



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

1251
33

1251.33

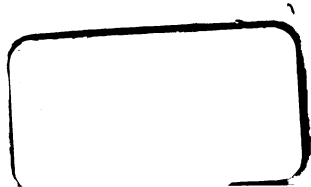


Harvard College Library

FROM

Dr. Benjamin Rand.

17 Oct. 1892.





1251.33

A
LIST OF MICMAC NAMES
OF
PLACES, RIVERS, ETC., IN NOVA SCOTIA.

COMPILED BY
ELIZABETH FRAME.

⑤

A

LIST OF MICMAC NAMES

OF

PLACES, RIVERS, ETC., IN NOVA SCOTIA.

COMPILED BY

ELIZABETH FRAME.

=

5

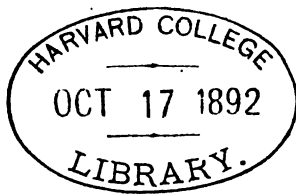
CAMBRIDGE:

JOHN WILSON AND SON.

University Press.

1892.

1251.33



Dr. Benjamin Rand

NOTE.

THE following list of Micmac names of places, rivers, etc., in Nova Scotia and neighborhood was compiled, at my request, by Miss Elizabeth Frame, of Shubenacadie, for the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was duly presented at the meeting on June 9, 1892. She was aided in her labors by a Micmac Indian, as well as by the published works of Mr. Gesner and Dr. Rand. It is now printed at the expense of a gentleman of Cambridge, who is interested in Indian philology.

S. A. G.

Boston, August 20, 1892.



THE Micmac left no sculptured gods,
No temples made of stone;
In misty caves, in storm-tossed clouds,
Manitou dwelt alone.

But names remain on hill and plain
Of this once powerful race,
And in those liquid Micmac words
Their presence yet we trace

Where Aspatogon lifts her brow,
Unblushing, to the sea;
Where crashing ice-cakes dash and break
On lonely Scatarie;

Where turbid waters seethe and foam
Round Glooscap, Chebooktook;
On Tusket's Isles where sea-gulls rest,
And heron on Panuke;

The rushing tides in Pesiquid,
And Shubenacadie;
The level meads of Tantramar;
The falls of Konomee.

No Micmac now on Cobequid
Hunts moose or caribou;
And alien races change the names
Which first were named by you.

E. F.

SOUND OF LETTERS IN MICMAC.

THE consonants are sounded as in English: **g** is always hard, as in *go*, *egg*, and **c** exactly like **k**; **ch** as in *church*; **h** following a vowel in the same syllable (as in *ahk*) is a soft guttural, like the German *ch* in *Ich*. There is no *f* in Micmac; when attempting to pronounce French or English words which contain this letter, the Indians give it the sound of *b* or *p*.

The vowels are sounded thus: **a**, as in *father*; **ā**, as in *fate*; **ä**, as in *fat*; **â**, as the second *a* in *abast*; **e**, as in *me*; **ë** as in *met*; **ei**, as *i* in *pine*; **ī**, as *i* in *pin*; **o**, as in *no*; **ö** as in *not*; **u**, as in *tube*, *use*; **ū**, as in *tub*; **oo**, as in *fool*, *move*; **öö** as in *good*, *wood*; **ow**, as in *now*. When any vowel is doubled, as **aa**, **āā**, **ee**, **ö**, the usual sound is prolonged, and takes the accent, but the place for the accent is the penult. **'M** or **'N** at the beginning of a word with the accent marked, is sounded without a vowel.

The following are examples of the peculiarity termed "holophrastic," where a single word stands for a sentence:—

Boon, the sitting place, the cross-piece on which the paddler sits.

Boósenöch, let us take a trip by water, let us go in a canoe.

Ėpkwöse, I have a shelter from the rain over my head.

Kamâtk, bushes yonder, beyond a cleared place.

Néspe, to be stopping in the wigwam to take care of it, while the others are away.

Newöpskitk, the bed of the river is dry, and the rocks are bare.

Wöpk, the morning light,—"the opening of the eye of the morning."

LIST OF MICMAC NAMES

OF

PLACES, RIVERS, ETC.

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| Ababe , a boundary. | Banooôpskek , opening out through rocks, as Penobscot. |
| Abaktooô , the great auk. | Banooôkôk , entrance into Bras d'Or Lake. |
| Abe , a bow for an arrow. | Banoskôk , a water passage between two lakes. |
| Agamôk , white ash. | Ba'pkoktô'k , Argyle. |
| Agoomâkûn , Apple River, Cumberland County. | Bâpkook , the birch bark will easily peel. |
| Agoomâkûnûk , Sand River, Cumberland County. | Bâslooôâkâde , St. Peter's Island, near Prince Edward Island. |
| Ah-mah-gops-ke-geek , tumbling over rocks; Tangier River. | Bookt , the head of a bay. |
| Âjeôk'chemin , a blackberry. | Booktâwi'chik , rum, from |
| Akkâda , abundance of things; plenty of ground-nuts; hence <i>Acadie</i> (French). | Booktâoo , fire; hence fire-water; alcohol. |
| Akûm , a snow-shoe, raquette. | Booktoulâygun , fireworks; Toney River. |
| Amlamôkw' , a mackerel. | Booktowââgûn , Mill Creek on the River Hebert in Cumberland Co. |
| Anesaak , Salmon River. | Boonâmookwôde , Salmon River, Yarmouth. |
| Ansaakw , New Harbor. | Bôstoon , America. |
| Apcheechkûmoochwââkade , Duck land. Hence the French name Canard River. | Bôstoônkâwaach , an American. |
| Âpsiboogwêchik' , Port le Bear. | Bôstoônkâwoo'lkw , an American vessel. |
| Aseedik , Lunenburg. | Brooksake , Charlottetown Harbor, Prince Edward Island. |
| Asocemanôkse , a creeping blackberry vine. | |
| Aspatogon , a headland on the Atlantic. | Cajj-booginek , winding through the wilderness; River John. |
| Bâktabâ' , a bay. | Câltûgêt , Carraget Harbor. |
| Banook , the first lake as you ascend a river. | |

Cansoke, facing the frowning cliff;
Canso.

Caskumpec, flowing through the
sand; Cascumpec, P. E. Island.

Caydybunnygek, clam diggings;
Boot Island, Horton.

Chebookt, Halifax, from Ūkche-
bookt, the largest harbor or bay.

Cheemā, to paddle a canoe.

Chegao, bass, a fish.

Chegūmakūn, a rattle, an Indian
tambourine.

Chijikwtook', Cornwallis River.

**Chikchowwegūnēchwā'-wōso-
wēk'**, a rose.

Chikchowwegūnējul, roseberries;
also the name of an orange.

Chipchowwēch', a robin.

Cwesomallygeek, Hardwood
Ridge, Cumberland.

Ēbēdēk, Bedeque, P. E. Island.

Ēlmūnākūncheech, Little Sevogal
River.

Ēlsētkook', Bear River in Nova
Scotia.

Ēmsūk, Port Jolli.

Ēppayguit, anchored on the wave;
Prince Edward Island.

Ēskūmāāgā, to eat raw flesh; hence
the name of the *eskimo* Indians,
eaters of raw flesh.

Ēskūmūnaak', Mount Skumunāk.

Ēskūmūnaak, Point Skimentack, in
New Brunswick.

Ēskwōdēk', Murray Harbor, P.E. I.

Ēspakūmegēk, high land. Green
Hill, Pictou County.

Gaspēch, Gaspé; far into the wa-
ter.

Glooscap, a manitou who dwelt in
the Bay of Fundy, at Blomidon.

Goolwagōpskooch, Port George.

Gul-wahgahgek, the home of the
sea-cow; Quaco, New Brunswick.

Inskoomādeedich, Lakeland, N.S.

Kābēm, the border of a lake.

Kāgwēamkēk, Port Hood.

Kakagwēk, a place of dried meat;
now Hantsport, in Hants Co.

Kākwōleegigūn, a snow-bank.

Kāleboo, caribou.

Kaleboode, a shovel. Hence **Kalē-
boo**, caribou, the shoveller, be-
cause they shovel up the snow
with their broad feet in digging
down for the moss on which they
feed.

Katkooch' and **Katkoolch'**, Brook-
lyn, Queens Co., Nova Scotia.

Keāskūnō'gwējit, a mighty chop-
per, a fabulous being who cuts
down trees; you hear the chop-
ping, the workman is invisible,
but the tree falls.

Kēbamkeāk', Bathurst, on the Bay
of Chaleur.

Kēbāpskitk, the stream that con-
nects two lakes.

The six lakes on the Liverpool
River, as you go up stream:

1. **Panook.**
2. **Kēdooskēk'.**
3. **Pushūgook'.**
4. **Kējimkoojik.**
5. **Imūtkaak.**
6. **Toobeadoogook.**

Lakes on Salmon River, east
of Halifax:

1. **Ūsoogomūsoogwēdām'.**
2. **Milpāāchk.**
3. **Utkoskwāāchk.**
4. **Kloocheowpāāch.**
5. **Nēmchenokpāāchk.**
6. **Noogoomkūbāāk.**
7. **Mtābēs-wāākāde** (where
mud-catfish abound).

On Port Medway River are:

1. **Banook.**
2. **Māligeāk'.**

Kebbek, narrows; Quebec.¹
Kegūmoosk, Little River, a branch of the Restigouche.
Kekwajoo, a badger.
Kenomee, Sandy Point, now Economy, in Colchester County.
Kesāpakūl, Apesookaam Lake.
Kesegoo, an aged man.
Kesegooaakw, an aged porpoise or seal.
Kesegoo'e, an aged bird.
Kesegooōeskw, an aged woman.
Kesegook, an aged porcupine.
Kesegoo'mak, an aged beaver.
Kesegoo'sūm, an aged dog.
Kesegoo'tkw, an aged cow, moose, horse.
Keskāāk, the wood is broad.
Kēskoospāāk, Little River.
Kēskūtḱwēk', the river is broad.
Kesokūdēk', the neighborhood of Archibald's Mills at Truro.
Kesookowōstoogwēk', Middle River, Pictou.
Kesookwōstoogwēk, Little River, a branch of Sheet Harbor River.
Kespabēgea'chk, Big Kespebaedak'.
Keespoogwitk, Land's End, Yarmouth.
Kīkcheboogwēk, Cavendish, Prince Edward Island.
Kitpoo, an eagle.
Kitpooāākāde, Cape Shubenacadie.

Kitpoo-aykaddy, a place of eagles, near the river Shubenacadie, now known as the Eagles' Nest.
Kloopskeāākāde, Bird Island.
Kobet, a beaver.
Kobetēk', Aylesford Bog.
Koo'koogwes', an owl.
Kookūmījenagwānāk', Cape Dolphin.
Koolpesoo'n, an anchor.
Koolpījooik, Petpiswick Harbor.
Koospēm, a lake.
Kow-week, porcupine quills.
Ktādoosōk, Saguenay River.
Kūlokwejook, Mary Joseph, below Halifax.
Kūlūmcoōjemanōkse, bilberry.
Kwebēk, the head of the tide, now Bedford.
Kwemoodeech, Pope's Harbor.
Kwēsomālegēk', a hard-wood Point, now Fort Lawrence.
Kwēsow-wāāk, a cape of land.

Logūmkeegūn, Shelburne.
Lūntook', deer.
Lūskūch, Manadoo in Cape Breton.
Lustegooch, Restigouche River.

Māākān, Maccan River in Cumberland County.
Mabou, a river in Cape Breton.
Madawāāk, a point where two rivers come together.

¹ This is beyond question the origin of the name of the city of Quebec. The French pronounce *Quebec* not *kwe-bēk*, as the English do, but *kēb-bēk*, the exact pronunciation of the Indian word. The "Narrows," above Halifax Harbor, and a narrow place in the Liverpool River just below Milton, are thus named by the Indians. The syllable *kēb* or *kēp*, which is the same exactly in meaning, means to stop or impede, to choke up, etc. Many words begin with this syllable; as, *kēbejokūm*, to stop a hole; *kēbejokteskum*, to shut a door; *kēbadagwā'*, to be hoarse, to have the voice impeded; *kēbaadoo*, to stanch blood; *kebāp-skītk*, the stream is obstructed by rocks; *kēbāmkoogwēk*, the mouth of the river is obstructed by sand thrown in by the waves; *kēbe-skoonēl*, my nose is stopped; etc.

Mägëpskegëchik', tumbling over large rocks; Gaspereaux River, in Horton, King's County.

Mäjäöktëlligün Lütkaamün, an arrow.

Mäkpääk, Malpeque, in P. E. I.

Mäkpäächik, first and second lakes on Moses River.

Mälipkänch', a hazel-nut.

Maskwe, general name for bark.

Maycobegik, end of the flowing (meaning the bound of the rushing water, the tide or bore); Cobequid, Truro, now Salmon River.

Megämaage, Nova Scotia; land of the Micmacs.

Mëgwä'ijik, the Red Indians of Newfoundland.

Mëgwas-ä', Belfast in P. E. Island.

Mëmkaäk-kwësäwä', Pandora Point.

Mënagwës', St. John, N. B.

Menichik, a berry.

Menoody, a bay; Minudie, Cumberland County.

Mëowoh', a puss, a cat.

Mës-adëk, Long Island, Horton, Nova Scotia.

Mëseebäkünük', Sambro Cape.

Mëspääk, Cape Mispek.

Migoonaasit, the out-spreader; a peacock.

Mijeogün, St. Lawrence River.

Miläsük, Bridgeport.

Miläpskegëchik, third lake on Moses River.

Milchëgaach, Meander River in Newport, Hants County.

Mimkwökün, an acorn.

Mimkwönmooe, the oak.

Misegümisk', Scraggy Lake.

Mistoogook, Mistouche River.

Moinäwä, bear's meat.

Moo-äümook, he is from home.

Mooin, a bear.

Moolnef', a bear-skin.

Moosëgisk', the atmosphere.

Mootpoon, an animal's bed.

Mpögün, a bed.

Misookweel, the bark for building a canoe.

'Mtabän', mud bridge; Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Mtëe, a beaver-skin.

Mtoodook, Little River, Mira, Cape Breton.

Münagëstünook', the Magdalen Islands.

Münä'pskw, a ledge of rocks.

Mündoo, Satan. This is the Algonkin name for the Great Spirit, but applied to the devil by the first Christian missionaries.

Mündocäpskw, Devil's Rock, now Jeddore Rock.

Münëskoochik', Muddy Creek, Prince Edward Island.

Münkwön', the rainbow.

Musquodoboit, sparkling water, a river in Halifax County.

Näbüdagwën'igün, a basket handle.

Naookteboogooik, big pond.

Napan, Napan in Cumberland Co.

Napüskwa', to string beads.

Nebe, a leaf.

Nëbëltook', Bartibog, name of a place.

Negwëk, Negwak Island.

Nelegäkünëk, Newport River.

Neliksaak, Arichat.

Nëmcheboogwëk', Middle River, Cape Breton.

Nëmtakayäk', Nemtage River.

Nëpigiguit, on Chaleur Bay.

Nesëamk', Sable River, Nova Scotia.

Nictahk, forks; Nictau.

Noel, where the ice-cakes float loosely.

Noogoomkeāk', Moses River.
Noos-abon, the river Noosaboon.
'Ntooa'gwākūn, Lot 49, Prince Edward Island.
'Ntūbloo, an army.

Ogomkigeōk', Liverpool River, Nova Scotia.
Oochaadooch, Margaree River's mouth, Cape Breton.
Oochogūn, a point covered with oak.
Oolāstook, St. John River, New Brunswick.
Oonban, a moose's bed.
Oonegūn, portage.
Oonikskwōmkook, Point Miskwe.
Owoolākūmooējit, Famine, figuratively represented as an evil being.
Owwōkūn, Portage River, Miramichi, New Brunswick.

Paakwaak, stop here, you cannot go any further; Pockwock Lake.
Pājedooabaachk, Oyster Pond.
Pālamoo' Seboo, Salmon River, Truro.
Paspēge'āk, Paspebeek, Prospect.
Pedeāddōk, ignis fatuus.
Pege, a side of meat, including all the ribs.
Pēmāmkeāk', Sand Island, Miramichi.
Pentagouēt, a river in New Brunswick.
Pessyquid, flowing squarely into the sea; Avon River in Windsor, Hants County.
Pētkootkweāk', Peticodiac River.
Petoobōk, Bras d'Or Lake in Cape Breton.
Pījenoolakāk, La Have River.
Piktook, Pictou.
Piktoo'jūik, Martin's River, Colchester, Nova Scotia.

Pogūmkōk', Pomket Harbor.
Pōnhōōk, the first lake in a chain.
Poogūnikpēohk, Pictou Harbor.
Pockudapkwōde, Cape Porcupine, on the Strait of Canso.
Pootāleāwā', a basket.
Pugooōpskook, Owl's Head in Hants County.
Pūlāmoo, salmon.
Pūlowechea Mūwego, Partridge Island.
Pūlow-wech, a partridge.

Saa-gaa-bun, the Micmac potato.
Saa-gaa-bun-akady, the place where the Micmac potato grows (Shubenacadie).
Sakpulkweāk, there is wet snow and ice there.
Sāsageem, a bare foot.
Sāsoo Goole, Jesus Christ.
Sebiskadākūncheech, Miscou Gully, Cape Breton.
Seboo, a river.
Sēbūnisk', Lockport, Nova Scotia.
Sēgūbūnākāde, Shubenacadie.
Sesetkook, Chezetook.
Sesip or **Sesipcheech'**, a bird.
Ses-mogūn, sugar.
Sigūnikt', Chignecto.
Simkook, Petite River in Lunenburg.
Skūdākūmoochoocwte, Milky Way; the spirits' road.
Stewiacke, where the fresh water joins the salt; a river in Colchester County.
Sūmskwēs', Pumpkin Island.
Sūnow', sugar maple.

Tabooōstooētūn, Rustico, P. E. I.
Tāooōpskik, the river runs out between rocks. Hence the name of the Annapolis River, Tāooōpskik.
Tāwitk, Petite Passage, N. S.
Team, a moose.

Tēsogwōde, Pirate's Cove, on Canso Strait.

Tooetūnook', Avon River, Hants County.

Tūlūgādik, Grand Lake, Halifax County.

Ūkheseeboo, a large river.

Ūktākūmkook', Newfoundland.

Ūkwākūn, starvation; in the Indian legends represented as a quasi demigod, whose howling and approach indicate death and destruction.

Ūlgēdoo, a mushroom.

Ūlgēdook', Port Medway.

Ūlnoo, a man, as distinguished from all other animals.

Ūlnooe, to be a man, an Indian.

Ūlnoojech, the eyeball, the little Indian, manikin.

Ūmkoome, ice.

Ūpkoo, gum.

Ūpkwawegān', Oak Point in Cornwallis.

Upskāmhook, Petite River in Hants County.

Ūtkūbōk, Chebogue.

Wāgobāgītk', literally, the bay runs far up; hence Cobequid.

Wēohkwēmkeāk', Mizzen Point.

Wēdāwēlāk', the rain patters on the roof.

Wegoon, a bean.

Wetjoolk, Sheet Harbor.

Welōpsk, a bead.

Weisis, a beast.

Wājowtik, Point Prim.

Wetūkūch', Margaree River, Cape Breton.

Wiskūsōk, **Milpāgēch'**, **Nēnāsākūnēk'**, and **Pēdāwīkpāāk** are Tangier Lakes.

Wistūnawōn, Gay's River, in Halifax County.

Wōbabooōkōhūk, white waters, Elm Tree River.

Wōbeākāde, literally Swan land, now Broad River Lake.

Wōjeechk, Pereaux in Cornwallis.

Wokūloopskūsow', Marble Head.

Wōkūmeāk', Nine-Mile River in Hants County.

Wokūmūthook, Middle River, Nova Scotia.

Wōlūmkwāka'gūnūchk, Port Mulgrave.

Wōlunkāk', Beaver Harbor.

Wōnpaak, Cole Harbor.

Wōsetūmooōk, Newel River.

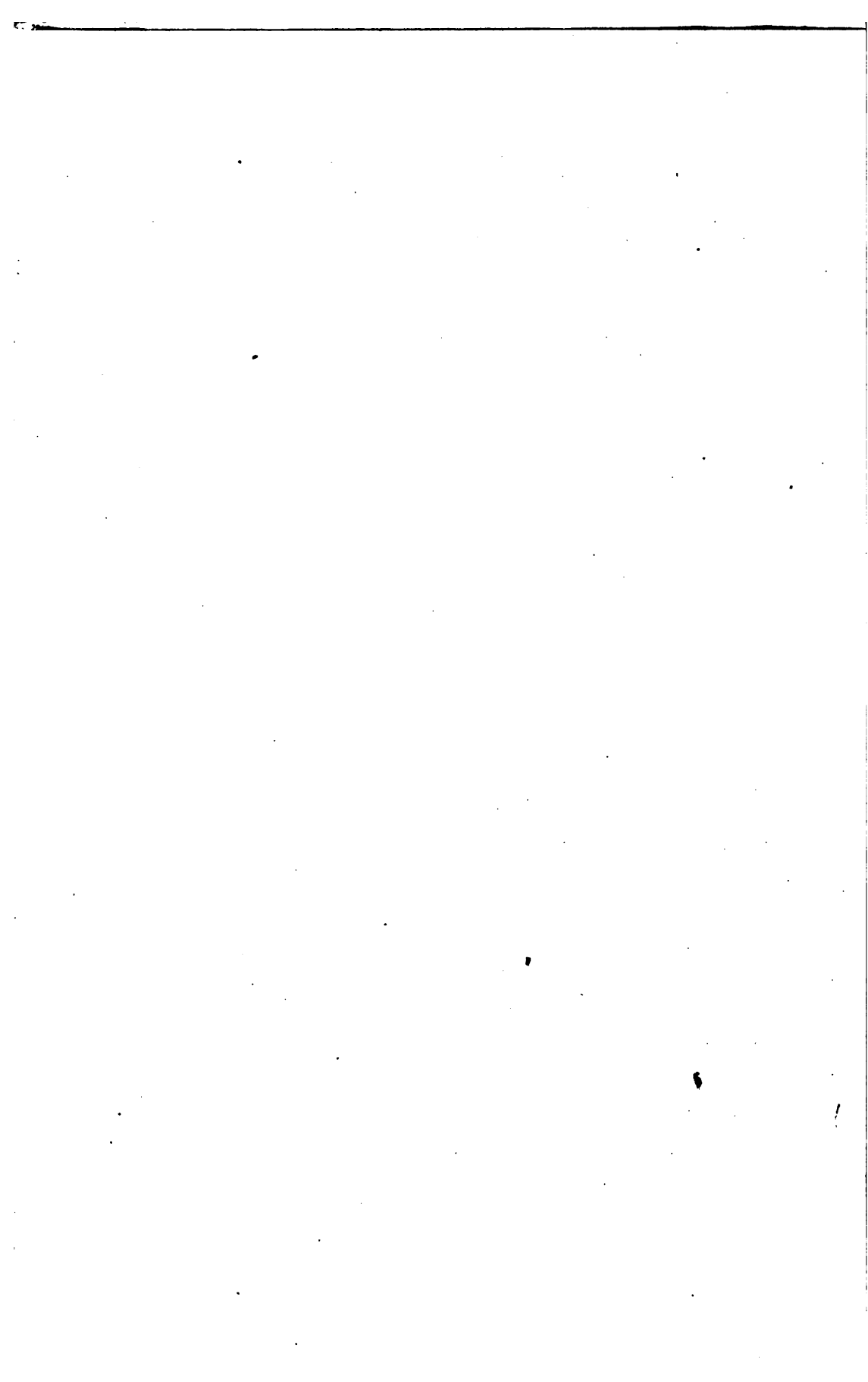
Wōsoksegēk', Martin's Point, near Londonderry, Colchester County, on Debert River.

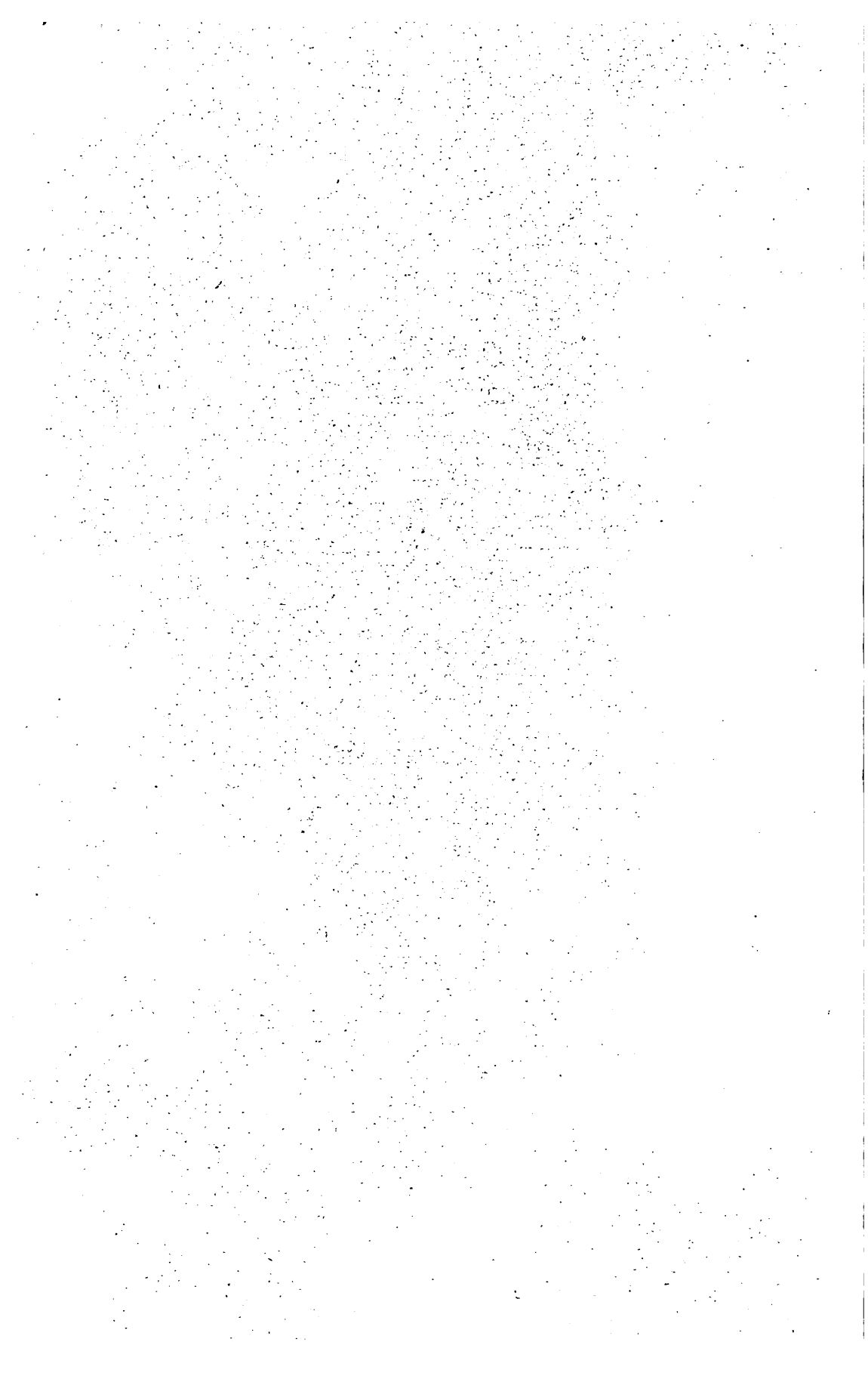
Wōsōgwēsoo-gwōde, Petite in Hants County, on the bay.

Wōspēgeāk', Shoal Bay.

Wōspootjiktōok, among the seals; Herring Point, New Brunswick.

Yap Team, a bull moose.

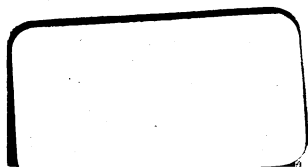




APR 30 1912

FEB 17 1976 ILL

4680893



1251.33

A list of Micmac names of places, r

Widener Library 002968271



3 2044 086 524 642