

Geographical Names of Amerindian Origin in Canada

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Part I

INTRODUCTION

THE AMERINDIAN LANGUAGES of North America have provided many geographical names in Canada. Names derived from native words possess a mysterious aura and a mellifluous quality. Few would dispute the distinctive charm and noble ring of such names as Antigonish, Miramichi, Coaticook, Gananoque, Opeongo, Manitowaning, Michipicoten, Winnipeg, Athabasca, Similkameen, Kitwanga and Klondike, although many may unwittingly mispronounce some of them.

Presented in this paper are some of the more prominent populated places and physical features with names originating from Amerindian languages. The main source of information is the records of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, which were initiated by the Geographic Board of Canada 70 years ago. This source has been supplemented by the Committee's large reference collection of Indian dictionaries; where an interpretation has been made by the present author alone or where others have expressed doubt, meanings are prefixed with "poss." to indicate that the certainty of origin is in doubt. When known, the language of origin is given; abbreviations used in this paper are Mic. for Micmac, Mont. for Montagnais, Aben. for Abenakis, Alg. for Algonkin, Ojib. for Ojibway, Iroq. for Iroquois, Blft. for Blackfoot, Chip. for Chipewyan, Car. for Carrier, Sek. for Sekani, Sal. for Salish, Chil. for Chilcotin, Chin. for Chinook, Tsim. for Tsimshian, Tahl. for Tahltan, Tag. for Tagish and Esk. for Eskimo. Names not discussed in this paper are those derived from Indian words commonly used in English such as moose, moccasin and raccoon, and those names having "Indian" or "Squaw," or variants of these, as the specific term.

The awareness of conflicting meanings is ever present: no fewer than six different origins are given for Madawaska River, a tributary

of the Ottawa River; these are "hidden river," "having an outlet among reeds," "meadowlands," "forks of a river," "rough water" and "land of porcupines." The name Madawaska occurs in New Brunswick and may be derived from the Micmac *madoeswakade*, "a good place for porcupines." The river in Ontario, however, was first recorded as *R. Matouashita* and it was there that Champlain met some Indians whom he called *Matou-ouëscarini*; this is interpreted in the *Handbook of Indians of Canada* as "people of the shallows,"¹ but the name readily interprets into "people around the forks of the river."

The names are analyzed in this paper from east to west, beginning with Newfoundland and ending with the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

Preservation of Indian names

Indian names have met with an uneven response among the European explorers and settlers. Some of the earliest names to appear on maps are of Indian origin such as Canada, Saguenay and Miramichi. Because the French fostered friendship among the Algonkian-speaking groups and because they actively promoted Christianity among them and Iroquoian groups, they readily adopted the Indian designations for geographical features. On the other hand those with Anglo-Saxon backgrounds turned to their own languages in choosing descriptive and commemorative toponyms for features which they needed to identify. After Canada became part of the British Empire the British authorities imposed commemorative names in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario and even changed many Indian names such as Toronto to York and Niagara to Newark (both of which later reverted to their original names). Many distinctive place names in Canada owe their origin to the English practice of translating names into meaningful words so that we have Swift Current, not *Kichechiwun*, Red Deer, not *Wawaskasew* and Medicine Hat, a name celebrated by Binet and Kipling, not *Saamis*. The English translation of the Cree *oskunew* or the Sioux *waskana* into Pile of Bones was considered too indelicate for the capital of Saskatchewan, so that Regina was substituted to honor Queen Victoria.

¹ Canada, Geographic Board, *Handbook of Indians of Canada*, 1913, p. 279.

Amerindian languages

At the time of the first contact with Europeans, nine-tenths of Canada was occupied by two major linguistic groups, the Algonkian and the Athapaskan. Speaking Algonkian dialects were the Micmac and the Malecite in the Maritime Provinces and Gaspé Peninsula. In the Canadian Shield and Hudson Bay Lowlands of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, Algonkian languages were spoken by the Montagnais, the Naskapi, the Algonkin, the Cree and the Ojibway. The Cree, the Ojibway and the Blackfoot were found in a wide crescent in the Prairie Provinces from Winnipeg northwest to Prince Albert and Edmonton and south to the United States border. The northern part of the Prairie Provinces, northern British Columbia, Yukon Territory and the District of Mackenzie were occupied by Athapaskan-speaking tribes, principally the Chipewyan, the Yellowknife, the Kutchin, the Nahanni, the Carrier and the Chilcotin.

Southern Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley as far east as Rimouski were occupied by Iroquoian-speaking tribes when Cartier and Champlain first encountered them. The Siouan linguistic group, mainly Assiniboine, occupied southern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba. Southern British Columbia had no fewer than six different language groups: the Kootenayan in the southeastern part of the province; the Salishan, with 12 related dialects, in the Fraser, the Thompson and the Columbia valleys and the eastern part of Vancouver Island; the Wakashan on the western part of Vancouver Island and the mainland coast as far north as Kitimat; the Haida on Queen Charlotte Islands; the Tsimshian in the valleys of the Skeena River and the Nass River; and the Tlingit in north-western British Columbia and in southern Yukon Territory.

The various Indian languages do not have established orthographies, so that considerable variety has resulted in names of the same origin (e.g., Onaman Lake and Wunnumin Lake in northern Ontario).

The Eskimo is considered to be distinct from all other Amerindian language groups in North America.² Only a small number of geographical names of Eskimo origin are discussed in this paper,

² Jenness Diamond *Indians of Canada*, Ottawa, Dept. Mines, Nat. Mus. Bull. 65, Anthropol. Ser. 15, 2nd ed., 1934, p. 6.

principally because most of the major features in that part of northern Canada inhabited by the Eskimo were given commemorative names by the early explorers. The problems associated with a variety of orthographies and with designations incomprehensible to the white man have dissuaded the adoption of Eskimo toponyms. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development now follows a standard orthography when Eskimo designations are proposed for geographical features.

AMERINDIAN NAMES AND THEIR MEANINGS

Canada and its capital

CANADA is derived from the Huron-Iroquois word *kanata*, which means "a collection of dwellings." It was first recorded by Cartier as a territorial name. He wrote in his narrative: "They call a town Canada." Although it may appear anomalous that Cartier should apply the name to a territory when he knew it meant "town," he may have mistaken the residence of the two Indians he had seized at Gaspé as applying to an area when they said they came from *Kanata*. Desiring to identify the area over which Chief Donnacona ruled, Cartier may have found it useful to retain it. On the Desceliers map the name Canada is given distinct prominence (Figure 1).

Various other Spanish, Portuguese and even German origins given for Canada have no basis and are only fanciful interpretations derived from coincidental phonemes.

The name Kanata was used for a post office in Alberta from 1909 to 1929. Kanata is the name of a modern town being established on the western limits of the Greenbelt at Ottawa.

Ottawa received its name in 1854, three years before it was named the capital of the United Canadas. It was called Bytown after 1827 when the Rideau Canal was built under the direction of John By. The name "Ottawa" is derived from the name of the river, which was designated by the French explorers and fur traders *rivière des Outaouais* after the Ojibway tribe who lived in the area of Georgian Bay and claimed exclusive control over the river as a trade route. The name of the tribe is derived from the Huron name for them, *Andatahouats*, which means "the traders."



Figure 1. A section of a photo reproduction of part of Pierre Desceliers' 1550 world map. The prominence of the name *Canada* is shown on other maps of the period, possibly reflecting the importance that Cartier must have given it in his narrative. Other names of Indian origin appearing on this map are *R de Sagnay* (now *Rivière Saguenay*), *Sagne* (now transferred to *Comté de Saguenay*), *Hoguedo* (now transferred to *Détroit d'Honguédo*, the passage between *Péninsule de Gaspé* and *Ile d'Anticosti*) and *Mecheomay* (now transferred to *Miramichi River*).

Newfoundland and Labrador

Amerindian names are rare on the Island of Newfoundland. This is due to the extermination of the Beothuk or Red Indians in the early part of the nineteenth century by the French and Micmacs. The Micmacs and Montagnais migrated to Newfoundland at the time of European settlement and applied some names to geographical features in the interior of the island. One of the prominent names south of Red Indian Lake is Annieopsquotch Mountains, the specific meaning "rocky mountains."³ Lakes in the interior with Micmac names are Meelpaeg Lake, "lake of many bays"; Koskaecodde Lake, poss. "a shelter by the high cliff"; Medonnegonix Lake, "village halfway"; Kaegudeck Lake, "it is on top," that is, above Medonnegonix Lake; and Ahwachanjeesh Pond, "little portage."⁴

The interior of Labrador is occupied by roving bands of the Montagnais and Naskapi tribes. Names derived from their related dialects are Menihék Lakes, "spruce tree"; Ashuanipi Lake, "bay"; Attikamagen Lake, "whitefish"; Naskaupi River, from the Montagnais name for the Naskapi, "the ignorant ones"; Attikonak Lake, "whitefish"; Shabogamo Lake, "lake of channels"; Petitsikapau Lake, "lake surrounded by willows"; and Wabush Lake, poss. "burnt tree" or "white grass."

The rugged and inhospitable coast of Labrador is the home of the Labrador Eskimo. Many of the settlements, islands, bays, fiords, rivers and mountains have names derived from their dialect. Among these are Nutak, "new one"; Makkovik, poss. "place where there are two"; Kanairiktok River, poss. "place having fine tent poles"; Kogaluk River, "big brook"; Kaumajet Mountains, "ones that are shone upon"; Torngat Mountains, "spirits"; Saglek Bay, "low land"; and Nachvak Fiord, poss. "the discovery."⁵ Wheeler lists over 500 other names along the coast, many of which have not

³ All meanings in this paper are given for the specific terms only; many of the English generic terms such as "mountain" and "lake" can be considered redundant in that the specific contains the relevant generic element; thus the name Annieopsquotch Mountains means "rocky mountains mountains."

⁴ Seary, E. R., "Linguistic Variety in the Place Names of Newfoundland." *Can. Geog. J.*, vol. 65, no. 5, p. 155.

⁵ Wheeler, E. P., 2nd, *List of Labrador Eskimo Place Names*, Ottawa Dept. Resources and Development, Nat. Mus. Canada Bull. 131, Anthropol. Ser. 34, 1953, 105 pages.

been approved by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

Prince Edward Island

The Micmacs called Prince Edward Island *Abegweit*, a name that means "cradled in the waves," and which is aptly used for a passenger ferry that crosses Abegweit Passage between the Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick.

Prince Edward Island has very few Indian names, because few Micmacs resided there year round when the first white men arrived, and because Samuel Holland, when he surveyed the Island in 1764, designated the main geographical features after acquaintances and British dignitaries. Only nine specific terms of Micmac origin survive, with each term occurring in one or more names. Bedeque Bay is derived from *petek*, "backward turn." Malpeque Bay means "large salt lake." Casumpec Bay is derived from the Micmac for "bold sandy shore," in reference to the high sandhills enclosing the bay. Tignish means "paddle," Miscouche, "little grassy island," Tracadie, "the inhabited place," Miminegash, "portage place," Pisquid, "entering at right angles," and Shemody Point, "spear pole."

Nova Scotia

Few of the names on Cape Breton Island are of Indian origin, the commemorative and descriptive names of the early explorers, Scottish settlers and Samuel Holland's surveys having displaced them. The following names of Micmac origin are preserved: Baddeck, "backward turn" (cf. Bedeque, P.E.I.); Arichat, "worn rocks" or "camping ground"; Mabou, poss. "there is a narrow place"; Whycomagh, "head of the bay"; Aspy Bay, "at land's end" (cf. Pén. de Gaspé in Quebec); and Eskasoni, "green boughs." The origin of Ingonish is doubtful, and may not be derived from Micmac.

On the mainland of the province there would appear to be a relatively greater number of names of Micmac origin. Prominent among these are Cobequid Bay, "end of flowing water"; Chedabucto Bay, "deep extending great harbor"; Chignecto Bay, "foot cloth"; the county and university town of Antigonish, "where branches are

broken off"; and the county and town of Pictou, "big harbor" or "air explosions," possibly in reference to escaping gas from coal deposits.

Streams in Nova Scotia with names of Indian origin are Musquodoboit River, "rolling out in foam"; Shubenacadie River, "where wild potatoes grow"; Stewiacke River, "noises as it goes out" or "oozing from dead water"; and Kennetcook River, "a place near at hand."

Kejimkujik Lake, "next big lake," is the site of a new national park. Other lakes with names derived from Micmac are Panuke Lake and Ponhook Lake, both meaning "the river opens out into a lake"; Pockwock Lake, "you cannot go any further"; and Minamkeak Lake, poss. "place of the island."

In addition to Musquodoboit, Shubenacadie, Stewiacke and Kennetcook, the names of the following populated places are of Micmac origin: Tatamagouche, "barred across the entrance with sand"; Pugwash, "place at the rocky shoal"; Malagash, "place of games"; Maccan, "fishing place"; Nappan, "good place to get wigwam poles"; Tidnish, "paddle," (cf. Tignish, P.E.I.); Ecum Secum, "red bank"; Necum Teuch, "beach of fine sand"; Canso, "place beyond the cliffs"; Economy, "sandy point"; Head of Chezzetcook, "flowing rapidly in many channels"; Pubnico, "cleared land"; Meteghan, "blue stone"; and Shinimicas, "shining river."

*New Brunswick*⁶

Almost all the rivers in New Brunswick have names of Indian origin. Those in the Saint John River Valley and southwestern New Brunswick are derived from the Malecite and Passamaquoddy languages, and those in eastern and northern New Brunswick are from the Micmac language.

Flowing into Passamaquoddy Bay, "plenty of pollock," are Digdeguash River, poss. "meander," and Magaguadavic River, "big eel place." The only other major rivers flowing south into the Bay of Fundy are the Saint John River, known to the Micmac and the Malecite as *Woolastook*, "handsome river," and the *Petitcodiac*

⁶ Many of the meanings given for names in New Brunswick, and for some of the names in the other Maritime Provinces are derived from W. F. Ganong's studies, some of which were published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* from 1896 to 1928.

River, "river that bends around back." The principal streams flowing east into the Gulf of St. Lawrence are Buctouche River, "best small harbor"; Richibucto River, "little long-flowing stream"; Kouchibouguac River, "river of long tidal estuary"; Miramichi River, poss. from the Montagnais name for the country of the Micmacs (*mercheymay* on Desliens map of 1541); Sevogle River, "river of many cliffs"; Tabusintac River, "where two reside" or "having two branches"; and Pokemouche River, "salt water extending inwards." Flowing north into Baie des Chaleurs are Nepisiguit River, "rough waters"; Tetagouche River, "squirrel"; and Restigouche River, poss. from *Iustugootc*, "dead tree." Tributaries of the latter are Upsalquitch River, "small river"; Kedgwick River, poss. from *madawamkegweak*, "it moves slowly at the forks"; and Gounamitz River, "little forks river."

Tributaries of the Saint John River are Kennebecasis River, poss. "little deep river" or "little serpent river"; Oromocto River, "fine river"; Nashwaak River, poss. "flowing in the distance"; Keswick River, "gravelly river"; Mactaquac River, poss. "big branch"; Meduxnakeag River, "rough or rocky at its mouth"; Becaguimec River, "on the way to the salmon bed"; Shikatehawk River, "runs out in flat land"; Tobique River, poss. named for a Malecite chief; Gulquac River, "rough stream"; Aroostook River, poss. "good river" or "shallow river"; and Madawaska River, poss. "land of porcupines" or "river forks."

Names of populated places in New Brunswick derived from the Indian languages, besides those with names similar to the rivers above, are Shediac, "running far back"; Penobsquis, "stone brook"; Apohaqui, poss. "junction of two streams"; Mispec, "overflowed"; Memramcook, "variegated" or "sandy soil"; Nauwigewauk, poss. "people of the still water between rapids"; Quispamsis, "little lake"; Passekeag, "bend"; Jemseg, "picking up place"; Rusagonis, "meeting with the main stream"; Nashwaaksis, poss. "flowing a short distance away"; Pokiok, "the river that runs out through narrows"; and Shippegan, "duck passage."

Other names of Indian origin in New Brunswick are Grand Manan, "(big) island"; Quaco Head, "point of rock resembling a human head"; Chiputneticook Lakes, "big fork river"; Point Escuminac, "lookout place"; and Miscou Island, "prairies of wild hay."

Quebec

Champlain and other French explorers and administrators sought friends among the Algonkins and Hurons, and even sent young Frenchmen such as Étienne Brulé among them to learn their languages and ways. Thus it is not surprising to find many names of Indian origin on the map of Quebec. Prominent among them is the name Quebec itself, which is derived from the Algonkin word meaning "narrows," a term especially suitable to the St. Lawrence River at the city of Quebec.

Three prominent macrotoponyms in Quebec are Rivière Saguenay,⁷ poss. Alg. "river mouth," Ile d'Anticosti, Mont. "the hunting ground of the bear," and Péninsule de Gaspé, Mic. "land's end."

Significant geographical features north and east of Lac Saint-Jean, the names of which are derived principally from Montagnais, are: Rivière Péribonca, "which makes its way across the sand"; Rivière Betsiamites, "place of lampreys"; Rivière Manicouagan, "drinking place"; Rivière Romaine, "vermilion" or "difficult (to navigate)"; Rivière Natashquan, "where we hunt bears" or "where the seals land"; Rivière Petit-Mécatina, "where there is a large mountain"; Lac Manouane, "where they gather eggs"; and Réservoir Pipmuacan, "spear," believed to relate to the last fight between the Iroquois and the Montagnais.

West and South of Lac Saint-Jean, where Cree and Algonkin languages predominate, are Lac Mistassini, "big stone," referring to boulders on the west shore of the lake; Lac Chibougamau, "where the water is shut in"; Lac Matagami, "lake at river forks"; Lac Waswanipi, "water where they fish with torches"; Rivière Nottaway, "adder," the name given by the Ojibway to the Iroquois; Rivière Harricanaw, "bark dishes for cooking flesh"; Lac Témiscamingue (the town is Témiscaming, the Ontario district, Timiskaming), "deep water"; Lac Kipawa, "a narrow passage between rocks"; Réservoir Cabonga, poss. "obstructed by sand"; Réservoir Baskatong, "where the water is obstructed by sand"; Rivière Kazabazua, "river that flows underground"; Réservoir Michi-

⁷ Geographical names in Quebec of French or native origin take the French generic terms in English text according to current practice recommended by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

namecus, "big trout"; Lac Manouane (2nd), "where they gather eggs"; Réservoir Mattawin, "river forks"; Rivière Batiscan, "a place full of weeds"; and Rivière Chamouchouane, poss. "where we watch the deer."

In northern Quebec the following names occur: Fort-Chimo, Esk. "(fort) good day," a form of greeting; Rivière Koksoak, Esk. "big river"; Rivière Kogaluc, Esk., "big brook"; Ivugivik, Esk. "place where the ice, stones and sand pile up"; Rivière Innuksuac, poss. "big man," and possibly referring to stones piled to represent people, used in driving caribou into ambush"; Rivière Opinaca, Cree, poss. "inland strait"; and Rivière Caniapiscau and Rivière Kanaaupscow, both meaning "long rock lake" in Cree.

Prominent features in Quebec south of the St. Lawrence River are Lac Memphramagog, Aben. "a great sheet of water"; Rivière Yamaska, Alg. "where there is grass at the bottom of the water"; Baie Missisquoi, Aben. "place where flint is found"; Lac Témiscouata, Mic. "deep lake forming a source of a river"; Rivière Matapédia, Mic. "river that divides into branches"; Rivière Patapédia, Mic. "capricious current"; and Rivière Cascapédia, Mic. "strong current."

There are several names of populated places in Quebec derived from Indian languages, many with adjacent features with the same specifics. Among them are the following municipalities: Amqui and nearby Lac-Humqui, Mic. "place of amusement"; Arthabaska, Alg. "place where there are reeds" (cf. Athabasca in Alberta); Cacouna, Cree "porcupine"; Caughnawaga, Iroq. "at the rapids"; Causapséal, Mic. "rocky point" or "stony and glittering ground"; Chicoutimi, after a Montagnais tribe whose name means "it (R. Saguenay) is deep to here"; Coaticook, Aben. "river of pines"; Les Escoumains, Mont. "where there are many red berries"; Lac-Étchemin, after an Abenakis tribe the name of which means "where there is leather for snowshoes"; Kamouraska, Cree "where there is hay on the other side of the river"; Kénogami, Cree "long lake"; Magog, Aben. "sheet of water"; Maniwaki, Alg. "land of Mary"; Mascouche, Cree "little bear"; Maskinongé, Alg. "big pike"; Matane, Mic. "beaver pond"; Lac-Mégantic, Aben. "where they preserve fish"; Mingan, Mont. "wolf"; Nominigüe, Iroq. "red paint"; Oka, Alg. "pickerel"; Paspébiac, Mic. "separated from the bay by a sandy point" or "sloping ground"; Sayabec, Mic. "full

river"; Shawinigan, Alg. "steep portage"; Tadoussac, Alg. "paps"; Yamachiche, Alg. "muddy river"; and Rimouski, Alg. "haunt of dogs."

The following counties in Quebec have names of Indian origin, the meanings of which are noted above: Arthabaska, Chicoutimi, Gaspé-Est, Gaspé-Ouest, Kamouraska, Maskinongé, Matane, Mata-pédia, Mégantic, Missisquoi, Québec, Rimouski, Saguenay, Témiscamingue, Témiscouata and Yamaska. Pontiac is named after the Ottawa chief celebrated by Parkman's *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, and Abitibi is named after the nearby lake, which means "halfway water."

Ottawa, Canada

(To be continued)

Guest Editor's Note: The meanings Mr. Rayburn gives have quite respectable sources: the records of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names; the Committee's Indian dictionaries; Mr. Rayburn's own conclusions; and the opinions of Seary, Wheeler, Ganong, and others. Most of the interpretations are traditional and of long standing. Many of them, on the face of it, are plausible. One would not quarrel with *Canada*, "a collection of dwellings," *Mississippi*, "big river," *Nipissing* "at the little water." However, the meanings of many of the other names deserve revision.

A glance at the names as a whole suggests several points that concern the credibility of the meanings. The examples are from Parts I and II, although Part II will not appear until a later issue.

A. There is an abundance of certain common Algonquian stems (usually definable by the Proto-Algonquian models of Bloomfield, Michelson, and Geary). When the presence of one or more of them can be verified in a name, their meaning should be reflected in the interpretation of the name. 1. PA **-ācadie* (Micmac suffix; Ganong *-kádi-*) "presence, occurrence" (*Koskaecodde* Lake, *Madooeswakade*, *Pas-samaquoddy* Bay, *Shubenacadie*, *Tracadie*). 2. PA **-ākami* "water, liquid" (*Kagianagami* Lake, *Kamaniskeg* [?], *Kashagawigamog*, *Kawagama* Lake, *Lac Témiscamingue*, *Lake Timagami*, *Shibogama* Lake, *Washigomog* Lake, etc.). 3. PA **-enki*, locative suffix (*Esquesing*, *Kacuskasing* River, *Kississing* Lake, *Lake Couchiching*, *Lake Nipissing*, *Oniping* [?], *Témiscamingue*, *Wasagaming*, etc.). 4. PA **-epyä*, **-epi*, found as *nipi*, *-ipi*, "water, expanse, lake, river" (*Abitibi*, *Ashuanipi*, *Lake Nipigon*, *Lake Nipissing*, *Wanipigow* River, etc.). 5. PA **kenwi-*, **keni-*, **kenw-* "long" (*Kennebec*, *Kennebecasis*, *Kennetcook* River — though there may be confusion with PA **kenäpikwa* "snake"; Cree *kinebik* "serpent"). 6. General Algonquian *matta-* "junction, join," as in Cree *mātāmew*, Del. *mattameecheen*, Fox *matapyei* (*Lac Matagami*, *Madawamkegweak*, *Madawaska* River, *Matawatchan*, *Mattagami*, *Mattawishkwia* River, *Mattawitchewan* River, *Réservoir Mattawin*, *Rivière Matapédia*). 7. PA **me?ci-* "big" (*Lake Mistassini*, *Michipicoten* Bay, *Missinaibi*, *Missisquoi*, *Mississippi*, *Réservoir Michinamecus*). 8. PA **menahekwa*

"some sort of evergreen" (Menaik, Menihék Lakes, Minago River). 9. PA **min-* "berry" (*Minaki*, *Moosomin*, *Pembina* [fr. Cree *nepemenah*], *Saskatoon* [fr. *misaskvutominu*]). 10. PA **sēpe-* "flow, flux, moving water, current" (*Mississippi*, *Sipiwesk*, etc.). 11. PA **temi-* "deep" (*Chicoutimi*, *Lac Témiscouata*, *Lac Temisca-mingue*, *Lake Timagami*, etc.). 12. PA **uxpenya* "potato, ground nut, tuber" (*Onaping Lake* [?], *Opinicon Lake*, *Rivière Opinaca* [?]; cf. *Tancopanicon*, *Delaware*). 13. PA **ul(e)-* "well, good, favorable" (*Aroostook*, *lustugootc*, *Oromocto*, *Restigouche*). The list is by no means complete.

B. To give only random instances, the following names appear to owe some of the peculiarities of their form to the folk etymologist: *Annieopsquotch*; *Arthabaska*; *Bobcaygeon*; *Economy* (cf. *Mt. Equinox*, *Vt.*, from **Ekwanok*); *Ecum Secum*; *Gaspé*; *Ile d'Anticosti*; *Kedgwick*; *Keswick*; *Pictou*; *Skidegate*; *Tecumseth*; *Torngat*; *Washigomog*.

C. A few of the names illustrate the dialectal interplay of Algonquian *l*, *n*, *r*. In *Maniwaki*, "land of Mary," the *r* of French *Marie* appears as *n*. *Eramosa* and *Rimouski* probably contain PA **aθemwa* "dog," in a dialect where PA **θ* appears as *r*. In *Rivière Romaine* and *Onaman* (*Wunnumin*) *Lake* there seems to be the Algonquian stem "peinture" (*Rasles Ramann*), "red clay, vermilion" (*Ojib. onāmam*), "vermillion" (*Algonkin onaman*). Cf. the elusive + *Wallamink*, *Del.*, which *Brinton* interprets as "place of paint." *Rivière Harricanaw*, though disguised by the folk, clearly reflects PA **ulākani* "dish, bowl." Finally, *Kinistino* (*Sask.*) is another example (v. *Maniwaki*) of *r* (*Kristinaux* or *Cree*) appearing as *n*.