a good set in the Crown Land Office. These are the maps erroneously stated in my Monograph on Boundaries, 347, to be a set of the maps of the International commission.

408. *Classified List of Maps.* Since the publication of the Monograph I have gathered a great number of additions to this list, of all grades of importance, but I shall here note only those of marked historical value.

*Cartography.*

## I.—THE PRE-DIFFERENTIATION TYPE, 1500-1534.

1500. **LaCosa.** This Map has been reproduced in these Transactions, III, II, 268.

Several of the important maps of this section are reproduced in Nordenskjöld's very valuable work, "Periplus," in which he also gives a list of 174 MS. maps of America before 1560, and others of them are in Harrisse's "Terre Neuve," and others in Stevenson's recent Reproductions, and Hantsch & Schmidt's "Denkmäler."

## II. THE CARTIER TYPE, 1534-1604.

1541. **Desliens, N.** Reproduced exactly in Hantsch & Schmidt.  
 1542. **Santa Cruz, Alonzo de.** Map in Nordenskjöld's "Periplus," L.  
 1558. **Homem, D.** Reproduced exactly in Hantsch & Schmidt.  
 1592. **The Molineaux Globe** is produced exactly by Miller-Christy in his "Silver Map of the World," Plate X.

## III. THE CHAMPLAIN TYPE, 1604-1703.

1625. **Du Pont.** In these Trans., III, II, 179.  
 1643. **Boisseau.** In Jesuit Relations, XXIII.  
 1684. **The Franquelin Map** is in Jesuit Relations, LXIII.

## IV. THE DELISLE TYPE, 1703-1744.

1744. **Southack, Cyprian.** A map of the Coast of New England, from Staten Island to the Island of Breton; as it was actually survey'd by Capt. Cyprian Southack. In the English Pilot, 1744, 24 x 31¼ inches.

## V. THE BELLIN TYPE, 1744 to 1770.

A great number of maps of this type exist in the many American or world maps published in this period, but only the following are important for New Brunswick:

1755. **L'isthme de l'Acadie, Baye de Beaubassin en Anglais** Shegnecto Environs du Fort Beausejour. A Paris, Chez le Rouge..... levé en juin 1755. In the Lenox Library. This is, no doubt, the original of the practically identical English plan of the same year.—"A large and particular plan," etc.  
 1755. **A Plan of Chignecto** (called also, by the French, Beau-Bassin) at the Head of the Bay of Fundi upon the Isthmus of Accadia; showing that Harbour with its Rivers, the Situation of the English Fort, and Fort Possessed by the French; June, 1755. 11 x 15 inches:—MS. in the Library of Congress.  
 1755. **Tonge, W.** A Draught of the Isthmus which joyns Nova Scotia to the continent with the Situation of the English and French Forts

*Cartography.*

& the Adjacent Bays and Rivers, by W. Tonge, Chignecto Fort Lawrence, 1755.

A MS. in British Museum. It is very like, though not identical with the "Map of the Bason of Chignectou," of the Cartography, page 414.

1756. **A Map of the Surveyed parts of Nova Scotia.**

A MS. map of the Chignecto region with fine plans of Fort Cumberland and Gaspereau; in the British Museum.

## VI. THE MODERN TYPE, 1770 to 1820.

1758. **Holland, Samuel (?) Sketch of St. John's Harbour and a Part of the River.** Reprinted in Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc., II, 166.

There are two copies of this map with the same title in Library of Congress, one of them giving the name of its author, Mr. Holland

1761. **Morris, Chas.** A Chart of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. 31 x 23 in.; 10 m. = 1 inch (about).

MS. in the Public Record Office, Vol. 9, No. 6.

1761. **Morris, Chas.** A plan of the District of Chignecto. Published in the Archives Report of 1904.1764? **Anon.** Survey of the River St. Johns from Fort Frederick in the Bay of Fundy to the river Medauesqua with the lake Temesacuata and the grand Portage from thence to the river St. Lawrence. 21 x 30 in.

MS. in the Library of Congress. Reproduced in Fig. 1 preceding.

1764. **Mitchel-Bernard.** A Plan of Passamaquoddy Bay or the Bay of St. Croix. 26 x 33 inches; scale about 1 mile to an inch.

MS. in Public Record Office, B. T. 19, 59. Reproduced in the Monograph on Boundaries, 229, and in altered form in Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc., II, 177. Topography and names in part by John Mitchel, with additions by Governor Bernard.

1765. **Morris, Chas.** A Plan of the River St. Johns and Passamaquoddy Bay Done by order of His Excellency Montagu Wilmot, Esqr. Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia, &c., &c. 6½ x 7½ feet; 1 mile = 1 inch.

MS. in the Library of Congress. Reproduced in Map No. 2 preceding.

1765. **Morris-Mitchel.** A map of Passamaquoddy showing the land grants. 34 x 30 inches; 1 mile = 1 inch.

MS. in Crown Land Office, made by Morris, using Mitchel's map of 1764 in part. The grants seem to have been added by Holland.

1765. **Johnson, Guy.** Map of the River St. John in the Province of Nova Scotia, Exhibiting the Grants to Officers, &c., in 1765, with other Patents. From the survey of Mr. Chas. Morris and other surveys. 26 x 17 inches.

MS. in Library of Congress. Very similar to the map in the Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc., II, 305.

*Cartography.*

- 1767? **Wright, Thos.?** A Plan of the Northern Coast of the Bay of Fundy and the River St. Johns in the Province of Nova Scotia. Endorsed Part of Nova Scotia by Mr. Wright; Towns on St. Johns River, Nova Scotia, by Morris. 37 x 24 in.; 1 league =  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.  
M.S. in Public Record Office (Box 43, No. 23). Reproduced in the Archives Report for 1904.
1774. **Morris, Charles.** A Plan of the River St. John, etc. I find the map in the Public Record Office bears the inscription, "Copy from the original Survey made some years ago. Geo. Sproule, London, July, 1784."  
It is very probable that another map in the same office is another copy of this; it is entitled, A Plan of the River St. John in the County of Sunbury, Prov. of N. Scotia, from St. Anns opposite the mouth of the Nashwaak River to Partridge Island in the Bay of Fundy. 6 feet x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; 1 mile = 1 in.
- 1782? **Sproule, George.** A Sketch of the Communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River St. Lawrence by the River St. John, from Captain Peach's Observations and route in the year 1761, and of others since that time..... Copied and Corrected by George Sproule, late Captain in His Majesty's 16th Regt. of Foot. 54 x 19 inches; 5 miles = 1 inch.  
MS. in the Public Record Office (Case 43, No. 22).
- 1783? **Morris, Chas.?** Map of St Johns River from its mouth to the Great Falls. 4 miles = 1 inch.  
MS. in Public Record Office (Case 43, No. 21): Probably that mentioned in Canadian Archives, 1894, 411.
1786. **Sproule, George.** Plan of the South West Part of New Brunswick including the River Saint John as high up as the Great Falls: shewing the Lines of the Counties and Parishes, and of the different grants and allotments hitherto made in that District. Compiled from Actual Surveys by order of His Excellency Governor Carleton. By George Sproule, Esqr. Surveyor General, assisted by Mather Byles Deputy Surveyor Saint John. June 1786. 6 feet by 7 feet 10 inches; 2 miles = 1 inch.  
MS. in Public Record Office, Case 41, No. 7; reproduced (reduced) in the Monograph on Boundaries, 412.
1787. **Sproule, George.** Plan of the Communication by the River Saint John, from Fredericton in New-Brunswick, to the River Saint Lawrence: with the Settlements in that extent. From an actual Survey taken by order of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Charleton, in July and August 1787, by George Sproule, Esqr. Surveyor General of New Brunswick. 5 x 9 feet; 2 miles to an inch.  
MS. in Public Record Office (Case 43, No. 26).
- 1787? **Peachey, Jas.** This map is described as "A colored map of the Post Route between the River St Lawrence & the Bay of Fundy, drawn by J. Peachey, Ensn. 60 Regt." Scale 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to an inch 4 ft. x 1 ft. 9 in. British Museum.

*Cartography.*

Also "A colored map of the Post Route between the River St Lawrence thro the Lake Madawaska to the St John's River." 3 ft. 10 in x 1 ft 8 in, scale 2 inches to a league. Also in British Museum.

- 1787? **Map of the Coasts and Rivers of part of Maine and New Brunswick.** 4 miles to an inch.  
MS. in Public Record Office Case 40, No. 54. It is largely a reduced copy of the Sproule map of 1786, but with some slight additions.
1788. **Sayer, Robert.** A new and a correct map of the British Colonies in North America, comprehending Eastern Canada with the Province of Quebec. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Government of Newfoundland.....London, 26½ x 19 inches; scale 60 miles = 1 inch.
1791. **Hall, W.** Quebec. Map of part of the province comprehending also Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, & New England, showing at one view the 5 great American Lakes.  
MS. in Public Record Office. (Case 42, No. 53). Closely follows Sproule of 1786 and 1787.
1798. **Sotzmann, D. F.** Maine, Entworfen von D. F. Sotzmann. Hamburg bey Carl Ernst Bohr. In Ebelings Erdbeschreibung von Amerika. The map is partly in English and partly in German, and is notable for its accuracy, at least in region bordering upon New Brunswick.
1798. **Sproule, George.** A Plan of the Rivers Scoodic and Magaguadavic. With their principal Branches.....By George Sproule Esqr. Surveyor General of New Brunswick, from the actual Surveys of those Rivers.....1796-7-8.  
Reproduced in Moore's International Arbitrations, 30, and from that reduced in Monograph on Boundaries, 254.
1799. **Campbell, D.** Sketch of the Route from Fort Cumberland to Fredericton. From a Journey performed between the 13th and 23rd December 1799 by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, Commander in Chief in British N. America &c &c &c.  
MS. in British Museum 34 x 58 inches. An excellent map without much detail.
1808. **Richardson, James.** Map of Passamaquoddy Bay from actual survey. Published as the act directs by James Richardson, January 18, 1808 Caverhill.  
Probably the same as that in Atcheson's American Encroachments, and the one used so often in the Boundary Documents.
1817. **Johnson, John.** A map of the boundary line explored in 1817, by John Johnson, U. S. Surveyor.  
I.e. the line from the monument to the Wagan. 9 x 44 inches; scale 2½ inches to a mile (nearly).  
Well drawn map, with the St John merely sketched but having several Indian names on its tributaries not elsewhere recorded.



*Cartography.*

1817. **Bouchette, Joseph.** Plan of the exploring survey from the source of the St Croix River to the Great Wagansis or the waters of the Restigouche, between the 27th. July and 9th. Oct. 1817.  
MS. in the Library of the Department of State, Washington, 22 x 107 inches; scale 80 chains to one inch.  
Well drawn map on a very large scale showing in great detail the topographical features along the due north line, important to N. B. History because it is the most detailed original map of the line which forms the present boundary.
1818. **Odel, Wm. F.** Plan of the exploring survey in 1818. (Viz the north line from the Wagan to the watershed near the St Lawrence).  
MS. in the Library of the Department of State, Washington. 16 x 48 inches;
1818. **Johnson, John.** A map of the country explored in the year 1817 & 1818.  
MS. in the Library of Department of State, Washington. 37 x 64 inches; scale about 3 miles to an inch.  
Prior to the Survey of Green River, which is only sketched in.
1818. **Tiarks, S. L. and Burnham, H.** [Map of Green River and the sources of the neighbouring Kedgewick waters]. 15 x 28½ inches; scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.  
MS. in the Library of the Department of State, Washington.  
This is the original for this country of the Map A, and all published maps down to the map of Graham of 1843. The Report of the exploration of the river is referred to in Monograph on Boundaries, 321.
1818. **Tiarks, S. L. and Burnham, H.** Map of a Survey of Tuladie and Green Rivers. 31½ x 45 inches. Larger scale than preceding and contains some information not on the latter. Neither is an original (Indeed none of those referred to as in Library of the Department of State is original but all are copies).  
MS. in the Library of the Department of State, Washington.
1820. **Burnham, Hiram.** Map of the Country explored in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, & 1820 by order of the commissioners under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent. Scale about 8 miles to an inch.  
This is important as the original of the Map A of the Case laid before the King of the Netherlands.  
MS. in the Library of the Department of State, Washington.
1825. **Wyld, James.** Map of the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In general style of his later maps but on a smaller scale. First map to mark the counties, which however it does very erroneously.
1825. **Hall, Francis.** Plan of a proposed Canal from Bay Verte to Cumberland Basin. A copy of this plan (the original being lost) with the accompanying Report is in Halliburton's History of Nova Scotia. Vol II, 73.
1826. **A map of the Great Road between Fredericton and Saint John.** From an actual survey made in October 1826. By Mark Scully, D.L.S. 50 ch. = 1 inch. A very detailed, beautifully drawn and important map.

*Cartography.*

1830. **Dashiell, S. L.** Map of the Northern Part of the State of Maine and of the adjacent British Provinces showing the portion of that State to which Great Britain lays claim. Reduced from the official Map A..... 16 x 17 in. 24 miles = 1 inch. In "Statement of the United States laid before the King of the Netherlands."  
The original "Map A" was in MS. and seems never to have been reproduced. I possess a tracing of a part of it on a scale of 8 miles to 1 inch. See "1820, Burnham" preceding.
1830. **Wilkinson, John.** A Map of Campobello and other Island in the Province of New Brunswick, the property of Will. Owen Esq. Sole surviving grantee, etc. drawn by John Wilkinson Agt. to Wm. Owen Esqr. Campobello, 30th. September, 1830. Mentioned by Mendenhall in Am. Antiquarian Soc. Report, 1896, 21.
1835. **Playford.** A survey of the St. John from Nashwaak to Nacawicac.  
MS. in Crown Land Office.
1838. **Arrowsmith, J.** Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland and a large portion of the United States. London. 38½ x 24 in.; 35 miles = 1 inch. Beautifully engraved.
1839. **Deane-Anson.** A Plan of the Disputed Territory and adjacent Country to accompany the Report of I. G. Deane, M. P. Norton and J. Irish, Commissioners appointed by Governor Kent in 1838 "to run and locate the N. E. Boundary of the State". Drawn by W. Anson under the inspection of John G. Deane, Portland Me. March 1839.  
MS. copied from the original in 1841, in the Crown Land Office.
1839. **Featherstonhaugh and Mudge.** Map of that Portion of Her Majesty's Colonies of New Brunswick and Lower Canada the title to which is disputed by the Government of the U. States, with parts of the adjacent country..... 46 x 28 in.; 15 miles = 1 inch. In British Boundary Blue book, 1840.
1839. **Wyld, Jas.** Wyld's Sketch of the North Eastern Boundary in Dispute between Great Britain and the United States. 3 ft. x 2 ft. 10 in.; 30 miles = 1 inch.
- 1840-1841. **Graham, J. D.** Maps of the Meridian line from the source of the St. Croix to beyond the St. John, and of the St. John River to the Madawaska. These maps were made in the survey of the North-eastern boundary of the United States, which was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the signing of the Webster-Ashburton treaty. I have not been able to discover their location; they appear not to be in the State Department at Washington where other maps of the same survey are preserved. They are all reproduced much reduced in Graham's published map of 1843 (Compare Richardson's Messages of the Presidents, IV, 112).

*Cartography.*

1842. **Bell-Renwick.** Map of the Green River [of St. John] with the sources of Rimouski Mistigoueshe and the Grand Fouch of Ristagouch [Katawamkedgwick] Surveyed in the years 1841 and 1842 under the direction of James Renwick, LL.D. 24 x 44½ inches to a miles.

MS. in the Library of the Department of State, Washington.

A very detailed and beautifully drawn map. First published on Graham's map of 1843.

1843. Map to illustrate the Boundary line established by the Treaty of Washington of the 9th of August, 1842, between Her Majesty's Colonies of New Brunswick and Canada and the United States of America. 16 x 14 in.; 30 miles = 1 inch (about)

In British Blue book of 1843, and the same, differently coloured, in Blue Book of 1845.

1843. **Graham, J. D.** Map of the Boundary Lines between the United States and the Adjacent British Provinces from the mouth of the River St. Croix to the intersection of the parallel of 45 degrees of North Latitude.....

Published originally in Congressional Documents, 27th Congress, III Session, Document 31, and also in Moore's International Arbitrations, 149. 27 x 22 in.; 16 miles = 1 inch.

A map of the utmost importance which became the type map of its region, only improved subsequently by the addition of materials from new surveys by the International Commission, and others.

- 1843-1844. **Estcourt-Smith.** [Maps of the International Boundary from the Monument at the source of the St Croix to Glazier Lake on the St Francois.] Made under the direction of the Commissioners J. B. B. Estcourt and A. Smith, Commissioners for surveying the International Boundary.

MS. maps beautifully executed, in many sheets; preserved in the proper government department in England. Scale 4 inches to the mile, with some portions (as described in Richardson's Messages of the Presidents, Vol. IV, page 175) on a larger scale.

A complete set of these maps, of the entire boundary, was lithographed by the United States Government under direction of Major J. D. Graham. A set is in the Library of the Department of State at Washington, and there is a set in the possession of each State touching upon the boundary. (On this compare "The First International Railway" by L. E. Poor, New York, Putnams 1892, pp. 20-24). They are of the greatest local interest, not only geographically, because of their great accuracy, but also historically because they give the locations of all settlers, etc., along the river.

1845. **Crawley, H. O.** Plan of the Ground between Cumberland Basin and Bay Verte, with three other plans. In his "Report on a Survey of a Line for a canal to unite the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St Lawrence, in 1842." In "Papers on subjects connected with the duties of the Corps of Royal Engineers," Vol VIII, 1845, 186-193.

*Cartography.*

Also Plan of the Ground between Shediac Harbor in the Gulf of St Lawrence and Dorchester in the Bay of Fundy. In the above.

Also Plan of the Ground between Shediac Harbour and the Pettitcodiac River. In the above.

1846. Map of a Part of the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick.....  
40 x 24 inches. 4 miles = 1 inch. In Wells Report on the Quebec—  
New Brunswick Boundary.  
Map of the Western Boundary of New Brunswick from the mouth  
of the River St Croix to the southern boundary of Canada.....  
40 x 12 inches; 4 miles = 1 inch. In Wells Report.  
Plan of all the Lands granted under the authority of New  
Brunswick on the Northern side of the River St John and westward  
of the Commissioners Line. 32 x 12½ inches; 100 chains = 1 inch.  
In Wells Report.
1846. **Bouchette, Joseph.** Map of the Province of Quebec New Brunswick  
Nova Scotia etc. 7 ft. 2 in. x 3 ft. 10½ in.
1848. **Robinson, Henderson and Johnston.** Map to accompany and illustrate  
the Report of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Settlement of the  
Boundary line in dispute between Canada and New Brunswick. 29 x  
20 in.; 22 miles = 1 inch. In British Blue book of 1851.
1851. **Lushington and Twiss.** Map to illustrate a scheme for settling the  
Boundaries of Canada and New Brunswick..... 20 x 17 in.; 15  
miles = 1 inch. In British Blue book of 1851.
1852. **Wilkinson, J.** Map of the Exploratory Survey made in the year 1847  
between the upper part of the Ristigouche River and the valley of  
River St Lawrence for the purpose of the Halifax and Quebec  
Railway.  
A large book in the Crown Land Office containing 13 beautifully  
drawn maps, on a great scale, largely the original of our represent-  
ation of that region.
1862. **Walling, H. F.** Topographical Map of Westmoreland and Albert Coun-  
ties. From Actual Surveys by D. J. Lake and H. S. Peck, Drawn  
and Engraved under the Direction of H. F. Walling. Published by  
W. E. & A. A. Baker, 36 Dey St. New York. 1862. 1½ miles to 1 inch;  
5 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 9 in.
1864. **Fleming, Sandford.** General Map to accompany Report on the Inter-  
colonial Railway; Exploratory Survey, of 1864. Made under instruc-  
tions from the Canadian Government. 5 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in.; 8 miles  
= 1 inch.
1876. **Roe and Colby.** Map of Carleton County New Brunswick. Compiled  
and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Roe & Colby.  
St John N. B. 500 Rods to an inch. 4 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. 2 in.
1894. **Bailey, J. W.,** Canoeman's Map of the Upper St. John. In his St.  
John River, Cambridge, 1894.
422. The U. S. Hydrographic Office has reproduced most of the Admiralty  
Charts of N. B. waters.

#### IV. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MONOGRAPH ON HISTORIC SITES.

215. While the sites of most of the important historic localities in New Brunswick are identified, and to some extent described and mapped in the "Historic Sites" Monograph and in the following supplement thereto, I have not by any means exhausted this interesting subject. For the future student there is yet ample opportunity for service in this field. The localities having been identified, the next steps should be (1) to photograph them and their surroundings as they now are, and before they are further changed, the photographs being, of course, preserved by publication, (2) to excavate all places promising remains or relics, beneath the surface, giving accurate descriptions of the finds and their mode of occurrence, the relics themselves being deposited in some central museum in the Province and (3) to mark the places by solid but plain stone monuments bearing appropriate inscriptions. I cannot at this moment recall a solitary historic spot within the bounds of all New Brunswick marked by any memorial, a brass plate on the first Parliament building at Fredericton alone excepted. Here is enough for the local antiquarian for a long time to come!

219. Places named from the former presence of Indians (especially "Indian Point") are much more numerous than the present list implies; for many such names are used locally, but are not on any map.

222 C.—*St. Croix*. This Indian village is also mentioned in the Harris Field-book of the Boundary Survey of the St Croix in 1797 (now in possession of W. O. Raymond). Harris mentions the Indian village, Houses and Eel-Works.

222. There is an *Indian Island* in the St. Croix below Spragues Falls.

223. There is an *Indian Pond* near Baillie in Charlotte.

223. There are traditions of an Indian structure, an altar or temple formerly existing near the Canal at Lake Utopia, given in Scribner's Monthly, Vol. 15, 449; but there is no real evidence of its existence.

224. At the Falls, *St George*, was a favourite camping place of the Indians, according to a MS. note left by the late Edward Jack.

224. There is an Indian camp site, known locally, at the Narrows of Letang River.

224. The location of the Indian village at *Madawaska*, with other information about it, is given on the Sproule map of 1787 reproduced later (Map No. 39) in this Addenda. Also an interesting reference to an

*Historic Sites.*

Indian fort at Madawaska given by Cadillac in 1693 is in Raymond's "St John River," 119.

There is near Edmundston an *Isle des Sauvages*, according to M. Mercure, and there are two others called *Savage Islands* just below the St Francis, marked on the best maps, showing some former residence there or other connection with the Indians.

225. **Becaguimec.** It is said locally there was an Indian camp site of some importance at the mouth of this river, on the site of Hartland, where there was a good salmon fishery.
227. **L. Ekpahak** is used earlier than 1733; see *Auepac* in Place-Nomenclature of this Addenda.
227. **L. Oromocto.** The Indian Burial-ground here is also mentioned by Gesner in his Fourth Geological Report, (page 26) and is well-known locally. On the shore of French lake, (around which many Indian relics are said to have been found) in a position shown on a later map (Map No. 18) is a stone cut by curious marks, locally reputed to be Indian carvings. This has been fully described and pictured in the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, No. XXII, 175, where also the reputed Indian carving from higher up the river (mentioned on page 228) is shown to be unauthentic. There is an *Indian Point* in Oromocto Lake (North West Branch), explained in Bulletin of Nat. Hist. Soc. N. B. Vol V, 193.
228. **N. Indian Point.** The principal sites in this vicinity are approximately located on the sketch map (Map No. 19) given later under the Acadian Period.
228. **Maquapit, French and Indian Lakes.** These Lakes were, because of their abundant game supply (waterfowl, muskrats, fish,) favourite resorts of the Indians, and their camping grounds have been studied, and numerous relics collected therefrom, by Mr. Duncan London, of Lakeville Corner, Sunbury County, who has been so kind as to send me a sketch map of the region, (given later, Map No. 19) and some information as to the sites. He tells me there were two Indian Camping grounds at the upper end of French Lake one on French Island, and the other on the present Sand (on an old plan called *Indian*) Point, and a very extensive one at the lower end, with another on Apple Island, at the places marked on the map. There are also others known to him on Maquapit lake (marked by burnt stones, flint chips, etc., and other relics he has collected), including Londons and Simons Points; others occurred on Rings Island; and on the point near the latter, Mr. London found the aboriginal pot described by Matthew and Kain in Bulletin of the Natural History Society of N. B., XXIII, 345. There were also two of importance at the outlet of the lake. The upper part of the lake called on the maps French Lake is locally called *Indian Lake*, of course indicating the former presence of Indians there.

*Historic Sites.*

228. **Swan Creek.** Various Indian relics have been found here, as I am informed by Mr. Duncan London, at the localities indicated on the sketch map which he has sent me and which is given later in this paper (Map No. 20). Wampum was found in 1858 by his father, Mr. E. M. London, then a resident of Swan Creek, at the place indicated as were other Indian relics. The wampum locality has since been much dug over by treasure-seekers.

228. Mr. London also tells me he has found fragments of flint implements and Indian pottery just below Cameron's wharf at the mouth of the Otnabog.

228.M. This Indian settlement was probably that said locally to have existed at the mouth of *Red Bank Creek*, though the distance is somewhat too great.

The name *Indian Point* is given to the point between Salmon Bay and North East Arm at the mouth of Salmon River in the N. B. Acts, for 1786-1836, 738.

228. Another Indian location on the Washademoak is described in these Transactions VI, 1900, II, 61.

An Indian settlement, or camp-ground, of considerable importance, as shown by tradition and by many relics dug there, stood, as I am informed by Dr. B. S. Thorne of Havelock, on the big interval at the end of the portage from Petitcodiac (described later in these Addenda), about a quarter of a mile below the present Petitcodiac Road. Captain Pote was here for two days in 1745 (Journal, 54).

Favorite camping-places of the Indians were at mouth of *Jemseg* and at *Indian Point* directly across the St John, according to MS. notes left by the late Edward Jack.

A small Indian village at Nauwigewauk is mentioned by Raymond, "St John River," 331.

An Indian village, according to a newspaper article (St John Telegraph, Aug. 23, 1905) formerly stood in Kingston opposite Gondola Point. It is described thus;— "The red man's burial ground was just at the foot of what was afterwards called Gallows Hill, and many a relic of the chase buried with the dead warriors have been handled by the ploughman, and thus the ancients' equipment for the happy hunting grounds became the property and the curios of the white man.

The Indian encampment, was situated just in front of where the residence of Captain Pitt now stands....."

229. An old plan has an *Indian Creek*, just above the Bend [Moncton] on the south side.

Mr. H. A. O'Leary writes me that some 20 years ago and more, the Indians used to camp at Moncton beside the McSweeney spring, about 200 yards south of Halls Creek, and that the place was reputed to be an ancient Indian camp-ground. This receives a certain confirmation from the fact that this spring is the only one of any importance for a long distance around.

*Historic Sites.*

An Indian camping place on the Petitcodiac about at the head of tide is mentioned in 1771 in the Calhoun diary, published in 1876 in the Sackville Post. Apparently it was on the north side of the river. It must have been near the present *Salisbury*, but inquiries I have made on the ground have failed to discover its site.

230. The Indian camp-sites, said to be three in number, at Dorchester, are described in newspaper article (St John Sun, Aug. 3, 1904) thus— one at Brownell Brook or New France, a second back of Palmer's pond, or back of the John Chapman farm, and a third below what is now called the Johnson mills."

- 230E. I have been told by residents in the vicinity that Indians camped on this Island to within a few years. It is of upland surrounded by marsh, and it would appear to form a very favourable stopping-place for those travelling in canoes along the coast, although my personal search failed to reveal any spring on it. It is now being washed away by the sea. Mr. R. P. Steeves tells me he believes there was formerly an Indian camping-ground below *St Mary's Point* in Harvey on the place formerly known as the "Two-Island Farm."

Just east of the Owl's Head near Alma is a place called *Indian Beach*, no doubt an old camping place.

At *Germantown Lake*, on the north side near the middle of its length, is a knoll with a spring and a good beach, known to have been an old Indian camping ground of some importance, and used by the Indians within the memory of persons now living. This lake is very rich in fish, and the neighbourhood formerly abounded in game, including beaver.

The point at the mouth of the Shediac River, south side, is called locally *Pointe des Sauvages* and is said to have been the site of an important Indian settlement. The Chart of Shediac also marks near by an "Indian Cemetery."

- A. The Indian settlement at *Buctouche* is now at Noel Creek, two miles west of the village of Buctouche; but Mr. H. A. O'Leary, who knows the region well tells me that formerly (up to about 1840) the main Indian settlement was on the bluff at the northern end of the present highway bridge, where now is the oldest part of the village. Indians lived at Indian Point until about 18 years ago when they moved to Noel Creek. An old Indian burial ground is also known above the old bridge on the north side of Black River.

230. **Richibucto.** For additional information about the Indian settlements at Richibucto I am indebted to Dr. J. W. Doherty of Rexton, and others. The principal Indian settlement of Richibucto in early times is said by both Indians and whites to have been on Indian Island, on elevated ground toward the eastern end, and it is no doubt here that the fortified village stood of which Denys speaks. Another old Indian settlement site was at Platts, or Shipyard, Point just below the present Marine hospital, while between the point and the hospital is the rock still visible, mentioned by Cooney, on which a traitor of the tribe was once stoned to death. Another village was



*Historic Sites.*

- on the Law farm just above Rexton on the north side of the river at a place still called "Indian Fields." Another possible Indian locality was just within the mouth of the Aldouane on the north side where an old burial ground is known, though probably this was French. (see later under Acadian Period).
231. The *Renous Indian Reserve* is not on the Renous River, but on the Miramichi a short distance above its mouth, See Map 1 of Settlement Origins.
231. There is an *Indian Brook* just above the North Pole Branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi, marked on the best maps; and there is also an *Indian Lake* at the extreme head of the Tuadook, or Southwest Branch of the same river (Bulletin of the N. B. Nat. Hist. Soc. XXIII, 324). It is said locally that an old camp site is known at Porters Cove, in Ludlow, on the north side of the Main Southwest Miramichi and another on the South side at the foot of Stewart Hill, near McNamee.
232. *Tomogonops Pipestone Quarry*. An important Indian locality of the Miramichi was the important old pipestone quarry on the Tomogonops, a branch of the Northwest Miramichi. As described to me by a resident who knows it personally, the quarry is in a ledge across the stream about six miles from its mouth. The pipestone is soft where kept wet by the stream, but is much harder where dry above its surface. The rock is taken away and used as whetstones etc, by residents of the Northwest, one of whom has given me a piece said to come from this quarry. Professor J. E. Wolff of Harvard University to whom I submitted the specimen tells me it is a very fine-grained variety of sericite schist, and seems to fulfil the requirements (soft enough to cut easily, does not crack or disintegrate with a moderate degree of heat and has a certain capacity for absorption of oily matter) of a pipestone.
232. It is said locally there was an important camp-site some 300 yards below the church at the mouth of the *Bartibog*.
232. I have also been told there was a camp-site of some importance on Murdoch's land at the mouth of the *Napan*, between that river and Miramichi. The place is known locally because of the small-pox epidemic which attacked the Indians here some years ago.
232. It is said locally there was a camp-site of some consequence on the north shore of Beaubears Island, about 200 yards from its eastern end, in a charming situation, with a spring.
232. It is said locally there was an Indian camp-site on the *Canadian Marsh* opposite French Fort Cove.
232. An old plan in the Crown Land Office shows an Indian village and improvements on a point just below the head of tide, north side, of the Little Southwest Miramichi, about a mile from its mouth. This is very likely the place mentioned as old Indian Town in Collections N. B. Hist Soc. II, 95.

*Historic Sites.*

- 232F. **Burnt Church, or Church Point.** Further reasons for the importance of this place are given in a note in Collections of the N. B. Historical Society, II, 379.
- 232G. **Indian Point.** This place is said locally to have been the favourite camp-ground of the Indians of this region, and much the most important on Tabusintac. On some maps it is called Ferry Point, and a resident told me it was known in early days as Bartibog Point, for a chief who was much there.
232. **Cains Point.** Another very important camp or village site, apparently the second in importance on Tabusintac, was that at Cains Point, the prominent point below Stymests Millstream on the north side, just above Big Marsh Brook. It was occupied to within the memory of men now living. Presumably the name was for an Indian of that name (a corruption of the French Etienne, as in Cains River).
232. **Tracadie.** Although now totally abandoned by the Indians, many camp sites are known along this pleasing and game-rich river, to such an extent indeed, that, as Dr. A. C. Smith, who knows the region thoroughly, tells me, it may almost be said that Tracadie was one huge camping-ground. It is of interest to note that Tracadie means camping-ground in Micmac. One of the most important localities is the burial ground, between Tracadie and Leech Rivers containing aboriginal circular graves, which have been studied by Dr. Smith as noted in Bulletin of the N. B. Natural History Society, XIX, 306, though there erroneously attributed, as Dr. Smith tells me, to Wilson's Point, Shippegan. An important camp site was that on which the mills now stand at Tracadie Mills (Foster's or Sheila), and there was another at Point à Bouleau, which is, specially at its eastern end, of low but attractive upland. Other camp-grounds are known, as Dr. Smith tells me, on both sides of the entrance to Nicholas River, where there are two very charming points now cleared and settled, ideal sites for Indian encampments, as I have myself seen. The vicinity of Nicholas River is said locally to afford especially good eel-fishing. Smethurst, in his narrative of 1761 (Collections N. B. Historical Society, II, 375) mentions a camping place six miles from Grand Lake, which may have been one of those at Nicholas River, though more probably it was somewhere up Portage River. It is very probable that an important camping-ground was at the head of tide, which was and is a great fishing place, especially for sea-trout. Here, on the south side, just below a little brook, is an elevated upland bank still used as a camping ground and having the appearance of long use for this purpose. Many of these localities may be found marked on an historical map of Tracadie which is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis," St. John, in July, 1906.
232. **Pokemouche.** Like Tracadie, this river has long been abandoned by the Indians, though formerly an important resort of theirs. It is of very pleasing scenery, and rich in fish and game. I have noted

*Historic Sites.*

the more important of their camping grounds in my discussion of Smethurst's route in 1761 (Collections N. B. Historical Society, II, 371), but have since gathered some additional information from a visit to the river. The most important of their village sites by far seems to have been that called Red Bank at Inkerman between the two bridges on the lot now occupied by the Church. This beautiful and commanding site was occupied by Indians within memory of men living, and the lot was originally granted the Indians for their use; but it came later by purchase into possession of the Church whose right to it was actively disputed by the Indians. It is said their burial-ground was where the buildings of A. & R. Loggie now are. There was another Camp-ground, as I am informed by Rev. Father Fitzgerald, in the cove across the river, while another, of considerable importance stood upon the elevated Rivers Point at the junction of the South and West Branches of Pokemouche, on or near the charming site of the present church. On early maps this point is called La pointe à Denys which means of course Denys De Boss, said locally to have been an Indian. Since he was of sufficient importance to obtain an early grant it is altogether probable he was a chief, and his village or camp-ground was on Rivers Point. The early grant of the Indians on the opposite side of the river of course soon passed into the hands of the white settlers. Father Fitzgerald also tells me there was another camp-site on O'Donnells Point, while relics have been found, on the easterly end of Walsh's Island, (a pleasant low upland cleared island), as well as on the upland along the northern shore opposite this island. He also tells me a camping-ground is known upon the Sutherland Farm, one of the most pleasing sites upon Pokemouche, where also there is report of an Indian burial-ground. On the south side of the river, within the limits shown on the map, is an Indian reserve, no doubt established here to give the Indians the benefit of the eel fishery in the open basin near Maltempec, which is marked upon a plan of 1811 as an "Eelling place of the Indians." Various families of Indians are said locally to have camped on the reserve within the memory of residents, but I was unable to learn of any important camping ground within the limits of the Reserve, which indeed seemed to me to offer sites decidedly inferior to other places on the river. It is very likely that another camp-site of importance existed at the great fishing-place at the head of tide. Here, just beside a superb pool, there is on the north side a raised bank or terrace, now cleared and occupied by a sporting camp, and bounded by two cold spring brooks. The whole forms a very pleasant place and an ideal camping-site, and I have no doubt that it was much used as an Indian camp-ground. Upon the map of 1811 by Wm. Ferguson in the Crown Land Office, there are two points on the north side of Pokemouche named Point de la Croix; one was opposite Rivers Point where there is a low swell of upland bordered by marsh, and the other was on the east side of the mouth of Maltempec, a piece of elevated upland, now cleared and forming one of the most charming places on all of the very pleasant Pokemouche. Both of these places in all probability represented

*Historic Sites.*

Indian burial grounds, the Crosses being planted on their consecrated grounds. All of the localities here mentioned will be found located upon an historical map accompanying an article on the History of Pokemouche which is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis." St. John, in October 1906.

232. **Money Island** (or Isle au Trésor). This very striking island, at one time the site of a French settlement (see later under the French period), has been within the memory of men now living a great resort of the Indians, who called it as I have been told by an old resident of Miscou, *Cache*, or "hiding-place" island, a name recalling that given by the Passamaquoddies to St Croix, or Dochet, Island (These Trans. VIII, ii, 1902, 147) I have been told by Mr. Andrew Wilson of Miscou that he has seen over one hundred families of Indians encamped here (obtaining their water from the barrens near by) while engaged in hunting seals, which formerly resorted in great numbers to the gully near by.

**Indian Point**, Miscou. This is said locally to have been a camping-ground of some importance. It is said there was also another camping-ground in the cove on the east side of Muddy Brook near the houses at Wilsons.

- 232F. **Caraquet**. A very important Indian camping ground, the most important in this vicinity, formerly existed on the fine point (Brideau Point) now occupied by the establishment of the Robin Colles Co., as I have been informed independently by two of the best-informed old residents of Gloucester County. The site is an admirable one, the best in this region, and its value is increased by the never-falling little brook, (Chenards Brook), which here empties into the salt water.

233. The Indian village of Restigouche is no doubt that shown on the map of 1663 in Winsor's America, IV, 148.

I have been told by Mr. D. Ferguson of Chatham formerly of Athol House, Restigouche, who knows the Indians well, that there was formerly a camping-ground at the mouth of Upsalquitch, one on the point at Campbellton, one at Point Le Nim, one at Dalhouse and one at New Mills.

Old plans show an *Indian Lake* on the head of the Popelogan branch of Upsalquitch; a brook at the head of the Northwest Branch of Upsalquitch is called by the lumbermen *Indian Brook*, and there is a small *Indian Brook* just above Bolands Brook.

233. A very important work on the ancient Portage Routes of America, tracing their influence upon the course of local history, is A. B. Hulbert's "Historic Highways of America," Vol. 7 (Cleveland 1903).

234. It is very probable that most of the Indian portages follow ancient game-trails. I have myself been privileged to see, among the remote waters of New Brunswick still unvisited by sportsmen and lumbermen, the fine game trails, forming deeply-worn paths, which the

*Historic Sites.*

great game animals, especially the moose and deer, have made in travelling from lake to lake as they seek new feeding-grounds. Such trails are no doubt the result of long trial and selection by those animals, and represent as a rule the easiest, and usually the most direct, route between the waters. The first Indians to come into the country would have but to follow them. These trails tend naturally to follow the lowest ground, especially where, as is very commonly the case in New Brunswick (as I have elsewhere shown Bull. N.H.S. IV, 313) ancient valleys connect the waters. The portage routes show therefore an interesting evolution. *First* an ancient valley, deprived by geological changes of its original stream, connects two lakes, each a source of an important navigable stream. *Second* at a great time past the large game animals wandering from water to water formed marked trails along the valley. *Third* the first wandering Indian followed these trails in his first explorations, thus finding the most direct and easy route between waters. *Fourth* he marked out the trails and made them known to his fellows thus establishing definite portage routes. *Fifth*, the white man came and adopted the Indian's route in his search for lumber, places for settlement, etc. *Sixth*, the lumberman came and cut out the portage paths to allow his lumbering teams to pass, making a tolerable road. *Seventh*, the advance of settlement necessitates highways which follow the same general route, deviating in places to keep upon the best-drained ground. *Eighth*, railways follow and take the same general route parallel with the highways across the watersheds.

236. There is another cause, in addition to the removal of woods, tending to make many streams to-day less navigable for canoes than they were in pre-historic times, namely, the broadening and consequent shallowing of river beds through lumbering operations. I have been assured by at least two lumbermen of wide experience in driving and dam-building, that many streams (especially the Tracadie and the Lower Sevogle) have been extensively broadened and shoaled within their own recollection. This is caused by the tearing away of the soft banks by the rush of logs in spring, and is greatly aided by erosion from the "splash-dams," dams in which water is stored and released with a rush to carry lumber over rocky or shoal places. And the effect has become naturally more marked in recent years since it became customary to carry on lumbering upon a very extensive scale. Thus it is no doubt true that many streams, which are now too shallow for canoe travel during much of the summer, were in pre-historic times narrower and deeper, as well as provided with a heavier body of water.

*Historic Sites.*

237. I have found a few cases in New Brunswick of Indian trails which seem not to have been regular portage-paths. Thus on the Miramichi a trail is locally known, called "Sock Renou's Trail," leading from Blackville (mouth of Batholomews) to the Renous, and another "Big Louis Trail," from Indiantown (Renous) to Rocky Ledge (Little Southwest?) Of this character also was, very likely, the trail from Derechester to Sackville, and that from near Neguac, later mentioned, to Portage Brook, near the important Indian village of Cains Point on Tabusintac. No doubt there were many such trails, as distinct from portage paths, between the Indian villages on parallel rivers.

A reason for the early abandonment of the Indian portage paths was the early building of roads parallel with them, whereupon the Indians naturally abandoned their inferior paths for the better roads. This seems to have been the case with the Tabusintac-Tracadie, the Tracadie-Pokemouche (South Branch), and the Pokemouche-St. Simon paths. No doubt in general in the early-settled parts of the province this soon occurred, and hence there the Indian trails were very early abandoned, and their locations are now locally unknown. I have seen myself a modern instance of this in the Trowser Lake—Long Lake portage on Tobique. The old Indian trail is still used on the Trowser Lake half, but beyond that it has been abandoned for lumber roads leading in the same direction.

237. Another reference to Indian canoes built of material other than birch bark is in Pote's Journal, where (page 54) he speaks of canoes of elm and ash bark. Mr. E. Jack, (*Acadiensis*, V, 142) speaks of spruce bark canoes, and Dr. Philip Cox tells me his Indian guides have constructed them.

239. The importance of the portage routes in the early days of New Brunswick is well illustrated by inscriptions upon the Sproule map of 1787. One of them, mentioning the Micmacs on the Restigouche, reads,—"They communicate by this river with the St. John tribe, and it also forms a convenient intercourse with Fredericton for the new settlers on Chaleurs Bay." Again under bearings and distances from Fredericton it reads:—"The distance to Miramichi, by an inland water communication through the Grand Lake, a branch of the St. John [of course via Gaspereau—Cains River] 140 miles—6 miles land carriage." And again,— "To Fort Cumberland, by the Kennebecasis, a branch of the St. John and Petcoudiae, which discharges into the Bay of Fundy, 190 miles—3 miles land carriage." In general, all the early maps and narratives make much of the portage routes.

*Historic Sites.*

240. To the local portages along the St John the following should be added (1) The Baker Brook Cabineau portage, described later in this section. (2) Bouchette's map of 1831 shows a portage from the head of Little River (Grand Falls) into Grand River, but I have no other evidence of the existence of such a portage, and it is probably an error, as is the portage from Salmon River to the Tobique on Arrowsmith's map of 1837. (3) On MacLachlan's large map of Tobique, of 1836, two portages are shown around the Narrows of that river, both on the south bank, a longer leading around the entire Narrows and a shorter around its upper pitch only. (4) On Sproule's Map of 1787 a Meduxnakeag-Aroostook portage is mentioned (see later under Meduxnakeag-Penobscot). (5) A branch of Kelly's Creek is said to be called Chichawagan, (University Monthly, XIX. 4) which would mean "little portage," suggesting a possible old route from this Creek to the Rusiagonis. (6) In Munro's report on the St John River of 1787 and in the very similar document by Edward Winslow of somewhat later date (Collections N. B. Hist. Soc. II, 169), there are confused references to a portage between the Keswick and Nashwaak. I found no other evidence of such a portage, and if it existed it perhaps led from Howard Brook through to Lower Nashwaak Lake. (7) An old plan appears to indicate an early portage from Salmon Bay across to Newcastle Creek. (8) A plan of 1832 calls Coac Brook on Salmon River, *Indian Portage Brook*, for an old portage around a rapid on Salmon River at this place. (9) It is likely, also, there was a portage from Back Creek, Oromocto, through to the Nerepis, though the route would be a hard one, if not impossible in summer, because of the low water then prevailing on the upper courses of those streams. The presence of an Indian fort at the mouth of the Nerepis would suggest such a route, and imply that it was of some importance. (10) A plan of 1786 shows an *Indian Carrying Place* from the extreme S. W. corner of Ludgate Lake to a tiny lake apparently emptying into Musquash Harbor. (11) Whitney's plan of 1836 of the Inglewood Manor shows an *Indian Portage* between the present Loch Alva and Brittain Lake of that chain. A reference to the Kingston Creek-Kennebecasis portage appears to occur in the later part of Gyles "Narrative."

The old Indian portage around the falls at St. John is best shown upon Bruce's fine map of St John Harbour of 1761, and is reproduced in part herewith (Map No. 3). It also is shown, though less accurately, upon the Holland Map of 1758. There is no difficulty in recognizing the undoubted position of this portage, in part at least, by a comparison of the Bruce map with the locality, when it will be seen that the portage path must have crossed the highway in the depression just east of the Soldiers monument at Riverside Park, and its general course to Marble Cove can be identified. Tracing it towards the harbour, its course cannot be determined with such certainty, since there is more than one depression in the rocky ridges through which it may have passed, though a very careful inspection of the ground entirely to the water might show its entire course.

*Historic Sites.*

An Indian portage route, (no doubt only a hunting route not a line of through travel), extended up the Forks Branch of Canaan River, across by a portage, one and a half miles in length, to the Lake Branch, and down that stream to Salmon River, as I am informed by Mr. I. T. Hetherington, on the authority of an aged resident of Queens County. The MS. plans in the Crown Land Office show these waters approaching thus near to one another, although no printed map thus represents them.

- 241C. The Oromocto-Magaguadavic Portage is fully described and mapped in the Bulletin of the N. B. Natural Hist. Soc. No. XXII, 192, and map opposite 194. On Purdy's Cabotia (map) of 1814 the portage from the Piskahegan to the Magaguadavic is evidently an engraver's error, made by joining the Magaguadavic-Oromocto and Oromocto-Piskahegan portages into one. The latter portage is mentioned in the field-book of the survey of the Magaguadavic in 1796-1797, in



MAP No. 3, FROM BRUCE,  
1764;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .



MAP No. 4, FROM A PLAN  
OF 1827;  $\times \frac{1}{16}$ .

these words;— "From the head of this river [Piskahegan] there is a short portage ( $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile) to a branch of the Oromocto." It was no doubt from Little to Peltoma Lakes.

The important **Magaguadavic-Scoodic** portage route has been fully worked out, and it is mapped in detail and described in the Bulletin of the N. B. Nat. Hist. Soc. XXI, 45.

- 242D. There is an error in this description, for I find the plan here mentioned (Map No. 4) applies the name Little Magaguadavic Lake to Cranberry Lake of the present maps; hence the length of the portage to Lake George is nearly correct. This portage is better shown in a map in the Field-book of the 1796-1797 Survey, (Map No. 5.) which marks it "Portage supposed to go to a branch of the R. Pekuyauk." This map also shows the old portage between the two Cranberry



*Historic Sites.*

Lakes, and as well the series from Magaguadavic Lakes towards the St. John. It is possible the Magundy Stream formed a part of this route.

Gesner, (New Brunswick, 170 and elsewhere) speaks of a communication between Magaguadavic Lake and Shogomoc, but I know nothing further of such a portage.

An old plan of the Lower Digdeguash in the Crown Land Office has this information.—"From Indian accounts..... from its source there is a carrying place to Scoodiek River." I know nothing further



MAP No. 5. FROM THE SURVEY OF 1706-97:  $\times \frac{1}{4}$ .

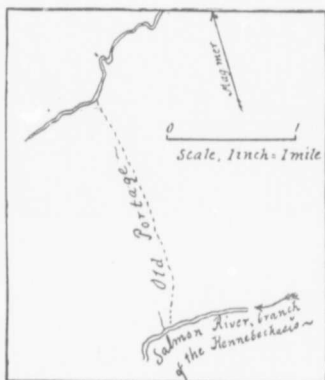
of this portage, which could have been but little used because of the difficulties of navigating the Digdeguash in low water. It very likely extended from the Upper N. W. Branch to a branch of the St Croix.

- 244A. The Grand Lake-Baskahegan portage is clearly shown on an important early map—that of the Survey of 1796-97, reproduced in the Monograph on Boundaries, 254.
245. The Field-book of the Survey of 1796-97 shows portages in two places from the West Branch of Scoodic to below Grand Falls in places where bends of the rivers come close together.
245. Meduxnakeag-Penobscot. Sproule's map of 1787, a most careful and accurate one, has the inscription,—“By the Meductsinekek the Indians

*Historic Sites.*

communicate with branches of the Restook and Penobscot." The route must have been into the Matawankeag branch of Penobscot, and, owing to the smallness of the streams, must have been a difficult, and probably only high-water, route. I have found no other mention of such route. That to Restook was probably from North Branch into Mesardis.

246. **Kennebecasis-Anagance.** From the references to this portage in the N. B. Acts, 1786-1836, 561, from an old plan (reproduced in Map No. 6) and from its length, which is several times recorded as only two miles, it appears that its course is laid down on the map in the Monograph much too far to the eastward; it really left the Anagance about where the highway and railroad touch one another, and ran nearly true S. to the Kennebecasis somewhat east of the present highway road from one river to the other.

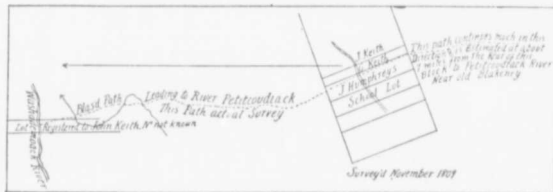


MAP No. 6. FROM AN OLD PLAN;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

- 247C. The course of the Washademoak-Petitcodiac Portage as here given, is, I am now convinced, erroneous. Its exact course has been given me by Dr. B. S. Thorne, of Havelock, who has heard of it from his father and uncle both of whom knew it when still a path. It followed almost precisely the present course of the highway road, leaving the Petitcodiac about two miles below the Anagance, crossing the North River near Bennetts Brook, and following the highway through Butternut Ridge; A mile or two from the Washademoak the Portage path diverged to the westward of the present road. At this place a great many relics of both French and Indian occupation have been found, and it appears to have been an important early camp site as mentioned earlier in these Addenda. Mr. Thorne's

*Historic Sites.*

description of this route is fully confirmed by early plans I have since found in the Crown Land Office. One of these, given herewith, Map No. 7, a survey of 1809, shows in detail a survey of a blazed path from John Keith's lot on Washademoac through J. Humphrey's lot on the present Prices Brook, and thence to Pettitcodiac "near old Blakeney." It is easy to show, by comparison of this with a modern plan, that this blazed path, without doubt the portage path, closely follows the modern road. An account of the old French route from Quebec to Beausejour via this portage is cited by Raymond, St John River, 112.



MAP No. 7. FROM A PLAN OF 1809;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

A reputed old French Road from the mouth of Anagance via Riders Brook to Cumberland Bay on Grand Lake is discussed later under the English period.

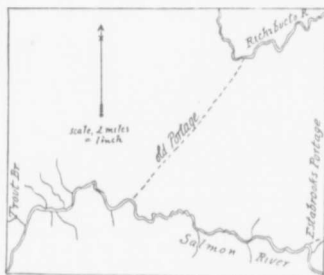
248. The **Memramcook-Westcock** portage is cited from a French document of 1753 by Raymond (St John River, 112). Its course is thus described in a newspaper article (St. John Sun, Aug. 3, 1904) "the trail of the Dorchester Indians was up the Palmer Brook, down Bulmer Brook, out to Wood Point at Sackville."

The portage from Salisbury or Roule Bay to Shepody waters is mentioned in the Calhoun Diary of 1771, as running from the river just west of Cape Enrage into Shepody River. This, however, must have been in addition to a portage from Waterside directly to the Lake.

248. There are references to the **Salmon River-Richibucto** portage in Baillie's New Brunswick, 39, and in Cockburn's Report of 1827, 91, where the length is given as 220 chains. Perley, in the "New Brunswick Courier" for Nov. 1, 1837 tells of passing over this portage, which he gives as three miles long. He also describes the long portage, nine miles long, apparently used when the water was low, and its course is shown on a plan in the Crown Land Office. Another plan given herewith (Map No. 8) showing the short portage in some detail places it a little west of the course shown on the map in the Monograph, leading from close to the mouth of Cordie Brook directly into the angle of the Richibucto.

*Historic Sites.*

- 248B. **Washademock (Canaan)-Buctouche.** The precise location of this portage, well-known by tradition to residents on the Canaan, is happily made certain by a plan in the Crown Land Office, (which I had previously overlooked) and shows it as on the accompanying map (Map No. 9). This plan and the modern published maps by no means agree in details, but as nearly as they can be correlated, the portage must have followed very clearly the present highway road from its crossing of the North Branch Buctouche to the southerly branch east of Canaan Station. The portage is said to have been three miles in length, but this map makes it much shorter.



MAP No. 8. FROM A PLAN BY LAYTON;  $\times \frac{1}{10}$ .

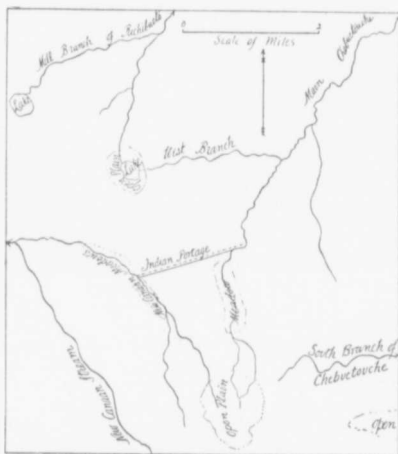
249. The important **Missequash-Baie Verte** portage apparently did not start at the present Portage Bridge, but from the first cove to the eastward of it. This is made clear by the fact that the official declaration of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia makes it start from the portage, and Munro's map (reproduced in the Boundary Monograph, 379) shows the boundary starting not from the bridge but from the head of the cove next east of it.
250. There is an old plan in the Crown Land Office showing a road direct from Fort Moncton through to "Musquash or Portash Lake," which may possibly, though this is unlikely, indicate an Indian trail. In any case the use of the name *Portash* lake for this lake on the Tantramar is of interest as showing some early portage by this route, even though it may have been an early road of the whites.

The existence of a **Tantramar-Aboushagan** portage or trail is rendered likely by the name Aboushagan itself, the termination of which strongly suggests *ouokun*, a portage.

A reference to the use of the **Memramcook-Scadouc** portage is in Murdoch, Nova Scotia, II, 495. The probable route of this portage is shown by the very detailed map of 1846 by Crawley showing the route surveyed for a possible Memramcook-Shediac canal a part of which is given herewith (Map No. 10).

*Historic Sites.*

251. The **Gaspereau-Cains River** portage is also mentioned in Cockburn's Report, 92, and in Baillie's New Brunswick, 38. It is said locally that the route led up six-mile brook making the carry only two miles (Notes in "Chatham Advance" after March 1, 1897), but this must have been a high-water route only, since Marston speaks of it as seven miles long in his MS. Diary (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc. II, 103). Though of so much importance in the early settlement of the Province, it appears to be shown accurately upon no early map, and the only map that I have been able to find which marks it at all is a sketch by Harley in his 1826 map of Cains River. A portion of this map is given herewith (Map No. 11) with the corresponding survey from



MAP NO. 9. FROM AN OLD PLAN;  $\times \frac{1}{4}$ .

Fairweather's plan of 1836, upon the same scale. If Harley's distances are accurate, (as his location of a timber-berth on the map would seem to imply) it would show that the portage left Cains River about as I have indicated on the Fairweather map, in which case it is put somewhat too far to the eastward on my map in Historic Sites, 251.

251. The suggestion of a portage from Black Brook to Barnabys River is confirmed by a corrected copy of the Franquelin deMeulles map of 1686 which I have received from Paris (Map No. 26 of preceding Cartography). It shows the continuous line, used in that map for a portage, from the head of Black Brook to the head of Barnaby

*Historic Sites.*

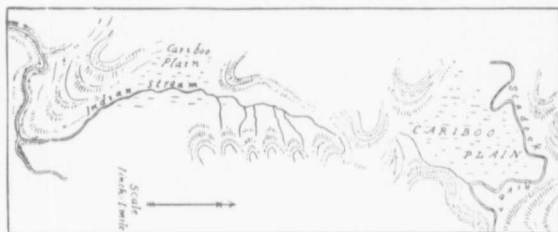
River. I find also that the latest plans in the Crown Land Office show these waters approaching very near one another.

I have been told by a resident that there was formerly a trail, "Sock Renou's Trail," from Indiantown apparently to the Little Southwest.

The *Nashwaak-Miramichi* portages from Cross Creek to near Bolestown, are very clearly shown in detail on one of the road maps in the Crown Land Office.

252. **Long Lake to Little Southwest Miramichi Lake.** This portage path, traversed by Hind in 1864 has now completely vanished. I have myself crossed from Long Lake via Milnagak to Little Southwest Lake with a companion on a trail in part made by hunters and in large part made by following an old pine-road. (Compare in Bull. N. H. S. IV, 461, 468)

I have also, aided by one companion, portaged canoe and outfit from Tobique to Little Southwest Miramichi waters, making our



MAP NO. 10. FORM CRAWLEY'S SURVEY OF 1846;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

own trail, going from Portage Lake along the streams and ponds emptying into Adder Lake and thence across Upper Graham plain to Gover Lake, as noted in Bull. N. H. S., V, 329. Furthermore I have been told by Mr J. W. Hoyt of Andover N. B., who has run timberlines in this region that the Indians have told him they had an ancient hunting trail from the Serpentine waters over Cow or Thunder Mountain to the Dunn Lake waters and vicinity.

It is also very probable that an ancient hunting-route of importance extended along the *Portage Brook*, a branch of the North Pole Branch, heading over near Mitchell Lake of the Walkemik Basin (compare Bulletins of the Natural History Society of N. B., V, 338 and 466). The North Pole is a remarkably easy and beautiful canoe stream, while the Little Southwest Miramichi above the North Pole is extremely rough and difficult. The North Pole and Portage Brook therefore offer a far easier route to the lakes of the Walkemik Basin than does the Little Southwest and the Walkemik itself. The name Portage Brook, however, was given by Mr. Henry Braithwaite, as he tells me, because of his own use of it as a portage stream on one occasion.

*Historic Sites.*

253. Somewhat over a mile east of Kouchibouguac Village, there empties into the Kouchibouguac River on the south side a small brook, at which apparently, is marked on an old plan in the Crown Land Office the words "Indian Portage," while the brook itself is called "the brook at the Indian Portage" in a grant of 1809. Since this place is within tide waters, it cannot indicate a portage along the river; but it may mark the beginning of an old portage to the Kouchibouguacsis. Possibly this was part of the route from the Aldouane to the Miramichi mentioned by Denys.

255. The Miramichi-Nepisiguit route along the remarkable lagoons of this coast is mapped and described in some detail in my edition of Smethurst's Narrative of 1761 in the Collections of the N. E. Historical Society, II, 370, 373. But since

that work was published I have gathered much additional information upon the subject, and have been able again to visit this interesting region, (travelling, as was appropriate, by canoe), and to inspect in person the route of nearly all of the portages.

From Miramichi Bay to Tabusintac the route along shore inside the "beaches" is entirely unobstructed, so that no portage is there needed. But I believe that a portage, or at least a trail, existed from the vicinity of the important Indian settlement of Church Point through to Stymest's Millstream, which is near to another important village site at Cains Point. Thus I have been told by an Indian at Burnt Church that such a route started up Reserve Brook and ran from Neguac to the little brook now called Portage Brook on some plans, (Stymest's Millstream being the next stream to the westward). I find, however, that the earliest map of this river, that of 1804, applies the name Portage River, to Stymest's Millstream, leaving



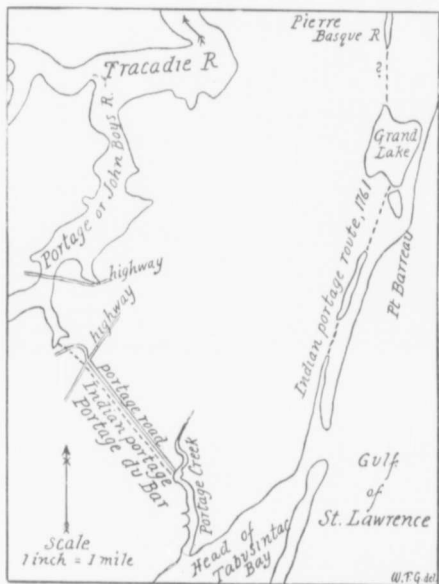
MAP NO. II. FROM PLANS BY HARLEY AND BY FAIRWEATHER;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

the present Portage Brook unnamed, while the Stymest grant of 1814 speaks of the Millstream as "commonly called Portage River". Hence it seems altogether likely that the Indian was correct and the white man in error, and that the portage really ran to Stymest's Millstream, though it is of course possible that it had a branch to Portage Brook. The name Portage was probably transferred to the brook after the Millstream acquired its present name. The topography of the region would, however, seem to favour Neguac Brook rather than Reserve Brook as the starting point of the route, in which case the portage would have followed the general route of the present highway road.

From Tabusintac to Tracadie there were at least two routes, (a) that through the ponds inside the beach, including Grand Lake,

*Historic Sites.*

taken by Smethurst and fully described and mapped in the publication above cited, and shewn on the accompanying Map No. 12; and (b), that from Portage Creek at the head of Tabusintac Bay through to the cove on Portage River, a route taken by Plessis in 1812. This route has been described to me by an intelligent old Indian (Joe Prisk, or Presque, of Bathurst) who had been over it in his youth, and the white residents also know it by tradition. The original Indian path has vanished, having been early replaced by the road now running



MAP No. 12. COMPILED BY THE AUTHOR.

In nearly a straight line over gently rising ground between those waters, and early constructed to permit winter travel from one of the bays to another. From an examination of the ground I have no doubt the original path left Tabusintac waters exactly where the road now does, (for here Portage Creek swings close in to a bit of elevated upland forming an admirable landing and camping place with a cold fresh water brook just above, a better place than exists anywhere for a considerable distance above or below it), and ran



*Historic Sites.*

towards the cove at Portage River somewhat to the southwest of the present road, reaching the cove at the elevated ground still used as a canoe landing there. Its general route is shown on the accompanying Map No. 12, which shows also its starting point from Portage Creek, which is copied from an old plan in the Crown Land Office.

I have also been told by an old Indian at Church Point that a portage existed from a small brook, apparently Cowassiget, to the Portage River; but his knowledge of the subject seemed to me too uncertain to be trustworthy.

The portage from **Tracadie to Pokemouche**, which I find is known by tradition to residents in the vicinity as well as to the Indian Joe Prisk, ran from near the extreme head of Tracadie Bay across a low country, less than two miles, to the Southeastern extremity of the South River of Pokemouche as shown in the map in my edition of Smethurst's narrative. Very near the head of Tracadie Bay is a little brook, up which a canoe can be pushed through a marsh, and where probably the path started. The South River ends in an extensive bog, just before reaching which as one ascends it is a tiny cove coming close against the upland on the south, and here I think in all probability was the other end of the portage. The old path, which is said to have been about two miles long, has vanished here also, being replaced by the road from Green Point settlement, near by, to the Pokemouche waters. This route, no doubt taken by Smethurst in 1761, would be that followed by travellers going up the Pokemouche waters; if simply proceeding along the coast they would of course go along the shore outside if weather permitted, and if it did not, they could carry along the beach from Tracadie Bay, past Green Point settlement, and I have been told both by an old resident of Green Point and by an Indian that Indians travelled that way in former times. But it is possible that yet another early portage existed between Tracadie and Pokemouche waters, for early plans name the brook now called Peters Brook, *Waganchitch*, which means "the little portage," though others mark it as *Indian Cove*. Possibly however the name refers simply to the early portage road cut from Caraquet to Tracadie, which crossed the Pokemouche here and continued up this cove.

From **Pokemouche to St. Simon** there appear to have been at least two portages. The westernmost was that which I have worked out (and mapped) theoretically as extending from a branch of Waugh River to River Brideau, probably that taken by Smethurst in 1761. Its course is marked upon the map in my edition of Smethurst's narrative.

I have since been able to examine this route at both ends and I find that an old portage road, said locally to have been made by a lumberman named Welmer, and still partly in use, starts from the Western extremity of the branch of the Waugh and extends across over open barren and through woods two miles or more to the River Brideau, which it reaches as shown on Map No. 33. This seems to be the road locally called "Pokemouche Port-

*Historic Sites.*

age" I think it wholly probable that this road follows the general route of an early Indian portage though I have not been able to confirm this either from residents or from the Indians at Bathurst. The other led from the lower Pokemouche to the South Branch of St. Simon. I was told by more than one old resident that it crossed the open barren from the part of Pokemouche Bay called on the maps Musquash Cove to St. Simon; but Joe Prisk told me that he has used it in early days, and that it ran from a cove near the Ferry (viz. the present highway bridge), followed the present highway to opposite St. Simon waters, and then turned directly down to the latter. We probably have here another case of the early abandonment of the original Indian paths when the first roads in their vicinity were built, as earlier discussed, and it is altogether likely the original path was by the shorter route from Musquash Cove. It is possible that there was also a portage into Little Pokemouche, for use in travelling along the coast, and perhaps one extended from Little Pokemouche into St. Simon.

From **St Simon to the Caraquet** region travel was no doubt chiefly along the coast by the sheltered route of the Little Pass, (Map No. 33). But for reaching the upper part of St Simon from Caraquet, the Indians appear to have had another route via the *Portage Brook* at the northern bend of St Simon shown on Fergusons map of 1829 (Map No. 33). Upon another old plan in the Crown Land Office, one of 1832, a path, or road runs from Caraquet directly south to this brook, and beyond it to the L. Maillou lot, and very likely represents in part the original portage path. The path seems now abandoned, but apparently ran somewhat east of the present railway. The route, however, could not have been much used, or it would no doubt have been taken by Smethurst's Indians in 1761.

The "portage" from Caraquet to Pokemouche, making those places three or four leagues apart, mentioned by Plessis in his journal of 1811 (page 107) was of course not an Indian route, but a road or path through the woods made by the white residents, and it was probably along the route of the present highway between those places. Another early road of this kind, seemingly now abandoned, existed from Caraquet to Pokemouche River which it crossed at Peters Brook, and continued on to Tracadie. It was perhaps the presence of this road, and not an Indian portage, which gave Peters Brook its Indian name of *Waganchitch* or "Little Portage."

From **Caraquet to Bathurst** the natural route of Indian travel would be, apparently, along the coast. But this is a very dangerous journey for a canoe because of the great cliffs, extending along this exposed coast, and excluding any possibility of landing for miles together. It is not impossible therefore, that some route by way of the Caraquet River and its branch Innishannon Brook, with perhaps Teagues Brook, may have been utilized to avoid this dangerous coast. But I have found no trace of such a route.

But in addition to the route along-shore and through the lagoons from Miramichi to Nepisiguit, it is altogether probable there was

another route by way of the Tracadie River into Bass River or Teagues Brook. Such a route would be indicated by topographical probabilities as at least used in travel from Tracadie to Nepisiguit, though I have not been able to find any direct tradition or other such evidence for it aside from the unsupported statement in Slafter's Champlain that such a route existed. As I have found by a trip of my own on the Tracadie, and as described, with a map, in Bulletin (Vol V, 433) of the Natural History Society of N. B., this trout-famous river is readily navigable for canoes, with only a few short shallow reaches, completely to the extreme head, even the uppermost waters of the main stream being formed of meadowy deadwaters very easy for canoe travel; and it was no doubt more easy of navigation before the days of lumbering, as earlier noted. These deadwaters swing much nearer to Bass River (within two or three miles at most) than our printed maps show, and hence an easy route is afforded to Bass River, which however is said to be difficult for canoe navigation at low water. But I have also found in my own visit, that the waters of the Little North Branch have this same meadowy character, and to a point which, as I have been informed by a lumberman who knows the region intimately, reaches within about a mile and a half of Teagues Lake, whence it is only some six miles to the salt water. The little North Branch with Teagues Brook would thus form a shorter route than that by Bass River, and as well, avoiding a two-mile shallow reach above Little North Branch, it would form a much easier route. Very likely, it was thus used, though such a route now seems locally unknown.

255B. **Portage River-Gordon Brook.** Important as

this route was, it nevertheless appears not to be shown upon any existent map. Its general location, however, would seem to be indicated by the topography of the accompanying map (Map No. 13) a copy from the Timber line map in the Crown Land Office. All the lower part of Portage River, as I have seen, is a very meadowy quiet stream mostly very easy of canoe navigation, and I have been told that Gordon Brook has much of the same character. The only direct mention of the route I find on any map is on the plan of the Gordon Grant, (shown on the map) of 1822, on which the brook flowing through this grant (which embraces extensive meadows) is named "Indian Portage Brook to N. W. Branch Miramichi," while on the brook above this grant is marked "Brook to N. W. Miramichi," showing that the portage started above the grant. Probably it crossed from the southerly bend of Gordon Brook to the angle of the N. W. Branch of Portage River.

The course of the trail from *Nepisiguit to the Northwest Miramichi* by Emerys Gulch, said by guides to have been used by the Indians,



MAP NO. 13. FROM A  
MODERN PLAN;  $\times \frac{1}{16}$ .

*Historic Sites.*

is shown on a map in the Bulletin of the N. B. Nat. Hist. Soc. XXII, 216. Also I have found a note given me by the late Michael Flinne, showing apparently that the Indians knew of this portage, and had a name for it, which he gives as *Es-kut-da-gun-mooch-wa-ga-dik*.

The portage mentioned by Hardy in his *Forest Life in Acadie*, 240, is probably that by Portage River.

It is also very probable there was another portage between these waters, for, as shown by the map just cited, there is a very short distance between the source of the Northwest Miramichi and the upper part of the South Branch of Nepisiguit. I have myself portaged through this way. (Bulletin of the N. B. Nat. Hist. Soc. XXII, 216).

256. A MS. plan of the disputed territory, by W. Anson, 1839 (1841) in the Crown Land Office marks a portage from Grand River to Restigouche several miles east of the Wagan portage; but it is likely a mistake.

The mention of a route from the Madawaska River to Bay Chaleur in Fisher's "Sketches of New Brunswick," 27, must be an error; such a route is only possible by a very roundabout course.

256. The **Green River-Kedgewick** portage has been several times surveyed, and has been mapped with the greatest minuteness in connection with boundary surveys made between 1820 and 1842. Thus it is described fully by Tiarks in 1829 in his report embodied in the "Case of the U. S. laid before the King of the Netherlands," and it is shown in the utmost detail in the fine map of Green River made by the American Surveyors in 1842 (now in the Department of State at Washington).

There are references to the long portage between the Little Tobique and the West Branch of Upsalquitch in the Bulletin N. B. Nat. Hist. Soc. No. XXII, 180. There is an obscure reference to it in Baillie's *New Brunswick*, 93. Mr. W. H. Venning has told me that it was formerly known to the Indians and that it reached the Little Tobique at the angle of that stream.

I have also been told by a reliable Tobique guide, who knows the country well, that there was formerly "a place where they used to lug across," starting ten miles up Big Cedar Brook and running across to a branch of Restigouche, he thinks Five-finger Brook, a distance of about twelve miles.

The Indian name of Stillwater Brook on the Restigouche is *Med-au-an-e-gan-uk*, meaning carrying-place (containing the root, on-eg-un = a portage). This perhaps indicates a portage to a branch of the Southwest Branch Upsalquitch.

The principal **Nepisiguit-Upsalquitch** portage, by way of Upsalquitch Lake, is fully described and mapped in the Bulletin of the N. B. Nat. Hist. Soc. XXI, 77.

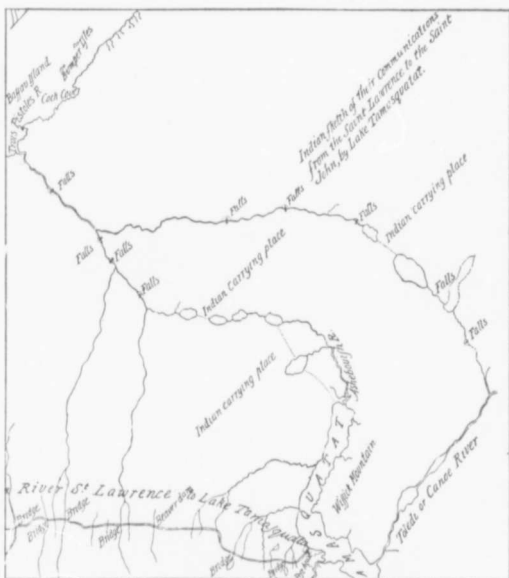
257. The **Patapedia-Metis** portage and the rivers are fully described by Richardson in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1858, 119.

The **Touladi-Trois Pistoles** route is mapped completely from Indian Reports on the valuable Sproule map of 1787 reproduced herewith (Map No. 14).

*Historic Sites.*

There was also a portage route from Lac des Aigles into the Touradif branch of the Rimouski, as shown by Greenleaf's map of Maine of 1844, and by Tiarks' account of his visit in 1820, in his Report in the "Case of the U. S. laid before the King of the Netherlands."

The Ashberish-Trois Pistoles route is fully mapped on the Sproule 1787 map, (Map No. 14). This map, in conjunction with Pote's journal shows that Pote was taken to Quebec by this route, not by the Touladi route as the editor of the Journal supposed. The proof of this is found in the fact that they made a portage directly



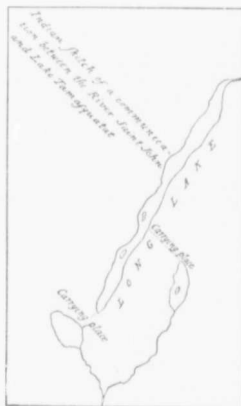
MAP NO. 14. PART OF THE SPROULE MAP OF 1787;  $\times \frac{1}{4}$ .

from Lake Temiscouata, which is necessary by the Ashberish route, but not by the Touladi route; for the latter stream is, except for a small fall near its mouth, easily navigable at all seasons far up its course, as I know personally from having been along it.

The portage on Greenleaf's map of 1844 from the head of the west branch of Green River into Rimouski is a mistake. Tiarks went through that way in 1820 but his report makes it clear there was no regular portage.

*Historic Sites.*

**Baker Brook-Cabineau.** The Sproule map of 1787 shows an "Indian sketch of a communication between the River Saint John and the Lake Tamasquatat," via Baker Brook and Cabineau (called by him, Namjamecutcook). (Map No. 15). Two portages lead from Baker Brook into Long Lake, probably following the course of the portage road of the geological map, one apparently from Baker Lake and the other from Merumticook Lake, by a route not known to me. Probably it was not used as a trunk, but only as a hunting route, since it was as long as, and must have been much harder than, the very easy route by the Madawaska.



MAP No. 15. PART OF THE SPROULE MAP OF 1787;  $\times \frac{1}{4}$ .

259. Several of the portage routes between the upper St John and the St Lawrence were explored by the surveyors in 1816-1828 in connection with the boundary disputes, as shown in the abstracts of their reports contained in the "Case of the United States laid before the King of the Netherlands."

The **Black River-Ouelle** Portage is shown perfectly on a map in the State Department at Washington, running from near the head of the middle of the three branches of Black River (Raglan of Wilkinson), through to a lake on a branch of the Ouelle. The same portage is shown less perfectly on Greenleaf's map of 1844.

...**etarmejette.** This portage is often mentioned in documents relating to the boundary disputes. Its location is approximately shown on Wilkinson's map.

*Historic Sites.*

262. **St. Croix Island.** This very important locality has been fully treated in the Monograph entitled "Dochet (St Croix) Island,—A Monograph" in these Transactions, VIII, 1902, II, 127. Some addenda et corrigenda should here be recorded. The page references following relate to the special Monograph.

(128) This map, owing to misinterpreted local information, places Johnsons Cove too far north; it really belongs to the cove next south of it, while the one here called by that name seems to have no local name (129). I find on a subsequent visit that my map is not exact in outline of the reefs, though there is only one material error; I have made them broad just south of Wrights Nubble, whereas they are there somewhat constricted, expanding again east of the constriction, to form the part on which the Cannon Nubble of Champlain's time stood.

(142). At the Ter-centenary Celebration at the Island on June 24, 1904, a resolution was proposed and adopted to call the Island henceforth by its original and historic name, *St Croix Island*. Certainly this is most desirable, and I for one, will do what I can to aid it. But whether local usage can be changed is, I think, somewhat doubtful; those who celebrate the four hundredth anniversary will be able to tell!

(152) To the less important literature here cited may be added the account of the settlement in the "Stories of New France," by Miss A. M. Machar, though the author apparently supposed that Navy Island near St Andrews was St Croix Island. Also I have seen another poem, inspired by the story of the island, published some years ago in a newspaper (identity and date not known to me) and signed C. H. A. which is really excellent. Literature of another kind was called into existence by the celebration of the Ter-Centenary of the Island's Discovery on June 25, 1904. A full account of the Celebration is given in the *St. Croix Courier* for June 30, and an official account, with the various addresses and appropriate illustrations, was published in July 1905 by the Maine Historical Society, (Ter-Centenary of De Monts' Settlement at St. Croix Island, June 25, 1904. Portland, Maine Historical Society, 1905, 78 pp). There is also valuable matter in *Acadiania* for July 1904 (special Champlain number) for Oct. 1904, and in a little Souvenir Programme issued at the time, at St. Stephen.

(154) As pointed out in a review of this work in the "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada" for 1904, page 19, the boat in which the party explored the Bay of Fundy and discovered the Island should be called in English a "long-boat" and not a barque. It is shown, without doubt, in the picture on the map on page 157.

(168) On the site of these gardens, especially on the Canadian shore, see under page 266 later.

(169) The negro mentioned in the footnote is said locally to have been a smallpox victim, hence his burial here.

(173) The "seventeenth" of March should read the *seventh*.

(174) Lescarbot was in Acadia only one year,—1606-1607, not two.

*Historic Sites.*

(182) In Halliburton's History of Nova Scotia (I, 18, followed by Gesner's New Brunswick 15) it is said that the chapel was "built in the shape of a bower, the sides and roof of which were supported by living trees." I do not know the basis of this statement and think it must be an error.

(184 and 177) As pointed out by the reviewer of this Monograph in the "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada" for 1904 (page 20), I have mistranslated the word *pardeça*, thus making the "Master William" pamphlets belong to St. Croix Island whereas they really were prepared in France. The Reviewer's translation of this passage is as follows:—"and they had not done badly to lodge themselves and clear the island before winter set in, while on this side the ocean [i.e., in France] news-letters were distributed over the signature of Master William, a parcels of all kinds of reports, wherein this prophet among other things reported that the Sieur de Monts was busy clearing his path in Canada." In making my translation I was puzzled by this passage, and turned for aid to Erondella's translation which reads "whilst that in these parts pamphlets were set out under the name of *Maistre Guillaume*," etc. I assumed that these parts referred to St Croix Island, overlooking the fact that *pardeça* could not have that meaning. Hence it is clear that it was not at the St Croix island the "pamphlets" were circulated. I have emphasized this error, unfortunately, in my address delivered at Calais, June 25, 1904, and published in the St Croix Courier of June 30, and in the Maine Historical Society's Account of the Celebration.

(184) The review above cited thinks the passage beginning "For the malediction and rage" etc. probably means no more than a reference to the cruel treatment which the European nations then meted out to each other when they met outside of Europe.

(188) Under "amusing pamphlets," see the note under 184 and 177 above.

(191) It seems very likely it was Father Aubri (who had been lost for a time at St Mary's Bay Nova Scotia) and a Protestant minister who were buried in the same grave at St. Croix Island. This seems substantiated by Lescarbot who says they had quarrelled about religion (Otis-Slafter, translation of Champlain, II, 20); note also Parkman, Pioneers of France, opening of Chapter 3 of Champlain part.

(194) As pointed out by the reviewer above cited, the translation (taken from the Jesuit Relations) of *qu'il y estoit resté luy cinquesme*, is not correct, and it really means that Captain Patrier was spending the winter there with four other men.

(212) The tradition that Haliker was a resident of the Island receives full confirmation from the following entry in the Land Memorial Records of the New Brunswick Legislative Council, preserved at Fredericton. Under date Nov. 18, 1820 is the following entry:—"John Hilliker asks a letter of occupation of an Island called St. Croix, between the U. States of America and this Province, until wanted by Government." It is endorsed "Recommended." It is



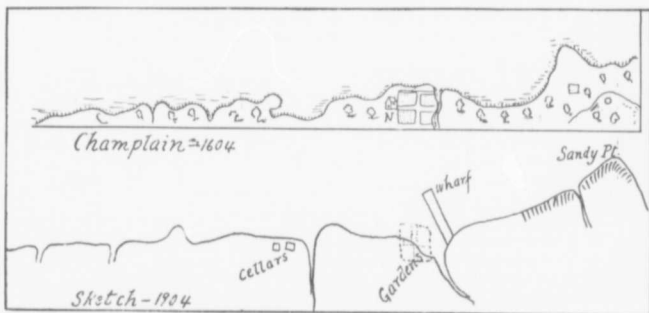
*Historic Sites.*

of interest to note that this was the same year in which the Island was granted by Massachusetts to John Brewer. Locally a legend of the Enoch Arden type is told of Haliker and his wife.

(220) The wish here expressed *was* almost a prophecy, as evinced by the very appropriate and successful celebration held at the Island on June 15, 1904. A very full account of the proceedings is contained in the Ter-Centenary volume published by the Maine Historical Society, as noted on an earlier page. It may be added that the inscription on the bronze tablet dedicated that day was composed, with some suggestions from the Committee in charge of the celebration and others, by Mr. James Vroom of St. Stephen, N. B.

(221) As to the outline of the ledges near Wrights Nubble, see the earlier note under page 128.

266. **De Monts' Gardens below Sandy Point.** Beside a little rivulet south of Sandy Point a piece of land was cleared by De Monts in 1604 and



MAP. NO. 16. TO SHOW THE LOCATION OF CHAMPLAIN'S GARDENS. THE UPPER IS FROM CHAMPLAIN'S MAP OF 1613 ( $\times \frac{2}{3}$ ); THE LOWER IS A SKETCH BY THE AUTHOR, 1904.

planted as a garden. The chief evidence as to its location consists of Champlain's map, (reproduced in part in the accompanying Map No. 16), but unfortunately the map is not sufficiently accurate to enable the location to be fixed at once with certainty. Below Sandy Point there are actually two small valleys, (aside from a deep gully on the point itself), both dry in summer though having small streams in wet times, either of which might correspond with the stream shown on Champlain. After very carefully examining the ground, however, I have concluded the gardens were beside the uppermost of the two streams, and for these reasons. First, the ground beside the upper valley, which is larger than the lower, is a low gently-sloping upland of excellent soil, now a good hayfield, while the corresponding ground beside the lower valley is a much higher, rougher, clayey and

*Historic Sites.*

stoney pasture, much less fitted for a garden. The two cellars at the latter locality no doubt are relics of the first modern settlement of this coast, and have no connection with the little cabin shown on Champlain's map. Second, it is readily possible to identify the point and two little rivulets shown by Champlain on the left of his map, (compare Champlain with my sketch in Map No. 16); if this identification be correct, the relative distances mark the upper rather than the lower valley as corresponding to that shown on Champlain. In this case the lower valley is omitted from Champlain, where it should occur about in the cove just east of the cabin and letter N. In comparing however the outline of the coast it must be remembered that this shore has sunk several feet, probably five or six, since the time of Champlain, allowing the lower parts of the upland to be washed away and greatly altering the configuration of the shores. If now we suppose that a considerable section of the low upland just beside the upper valley has thus been removed, it would make the configuration agree much more closely with the map of Champlain. This would bring the Gardens in part upon the present beach as shown on the map, and I believe such was their true position.

266. **St. Aubin.** The exact site of St. Aubin's residence, (and consequently the limits of his seignory) is not known. The fact however, that his residence was at Passamaquoddy and that the name Passamaquoddy (see Place-nomenclature, earlier) applied originally only to the waters between Campobello, Deer Island and Moose Island (or Swards Neck) would shew that it was in that vicinity, and not at St. Andrews or elsewhere on the Inner Bay. Hence it was likely at Campobello or Indian Island.

266. A statement made by James Boyd in 1763 (Kilby's "Eastport and Passamaquoddy," 106) seems to imply that French works existed on Digdeguash Island. But I have found no other reference to them.

In the same work, page 138, there are references to possible early French settlement at Shackford's cove near Eastport probably at the place so marked on the D. Owen map.

The remains of French settlement on Indian Island are mentioned by Lorimer in his "History of the Islands and Islets of the Bay of Fundy," 74.

The supposition that Gourdan and St Aubin were the same person is no doubt incorrect, since there was a Gourdan at this time in Acadia or Canada.

268. The traditional breastwork at Sandy Point is fully described in the Courier series, XXX, note.

An article in Scribners Monthly, XV, 449, (also in "Sport with Gun and Rod," published by the same company, Century Co., 172), mentions and figures a supposed old blockhouse somewhere in the woods of Charlotte Country, without doubt simply an old lumber-camp.

*Historic Sites.*

In the St. John Telegraph in July 1895 it was stated that the lighthouse keeper at Letite (Mascabin Point) found relics of French and Indians about his house; that in a valley near by there is an ancient burial place which has never been disturbed.

269. The statement about the location of the settlement of de Marson is an error; he is here confounded with Martignon; the facts are given correctly on pages 277 and 309.

A French post provided with provisions for travellers, appears to have existed at Grand Falls in 1756 (Rameau, *Colonie féodale*, II, 374).

On the *French Village* at Kingsclear, compare Sproule's map given later (Map No. 28) and also the mention of these villages in the *Settlement-Origins*, 132.

270. The site of the Church of Ste Anne and of the French burial ground at Aucpac, Springhill, are still known locally, as I am informed by M. Mercure. Compare Raymond, *St. John River*, 145, 147.

The Acadian Settlement at St. Anne's Point seems to have been known to the English as Mercurus Plantation or Settlement. (*Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc.* II, 160).

*Cleancore*, a name used on early plan for Eccles Island (see Map No. 38 of *Historic Sites*), and in the N. B. Council Records for 1788, was no doubt the residence of Sieur de Clignancourt about 1696. (Compare page 312 of *Historic Sites*). Rameau gives him as living near Aucpac (*Colonie féodale*, I, 322), and in a document among the Villebon papers in the Boston Public Library he is said to reside at a league from the fort at Nashwaak.

271. A French settlement appears to have existed at or near the Burton Court-house, as shown by a statement in M. H. Perley's *Lecture on New Brunswick* (*Educational Review*, IV, 173).

271. **French Lake** (Oromocto). As a result of a visit to this place in July, 1903, I was able to gather much information about the French settlements from the residents. The lake is very attractive, surrounded by gently sloping upland all around except on the west, where intervalle separates it from the Oromocto. The reputed site of the principal French settlement is as noted in the accompanying map (Map No. 17). The residents here point out not only the general site, but an exact spot traditionally called the site of the church (where faint outlines of a possible foundation may be traced), and another (now occupied by a great heap of stones) called the old French burial ground. Many relics have been found here and in the vicinity, such as dishes, blacksmith tools, bullets, coins, etc. These places, located by a simple survey in relation to existent buildings and to the great mill chimney (the mill burnt a few years ago) are shown by the accompanying map (Map No. 18). All probabilities seem to me to favour the correctness in general of the local tradition. A curious double line of stones running from near the church site towards the shore is of origin not known locally, but is probably modern.

*Historic Sites.*

The "marked stone" shown on the plan is a supposed Indian carving mentioned earlier in this paper. Further, about a mile from the lake is another reputed French settlement called locally *French Ridge*, (see Map No. 17) where various relics, French and Indian, have been found. Further, according to a resident (Mr. T. E. Smith), "about twelve miles from the mouth of the Oromocto there seems to have been an attempt [by the French] to bridge that river with stones, which are visible to the present time, and what is the most curious thing there are no stones within five miles from the place where the attempt was made." The site of the "French bridge" was marked for me by a



MAP No. 17. COMPILED BY THE AUTHOR.

resident (Mr. Leslie Carr), as shown on the accompanying map (Map No. 17), but as Mr. Carr wrongly applies the names "Bass Creek" and "Three-tree creek" to the streams just above, and as Mr. Smith places it at twelve miles from the mouth of the river, it is more likely its correct position is as shown on the separate cut on the Map No. 17. There is also a local tradition that the French fought the English on the Oromocto below French Lake, and Mr. Carr has marked the reputed place on the map. This tradition fits in perfectly with a newly-discovered reference to an encounter between French and English described in Sergeant John Burrell's Diary of 1759, recently

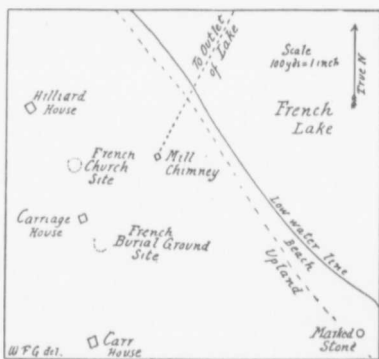
*Historic Sites.*

reprinted in *Acadiensis* (V, 291). Burrell was stationed at Fort Frederick, and his diary reads thus.

Wednesday 5th [Sept. 1759]—

our Cornel with two Captains and three Lewts and two Ensn. about 85 men went bye ye River this night. Tuesday 11th ye Cornel Returned with ye party of ye Scots up the River brought but a little Plunder for they were beat by ye enemy firing upon ye party as they were in a small creek and kield Ensn. Tirrell and Corporall Shelden, John Ells, Eleser Paks, and Ellshu Randell, total 5, and wounded at ye same time Lewt Foster, Leonard, Commins, Isaac Palmer, Vine Turner, Ebenezer Kers, Solomon Maker and Isaac Torrey Total 7—all of Capt. Parker's company and one man of Capt. Garrashes.

It is not, of course, certain that this encounter occurred at this place on the Oromocto, but considering the local importance of the

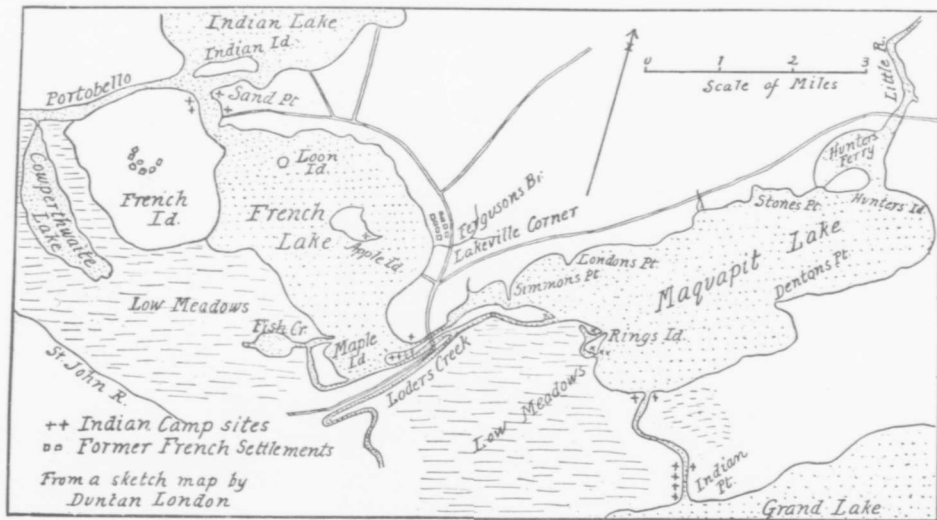


MAP No. 18. FROM SURVEY BY THE AUTHOR.

event and that this is the only place to which such a tradition now attaches it seems highly probable, in which case it was probably the residents of French Lake who thus attacked the English in defence of their homes.

The Oromocto is navigable for large boats to above the Forks on both branches. Hence it is very likely the French settled in the retired position near the Forks, but I have no evidence of it.

271. **French Lake**, (next Maquapit). The sites of the French settlements here have been studied by Mr. Duncan London, of Lakeville Corner, and he has had the kindness to send me sketch-maps, from which the accompanying map (Map No. 19) has been compiled, showing their approximate locations, and some information about them. He says there were two French settlements on this lake. One was half a



MAP No. 19.

*Historic Sites.*

mile from Lakeville Corner and consisted of eight or ten dwellings. The outlines of those sites were plainly visible a few years ago. The other was in the middle of French Island and was of about the same number of dwellings, which were disposed in a semi-circle around a well. "This well I have examined carefully and it seems to have been filled within a few feet of its top by its owners before they fled." He also says that cannon balls have been picked up on the shores of French Lake, and that he possesses a twelve-pound shot found there many years ago. No record exists to explain the presence here of these shot, but Mr. London says there is an Indian tradition that "Yinghe" (Col. Church?) fired them at the inhabitants here, while sailing up the river. But the distance from the St. John is beyond the range of the cannon of that day. Mr. London adds that he knows of no other French sites in that vicinity, but in the Crown Land Office there is an early plan which shows some distance up Little River, emptying into Indian Lake) this inscription.—"old chimneys and a high rock," which may indicate French houses.

272. **Swan Creek** Concerning French relics at this place, Mr. London sends me the following information, illustrated by a sketch map herewith reproduced, (Map No. 20). He lived here in his boyhood and knows the locality well. He says that his father knew a place up the creek, (not known certainly to Mr. London), where the French had a blacksmith shop, as shown by coal cinders, old files, pieces of steel, scissors, tongs, etc. Also he found in 1858 the remains of a sunken vessel reputed French, at the place marked on the map. Further, a few years ago Mr. Amasa Coy, of Upper Gagetown, found half a ton of iron and steel instruments near the place marked "French Relics" on the plan.

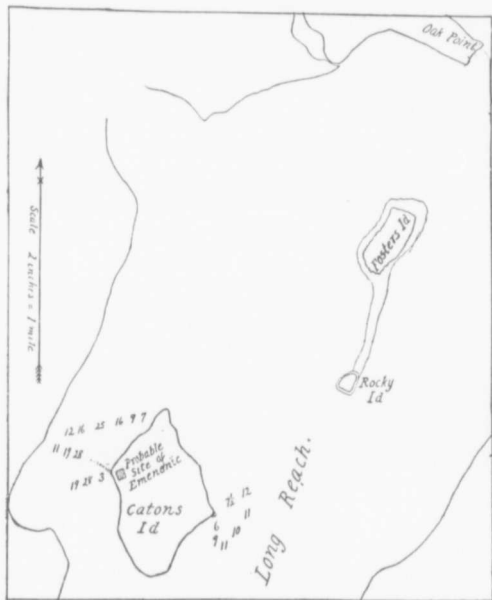


MAP NO. 20.

272. **Coys Lake.** Mr. London writes me there was also a French site at the head of Coys Lake said to be well defined at the present time; I have not been able to obtain further information about it.
272. **The Mistake.** I have been told by my grandfather that he has himself seen an old wreck near the head of the Mistake, reputed French, from which many relics have been taken.

*Historic Sites.*

271. **Emenenic**, the winter village of the French on the St. John in 1611-1612 mentioned in the Jesuit Relations and elsewhere. (For an account of events there see Raymond's "St. John River," 20, 128; Jesuit Relation, Thwaltes' ed., II, 27). We know that it was on an island, and the fact that the Indians to-day call the three islands at the head of the Long Reach *Ammenhennik* identifies it as on one of them. But hitherto its site has been unknown. In July 1903, in company with



MAP NO. 21. FROM OWEN'S MAP OF THE LOWER ST. JOHN, 1846,  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ; WITH ADDITIONS.

Dr. G. U. Hay, I examined the three islands carefully to see if their configuration and local conditions would throw any light upon the question of the site of the village. Fosters (also called Jones Island or Isles of Pines) and Rocky Island connected with it by a bar, seemed to offer very indifferent situations; for a good site for houses, a good landing beach, a spring (here important since the river water is brackish), and a sheltered cove for anchorage, occur nowhere together. But on Catons island, at the western point, there is a fair situation



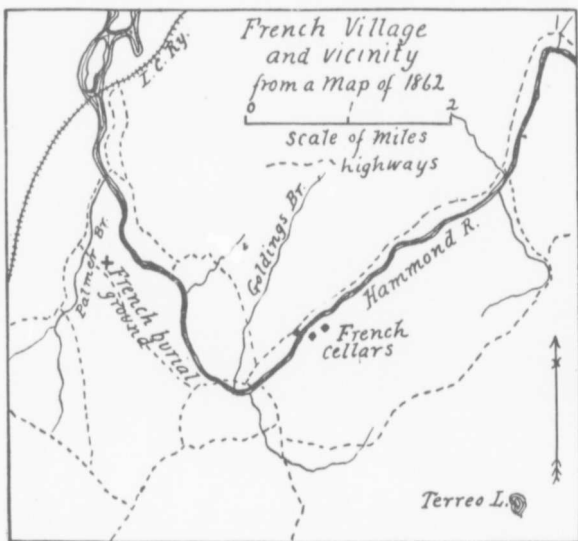
*Historic Sites.*

with a fine view both up and down river, at the place marked on the accompanying map No. 21. Here occurs a combination of advantages so great that in so far as such circumstantial evidence can fix a historic site, they fix the site of Emenenic here. At this place a long bar (more prominent than the map appears to show) runs off to the westward towards the mainland; but it ends abruptly, forming on both sides of it coves with deep water constituting an admirable sheltered anchorage. Further there is here a superb sand beach, springs issuing from the bank, and an admirable raised situation for buildings (on which now stands a house, the only one on the island). Further, the situation is one well-protected from the north winds by the lofty hills of the shore, here close to the island, and it slopes towards the southwest, a desirable situation for winter. The situation commands also a view down the entire length of the Reach. It is in all ways a charming, convenient and advantageous situation and far in advance of any other situation on the islands for a winter settlement, and I do not doubt it was the site of the village of Emenenic.

271. **Butternut Ridge and Canaan.** Reputed French settlements occur here, described thus by Dr. B. S. Thorne of Havelock:— "about one mile and a half North-East of the old Portage at Butternut Ridge (see Map No. 7), on the farm of Mr. Howard Hicks there has been a French clearing and garden: they have plowed up various implements, among them a cannon ball. At the end of the Portage at Canaan there are four or five hundred acres of intervalle where they had gardens planted, with plum, gooseberry and currant bushes."
271. It is locally believed that Longs Creek, Washademoac, was first settled by the French. I have been told by Mr. A. N. Vincent, a former resident who knows the region well, that the first settlers found there at a place about half way up the present settlement, the remains of an old French house, clearing and stable.
272. **French Village, Hammond River.** The history of this Acadian settlement is given in the settlements Monograph. Through a kind correspondent, (Mrs. Noble Beatty, of French Village) I have endeavoured to find what traces of this settlement still remain. She tells me that the site of their old burial ground is known, upon the Ford place about two miles from Nauwigewauk Station, in the situation shown on the accompanying map (Map No. 22). This burial ground, according to a statement in *Acadiensis*, (VI, page 98 of Supplement) is now on the Provincial Stock-farm. The sites of their houses are known in a number of places along Hammond River, and particularly at the places marked on the map. The name of the lake, *Terreo* (viz. Therrieau) Lake, is of course another remnant of their presence. An old plan in the Crown Land Office shows the lots occupied for a time by them before they sold out to their new English neighbours and moved away to Madawaska. (See under this name in the Settlement-Origins). The village is shown, but in exaggerated and conventional manner, on the R. Campbell map of 1788.

*Historic Sites*

272. Many relics, reputed French, have been unearthed from time to time in Carleton. An early newspaper article I have seen, containing the reminiscences of an old resident, James Lane, "dictated to I. Allan Jack, Apr. 27, 1867," relates,— "I saw at one time on the present site of Mr. Adams mill forty boxes washed up, evidently coffins. Old Mr. Belyea, in the neighbourhood, dug up in his garden two or three bodies, some pipes, a stone hatchet and a gun." This mill was situated somewhat north of Union Street opposite Guilford Street. More specific is an article in

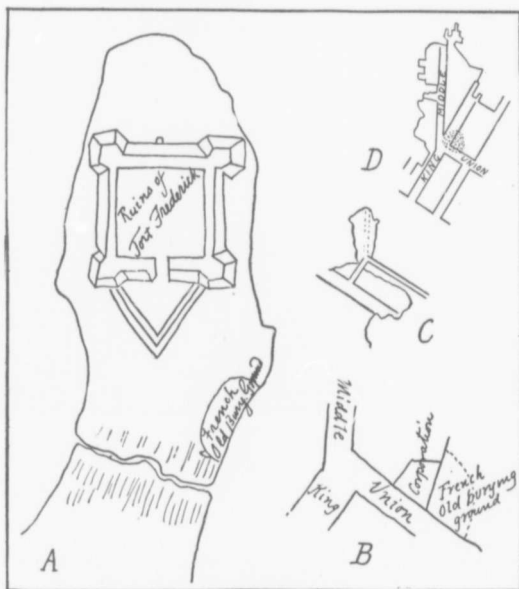


MAP No. 22.

the *St. John Globe* for Oct. 5, 1889, which mentions relics found at the Old Fort "last fall," and adds, "King Street, directly above Middle, a short time since was graded, and during the operation the workmen came upon an old graveyard, presumably one of the French where a large number of bones were exhumed. Not long after that a heap of French army swords were come upon near the same spot." This discovery of the bones is confirmed by one of my relatives in Carleton who himself saw them. Happily we have more definite information as to the site of this burial ground. In the *City Chamber-*

*Historic Sites.*

lain's Office at St. John are two plans which show its site, and both are reproduced, reduced, in Figure 23. Plan A is from George Sproule's plan of 1785 of Carleton, and shows the site of the "French Old Burying ground," before the locality was disturbed by modern changes. The position and form of the burying ground, which probably stood upon a knoll, show that it was then being washed away by the sea, a fate which has overtaken many low-lying places on our steadily sinking coast; and it was no doubt much higher and larger in the



MAP NO. 23. EXPLAINED IN THE TEXT.

Acadian Period. The plan B is roughly sketched from another plan in the same office. The form given here to the Burying ground shows that it really swung towards Middle Street and under Union Street as well. Comparing this with C which is from the Admiralty Map of 1844, and this in turn with the modern map D, and taking account of the remains found on King Street above Middle as mentioned above, it would seem plain that the Old French Burial-ground occurred about where King, Union and Middle Streets meet, and extended

*Historic Sites.*

thence northward and eastward much as indicated by the dotted area on D. Thus it appears that it must originally have been of considerable size, and it no doubt occupied a low knoll well above the tide in the Acadian period. Moreover it is the only French burial ground anywhere around the harbour, with a possible exception mentioned below, of which any record or tradition whatever remains to us, another fact emphasizing its importance. Hence it was in all probability here that the prominent French officials who died at St John, including both La Tour and Governor Villebon, and perhaps earlier Madam La Tour also, were buried.

It is however barely possible that a French Burial-ground existed also at Portland Point, though the evidence is very scanty. A note in one of Moses Perley's lectures, along with his mention of the French Fort at Portland Point, speaks of skeletons there—(These Trans. 1891, ii, 68)

Again in the St. John Globe of Sept. 18, 1887, there is an account of the finding of nine swords and two axes in excavations made on the north side of Water Street in Carleton, just below Mr. Uriah Drake's house, and the suggestion is offered that this may be the site of "a part at least of Charles La Tour's fort." This location however was apparently occupied by a blockhouse in 1763, as shown by the important Map No. 36 later in this paper, thus affording an explanation for the presence of those relics.

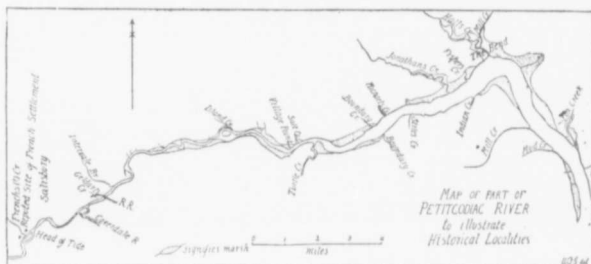
The former presence of the French at Musquash is confirmed by a statement by Chas. Morris in 1762, who says (Archives, 1904, 297),—"Musquash Cove and a River—here lived about a dozen French families who existed chiefly by a Trade with the Indians."

276. The traditional old fort at Harding's Point mentioned on this page is likely the same as an ancient work, which has recently been discovered by Dr. Silas Alward of St. John at Gregor's (Harding's) Point, a commanding bluff opposite the mouth of the Nerepis. Dr. Alward has been kind enough to send me a description of the work, which he is later to study more thoroughly. After speaking of the strategic position of this conspicuous bluff, which commands the Reach above and the River below, he says;—"On the side of the hill a short distance from the shore "we came upon a finely constructed rampart of large rocks or boulders, in which was not to be found a single breach. It was in places four feet in height and about the same width on top. It evidently had been constructed with great care..... it is four hundred and fifty feet in length....it was moss covered..... it had apparently been scientifically constructed. How the large boulders had been carried up the steep side of the hill excited our surprise. Its site is now marked by a dense growth of trees..... I made enquiry of residents of Woodman's Point and they had never heard of it." It is possible that this represents some military work of the Acadian Period, perhaps an accessory to help Fort Bois-hébert to hold the river, or perhaps it was the battery erected in 1755 by Bois-hébert at the Narrows, as mentioned by Raymond in "The

*Historic Sites.*

St. John River," 118, though as Mr. Raymond points out, this battery was more likely at *Nid d'Aigle* above the Belleisle (Historic Sites, 275).

It is possible that a French post was established on the St. John in 1749 at a location suggested in an article in the "Gentleman's Magazine," July 1750, 295. After mentioning the well-known expedition of Capt. Rous to the St. John in the Albany sloop of war (described in Murdoch's Nova Scotia, II, 153) it adds,— "on his return we found that the French had attempted nothing near the mouth of the river; but that they were about to secure themselves at some considerable distance from it, at a place the French Governor claimed as the southern boundary of Canada or New France. This being in a country inhabited by Indians, and the navigation of the rivers being unknown to most of the English, nothing further could then be done." The southern boundary of New France here mentioned is no doubt that explained in the Boundaries Monograph page 216; it was the line drawn through about 46° on the D'Anville map of 1746 which would cross the St. John near Fredericton. Hence the



MAP No. 24. COMPILED BY THE AUTHOR.

post to be established would probably have been St. Anns, though it may have been much lower, perhaps at the *Nid d'Aigle* or *Etablissement François* at the Narrows above the Belleisle. (Compare page 275 of Historic Sites Monograph). It could not, however, have originated this post, since it is marked on Bellin's Map of 1744.

- 276C. **Fort Nerepis**...A reference in Casgrain's edition of the Journal de Marquis de Montcalm (337) seems to show that this fort was called Sainte-Anne. He speaks of it as a poor little fort burnt by Bois-hébert rather than to allow it to fall into the hands of the English.
282. By an old resident of Salisbury I have been told that the stream just above Salisbury is called *French's Creek*, (Map No. 24) and that it was settled around its mouth by the French. I have examined the site; it seems a very likely situation for such a settlement, but I could find no evidence for it.

*Historic Sites.*

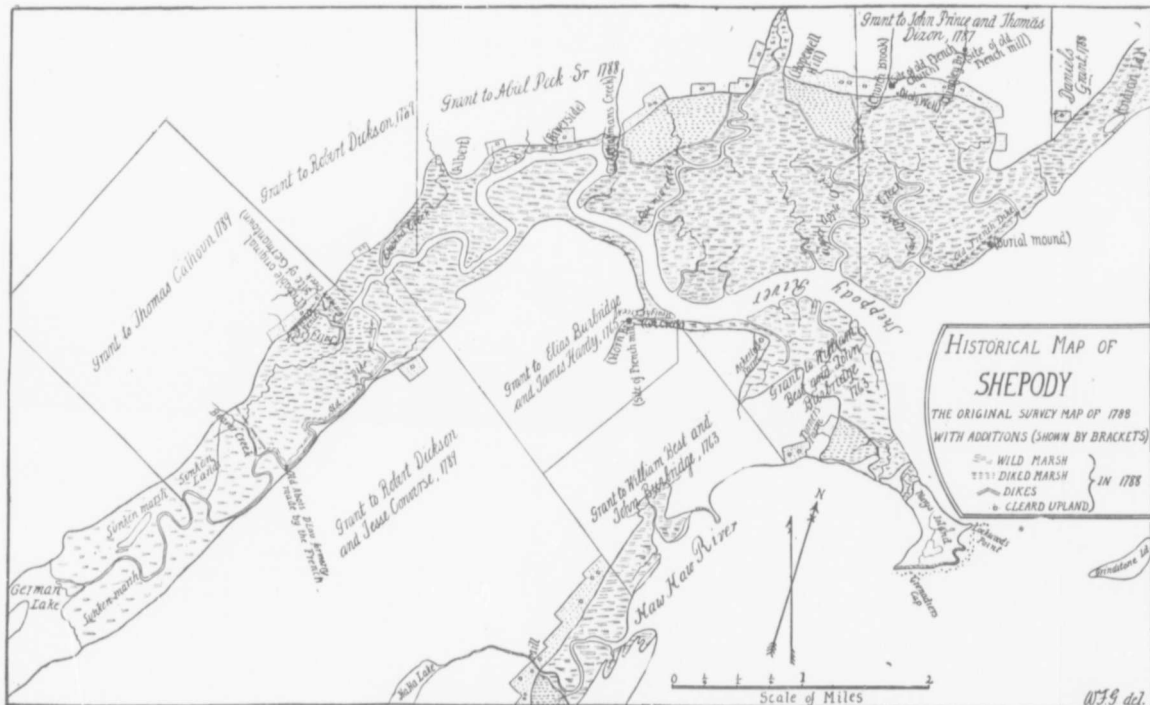
There was also a small French settlement in 1771 or earlier a short distance up Coverdale Creek, as shown by the Calhoun diary published in the Chignecto Post, Dec. 7, 1876. He described a visit to an Indian settlement apparently at the head of tide, (which is at or near Sallsbury), and then clearly describes going to Coverdale Creek "on the south side near the line of Hillsboro Township..... We travelled up this creek for a mile and a half ..... after going to the east side of the creek we saw some of the French Pirate houses. I was informed the French took a large schooner once into this bay and ran her so far up this creek in the time of spring tides that she never was got out again." A sloop and schooner which the French had taken to "two different creeks near the head of the river," are mentioned by Moncton in his Report of 1758 (in the Collections N. B. Historical Soc., II, 172, 173) though these were brought out.

Another French settlement in 1771 mentioned by Calhoun as somewhere lower down the River, was very probably at *Village Point*, above Salt Creek.

A MS. history of Hillsborough, sent me by Mr. G. D. Steeves of that place, contains this statement about the French settlements there:—"Major Frye of the Garrison at Fort Cumberland was sent with a vessel and several hundred men to take the Acadians dwelling along the Petitcodiac River. The expedition came to anchor at Gray's Island. The French fled to the woods, and unable to capture them, Frye was forced to content himself with burning their houses and razing everything to the ground, including the chapel that stood very near the site of the present new Temperance Hall." This agrees fairly with the account in Murdoch's Nova Scotia, II, 295.

In the Calhoun Diary of 1771 Gray's Island is called *Delatongs Island*,—apparently its French name.

282. 1. *Shepody*. Since the "Historic Sites" was published I have been able to visit and examine with some care the remains of French occupation at Shepody, in which work I have had the advantage of the aid of Hon. A. R. McClellan who knows that region so thoroughly. The various localities, as identified on the spot, are shown upon the accompanying Historical Map of Shepody (Map No. 25). The site of the French Church is pointed out by residents with great positiveness, and I have no doubt with perfect correctness; the local name of the brook beside it, Church Brook, is the best evidence, the more especially as no church has existed in this vicinity since the first permanent settlement. The church is said to have stood just to the east of Church Brook (which runs in a deep ravine or "vault"), and south of the road, on a site now occupied by a house belonging to Mr. John Moore, and the old cornerstone of the church is said to have been built into the cellar wall. Just behind or to the south of it is the reputed site of the old French burial ground, and certain hollows are pointed out as the sunken graves, and other graves are said to have been found under the present highway. Farther south, a little east, on the margin of the upland near the marsh is a fine spring, locally called the "Holy Spring." The situation is a charming and commanding one, on the



MAP No. 25.

*Historic Sites.*

margin of the largest marsh in the region, near the natural landing place, and in the most likely situation for a first settlement. All the evidence is so completely in agreement that I have no question that the church stood here and this was the centre of the French settlement of Shepody.

I have been told there was a French burial-place on Blueberry Island, the larger (and innermost) of the two small marsh islands between Riverside and Albert (the smaller is called Cranberry Island).

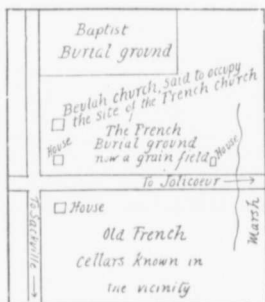
Perhaps next in interest among the relics of the Acadian period was the burial mound in which were buried the remains of the British soldiers killed in 1755 by Bois-hébert. The local tradition is that the English landing to destroy the church, were ambushed by Bois-hébert with Acadians and Indians, who, concealed behind the dikes, killed 30 of the enemy and compelled them to retreat. The French afterwards buried the fallen soldiers on the marsh in a grave so large as to form a considerable mound. I think there is no doubt of the substantial correctness of the tradition, though it may not be exact in details. Thus there exists an account of this affair in a letter written by Bois-hébert himself to M. Drucourt, Governor of Cape Breton, under date Oct. 10, 1755 (see Report on Canadian Archives, 1887, page CCCLXXVIII), which reads in abstract;—"In spite of his efforts he was unable to prevent the enemy burning the houses at Chipody; but he pursued them on the following day and compelled them to take to their ships, with a loss of 45 men, left on the field, many drowned and 60 who reached the ship dangerously wounded." The approximate site of this mound is well known locally, and as shown on Map No. 25; but it no longer exists, since a few years past it was washed away by the sea which is gradually eating into this marsh. Some years ago, it is said, the mound was dug into by a Mr. Tupper (afterwards removed to the United States), and various articles such as buttons etc. were found, all in agreement with the reputed use of the mound. The situation is precisely adopted to the tradition, for the Five-fathom hole, off the north end of Grindstone Island, is the natural anchorage for vessels, so that the natural landing-place for an expedition against the church would be in the vicinity of the mound. Some further mention of this expedition, with the names of all the men killed, is given in the Willard Diary of 1755, of which a copy is preserved in the Town Library at Lancaster, Mass.

The sites of French mills are pointed out at several places. The most interesting is at Tingley Brook (next east of Church Brook), on which, some one-fourth to one-third of a mile north of the highway, there is a fine little fall of some 7 or 8 feet in a deep ravine. Some 20 yards below it there still lie in the brook-bed the two millstones, one of freestone (3 feet 2 inches in diameter and 5 inches thick, with the marks of the iron attachments) and the other, of which only one-half remains, of coarse granite. Traces of an ancient wooden trough which carried water from above the fall to the stones can still be seen. The arrangement was apparently a simple overshot wheel, and probably the tradition is correct that it was French, though of course it could possibly have belonged later. It is said that other



*Historic Sites.*

ancient millstones exist on a branch of German Creek, and possibly still others on Beaver Creek at the head of the present millpond. Another French mill is said to have stood on the Horn Brook in Harvey, and the big ditch called "Cut Creek" is believed to have allowed boats to reach it, though the dam on this stream just above the present road is known to be of later origin. Dams on the tidal streams, said to have been made by the French for tide mills are reported in at least two places on the marsh creeks. Of course many French cellars are known in various localities and some early dikes are shown as French. It is also said that the bog beside the Shepody river above the present good marsh shows signs of former cultivation supposed to be French. Another interesting relic is that called the "French Fence," a structure built across a piece of open boggy swamp in the approximate positions shown on the map. The stumps of the slabs (pieces curved on one side and flat on the other) set edge to edge forming a very close fence, can still be



MAP No. 25. FROM A SKETCH BY THE AUTHOR.

seen in several places. It is difficult to surmise its use, for the labour expended upon it seems much too great to be thus explained. While all these remains are reputed French, it must be remembered that a good deal of diking and other cultivation was accomplished by the temporary Germantown colony between 1765 and 1770, and some of these works may have originated with them.

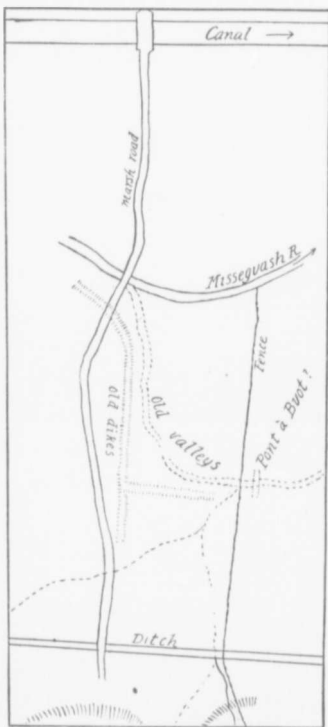
Some mention of the occupation of the marshes near Cape Enrage by the French occurs in the Calhoun diary of 1771 (published in the Chignecto Post, Dec. 7, 1876 and later). He speaks of a marsh some two miles west of Cape Enrage, which had been improved by the French. This must have been the marsh on the first river east of Cape Enrage. Still nearer to the Cape was "a thick strip of woods which made a good defence to a fine piece of marsh, through which a small river runs about N. E. Here some of the French buildings stand, and judging by their barns they raise great crops of grain."

*Historic Sites.*

This marsh was of course the remarkable strip running inside the Cape Enrage ridge. Later, in speaking of Haha, he says:—"The Haha River runs from S. W. to N. E. through a fine piece of marsh which has been improved by the French, and dykes could now be very easily repaired. There are two of the French houses standing yet, and some apple trees."

280. *Préc des Richards* no doubt was the village at Morice's Brook at Upper Sackville, and was the *Richart* of Montessor's map. I find also that the site of the village of *Tintamarre* at Four Corners is very well known locally, and about as shown on the accompanying sketch map (Map No. 26). It is believed locally, and in all probability correctly, that the French church of Tintamarre, which was one of some importance, stood on the site now occupied by the Beulah Baptist church.

- 284 and 290. I have made attempts to identify upon the ground the exact site of Pont à Buot, with results shown on the accompanying sketch map (Map No. 27). There is only one stream, apparently, which can be the Ruisseau à l'Ours of Franquet's maps (Maps Nos. 26 and 27 of Historic Sites), and its identity is made the more certain by the fact that here as on Franquet's map, the Misseguash (St. Marguerite) comes the nearest to the upland on the north. An inspection of the ground shows very clearly why the French chose this place for their bridge across the Misseguash. It combines the advantages of being the bend which comes nearest to the upland on the French



MAP No. 27. FROM A SKETCH BY THE AUTHOR.

*Historic Sites.*

side of the river, hence making the bridge the more easily defensible by a post on the upland, and at the same time it is above the wide tidal part of the river, where it was narrow enough to be easily bridged. It was, however, no doubt much wider than it is at present, since the size of the present stream, which is little more than a ditch a few feet across, has been greatly affected by the digging of the "tide-feeder" ditch many years ago, as well as by the larger canal; furthermore, from natural causes the tidal part of the river is moving all the time towards its mouth. Comparing Franquet's map with modern conditions it seems very plain that the modern stream is much further from the bank there than in Franquet's time, due no doubt to the cutting across of the ox-bow at this place. But nevertheless the old courses of the streams can be traced, and about as shown on the map. This would bring the Pont à Buot about as marked though there is not the slightest trace of it in existence. Neither can the site of the post on the upland near by be identified, though the nature of the ground shows its approximate position.

290. **Memramcook.** A memoir of 1750 by L ry mentions "A l'embouchure de la riviere de Memramkouk," certain buildings,—a bakery (*boulangerie*) 10 feet square, a hospital (*h pital*) of 18 and a house of 12 (feet square), all of round stakes and covered with bark. It is possible that this was the post at Fort Folly. (page 290 of *Historic Sites*), though it may have been on the site of Dorchester.

The existence of a post at Meringuin in 1749 is shown by a Memoir of Father Germaln of that year. He speaks of a great cape opposite Shepody where "l'on faisait le garde dans le temps du d tachement   Beaubassin."

291. **The Indian Fort** is mentioned by Gesner (*New Brunswick*, 141) who states that it is the remains of a fortification thrown up by the French immediately after the capture of Quebec. The local tradition, as told me by Judge Hanington, is that the works were "thrown up by the crew of a French frigate which wintered there in 1769. This vessel was bound to Quebec, but on learning of its surrender to the British in the fall of 1759, the Captain ran into Shediac and remained until the spring of the next year."

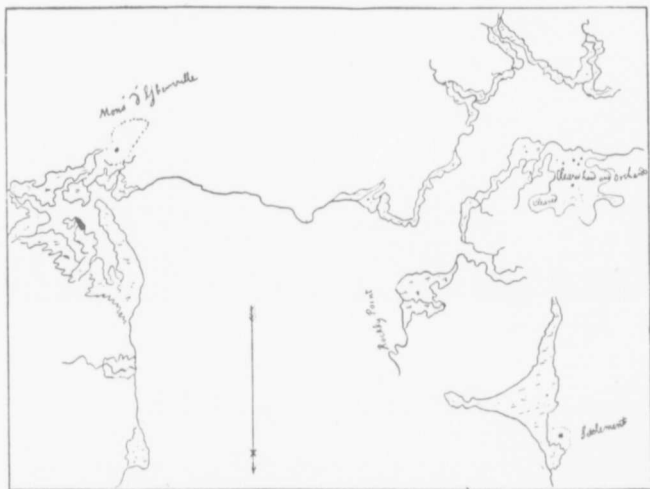
Some important information about Shediac in 1749 is contained in a Memoir of that year by M. L ry, for a copy of which I am indebted to M. Gaudet. After describing the port, in which vessels could not go farther than the Little Island [*Indian Island*], he says that in 1749 there was built at the port of Shediac a store-house of 20 by 36 feet, a house of 29 by 24, two other houses of 29 by 30, and another building of 19 feet square. Unfortunately he gives no idea of the location of these buildings, though he adds, that at the head of tide two leagues up the river, where a road to Petitcodiac started, there was a house of 9 feet square, a storehouse of 30 feet by 24 of round stakes and covered with bark. He makes no mention of the fort established in that year by La Corne, and it is very likely the fort was nothing more than the former buildings palisaded. Early maps

*Historic Sites.*

mark the fort on the North side of the Shediac River near its mouth, but nothing is known locally of such a site.

From the head of the tide on the Shediac River through to Petitcodiac there was a "chemin," or road, five leagues long, which he describes as extremely bad. This was no doubt cut by the French for a horse and waggon road, in order to keep open a communication between Quebec and the posts on the Petitecodiac. A Memoir of 1749 by Father Germain, however, speaks of this road as very good.

The site of the first modern French settlement at Shediac is shown, as near the present Shediac Cape, on DesBarres map of 1781 (Map No. 28a, B), and this site is confirmed by tradition.



MAP No. 28. FROM AN OLD MS. MAP;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

291. Cocagne. The site of *Belair*, still locally known, was, as I have been told by a resident, about a mile above the present bridge on the north side. It was no doubt at the place marked upon the accompanying map (Map No. 28 from one in the Crown Land Office, apparently a tracing from DesBarres Chart of 1781) "Cleared Land and Orchards;" while the sites of several houses are also shown.

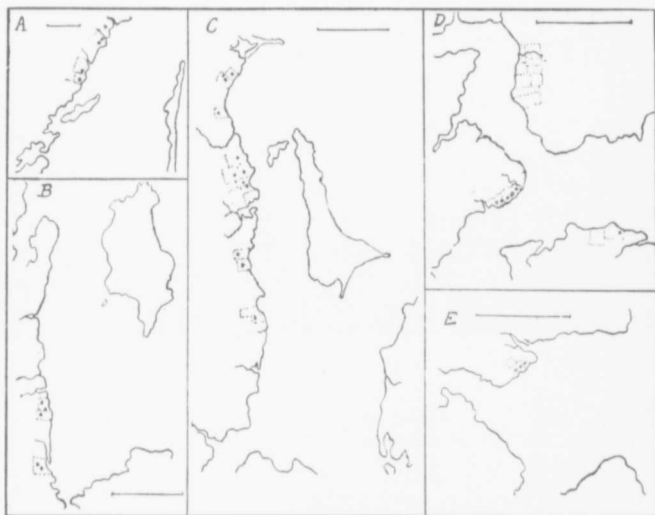
On this same map two other settlements are marked. One, (on the portion in the upper left hand corner, of the map) was just north of the present Dixon Point. The other was in the present Robin Creek, and marked with the name, *Mons. d'Yberville*, of which I know nothing further.

*Historic Sites.*

Another interesting Cocagne locality was the *Ruisseau des Malcontentes*, where, according to Gaudet (letter), there was a temporary Acadian settlement after the expulsion. This is shown on old maps; it is the stream some two miles south of Dixons Point.

A memoir of Father Germain, in 1749 has this mention of Cocagne:—"Cocagne....où havraient les bâtimens, goelettes envoyés a l'Acadie du temps des détachemens."

The site of the first modern French settlement at Cocagne is very plainly shown upon Des Barres map of 1781 (Map No. 28a, C).



MAP NO. 28a. FROM DES BARRÉS CHARTS OF 1780-81,  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ . A, NÉBUAC; B, SHÉDIAC; C, COCAGNE; D, RICHIBUCTO; E, BUCTOUCHE.

291. **Buctouche.** On the point between Black River and Buctouche River, as I have been told by the late Rev. Father Michaud, who knew the local history of Buctouche well, the ancestors of the modern settlers on their arrival in 1785 found traces of older settlement. These were remains of camps or houses supposed to have been made by earlier settlers "taken and exiled by the English," the houses being said, traditionally, to have been burned. No doubt these were the homes of the Acadians who are known to have been settled at Buctouche in 1760. That this was indeed the site of the earliest settlement, as tradition asserts, is confirmed by DesBarres chart of Richibucto-

*Historic Sites.*

Buctouche of 1781 (Map No. 28a, E), which places here three houses, with none elsewhere about the harbour. Mr. O'Leary tells me, from his knowledge of the locality.—“They seem to have occupied a small tract of level ground towards which the land falls sharply just south of the present road from the village. They were undoubtedly between the graveyard which occupies a fairly high bluff and the Chapel Point shoals at the land end of which is a small tract of swamp.” Father Michaud also described the old burial ground on Black River (see earlier, under Indian Period) as French, though Mr. O'Leary thinks it Indian.

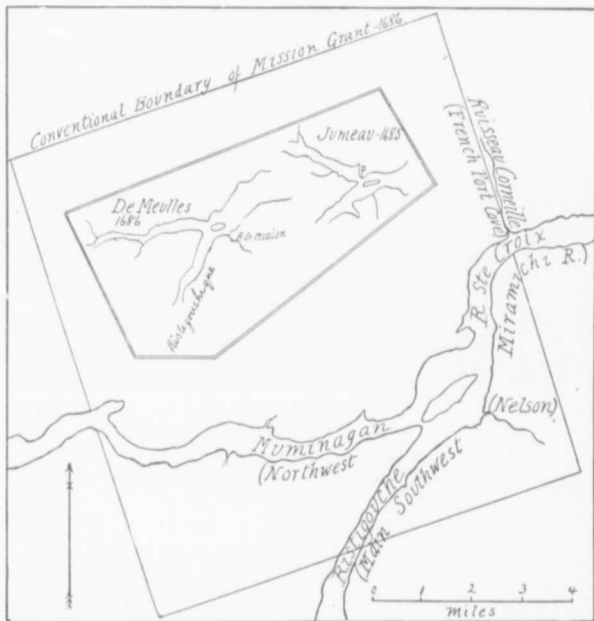
291. **Richibucto.** Additional information as to localities of the Acadian period upon Richibucto is as follows. I am told by Mr. H. A. Powell of Sackville that a French vessel with cannon on board is said by tradition to be sunk somewhere about the mouth of the Aldouane, from which it is possible that river takes its name. Again, just within the mouth of the Aldouane on the north side is an old burial ground, locally said to be either Indian or French. It is no doubt this which is mentioned by Cooney, 134, and as an Acadian village was said to have stood near, the burial-ground also would seem to have been French. Further, in documents of the year 1760, loaned me by M. Gaudet, I find it stated that in that year 11 Acadian families, 68 individuals, formerly resident at Bay du Vin removed to Richibucto. It is altogether likely their settlement was on the present site of Richibucto, for Cooney, 134, states, “It is said, however, that before these events occurred, there was a French village, containing upwards of forty houses, situated a short distance above or in the immediate vicinity of the present Court House of Liverpool” [Richibucto]. An early French settlement is also reported on Indian Island (earlier also called French Island), but this probably refers to the ancestors of the settlers of the present Richibucto Village, who came here in 1790.

The sites of the two principal Acadian settlements are shown upon DesBarres Map of 1781 (Map No. 28a, D).

292. In the Settlements Monograph, 37, 127, I have mentioned, on the authority of a resident, a supposed Acadian settlement above Doaktown. On further inquiry I find that the cellars etc. mentioned by him are identical with the hollows at the mouth of Clearwater, described in *Historic Sites*, 231. Others like them are said to occur also at the mouth of Rocky Brook. I think the tradition that these are French is probably in error and that they are of Indian origin.
- 292A. **Settlement of Richard Denys de Fronsac.** The importance of this settlement, by far the most extensive on the Miramichi in early times, has led me to give much effort towards the determination of its site. And although I have not been able to settle the matter definitely, I have obtained some new data as follows. Most important of all is a document entitled “Vente de L'habitation du Sr. de Fronsac Riviere Ste Croix à Mrs. du Seminaire de Quebec,” preserved among the

*Historic Sites.*

papers of François Grenaple in the Judicial Archives at Quebec, and for a copy of which I am greatly indebted to the Keeper of the Archives M. Philéas Gagnon. This important document, which I intend later to publish in full with translation (probably in my series of Historical-geographical Documents in the Collections of the N. B. Historical Society), recites that the Sieur de Fronsac having offered the authorities of the Seminary of Quebec three leagues of land at the River St Croix (Miramichi) for a mission, that he (de Fronsac)



MAP No. 29. EXPLAINED IN THE TEXT.

wishing to leave his establishment at River St. Croix for another place more convenient for his business, and that the said place being found very convenient for the purposes of the mission, as shown by the report of the missionary Thury, he [Fronsac] hereby sells to the authorities of the Seminary all his improvements (including buildings, clearings etc.) at the said place and also grants them there the three leagues of land of which the boundaries are described. Happily these

*Historic Sites.*

boundaries, in general features at least, are beyond dispute (compare the accompanying map, Map No. 29, and the original wording later under Seigniories). Beginning at *Ruisseau cornelle* (in English Crow Brook), which the context seems to show can be only the present French Fort Cove, where a north and south line is established (apparently magnetic and not true north, as shown on the map), to run three leagues up the river called *muminagan* [the Micmac name of the Northwest Miramichi] which empties into the river St. Croix [viz. the Miramichi below the Forks], and equally along the south shore of the river, to a distance back of a league and a half on both coasts, limited by east and west lines, to include the tongue of land between the *muminagan* and the *ristigouche* [a variant of Micmac name of the Main Southwest Miramichi].

Thus the establishment of Denys de Fronsac prior to 1686 must have been in the near vicinity of the Forks of the Miramichi at Beaubears Island, and it must have been here, and not at Burnt Church that Father LeClerc found the fort in 1677 (Hay's Canadian History Readings, 271). But exactly where was it? Now the Jumeau map of 1685 (given reduced in Map No. 29) places a flag on the point just on the north side of the entrance to the Northwest. On the other hand the Franquelin-de Meulles map of the next year (Map No. 29) marks the small stream on the south side of the river in Nelson as *R. de Mission*. If the mission was established on the very site of Denys' settlement as would be likely because of the buildings and considerable amount of cleared land mentioned in the Document, then his settlement was beside this brook on the present site of Nelson. But it is at the same time possible that it stood on the north side, where Jumeau places the flag, the presence of which is otherwise difficult to explain. At all events in one place or the other stood this long-sought establishment of Richard Denys de Fronsac.

But the matter does not end here. In the above-cited document, Richard Denys states that he is to remove elsewhere for the convenience of his business. That he did not remove from the Miramichi is shown by two facts. First, he received a large seigniorie on the north side of the river and bay in 1687, and second a Memorial dated 1689 is extant in which he states that he is building a fort of four bastions, that he had built for himself a house of freestone, that he has 24 men employed at Miramichi, and that he has settled near his habitation there an Indian village of 80 cabins and 500 souls. Where now was this second establishment? In his work of 1688 St. Valler speaks of it as being at a very pleasing place called Miramichi, on the river of Manne at a league from that of St. Croix, and that near it is a place called in the native language *Skinoubondiche*. Now *Skinoubondiche* can hardly be other than the *Eskinouobuditch*, the Indian name for Burnt Church. Hence it is very likely the River of Manne was Burnt Church river, which is not much over a league from the mouth of the St. Croix in Miramichi Bay. The presence of the Indian village mentioned by Fronsac would also confirm this since Burnt Church has been from very early times an important Indian settlement. Against this view I know only one fact. St. Valler (p. 32 of



*Historic Sites.*

Quebec Ed. of 1856) in describing the place says:—"Miramichi est un lieu fort agreable sur la riviere de Manne, a une lieue de celle de Sainte Croix; il y a un petit fort de quatre bastions formez de pieux, et dans ce fort une maison où Mr. de Fronsac fait sa demeure. Prés de là est un lieu qu'on appelle en langage du país Skinobondiche, et nous avons pris aux environs les trois lieues que Mr. Denis nous a données par nôtre Mission." It would appear from this passage that Skinobondiche and the Mission grant, and hence Fronsac's establishment were all near together. Yet the locations of the two former seem perfectly plain, and the expression "aux environs" was natural enough when the places were so near together in comparison with the vast stretches of wilderness which separate them from all other inhabited places. Burnt Church has been from early times a very important Indian settlement. The probabilities therefore seem to me to point strongly to the vicinity of Burnt Church. To try to determine its exact position by tradition or remains, or in default of that to examine the ground for hints of a physiographic sort, I visited the region in September, 1904. Extended inquiries of English, French and Indians in the region yielded no tradition of such establishment, nor could I find any traces or knowledge of the existence of any stone building (Denys' house of freestone) in the vicinity, excepting that the church burnt by the British in 1758 is said to have been of stone. The nature of the country, however, did make one fact plain, that for a long distance up and down this coast, there is no site to compare with the region about the mouth of Burnt Church River as a site for a combined trading, fishing and farming center, natural advantages proven by the fact that to this day the principal settlement and fishing center, as well as the greatest Indian settlement of all this region are situated here. The ground is more elevated and of better quality than for a long distance up and down the coast. The Burnt Church River is very rich in fish and game, making it a favorite center of the Indians, while the Salmon and other fisheries of Miramichi Bay and Portage Island (including the traditional sea cow fisheries of Portage Island) are more accessible from here than from any other point. Further it was the site from early times of the most considerable Indian settlement in this region, and also was situated at one of the great junctions of Indian travel,—where the route along the coast and that up the Miramichi came together,—making it the natural trading center of this section. Every consideration derived from natural features would therefore locate it in this vicinity, and this locality is perfectly consistent also with every piece of historical evidence we possess. If in this vicinity, then where exactly? St. Valier tells us it was on the River Manne (presumably Burnt Church River), and near Skinoboudiche. Since Skinoboudiche was Burnt Church Point where the Indian village now is, this would seem to locate Denys' settlement on the north side of that river. Hence I examined this locality with special interest (Map No. 30). It is now an open common belonging to the Indian reserve; it is as elevated, and as pleasing and extensive in its view, as Burnt Church point itself; it appears to have excellent soil, and is provided with

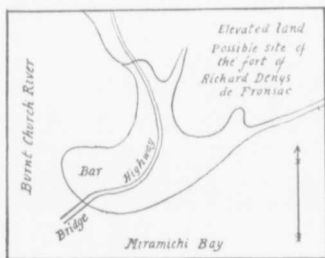
*Historic Sites.*

good landings on fine beaches, both from the bay and from the river. Various traces of former buildings show on the ground, though of course they may be much more modern than those we are seeking. Altogether the situation appears ideal for such a settlement as that of Denys, and I believe the probabilities based upon all available evidence all point to this site.

It is of interest to note that another document of 1691 speaks of de Fronsac as being then a resident of his seignory of Miramichi.

It was here that Smethurst found French settlers in 1761 (Narrative, 13; Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc. II, 377), and others at Neguac (pp. 16 and 375). Various French relics have also been found and French cellars formerly occurred on the Logie farm at the English Village of Church Point east of the wharf, as I am informed by Miss Kate Logie of that place.

294. **Bay du Vin.** All local tradition, substantiated by still visible cellars, a burial-ground and sundry relics, goes to show that a French village of considerable importance stood in the Acadian Period around the



MAP No. 30. SKETCH BY THE AUTHOR.

present Gardiners Point south of the island. This is no doubt the French Village mentioned by Cooney (31, 32, 33), though he undoubtedly errs in ascribing to it so early a date as he does. The *Baie des Ouines* Village is mentioned in documents as the principal Acadian settlement at Miramichi in 1769. I have not myself been able to visit this site as yet, but Rev. W. J. Wilkinson of Bay du Vin has been so kind as to send me the following information about it. The settlement was about a mile in length: the old cellars can still be seen, including the foundation of an ancient blacksmith shop, and numerous relics have been found there. The site of the old church or chapel, supposed to have been the oldest on the Miramichi, is locally well-known: it is vacant and marked by a hollow and a heap of stones. Not far from it is the ancient French burial-ground, showing the graves. The French settlements at Lower Bay du Vin are well-known to be of later origin as shown in the "Origin of Settlements"

*Historic Sites.*

Monograph. But there was also an old French Settlement, marked now by many cellars, etc., just west of John O Bears, or French River Point, probably cotemporaneous with if not simply an extension of that at Gardiners Point. Mr. Wilkinson tells me that a French settlement also existed on Bay du Vin Island, various traces of it having been found. On this island also is another locality of some interest, the old well examined by Bishop Howley on his visit in search of evidence as to the location of Vinland (These Transactions, IV, 1898, II, 97). A French relic of yet another sort occurs in the remains of the reputed French man of war sunk at the mouth of Bay du Vin River just below the present bridge. Mr. Wilkinson writes me the local tradition is that she was sunk there by the French themselves in order that she might not fall into the hands of the English. "Divers have been down to her more than once in the hope of finding treasure. The last time was about twenty years ago." This may be the vessel *L'Indienne* of Morlaix mentioned by Cooney (34) "whose remains are still lying a short distance from the mouth of Baie des Vents river." But it is also possible that the local tradition is in substance correct, and that she or her captain, gave name to Bay du Vin. (Compare under this name in Place-nomenclature, earlier).

295. **Miramichi.** In 1760, according to a careful enumeration by Sieur de Bezagler, (in documents mentioned under St. Simon below), there were 46 families (262 souls) at Miramichi, in three postes, of which one was at *Baie des Ouaies*. Another no doubt included the families in the vicinity of Burnt Church, some of which were mentioned by Smethurst the next year, while the third which included a few French soldiers, was probably at French Cove or at Beaubears Island. But later in the same year he makes 35 families of 194 persons at Miramichi and 11 families of 68 persons at Richibouctou.

The positions of the settlements of the founders of Neguac and Rivière du Cache are indicated upon DesBarres Chart of 1781 (Map No. 28a, A).

296. There was possibly a small French settlement, antedating all the modern settlements, on Big Tracadie River just above the mouth of Nicholas River. Dr. A. C. Smith of Tracadie has written me that "Fireplace cranes and a few other household articles were found years ago immediately above Nicholas Creek, on South side Big Tracadie River where Nicholas Richard now resides," while at Fourniers Point a box containing writings was said to have been dug up about forty years ago. At the latter locality also was found a very ancient gun, now in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton.
- 296A. **Money Island** (or Isle au Trésor). This little Island, in the eastern part of Miscou Harbor has a great local reputation as a place of mystery and buried treasure. This distinction it owes in part to its striking appearance, for it is of glacial upland elevated some six or more feet above high tide in a region otherwise very low, and partly to the fact that many relics have been found there, including gun-flints and crockery, silver coins, (which I have seen), an old pistol

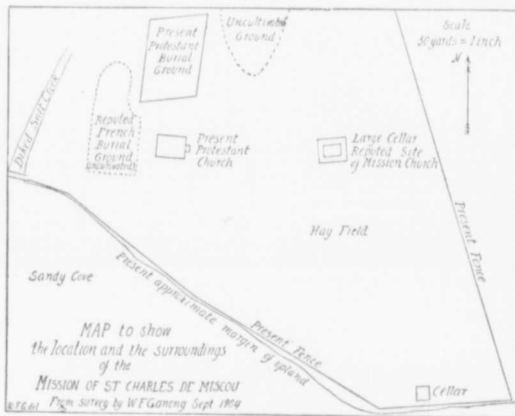
*Historic Sites.*

handle, (now in my possession), and the striking religious medal, now in possession of Rev. Father Doucet of Lamec, described by S. W. Kain in *Acadiensis*, III, 96. Its surface is mostly wooded, but is bare at the southeast end where are some excavations seemingly old cellars, but largely if not wholly the work of money diggers who have left scarcely any part of the island's surface undisturbed. The relics may possibly be entirely result of Indian occupation (see earlier, Indian Period), but their character seems to show that some European settlement formerly existed there, and I think it altogether probable that it was the site of the wintering establishment of La Ralde in 1626-27. Thus Biggar, in his "Early Trading Companies of New France," page 128, in speaking of La Ralde's operations at Miscou says:—"Several men were left for the winter at Miscou to barter some goods which he had not been able to exchange during the summer. Although attacked by the scurvy, these managed to survive and doubtless presented La Ralde with a good supply of furs on his return in the spring of 1627." Again (page 139) speaking of the destruction of the fishing huts and other buildings by Kirke in 1628, Biggar cites a MS. in the Bibliothèque nationale to the effect that one of these buildings constructed by La Ralde was "un bâtiment contenant plusieurs demeures de planches doubles, dehors et dedans, fortifié de palissades tout autour." We have no direct evidence whatever as to the site of this winter settlement, but considering that the only other early known sites about Miscou Harbour are otherwise amply accounted for (viz., the Mission of St. Charles and the fortified habitation of Denys, considered below), and remembering the partiality of the early French for forming their winter-settlements upon islands (witness that on St. Croix Island and Emenic on the St. John) as places more readily defensible, and perhaps also as more compact and home-like than the boundless wilderness of the mainland, it seems at least probable that La Ralde's winter settlement was on this island.

- 296B. **Mission of St. Charles de Miscou.** My account of this site in the *Historic Sites* was given before I had visited this region, and it is erroneous. As a result of two recent visits, however, I have obtained very satisfactory data upon the subject. I found that near the southern extremity of the island, at the entrance to Miscou Harbour, (Map No. 31) there is locally known the site of a considerable early French settlement with an early reputed church site, and an old French burial ground. The various features of importance are shown upon the accompanying map (Map No. 31). The general situation is a very fine and advantageous one, close beside the principal settlement of Miscou Island. The ground here is elevated and commands a fine view not only of the Harbour but out over Bay Chaleur as well, at the same time making a church here very conspicuous from a great distance. It is close beside the anchorage for fishing vessels which run into the harbour and take shelter behind the long sandy point extending into the harbour, while a cove inside the point, with its fine gravelly beach, forms an ideal landing-place at or near high

*Historic Sites.*

water for boats or canoes. No place in all this region could on general principles be better situated for a Mission intended for the use of both Indians and French fishermen. There is at present a little Protestant (Presbyterian) church in the midst of the site, and beside it a modern burial ground, (see the map). Behind the church is the reputed old French burial ground, which, while cleared of the larger trees, has never been ploughed. The owner of this and the neighbouring property, Mr. John Marks, tells me it was known to his father as a burial ground and hence it was left unploughed when the land was first cleared. It is said however that fragments of old coffins have been found within the limits of the present burial ground, and a stone inscribed with a cross is said to have been dug up here in recent years. Some distance to the eastward of it on the open field



is a large cellar, very much larger than that of any French house I have seen, larger than the foundation of the present church near by and this is the reputed site of the church. This I think is probably correct, for the situation, on the highest ground in this vicinity is the very kind chosen for a church; the cellar is much larger than is ever found with the old French houses, and the station is very much too far from the water for that of a business establishment. Further, its east and west position is wholly in harmony with the usual orientation of Roman Catholic churches.

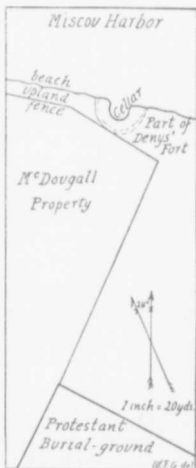
Scattered about in the vicinity of this site, and over towards the present settlement, are various French cellars, of which Mr. Marks tells me he knows at least fourteen, from some of which typical

*Historic Sites.*

French relics have been dug, and all of which were here when Mr. Marks' father first cleared this land.

Taking all the evidence together, the positive facts, the traditions, the probabilities, the lack of a competing site, I think it is probable almost to certainty that here stood the Mission of St. Charles de Miscou.

- 298C. **Denys' Settlement on Miscou Harbour.** The account of this site given in my *Historic Sites*, based entirely upon hearsay, is imperfect and in some degree erroneous, though its approximate location is correctly given. In September, 1904, I was able to visit the locality and study it in person, with the following satisfactory results. The site is well-known locally and is not yet entirely, though it is nearly, washed away. It is situated on the south side of Miscou Harbour as shown on the accompanying map (Map No. 32). The line of upland is sharply marked from the beach, by a sloping bank some two or three feet high. A large cellar (about 12 feet across) is about half on the beach and half in the bank, and around it is a low embankment, a foot or two above the general level but of an outline too indefinite to map exactly. This is all that can be seen at present. A large number of relics have been found on the site within the memory of residents, including not only the pitcher or flagon mentioned on page 290, but lead pipe, copper kettles and other objects. It is locally called the ruins of a "fort," and it is not known to whom it belonged, though it is believed to be the remains of an establishment of considerable importance. It is said also to be merely a fragment of its former extent; and, so rapidly is this coast sinking and being washed away by the sea, it will be only a few years before every trace of it will have disappeared entirely. That these remains are a part of Denys' establishment I believe there is no question. We know from Denys' own narrative that his establishment was on the south side of the harbour, and this is by far the best situation on all the coast,—in fact almost the only really eligible situation on the south side. The ground here is more elevated than it is for a long distance east or west, and the soil is also better, a point of some consequence, for Denys speaks especially of his gardens. The outlook is wide and fine. Further, it has the best landing beach and is the nearest to the deeper water of the harbour of any locality on this shore, as evinced by the fact that the landing of the Miscou ferry is just in front of it. No

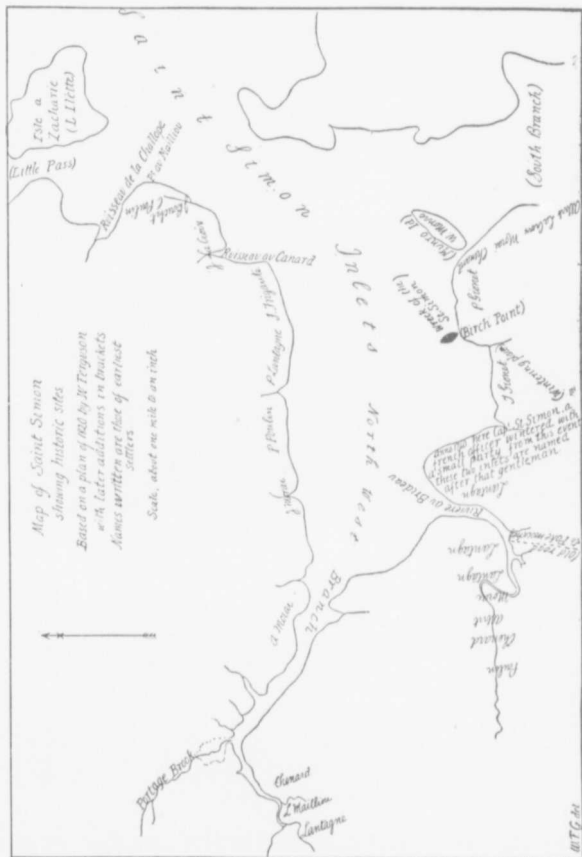


MAP 32. SURVEY BY THE AUTHOR.

*Historic Sites.*

situation east of it on this shore would be practicable for an early settlement because of the immense shoals which render landing extremely difficult, nor is there any equally good situation to the westward. All considerations appear to unite to locate Denys establishment here. The ruin may represent the corner of a fortified "habitation," while his gardens and the other parts of his establishment no doubt occupied the open fields behind and near it.

293. **St. Simon.** The attractive Inlet of St. Simon is the seat of an event about which cluster confused local traditions, the historical basis of which has been hitherto obscure. Happily I have been able to clear up the subject in great part, if not entirely. The local tradition in brief is this. St. Simon was named for a French war-ship run in here and sunk to escape the pursuing English at the time of the naval events in Bay Chaleur (viz. in 1760); her crew wintered on the shores of St. Simon, and afterwards settled at Lower Caraquet and became the ancestors of the principal settlers of that place. This is in part confirmed by Cooney (180) who says the place (which he spells St. Simol), "is said to have derived its name from that of a French Corvette, sunk there after the conquest of Canada," and again (287), he speaks of Byron's fleet taking in 1760 a French ship in Gaspé Bay and another in Saint Simon, the latter statement, however, being erroneous, as will be shown below. Locally it is agreed that the vessel was sunk some 300 yards off Birch Point in about the position shown upon the historical map (Map No. 33), and it is also said that some of her timbers can still be seen projecting from the mud at very low tides. The place where her sailors wintered is also well-known locally, and I have visited and examined the place and have seen some of the relics found there. Just west of Birch Point is a cove into the head of which slopes an open swale, once no doubt the valley of a little brook. On the west bank of the swale, a little distance from the shore, (Map No. 34), in a line between two newly built houses, is the camp site. It is a flat place now in a field, and here have been dug up from time to time for many years past various relics of a military sort, bayonets, bullets, knives, cooking utensils, etc. The ground was cleared for the first time about 1902, when additional relics, now preserved by the residents near by, were found. There can be no question that this place was once occupied by Europeans, and, since there are no cellars, such as would mark an ordinary Acadian settlement, it is extremely probable the local explanation is correct. Further, there is a certain documentary confirmation of the tradition. On Ferguson's map of St. Simon of 1820 (the basis of Map No. 33) occurs this inscription:—"Anno 1760 here Capt. St. Simon a french Officer wintered with a small party from this event these two Inlets are named after that gentleman." This plan, it is true, applies the inscription on the point just east of Rivière Brideau, and as a consequence that point is called on some early plans *Captain St. Simon's Point*. But in view of the universal local tradition and of many relics found on the site above described, I think there is no question the local tradition is correct as to the precise site. There is, however, another

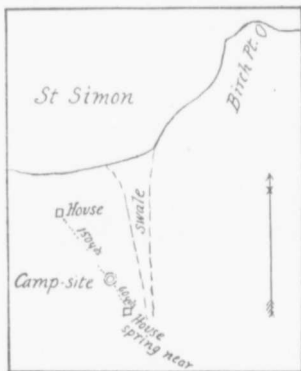


MAP NO. 33. FERGUSON'S PLAN OF ST. SIMON 1820 ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ), WITH ADDITIONS, (IN BRACKETS).



*Historic Sites.*

locality at St. Simon locally believed to be connected in some way with the sunken vessel, and that is the *Ruisseau la Chaloupe* opposite L'Islet (Map No. 33) which is so named, the residents say, because the sailors of the vessel went up the stream in their long boat (whence the name) and wintered there, at a site pointed out near the road, though no relics have been found there. There is much confusion locally, and especially among residents at Tracadie, Shippegan and Caraquet, as to the relations of *Ruisseau la Chaloupe* and the winter-camp, some believing that the wintering site was beside this brook, and others saying that the little swale west of Birch Point is called *Ruisseau la Chaloupe*. It was only after visiting both places and interviewing the residents that I was able to clear up this confusion. It is however unlikely that the crew of the vessel wintered in two different places and I think it probable the tradition as to *Ruisseau la Chaloupe*



MAP No. 31. SKETCH BY THE AUTHOR.

has arisen to explain the name, which originated in some other circumstance.

We turn now to the historical evidence, of which one item has been given in the Ferguson inscription above stated. Another of much more importance I owe to M. Gaudet, our leading Acadian historian, who has kindly loaned me his copies of the several letters concerning events at Bay Chaleur in 1760 described in the Canadian Archives, 1887, CCXXII-CCXXIII. In a letter dated Restigouche, 17 Sept. 1760 written by M. Bazagier, acting Commissary to the French Minister, we learn that privateers were sent out against the vessels of the English, and among them one was described:—"Des particuliers de cette rivière [Restigouche], ont bien armé et fait sortir pour la course, mais depuis le 23 août, qu'ils ont mis à la voile, ils n'ont pas reparu. Ils ont une goélette de 35 tonneaux, armée de 47.

*Historic Sites.*

hommes, 10 pierres et 3 canons." This passage by itself would have little meaning were it not explained by another, in a statement of events at Restigouche, written Dec. 4, 1760 by Bazagier, which reads:— "Les Acadiens armèrent aussi une go'lette, 47 hommes formaient son équipage. Au commencement d'octobre ils firent à la vue de Gaspé une bonne prise. Ils furent poursuivis par une frégate qui leur fit échouer leur bâtiment. Ils se battirent vigoureusement à terre, et menèrent le tout à Chipagan où ils étaient encore à la capitulation" [of Montreal on Sept. 8, 1760]. These passages seem to settle beyond question the identity of the vessel sunk at St. Simon,— she was not a French war vessel, but a privateer schooner manned by Acadians from Restigouche (where over 1000 Acadians were then in refuge), and it shows that she was run ashore in October, by her own crew to escape a pursuing English frigate. Hence she was not one of the vessels pursued by Byron's fleet in July of that year, as Cooney thought. The fact that she was manned by Acadians explains another fact which has puzzled me much, namely that although there seems to be an agreement that her sailors later settled at Lower Caraquet, practically no names other than those of typical Canadian and Acadian families occur at that settlement.

But one point remains to be noticed, whether the name St. Simon applied to the vessel, as Cooney and the general local tradition says, or to her captain, as Ferguson's note of 1820 affirms. Unfortunately M. Bazagier mentions neither her name nor that of her captain, although he gives both for the other privateers he mentions. In another paper of the same series, however, (a letter by Sieur Bourdon to the Minister, dated Restigouche Oct. 11, 1760) it is said that Bourdon was to be commandant at Restigouche, along with the sieurs Niverville and Saint Simon. He then states that Niverville has a special post (which another paper shows to have been at Miramichi), but no mention is made of the duties of Saint Simon. Another note seems to show that he was at Restigouche Aug. 17, 1760 but he is not mentioned in a list of officers at Restigouche on Oct. 1st of that year. It seems therefore altogether probable that he was placed in command of the privateer manned by Acadians, and that he was the Captain St. Simon who wintered with the men of that privateer at St. Simon, and for whom the place was named. I have been told by Mr. Andrew Wilson of Miscou, an aged resident well versed in all the traditions of this part of New Brunswick, that he had heard from the older residents that this captain in the spring (1761) made his way with a few men by land to Halifax while most of the crew settled at Lower Caraquet. It was no doubt some of these, with their descendants who afterwards expanded from Caraquet to St. Simon, and whose descendants now form the population of that place.

299. **Shippegan.** In 1760, as shown by a statement of Bazagier mentioned above, there were five French families of 26 persons at Chipagan, and Smethurst in his narrative of 1761 states that Captain McKenzie has removed some inhabitants there leaving about six families, in one of whose huts he lodged. There is nothing positive to show just where this settlement was, but the context of Smethurst's narrative would

*Historic Sites.*

seem to place it at the mouth of Ruisseau la Chaloupe (Map No. 33) on the north side of the mouth of which old French cellars are known (Compare Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc. II, 370). But it may possibly have been near Pointe Brulé, where it is said a very early Acadian settlement was, the residents

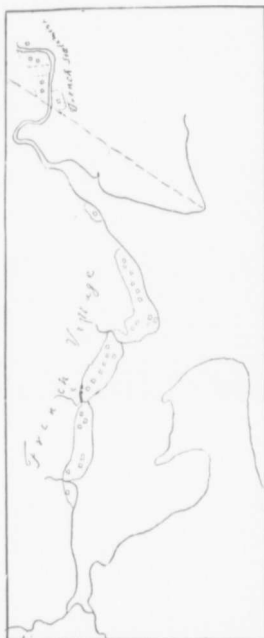
of which later moved to Shippegan Island and became the founders of its permanent settlement. Mr. J. E. Lantaigne of Caraquet, well versed in local history, tells me he thinks this Settlement was near Birch Point, where old cellars are known. Just west of Point Marcelle is said to be a place where the ground has been marked over into squares, of unknown age and meaning.

**299. Caraquet.** A document by Sieur Bazagier, in the series mentioned above under St. Simon, states that in 1700 there were at Caraquet 39 families (150 persons), in 3 villages. This would imply small villages at Upper Caraquet (at Little River) at Middle Caraquet (Chenards Brook) and at Lower Caraquet. It is, however, curious that Smethurst in his narrative of 1761 does not mention any Acadian villages at Caraquet, aside from his implication that "old St. Jean" and his son lived there. Since Bazagier mentions no French at Nepisiguit in his careful enumeration of the French settlements here, and since Smethurst shows that the next year there were many French at Nepisiguit, it is possible that the French removed from Caraquet to Nepisiguit in large numbers late in 1700 or early in 1761, very likely in order to be in a more retired position.

**203. Missions at Nepisiguit.** An interesting new reference occurs in Archives, 1904, 338.

**300. Nepisiguit.** The careful enumeration of the French settlements of this region in 1700 by Bazagier (see under St. Simon), gives no residents at Nepisiguit. Yet Smethurst found a large number in 1761 (see Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc. II, 365). Hence it would seem that late in 1700

or early in 1761 Nepisiguit received a large accession of Acadian residents, either from Caraquet (see the preceding) or perhaps from Restigouche after the French had abandoned that post late in 1760. The earliest settlers appear to have settled on the western side of the harbour, where they still occur in the greatest numbers. In this connection an early plan in the Crown Land Office, showing the distribution of their settlement, is of interest (Map No. 35).



MAP No. 35. WESTERN SIDE OF NEPISIGUIT HARBOUR, FROM AN OLD PLAN;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

*Historic Sites*

- 300F. **Nicolas Denys' Habitation at Nepisiguit.** This establishment was in existence in 1679 and apparently also in 1689 for in a Memorial of the later date by Richard Denys de Fronsac it is stated,— "Ten years ago there was no other house than the one at Nepisiguit, with 17 or 18 hired men and as many French settlers of every age and both sexes, with munitions of war and arms in proportion." And later he speaks of eight Frenchmen then (1689) in his employ at his Habitation in Bay Chaleur, meaning, of course, Nepisiguit.
- 300G. **Enault's Settlement.** Additional evidence on this subject is given later under page 319 of these addenda. The document there mentioned speaks of Enault as a resident of Nepisiguit in 1691.
301. Very full information about Restigouche in 1760 is contained in the Documents mentioned earlier under St. Simon.
302. A very interesting subject still unworked is the assignment of the Baronies of Nova Scotia in the present New Brunswick. On these compare page 173 of Monograph on Boundaries.
307. References to the French Seignories occur in the Report on Canadian Archives, 1899, Supplementary Volume, especially at pages 285, 321, 289, 326, 345, 368, 385, 389.
307. **Sieur St. Aubin of Passamaquoddy** was not the Gourdan of Church's attack, as shown by documents in the Archives, 1899, Suppl. 408, 421.
309. As to the location of the territory of which **Sieur de Martignon** was governor, Dr. Hannay has shown me that it was not de Martignon, but his father-in-law, i.e., La Tour, who was governor of the 50 leagues of country, and that hence the reference is to the grant of 1656; hence Mines was no doubt Minas, while Maquo would be some place on the Maine Coast, probably near St. Georges.
312. The Seigniorship at Soulanges in Quebec was not granted to the **Sieur de Soulanges de Jemseg**, but to his son. The former was dead before the year 1702, for in 1691 his widow received a seigniorship at Jemseg (page 314).
- The Seigniorship of *Clignancourt*, did extend from the Grand Falls to Meductic, as shown by a reference in a memoir by Cadillac, (among the documents in the Legislative Library at Fredericton) who, in 1695, speaks of this seigniorship as extending "depuis la Sault de Medoctet jusqu'au grand Saut de la rivière St. Jean, les deux côtés de la rivière quarante lieues au moins de chaque côté avec trois lieues de profondeur."
314. The statement by Rameau that **Vaudreuil** possessed the seigniorship of Auepac is confirmed by a note sent me by Rev. Dr. Raymond viz.,— **Jean Pierre Danielou** observes in a census made by him in 1739, "Monsieur Cavagnal de Vaudreuil gouverneur des Trois Rivières, est seigneur de la paroisse d'Ekoupag." (also his St. John River, 250). This no doubt was the Seigniorship of Vilrenard, granted 1697, which presumably was acquired by Vaudreuil through purchase.

*Historic Sites.*

318. The location of the grant made by Richard Denys de Fronsac to the authorities of the Seminary of Quebec for a mission is happily made certain by the document mentioned on an earlier page and it was as shown on the Map No. 29. In the original document the limits are given thus:—"lesquelles trois lieues de terres Seront prises par moitié d'un Costé et d'autre de la dite Riviere Ste Croix Et limitées ainsy qu'il Ensuit: C'est a Scauoir que du costé du Nord, delad. Riviere, les trois lieues de front Commenceront au Ruisseau Cornelle en montant En haut d'icelles en la riviere appellée mûminagan qui se decharge en la dite Riviere Ste Croix, sur une lieue et demy de profondeur de ce Costé, par une ligne Estable nord et Sud qui se prendra au bord du dit Ruisseau a Son Entrée; Et de l'autre Costé delad. Riviere les trois lieues de terre de front, commenceront a la meme ligne nord et sud mesurée diametralement a Celle du dit Ruisseau Cornelle Sur meme profondeur (au Sud) de lieue et demy sur la dite ligne; laquelle Profondeur Sera limitée au bout de la dite lieue et demy (de chacun costé de la dite Riviere) par une autre ligne courant est et ouest, dans l'enceinte et limites desquels rhunds de vents entrent et sont compris la langue de terre qui fourche lesd. Riviere muminagan et ristigouche Et Se dechargent dans la dite Riviere Ste Croix, ensemble les Islets qui sont dans les d trois lieues d'Estenduë de long de la dite Riviere des Costés."

As in most early grants, its limits cannot be laid down exactly on the ground. An east and west course of the river seems to have been assumed, but this ignores the great curve in the Miramichi at this point. Hence the limits on the map are only conventional.

319. Additional information about Enault's lands at Miramichi, confirming Dionnes statement that he held the fief of Nepisiguit, is contained in an important document "Transactions des Srs de fronsac et Enault" preserved in the Judicial Archives at Quebec, and for a copy of which I am indebted to the Keeper of the Archives, M. Philéas Gagnon. By this document it appears that Richard Denys had granted to Enault "une lieue et demy de terre de front sur lad. Riviere de Nepisiguit....sur autant de profondeur qu'il voudroit, Selon l'estendue des de. terres" on certain easy conditions which were fulfilled until 1686, in which year Enault went to France. Later in connection with a reversion of ungranted lands to the Crown, Enault obtained a grant (Aug. 3, 1689) in Seigniorly from the government "de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur" at the same locality, and apparently this had been excepted from the Seigniorly granted to Gobin in 1690. A complicated legal situation thus arose, which was settled by a compromise detailed in the document leaving Enault in possession of the land. This fully confirms the tradition given by Cooney (page 399 of *Historic Sites*) that he resided at the mouth of the Nepisiguit.

- 326C. Burton. Should read, "including most of the present Lincoln."

*Historic Sites.*

326. A valued correspondent, Mr. I. T. Hetherington of Jenkins, Queens County, writes me an account of a reputed "Old French" road between Anagance and Cumberland Bay via Riders Brook. His account of it is as follows: "Tradition and signs or marks establish the fact that the French had a well-defined road from the mouth of Anagance to the bend in Foleys [Riders] Brook and thence down the brook to its mouth. I remember well hearing the late John Rider when he was about 70 and I was 17, which would be about 51 years ago, say that when he was a young man it was no trouble to follow it the whole distance and that it had to all appearance been considerably travelled, as the remains of a lodging house was plain near the mouth of the brook about 8 or 10 miles from its mouth..... About 15 years ago I was coming down Foley Brook..... I found a stone chimney of large dimensions so large at that time a pine log was growing right up out of the chimney..... I have also heard that the French had a continuation of said road up Flat Rock Brook [a small stream below Riders Brook on North Side not marked on any map], to the head of Wasson Brook which empties into Cumberland Bay about one mile from the head of the bay. And it used to be supposed that that route from Anagance to Cumberland Bay formed the shortest route from Petitcodiac River to Fredericton, or possibly the fort at Jemseg."

No part of such a road appears to be now in use, but I have no doubt that it existed as described by Mr. Hetherington. But the utter lack of any reference to it in any document of the French period, and the inherent improbability that so long a road would have been cut at that time, when the Washademoac-Petitcodiac portage was in use, makes it seem likely it had another origin. And that origin I think is probably to be found in some connection with the attempts of the New Englanders against Fort Cumberland in 1776. As is well-known, and fully set forth in Kidder's "Military Operations," and in the "Memoir of Col. Johathan Eddy," a force of men from Machias joined by a few New Englanders and Indians from the St. John, under command of Colonel Eddy, went to capture Fort Cumberland in October, 1776. They went from the St. John to the vicinity of the fort in whale boats, but met with defeat which compelled them to return. Their route back to the St. John is not known, but as the Bay of Fundy was in possession of the enemy they probably came back by land. Having Indians with them it is possible they came by the route of this road, but of course would not then have cut out a road for so small a force. That winter, however, Colonel Eddy spent on the St. John planning another and stronger expedition against Fort Cumberland in the spring, an expedition which must necessarily have gone by land, the Bay of Fundy being in possession of the British. I think it extremely probable that the road was cut out during the winter as part of the plan to move a force against the fort in the spring, a design never executed.

Another early road, to the origin of which I have no clue is thus described by another correspondent, Mr. S. H. T. Sherwood of Poodiac, Kings County:—"A short distance to the north [of Poodiac] a high ridge running N. E. and S. W. is traversed by an old military

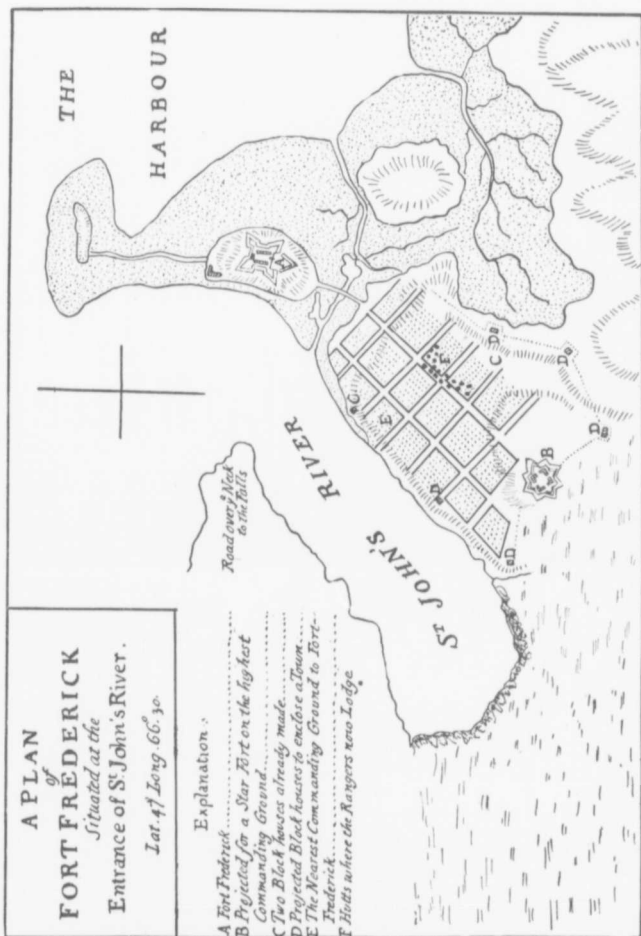
*Historic Sites.*

road called "Cumberland Road" and leading from Fort Cumberland in Westmorland County to St. John, cut out by the returning forces after the fall of the said fort." There is evidently some confusion in the history here, since this fort never fell after 1755 and certainly the troops did not then traverse the woods to St. John. It seems to be the road between Campbell settlement and Wards Creek Settlement, but it is not a part of any old road that I can discover.

- 326A. **Fort Frederick.** A very interesting plan of the Fort and its surroundings, unknown to me when the original monograph was written, is contained in "A set of plans and forts in America reduced from actual survey, 1763. By J. Rocque" a copy of which is in the Library of Congress, and is reproduced herewith (Map No. 36). Compare also the Sproule plan of Map No. 23. The various projected works were of course never carried out. Of the two blockhouses (C) marked as "already made," the northernmost occupied the high land on water street where various military relics have been found, as noted earlier. The second blockhouse "already made," which must have stood about on the site of the Carleton Methodist Church, seemingly identical with the one at D, is, I believe, locally unknown.

In a St. John newspaper of Oct. 5, 1889, (apparently the *Globe*), there is an account of considerable value of the early appearance of Fort Frederick as remembered by an old resident. Another early newspaper scrap (undated) I have seen, gives a traditional account of the occupation of this fort in 1758, by the English. A very interesting diary of Sergeant John Burrell, stationed at this fort in 1759 is reprinted from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for Oct. 1905, in *Acadiensis*, V, 291.

328. Mr. H. A. O'Leary informs me that about 1889 the *Moncton Transcript* reprinted from a Philadelphia newspaper an article descriptive of somewhat elaborate plans for the settlement by Pennsylvanians, in 1765, of the Petitcodiac, including a design for a city at the Bend (now the site of Moncton), the original map for which is still in existence. I have not been able by correspondence to gain further information on the subject.
330. The valuable map, showing the settlement of the Miramichi valley at the beginning of the Loyalist period, and before the arrival of any Loyalists, is reproduced herewith (Map No. 37). Though my copy is dated 1765, this is, of course, an error for 1785.
330. Much new and authoritative information about the settlement of Nepisiguit by Commodore Walker in this period is contained in the Documents noted in the Canadian Archives for 1894, pp. 300 et seq. for the use of copies of which I am greatly indebted to our Acadian historian, M. P. P. Gaudet. In synopsis the points important to our present purpose are these. A Memorial to the Lords of Trade by Walker himself seems to show that he had visited Bay Chaleur as early as 1763 to promote there, on his own account, a fishery trade. A document by John Shoobred of 1775 shows that Walker had settled at

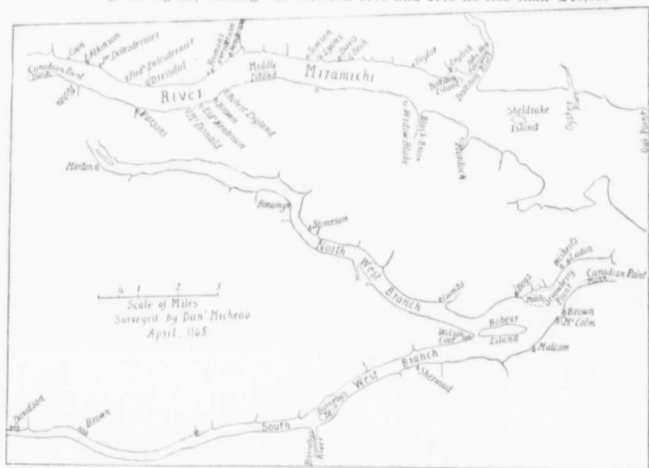


MAP No. 36. FROM ROCQUE'S "A SET OF PLANS," 1763; SLIGHTLY REDUCED.



*Historic Sites.*

Nepisguit in 1768 and established there (evidently on the well-known situation on and near Alston Point) a fishing and trading establishment. While absent in England in 1770 trying to obtain a grant of these lands, a Captain Allan, who had been in Bay Chaleur for two preceding years on a man-of-war, obtained from the Nova Scotia Government the 2000 acres well known as the Allan grant (shown on the map in Collections N. B. Hist. Soc. II, 126), and Walker had no alternative but to buy out his rights, which, by the aid of one Hugh Baillie of London, he did for the sum of £600. Walker and Baillie then proceeded, the latter supplying apparently the capital and the former acting as manager, to promote the settlement with great vigour, sending out between 1770 and 1773 no less than £10,000



MAP No. 37. FROM A PLAN OF 1785;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

worth of goods for trade. In 1773 all of Baillie's rights were bought out by John Shoolbred of London, and the settlement continued to grow, so that in 1775 Walker was resident there in charge of a well-equipped establishment, employing twenty British subjects, engaged in fishing, trading, ship-building, lumbering and, to some extent, farming. Nepisguit at this time had a population of 70 souls, apparently inclusive of Acadians but not Indians. No further information occurs in this document, but as is well known, (related by Cooney, 172) the establishment was plundered and ruined in 1776 or 1777 by privateers from American colonies. No attempt was ever made, apparently, to reestablish the settlement. The Allen grant was not escheated until

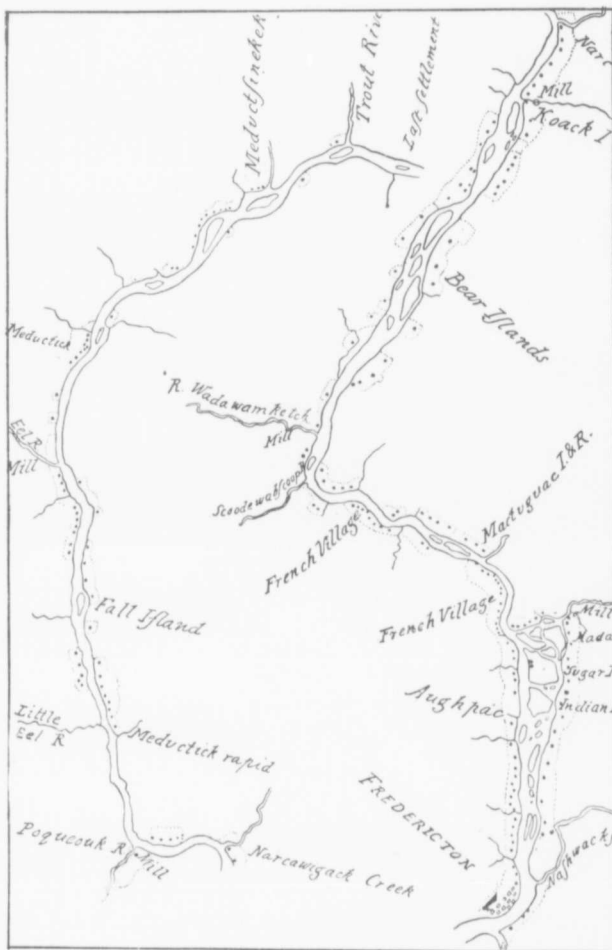
*Historic Sites.*

1823, after which it was settled thus originating the present Youghall settlement.

331. **Belledune.** There was here an early fishing establishment, for, as shown by a document in the Canadian Archives (1894, 301), in 1770 George Walker (prominent at this time in the settlement of Nepisiguit), applied for a grant of 1000 acres of land "at Belldown with the beach and pond where the said Walker has carried on his fishery and made great Improvements."
331. As noted earlier under Nepisiguit, Walker and Shoolbred were after 1773 in a kind of partnership, Shoolbred supplying the capital and Walker acting as resident manager. Hence there were not two, but a single establishment, at the mouth of the Restigouche, and even that is doubtful, for Schoolbred's Memorial of 1775 says there was then no settlement on either side of the Restigouche. Walker, as shown by the documents just cited under Nepisiguit, had established trading posts at Belledune and Nepisiguit between 1768 and 1770 and the presence of his name in *Walker's Brook* would suggest that he had also established a post at this place. The afore-mentioned documents show that it was on the ground of the success of the settlement at Nepisiguit that Shoolbred applied for the grant of the 500 acres "on the Nova Scotia side of the River Restigouche and adjoining to the old Indian Church," as Shoolbred's Memorial puts it. The beginning of the modern settlement of this region is related in the Settlements-origin Monograph, at pages 44 and 121.
332. **Grant 1.** On these grantees, see Archives, 1885, 177.
333. A Township, named Harrington, was laid out on the St. John River in 1752 (Nova Scotia Archives, II, 175), but apparently was never granted or settled. Its location is not known to me.  
Grant 16. The Ferguson grant was alongside, not identical with the Indian grant.
333. **Add, Oct. 18, 1765,** Nathan Frink and others 1975 ac. in Kings County.
334. **Grant 43.** On an old plan above Major Lochman's grant is 1000 ac. to Peter De Coutts, 1769.
335. **Grant 68.** There is much on O'Neal and this grant in Nova Scotia Archives, II.
336. **Grant 98a.** It is said locally this grant was never escheated, and the lands were taken up by squatters and are held to-day by possession.  
**Grant 100** should read 500 ac.

338. The extent and locations of the Loyalist Settlements formed along the St. John soon after 1784 are well shown on Sproule's fine map of the river, made from actual survey and observation in 1787. The part relating to these settlements is reproduced herewith (Map No. 38).

## Historic Sites.

MAP No. 38. FROM SPROULE'S MAP OF 1781;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

*Historic Sites.*

An important phase of settlement of this period is concerned with the formation of the Acadian settlements at Madawaska, which have been fully discussed in the Settlements Monograph. Happily the early extent and location of that settlement is well shown upon Sproule's Map of the St. John, of 1787, and the Madawaska portion is reproduced herewith (Map No. 39).

342. No 63 should read Kings Orange Rangers.

No. 76. Dr. Raymond tells me that DeLancey's 1st and 2nd Battalions were merged together as the 1st and settled at Woodstock, while the 2nd settled in Queens County, though lands were assigned them in York.



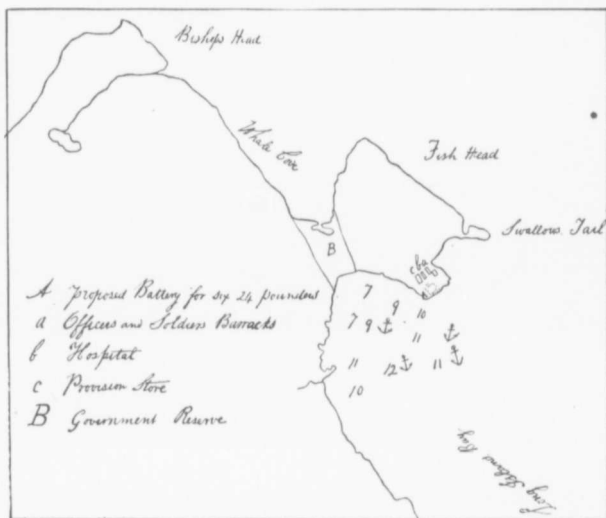
MAP No. 39. FROM SPROULE'S MAP OF 1787;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

346. Much additional information upon the telegraph system from Halifax to Fredericton is found in letters in the Winslow papers, (consult Index), where it is shown that the line was to run by way of Sussex, that nine stations were selected between St. John and Fredericton, that others were to be established at Musquash, Lepreau and the South Wolf, and that the whole plan was abandoned at an early stage because of the expense and the lack of sufficient troops to work the system.

*Historic Sites.*

347. The Edmundston Block-House is located exactly on the Graham and other detailed maps connected with the International Boundary Surveys. It is mentioned by Alexander in his "L'Acadie," II, 65, and a very full description of it when in use is contained in Lanman's "Adventures in the Wilds of the United States and British Provinces," 1856, I, 306.

Bouchette's map of 1831 marks Blockhouse at the present village of Petitcodiac, but I think this must be an error.



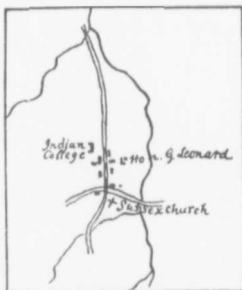
MAP NO. 40. FROM AN OLD PLAX;  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

347. About the year 1817 it was intended by the British Government to fortify Grand Manan, a large appropriation being made for that purpose. Several references to the plan occur in contemporary documents. It was carried at least so far that sites were selected and drawn upon maps, and the accompanying map No. 40, reproduced from one in the Crown Land Office, exhibits the proposed locations and plan.

*Historic Sites.*

349. The location of the Indian College at Sussex as here given is erroneous. Its true location is described in Allison's "Oliver Arnold," 19. Also I have found in the Crown Land Office an old map on which it is located, as shown upon the accompanying reproduction of a portion of it (Map No. 41).

349. Of very much importance in the early history of this period were the roads built between the principal centres of population. Much information about their general history is given in the Settlements Monograph. Their exact courses have largely been obscured by later alterations, but the following are the courses of those first built.



MAP No. 41. FROM AN OLD PLAN; ORIGINAL SIZE.

When the "present road" is mentioned in these descriptions, it means the present road though its general route, and through most, but not all, its actual course; many alterations in detail were later made to secure better grades etc.

(1) *The Westmorland Road.* It started at St. John, followed the present road along Marsh Creek, Coldbrook, Golden Grove, and Smithtown to Hampton, where it crossed at Hampton Ferry, kept the north side of the Kennebecasis to within three miles of Sussex, where it crossed to the south bank, and followed the present road through Sussex to Petitcodiac; it ran along the south side of that river part way, and later entirely, to Pollet River (this part now abandoned), then crossed to the north bank and followed the present main road through Moncton Memramcook Village, Dorchester, and Four Corners to Fort Cumberland.

It is shown on a fine large map (scale 2 miles to an inch) in the British Museum (Catalogue of Additions,— 128, 238), "Sketch of the Road from Fort Cumberland to Fredericton, from a Journey Performed between the 13th and 23rd December 1799 by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, Commr. in Chief in British N. America." "The Duke

*Historic Sites.*

of Kent passed over this road from Fort Cumberland to the "Finger Board" and thence to Fredericton in 1799. Parts of it must then have been a mere trail through the woods; thus the part from Anagance to Kennebecasis was not constructed until 1802.

(2) *The Fredericton road (east)*. This left the Westmorland road two and a half miles beyond Hampton ferry, (with later a branch, facilitating travel from Fredericton to Westmorland, from five miles beyond at the "Finger Board," joining near Belleisle Corner), through Belleisle Corner, Scotch settlement, California settlement later with a branch to mouth of Washademoac, across the Washdemoak north of Lewis Cove, to Jemseg ferry, thence across the Jemseg and through Maugerville to St. Marys.

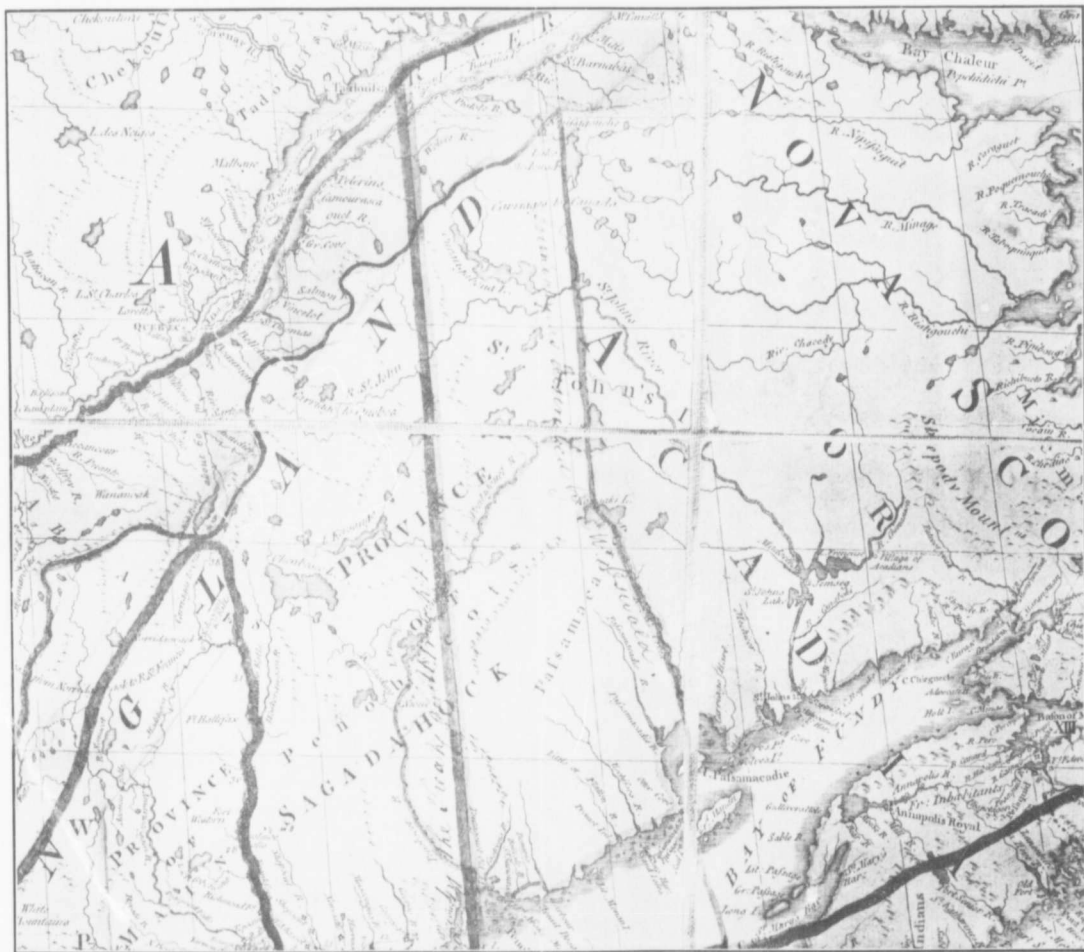
(3) *The St. Andrews road*. This followed the present highway to Lepreau, beyond which it appears to have run between the present back and coast roads, the present back road having been laid out by Campbell in 1803. From St. George to St. Andrews it followed the present route.

(4) *The Fredericton and St. Andrews road*. It ran through New Maryland to Tracy thence to Piskahagan, Pleasant Ridge, Rolling Dam, Wawelg and by the river road to St. Andrews. (In 1806 the road had been constructed from St. Stephen to Oak Point, whence a ferry crossed to connect with the St. Andrews road).

(5) *The Quaco road* appears to have followed the roads nearest the present St. Martins and Upham railway.

(6) *The Western road to Fredericton*, followed approximately the present river road.

(7) *The Canada road* left Fredericton, followed the west bank to Burgolins ferry, crossed to the east bank which it followed to Bull's Creek, when it recrossed to the west bank, which it followed all the way to Madawaska, where it crossed the St. John and ascended the Madawaska along the western bank of that river by the present road.





*Boundaries.*V. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MONOGRAPH  
ON EVOLUTION OF THE BOUNDARIES.

228. A later discussion of John Mitchel's relations with the St. Croix of the Nova Scotia-Massachusetts Boundary is contained in "John Mitchel's Diary and Field Book of his Survey of Passamaquoddy in 1764" in the Collections of the N.B. Historical Society, II, 175.

239. An examination of the Bernard Papers preserved in the Harvard College Library throws some light upon the relation of Governor Bernard to the grant on the River St. Croix and his idea of the location of that river. They show that he did not apply for the grant for himself but for some of his friends and that his name was included in the grant by the Nova Scotia authorities, and that, further, he deferred to the opinion of the Nova Scotia authorities as to the identity of the River St. Croix, accepting with them the Cobscook.

338. Another view of the spirit shown by Maine in the boundary controversy is given by Burrage in Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., 3rd Ser., 1904, 353.

356. As here noted there is preserved in the British Museum a copy of Mitchell's map which is without doubt that used by the British Commissioners in their negotiations in 1783. On it there is marked a boundary line along which is written, in the handwriting of King George III, himself (Windsor, Narrative and Critical History of America,<sup>1</sup> VII, 181) "Boundary as described by Mr. Oswald." Further, it is known that this map embodies changes made after Mr. Strachey the other commissioner reached Paris and hence it represents the line agreed to by the British Commissioners (Fitzmaurice, Life of Lord Shelburne, III, 295, 324). Naturally therefore this map must represent the International boundary as understood both by the Commissioners and by King George III. I have the good fortune to be able to present a photograph of this map herewith (map No. 42), which has been taken for me with the kind aid, and under the expert direction of Mr. Basil Soudsby Keeper of maps in the British Museum. It will be seen that the boundary as marked concedes essentially the American claim.

359. A valuable contribution to the still unsettled question as to the nationality of Mark Island near Campobello, hence having an important bearing upon the settlement of the final water-line, occurs in the Ms. Minutes of Council respecting allotments of land, (preserved

<sup>1</sup> Compare also Benton's "Thirty Years' View," Vol. II, 422, which seems to make this point plain.

*Boundaries.*

at Fredericton), Vol 10, page 39, where under date Feb. 18, 1803, this island though without a name, is plainly designated and ordered granted the Owens. The grant itself (among the documents of the Crown Land Office), is dated June 12, 1806 and distinctly grants Mark Island, and by name, to the Owens. This grant antedates the earliest record of possession cited by the American Commissioner. There is also much material relative to the ownership of the island in the David Owen Ms. Letter books preserved in Boston by the Campobello Company.

369. Apparently the word "on Tidnish River" should read "and Tidnish River," for in 1862 a supplementary act was passed by the New Brunswick Legislature explaining the Act of 1859, and interpreting the words as "and Tidnish River."

421. An earlier printed map, attempting to show the County lines, is a Wyld map of 1825 in the Library of the Department of State at Washington. But it has them very erroneously both as to position and direction.

423. I have found among documents in the office of the Provincial Secretary at Fredericton the dates (in 1785) of erection of the remaining counties (except Queens) as follows:— Westmorland, May 19; Northumberland, June 10; Kings, July 4; York, July 25.

426. The Kent-Northumberland line does not extend to Escuminac, but, by act of 1888, ends where it reaches the sea shore south of the cape. The change was made of course in order that the small strip at the cape south of the former line might not be isolated.

440. Add to the Parishes of Gloucester, Bathurst. Erected 1826.

VI. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MONOGRAPH  
ON ORIGINS OF SETTLEMENTS.

37. The statement that an Acadian settlement occurred above Doaktown proves to be an error; see earlier under Historic Sites in these addenda.

46. An important epoch in the settlement of the Acadians in New Brunswick after 1763 was marked by an order passed July 11, 1764, by the King in Council, approving the recommendation of the Lords of Trade that should the Acadians take the oath of allegiance they should be allowed to settle in Nova Scotia, but that they should be dispersed in small numbers in various localities (Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc. II, 313). From this order dates the legal repatriation of the Acadians.

76. A full account of the formation of the "Fredericton Emigrant Society," an organization of considerable importance in this period of New Brunswick colonization is given in the Royal Gazette, August to December, 1819 (especially Aug 10 and 17 and Nov. 30 and Dec. 7.) Also a "St. Andrews Agricultural and Emigrants Society" was formed about the same time, and an account of its founding is in the same paper for Jan. 18, 1820.

83. Among disbanded regiments settled in New Brunswick appear to have been many Waterloo veterans, at Irish Settlement and elsewhere in Kings and Queens County. I have no further information as to the time or manner of their arrival, and it is possible they came and were granted land as individuals, and not in a body. A number of British man-of-war-men settled at Miscou, Caraquet and Pokemouche.

To the literature relating to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company should be added, the reference in Munro's "New Brunswick," 167, and a well-engraved map, dated 1836, scale 6 miles to the inch, entitled,— "New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. A Map of the Company's Tract of Land in the Province of New Brunswick." This map gives a good deal of information about the Company's property,— of very roseate hue. It is the map which first places a great abundance of lakes on the upper branches of the Miramichi, a feature which persisted unto later maps.

87. The settlement of the Province by Associations, a plan to some extent still in vogue, was originated by Governor Colebrooke (1841-1848) and was sometimes known by his name, as noted in various documents of the time.

*Settlement-origins.*

114. **Bass River Settlement,—G.** An expansion chiefly from Miramichi of English and Irish settlers after the fire, who settled along this then new road. (Loc. inf.)
115. **Bay du Vin,—N.** First settled by Loyalists, but joined later by various immigrants and native expansion from Miramichi. A history of the settlement with an historical map, is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol. VII.
115. **Beaubears Island,—N.** Its modern settlement dates apparently from considerably before 1800 when James Fraser from Scotland established here a shipbuilding and mercantile business, and in 1805 built the stone house still standing (of stone imported from Aberdeen). Later it was sold to John and Alexander Fraser who continued the business, and later it passed through the hands of various owners, Harley, Russell and others, and long continued the site of shipbuilding and trading. Originally, when all travel was by water, it was a very valuable situation for trade, but improvement in land communication caused its abandonment. The stone tomb on the island is that of Joseph Russell L. D. S. [Latter Day Saint]. (Loc. inf.)
118. Bonum Gould should read **Bon homme Gould.**
119. **Buctouche,Kt.** A history of the settlement, with an historical map is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol. VII.
119. **Burnt Church,—N.** A History of the settlement, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol. VII.
121. **Campbelltown.** This settlement of the N. B. and N. S. Land Co. seems to have been on the East, not the West, side of the Miramichi.
121. **Campbell Settlement,—K.** This settlement is not native expansion, as here stated, but was formed homologous with the Scotch and Irish settlements on the Kings-Queens Boundary, by immigrants from the Highlands of Perthshire, Scotland, with some north of Ireland Irish, as I am informed by Rev. Chalmers Jack.
122. **Caraquet,—G.** As noted earlier in this paper, under Historic Sites, the sailors of the St. Simon, founders of Lower Caraquet, were not from France but were Acadians from Restigouche. A history of the settlement, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol. VI or VII.
124. **Cocagne.** A history of the settlement, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol. VII or VIII.
127. **Doaktown,—N.** On an error as to the French settlement see earlier, under Acadian Settlements.
- Dorchester,—W.** To the references add. "Dorchester Records" in Chignecto Post, July 17, 1884.

*Settlement-origins.*

130. **English Settlement**, on the Northwest Miramichi. Settled by English immigrants, who came 70 years ago and settled around the Methodist Church still in existence near Chapel Island.
130. **English Settlement,—K.** This settlement was not principally of Yorkshiresmen, though it included one or two such settlers, as I am informed by Professor W. C. Murray, a descendant of some of the founders of the Settlement. They were chiefly from the North of England, with some lowland Scotch. The detailed information supplied me by Professor Murray about this settlement I expect to publish later elsewhere.
131. **Escuminac,—N.** The English-speaking settlers are in part Scotch and Irish immigrants and in part native expansion. A history of the Settlement with an historical map, is expected to appear in "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol. VII.
131. **Ferriebank,—C.** Rev Mr. Ferrie was a Presbyterian clergyman.
136. **Gretna Green,—N.** A name used before the Great Fire for Douglas-town, which was thus named shortly prior to the Fire on the occasion of the visit of Sir Howard Douglas.
141. **Irish Settlement,—Q.** Some of its Irish settlers were veterans of Waterloo, as I am told by Rev. Chalmers Jack.
147. **Martins Head,—J.** On this settlement I find the following note in an early Report in the Crown Land Office;— "No improvements appear in Cox's late grant except those made by LeBaron and Edwin Hazen, or at their expense. It is my duty to add that these gentlemen began a difficult and expensive settlement on this desolate part of the Bay, in October 1806—and that they have since pre severed in their Buildings and improvements with Industry and spirit which I have not seen surpassed in any new settlement in the Province."
148. To the references here given on the history of Maugerville should be added the matter in "Sketches of New Brunswick," 102-103 and Raymond, in the Coll. N. B. Historical Soc. II, 287.
150. **Miramichi,—N.** In this brief discussion I have underestimated the importance of the Irish immigration to Miramichi, which I find on further study was greater than the Scotch. Further the spread of settlers from this valley to other localities on the North Shore was greatly hastened by the Great Fire, after which many settlers sought new homes, especially in parts of Gloucester. On the riots of 1822 see Acadiensis, VI, supplement, 109. At the advent of the Loyalists there were at Miramichi according to the Mischeu Map earlier given (Map No. 37), some 30 families, while Marston in the same year estimated them at less than 100 (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc. II, 98).
150. **Miscou,—G.** An outline of the history of this Island, with especial reference to the founding of its modern settlement, illustrated by an historical map, appeared in the Magazine "Acadiensis," Vol. VI, 79.

*Settlement-origins.*

151. **Moorfields,—N.** A settlement before the Great Fire, now included in Douglastown. It is mentioned several times by Cooney.
152. **Napan,—N.** Dates from about 1818, for the Royal Gazette of 1819 speaks of the "new settlement near the head of tide on the Napan."
153. **Neguac,—N.** A history of the Settlement, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol VII.
154. **Nelson,—N.** There was a Roman Catholic chapel at Nelson as early as 1811 (Plessis, 173), and it was this chapel without doubt which attracted here so many Irish settlers. Important matter on a possible early mission here will be found earlier in this paper under Acadian settlements and seigniories.
160. **Pokemouche,—G.** A history of the settlement, with an historical map, is expected later to appear in "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol. VI or VII.
161. **Pokesuedie,—G.** An expansion from Caraquet, as the names of grantees show very clearly.
161. **Presquile,—Cn.** Some description of this Post occurs in verse in "Lays of the Wilderness," St. John, 1833.
162. **Renous,—N.** Of later settlement than here given, for Cooney gives no settlement along the river in 1832.
163. **Richibucto,—K.** Interesting matter on the trade of this place is given in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1885, Appendix CCXCVI. An account of the Founding of Richibucto appeared in the Moncton Transcript in May last and was reprinted in the Richibucto Review. A history of the Settlements, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the Magazine "Acadiensis," St. John, Vol. VI or VII.
164. **Richibucto Village,—K.** An important document on this settlement appears in the Journals of the House of Assembly, 1855, Appendix, CCLXXXIV.
165. **Rothesay,—K.** From local information I hear that the settlers of the upper part of this parish, and extending into Hampton were from New York and New Jersey, and included a good many of German names. It is said these settlers referred to the Kingston settlement, formed by Loyalists from Connecticut, as "The Yankee Shore."
168. **St. Josephs,—G.** A thriving new Acadian settlement on the Caraquet Railway between Burnsville and Grande Anse; apparently formed by expansion from neighbouring settlements.
170. **Salt Springs,—K.** Settled by immigrants from the highlands of Perthshire and North of Ireland, homologously with the Scotch and Irish settlement on the Kings-Queens Boundary, as I am told by Rev. Chalmers Jack.

*Settlement-origins.*

171. *Shediac*,—W. There is a note on the English residents in 1805 in *Acadiensis*, V, supplement 85. A history of the settlement here, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the same magazine, Vol. VI or VII.
172. *Shippegan*,—G. A history of the settlement of the island, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the magazine "*Acadiensis*," *St. John*, Vol. VI or VII.
176. *Tobique River*,—V. There is interesting matter on the settlements here in *Journals of the House of Assembly*, 1855, Appendix CCCXXXVIII.
176. *Tracadie*,—G. A history of the settlement, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the magazine "*Acadiensis*," *St. John*, Vol. VI or VII.
175. *Tabusintac*,—N. A history of the settlement, with an historical map, is expected to appear in the magazine "*Acadiensis*," *St. John*, Vol. VI or VII.
185. Date of the Winslow Papers should read 1776-1826.

# MONOGRAPHS

OF THE

Place-nomenclature, Cartography, Historic Sites,  
Boundaries and Settlement-origins of the  
Province of New Brunswick

WITH

A Supplement Thereto, and a Plan for a General History  
of the Province

*(Contributions to the History of New Brunswick, Nos. 1-7)*

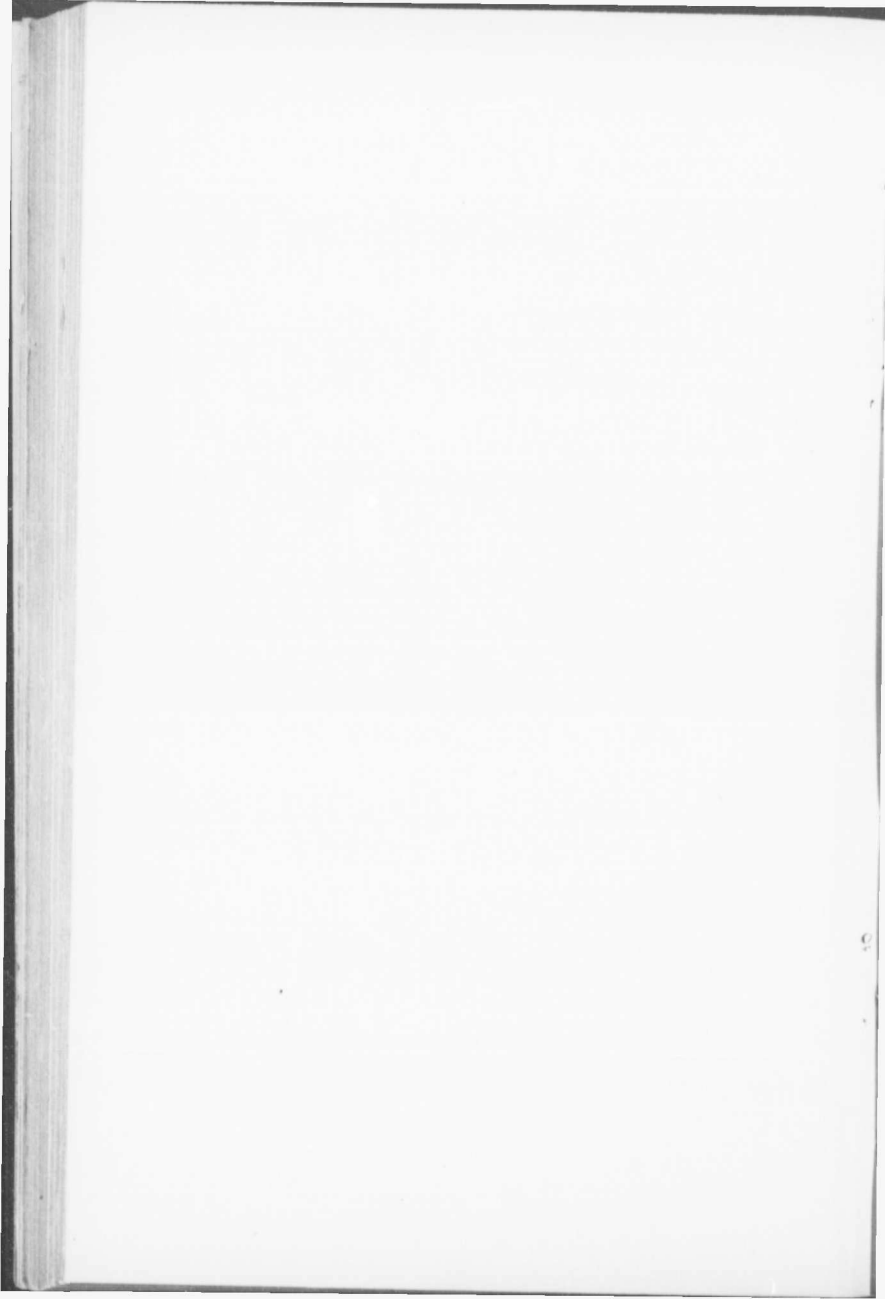
BY

WILLIAM F. GANONG, M.A., Ph.D.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

1895-1906





## PREFACE

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It is with much satisfaction that I am able to complete this series of Monographs which were designed to cover the various phases of the historical geography of New Brunswick. The study has been necessarily almost entirely archaeological, dealing with matters often of small moment in themselves, but possessed of a dignity as an integral part of a worthy subject. I feel with Churchyard, who said over four centuries ago,—“I study to bring forth some acceptable work: not striving to shew any rare invention that passeth a man's capacity, but to utter and receive matter of some moment known and talked of long ago, yet over long hath been buried, and, as it seemed, lain dead, for any fruit it hath shewed in the memory of man.” I thoroughly believe that in local history it is the archaeological phases which are of greatest interest to the most people, and that these form the best links to connect the intangible past with the visible present. Our local historians would be wise did they but make more use of them. These studies may serve to aid the New Brunswick historian of the future even should I not be able, as I hope I may, to make further use of them myself.

My mode of treatment of the subject, in separate and widely spaced papers, though excused by necessity, has had decided drawbacks. Thus it has involved some repetition, and the present cumbersome supplement. And besides, my classification of the materials is, I see now, needlessly complex, especially in the Historic Sites and Settlements Monographs. The student therefore may have difficulty in finding special items he may seek, and I advise him not to yield to discouragement if a desired subject is not found where he looks first. Furthermore, I am now trying to render him a certain, even if somewhat belated aid in this respect. First, the Additions and Corrections forming the final paper match page for page with the original monographs, and give a good many cross references. The reader in using the papers, should always consult the original monograph and the supplement together page for page. Second, I have added a full table of contents which in a general way may to some extent replace an index of subjects. All of those who possess separate copies of the Monographs, and who may think them worth binding together will find it best to place the accompanying Title-page, this preface and the following Table of Contents at the beginning

of the somewhat portly volume, the "Additions and Corrections" being of course placed after the other monographs. Although additional data will undoubtedly come to knowledge in the future (and needless to say all such will be very welcome to the author), I shall present them elsewhere, probably in local publications; at all events, I do not design to add another to the present series, which is thus definitively closed.

I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express my sense of deep personal obligation to the two Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Society, the late Sir John Bourinot and Dr. S. E. Dawson. From both of them I have received, during the publication of these papers, the ready sympathy of fellow students as well as the helpful consideration of skilled editors. For any value the completed work may have, the student must thank them and the Royal Society as well as the author.

March 17, 1906.

## CONTENTS

Seven papers reprinted from the new series, section II, of the Transactions  
of the Royal Society of Canada.

**1. A PLAN FOR A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW  
BRUNSWICK. Vol. I, 1895, pages 91-102.**

**2. A MONOGRAPH OF THE PLACE-NOMENCLATURE OF THE PRO-  
VINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Vol. II, 1896, pages 175-289.**

Introduction.....	175
<b>PART I.—An Essay Towards an Understanding of the Principles of Place-nomenclature .....</b>	<b>177</b>
1. On the Qualities of Place-names.....	177
2. How place-names originate, change and persist, or become extinct.....	181
3. On the Investigation of Place-names.....	185
<b>PART II.—The Historical Development of the Place-nomenclature of New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>186</b>
1. The Indian Period.....	187
2. The period of Exploration; the Norsemen to Champlain. (1000-1604).....	196
3. The French Period.....	197
4. The New England Period.....	200
5. The Loyalist Period.....	203
6. The Post-Loyalist Period.....	204
7. Present and Future of the Place-nomenclature of New Brunswick.....	211
<b>PART II.—A Dictionary of the Place names of New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>APPENDIX.—Sources of Information.....</b>	<b>281</b>
List of Works cited.....	284
List of Maps cited.....	286
Errata and addenda.....	289

**3. A MONOGRAPH OF THE CARTOGRAPHY OF THE PROVINCE OF  
NEW BRUNSWICK. Vol. III, 1897, pages 313-427.**

Introduction.....	313
<b>PART I.—Essay upon the Study of Local Cartography.....</b>	<b>315</b>
1. On the Scarcity of Old Maps.....	316
2. On the History of Map-Making.....	317
3. On the Proper Spirit of Study of Old Maps.....	318
4. On the Sources of Error in the Interpretation of Old Maps..	319
5. On the Nature of the Evolution of the Cartography of a Special District.....	323

PART II.—Systematic Cartography of New Brunswick... ..	324
Type No. 1. The Pre-Differentiation Type, 1500 to 1534... ..	327
Type No. 2. The Cartier Type, 1534 to 1604. . . . .	335
Type No. 3. The Champlain Type, 1612 (1609) to 1703. . . . .	348
Type No. 4. The Delisle Type, 1703 to 1744. . . . .	361
Type No. 5. The Bellin Type, 1744 to about 1770. . . . .	371
Type No. 6. The Modern Type, About 1770 to 1820 . . . . .	385
Type No. 7. The Complete Type, 1820 to the Present. . . . .	399
Type No. 8. The Exact Type. . . . .	406
PART III.—A Classified List of the Principal Maps Showing New Brunswick or Portions of it. . . . .	408
APPENDIX.—Sources of Information. . . . .	423
Bibliography. . . . .	426

**4. A MONOGRAPH OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Vol. V, 1899, pages 213-357.**

Introduction. . . . .	213
I.—The Prehistoric (Indian) Period. . . . .	217
1. The Distribution of the Indian Tribes. . . . .	217
2. Indian Villages and Camping Grounds. . . . .	218
3. Indian Routes of Travel in New Brunswick. . . . .	233
II.—The Period of Exploration. . . . .	259
1. Routes of Cartier and of Champlain. . . . .	259
III.—The Acadian Period. . . . .	262
1. Settlements and Forts. . . . .	262
2. Seigniories. . . . .	302
IV.—The English Period. . . . .	320
A. Settlements and Forts. . . . .	323
2. The Township and Other Grants. . . . .	331
V.—The Loyalist Period. . . . .	336
1. The Loyalist Grants and Settlements . . . . .	336
2. The Loyalist Boundaries. . . . .	344
VI.—The Post-Loyalist Period. . . . .	345
APPENDIX. Sources of Information. . . . .	351
Bibliography and Cartography. . . . .	354
Addenda . . . . .	357

**5. A MONOGRAPH OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Vol. VII, 1901, pages 139-449.**

Introduction. . . . .	141
A. The Personal Equation in Boundary Studies. . . . .	141
B. The Relation Existing between Boundaries and History. . . . .	143
C. Sources of Information in the Study of Boundary Evolution . . . . .	143
D. The Kinds of Boundaries, and their purposes. . . . .	144
E. The Physiographic Basis for Natural Boundaries in New Brunswick. . . . .	149
F. Upon Boundary Disputes. . . . .	151
The Indian Period. . . . .	153
The Period of Discovery and Exploration. Down to 1606. . . . .	155
The Acadian Period. . . . .	164

CONTENTS

VII

A. From the Virginia Patent, to the Treaty of St. Germain..	164
B. From the Treaty of St. Germain, 1632, to the Treaty of Breda, 1667.. . . . .	174
C. From the Treaty of Breda, 1667, to the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713... . . . .	185
D. From the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, to the Treaty of Paris, 1763 .. . . .	191
E. The History of the French-English dispute as to the Boundaries of Acadia, 1713-1757. . . . .	196
The English Period, 1763-1783 .. . . .	220
The efforts to locate the River St. Croix, 1763-1783... . . . .	228
The Loyalist and the Subsequent Periods... . . . .	240
(1). The International Boundary .. . . .	241
(a). The Determination of the River St. Croix .. . . .	244
(b). The Assignment of the Passamaquoddy Islands .. . . .	278
(c). The North-west Angle of Nova Scotia.. . . .	295
(d). The Final Water Line. . . . .	358
(2). The Interprovincial Boundaries.. . . .	362
(a). The New Brunswick Nova Scotia Boundary. . . . .	362
(b). The New Brunswick Quebec Boundary. . . . .	372
C. The Interprovincial (Internal) Boundaries .. . . .	413
(1). The County Boundaries.. . . .	413
(2). The Parish Boundaries. . . . .	429
(3). Other Boundaries.. . . .	443
APPENDIX. Sources of Information, .. . . .	445
Bibliography and Cartography... . . . .	447

**6. A MONOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINS OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Vol. X, 1904, pages 3-185.**

Introduction... . . . .	6
PART I. The Factors determining the Origin and Distribution of Settlements in New Brunswick... . . . .	9
PART II. The Operation of the Factors in the Production of New Brunswick Settlements.. . . .	19
1. The Pre-Historic (Indian) Period (to 1604). . . . .	19
2. The Period of Discovery and Exploration (1492-1604)... . . . .	28
3. The Acadian Period (1604-1760). . . . .	30
4. The English Period (1760-1783)... . . . .	42
5. The Loyalist and Native Expansion Period (1783-1812). . . . .	52
6. The Period of Active Immigration (1812-1850).. . . . .	73
7. The Modern Period (1850-to the Present). . . . .	94
8. The Prospects for the Future... . . . .	108
PART III. A synopsis of the Origins of the Individual Settlements of New Brunswick alphabetically arranged, with Reference to the Sources of their History.. . . .	109
APPENDIX. Sources of Information .. . . .	181
List of works cited. . . . .	183

