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NOVA SCOTIA

Place Names

THOMAS J. BROWN

1922

Place-Names

OF THE

Province of Nova Scotia

BY

THOMAS J. BROWN

1922

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A WORD IN JUSTIFICATION.

THE towns, villages, capes, coves, hills, valleys, rivers, lakes and harbors of this, our glorious province by the sea, have many strange and beautiful names. Many of them were named by the original Indian tribes; others, by the brave Spanish, French, Norse and English adventurers of the early times; and still others by the Scotch, Irish and English emigrants who at a later date luckily made this province their adopted home.

Often have we heard the "stranger within our gates" exclaim: "What an odd [or pretty] name!" "What does it mean?" "And why was it so named?"

This little book is intended to furnish, to a limited extent, the answers to these questions.

The material has been gleaned from many sources; it would obviously have added considerably to the work to have credited the many authorities from which the information has been so ruthlessly plundered. The Author (?) will, however, frankly admit that so far as he is concerned, there is very little of the contents original matter.

The manuscript has been placed in the hands of the printer with the full knowledge of its imperfections, but with the hope that it may some day be of assistance to a more competent craftsman.

As a "Peace Offering," it is dedicated to the memory of Nova Scotia's past and present historians.

Rock Eyrie,
North Sydney, N. S.,
December, 1922.

THOS. J. BROWN.

" Names of places form an important part of our history. They stand as memorials of men and events in the past. They throw light on the scenes and movements of former ages, and therefore cannot be neglected in our study of the development of our country."

An extract from an unpublished MS. on *Place-Names, by the late Rev. Dr. Patterson*, of Pictou, N. S.

THE INDIAN NAMES OF CANADA.

The memory of the Red Man,
How can it pass away,
While their names of music linger
On each mount and stream and bay;
While Musquodoboit's waters
Roll sparkling to the main;
While falls the laughing sunbeam
On Chegoggin's fields of grain;

While floats our country's banner
O'er Chebucto's glorious wave,
And frowning cliffs of Scatarie
The trampling surges brave;
While breezy Aspotogan
Lifts high its summit blue,
And sparkles on its winding way
The gentle Sissibou;

While Eskasoni's fountains
Pour down their crystal tide;
While Ingonish's mountains
Lift high their forms of pride;
Or while on Mabou's river
The boatman plies his oar,
Or the billows burst in thunder
On Chickaben's rock-girt shore ?

The memory of the Red Man,
It lingers like a spell
On many a storm-swept headland,
On many a leafy dell;
Where Tusket's thousand islets
Like emeralds stud the deep;
Where Blomidon, a sentry grim,
His endless watch doth keep.

It dwells round Catalone's blue lake,
Mid leafy forests hid,
Round fair Descouse and the rushing tides
Of the turbid Pisiquid;
And it lends, Chebogue, a touching grace
To thy softly flowing river,
As we sadly think of the gentle race
That has passed away forever.

Written by
Mr. Richard Huntington,
Yarmouth, 1883.

AMERICA.

The name first appears in 1499, and is called after Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian Astronomer and Explorer. The name as applied to the New World had its origin in Germany.

Columbia, the name sometimes applied to America, is so called from Columbus, who discovered America in 1492.

CANADA.

The name first appears in 1540, and is derived from the Indian word "Kannata" or "Kannatha" which means a settlement, or collection of cabins. It is said to be of Iroquois Indian derivation, and was supposed to have been applied to the Indian encampment at Montreal, but was unwittingly applied by Cartier to the whole country.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Maritime Provinces were known by the Indians as "Megamage" i. e. home of the Micmacs, or the true man.

Note. 1.—The names in this book are in alphabetical or dictionary order. Immediately after the name appears the initial letter, or letters of the County in which the place is located.

Annapolis	(A)
Antigonish	(Ant.)
Cape Breton	(C. B.)
Colchester	(Col.)
Cumberland	(C)
Digby	(D)
Guysborough	(G)
Halifax	(H)
Hants	(Hts.)
Inverness	(I)
Kings	(K)
Lunenburg	(L)
Pictou	(P)
Queens	(Q)
Richmond	(R)
Shelburne	(S)
Victoria	(V)
Yarmouth	(Y)

Note 2.—So far as adopted by them to this date the spelling of the place names throughout is the spelling approved by the Geographic Board of Canada.

Place-Names of Nova Scotia.

A

ABERCROMBIE (P.)—This place was likely so named after General James Abercrombie, a British General, who was connected with the 42nd or the first battalion of Royal Highlanders. He made several campaigns in Canada, and was killed at Bunker Hill in 1775.

ABERDEEN, C. B.—See New Aberdeen.

ABUPTIC HARBOR AND RIVER (Y.)—See Argyle River,

ACADIA.—Acadia, sometimes Cadie or Kaddy, is the Micmac Indian equivalent of region, field, ground, land or place, the place of; and when joined to an adjective, it denotes that the place referred to is the appropriate or special place of the object expressed by the noun or noun-adjective. In the Micmac Indian language adjectives of this kind are formed by suffixing "a" or "wa" to the noun.

As an example: Segubbun is the Micmac Indian for ground nut. Segubbuna, of or relating to ground nuts. Segubbuna-Kaddy, is the place or region of ground nuts. This gives us the place name of "Shubenacadie."

The Malicite Indians used the word "quoddy" for "Kaddy,', as it occurs in the place name "Passamaquoddy."

Acadia included the greater part of Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and was known as "the Duke's territory" and later as "the King's territory", it was also sometimes called "the province of Sagadahock."

ACADIA COLLEGE—See Wolfville.

ACADIAVILLE (R.)—Formerly Little Arichat, changed by Act of Parliament to its present name in 1866.

ADDINGTON FORKS (Ant.)—Likely so named in honor of the Addington who was the British Prime Minister in the years that Edward, the Duke of Kent, was Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, 1796-1800.

AINSLIE (I.)—The Township of Ainslie one of the four subdivisions of the north-western part of Cape Breton Island, was formed in the year 1828 and was named after Lake Ainslie which

in turn had been named after Lt.-Governor Ainslie, who was the Lt.-Governor of Cape Breton Island 1816-1820.

(See Lake Ainslie).

ALBA (I.)—This place formerly known as "Boom" was given its present name by Act of Parliament in 1893. It is the Latin name for "white" and the name is applicable owing to the large quantities of white plaster rocks to be found in the neighborhood.

ALBERT BRIDGE (C. B.)—The Bridge and place was no doubt named in honor of the Prince Consort, who married Queen Victoria in 1840.

ALDERNEY (R.)—A place on Isle Madame, named after the Channel Island Alderney, which name is a corruption of the French "Aurigny." A number of Alderney fishermen frequented this port of Cape Breton.

ALLEN RIVER OR CREEK (A.)—This is the name now given the smaller Annapolis River, once known as "L'Esquilla" from the German "Equille", meaning "a sea needle" or little fish; French meaning "splinter." This name "L'Equille" is now given to another river in this county. Called by Dierville in 1708, Du Moulin River, the French for "Mill River."

ALMA (P.)—So named in commemoration of the place where a great victory was won by the Allies over the Russians in the Crimean War in the year 1854.

AMAGUADUS POND (C. B.)—This place is said to be named from a Micmac Indian word meaning "plenty." It was first settled by Europeans in the year 1805. At the request of the inhabitants the name was changed to Castle Bay (see) in the year 1896.

AMETHYST COVE (K.)—So named owing to then umber of Agate, Jasper, and Amethyst specimens found there.

AMET ISLAND (Col.)—The original name of this island is supposed to have been "Isle L'Ormet" or "L'Ormet" and the name is supposed to be suggested by its resemblance to an "Armet" or helmet.

AMHERST (C.)—This place was named after Lord Jeffrey Amherst (1717-1797) who, in co-operation with Admiral Boscawen, captured Louisburg in 1758. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief and Governor General in America in 1761. Previous to 1759, it was called by the French "Les Planches." The Micmac Indian name was "Nemaloos Kudaagun" and "Nemcheboogwek,"

the latter meaning "going up rising ground." One of the three township divisions of Cumberland County is called Amherst.

AMIRAULT HILL (Y.)—Jacques Amirau (corruption from Amirault, sometimes Amero) settled lands on the Tusket River in Yarmouth County in 1766. The Hill retains his name.

ANDERSON LAKE (H.)—Given this name after an early settler. This lake is sometimes known as Gough's Lake.

ANDERSON MOUNTAIN (P.)—Named after Andrew Anderson, who received a grant of lands there. He was the first settler.

ANDERSON POINT (C. B.)—Near Sydney, named after a Mr. James Anderson, who did a general mercantile business there about 1840.

ANNAPOLIS (A.)—It is said that Champlain was filled with admiration with the security and spaciousness of this place and gave it the name "Port Royal." It was founded by De Monts in 1604. In some old documents this name appears as "Royal Haven." The Micmac Indian name for Annapolis River was "Taoopskek" meaning "flowing out between rocks." The River was for a short time called by the French the "Dauphin," meaning "the eldest son of royalty." It received its present name from the English in 1710 in honor of Queen Anne of England. The name was formed by connecting the name of Queen Anne with the Greek word "polis" meaning city. It was one of the five earliest counties of the Province which were formed in the year 1759. The settlement was destroyed by Sir Samuel Argyle in the year 1618 in the name of Great Britain.

Annapolis was the capital of Nova Scotia from 1710 to 1749, when Halifax became the capital.

Annapolis County is divided into four townships—Annapolis, Granville, Wilmot and Clements.

Annapolis County is the smallest county in the Province. It contains 552 square miles.

Annapolis was captured by the English in 1654, restored to the French in 1668, again captured in 1690 and again restored in 1697; finally captured by Nicholson in 1710, when it was renamed.

1620-1630 an ephemeral Scottish Colony was located at Annapolis. In 1626 it was captured by Sir David Kirk with an English Fleet. In 1634 it was granted to Claude de Ragilly.

ANSE DE LA CHOUX (R.)—Near St. Esprit; so named by the French owing to a wild celery found there, excellent for salads and soups. Anse is the French for cove or creek and Choux is the plural of the French word chou, meaning cabbage.

ANSE LE BLANC (D.)—Le Blanc Cove, settled in 1769 and named after Charles Le Blanc, an early settler. Anse being the French for cove and Blanc the French for white; the English named the place White Cove.

ANTHONY'S NOSE (COL.)—A point on the Shubenacadie River where the coral and shell cliff, nearly fifty feet high, reminded some early settlers of a man's nose and two robust cheeks. They called it St. Anthony's Nose—now Anthony's Nose.

ANTIGONISH (ANT.)—The Micmac Indian spelling of this word is "Nalegelkooneech." Dr. Rand says the Micmac meaning of the word is: the place where branches are torn off the trees by bears getting beech nuts. Several writers say the name is from an Indian word meaning "River of fish," but Dr. Rand's derivation is likely the correct one.

Antigonish County is divided into four Townships—Antigonish, Tracadie, St. Andrews, and Arisaig.

On Nicholas Deny's map of 1672 he calls it "River d'Anticonnachie." In 1685 the name appears on Father Jumeau's map as Artigonieche. In 1733 it appears as Antigonich. In 1744 Bellin spells it Antigoniche. In 1755 it first appears as Antigonish, the present form. Father Pacific gives a Micmac spelling of Antigonish as "Alitgonieljg" and says the meaning is "broken branches" which partly agrees with Dr. Rand's interpretation. French settlers were in Antigonish as early as 1762. An English officer Timothy Hierlihy was in the country in 1775. He and eighty others received a very large grant of land in 1784.

The name "Antigonish" as applied to the County, replacing ts former county name of "Sydney," first appears in 1863, when it was changed by an Act of Parliament.

The Antigonish town of today was one time known as "Dorchester," the name of the township of which Antigonish is the shire town.

In Antigonish is the St. Francis Xavier College, a Diocesan Institution opened as Arichat College, at Arichat, C. B., in 1853, transferred to Antigonish and established as a college under its present name in 1855; University powers created by an Act of Legislature in 1866. Named after Saint Francis Xavier, the Patron Saint of Canada.

ANTON (COL.)—Formerly known as Polly Bog, changed to Anton in 1880 by an Act of Parliament.

ANTRIM (H.)—So named after the Ulster Town or County in Ireland of that name.

APAGWIT (G.)—A small island in the Gut of Canso. An

Indian word meaning "moored in shelter" or "sheltered by the encircling shore." (This, or "Abagwit" was the original Indian name for Prince Edward Island).

APPIN (ANT.)—Named after a small district near Loch Linnhe in Argyleshire, Scotland.

APPLE RIVER (C.)—The Indian name for this place was "Agoomakun" meaning "where they catch herring."

APSLEY (C. B.) This name is found in 1820 applied as the "Parish of Apsley" in the County of Bathurst. It was within the present County of Cape Breton boundaries. The name comes from the house of Lord Bathurst "Apsley," which became famous; as it was the house presented to the Duke of Wellington by a grateful country in the year 1820.

ARCADIA (Y.)—This place was once known as Upper Chebogue. It received its present name on the 27th of January, 1863. The name was chosen because of the building of a brig there in 1817 by Bartlett Gardner. The brig was named "Arcadia."

ARCHIBALD MILLS (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Kesokedek" meaning "the road that runs over a hill."

ARCHIBALD POINT (V.)—A point north of North Bay, Ingonish, said to be named after Archibald & Co, a firm that ran a fishing establishment near there some years ago.

ARDNESS (P.)—The name, in a Scottish settlement, suggests Aird, a town in the Isle of Skye, from which some of the settlers came; and "Ness," akin to nose, a point of land running into the sea. It is an inland village, but nevertheless we believe that this is how the name was constructed. The prefix "Ard" is found in a number of place names of Scotland.

ARENBERG ISLAND (L.)—Sometimes called "Paradise Island." Named after a family named Arenberg, who for many years made the island their home.

ARGYLE (Y.)—One of the two township divisions of Yarmouth County. This place is no doubt named after Argyle or Argyll, in Western Scotland. The Township was granted in 1771, and contained 187 sq. miles. The Indian name for this place was "Bapkoktek." It was named Argyle by Capt. Ronald McKinnon who received a grant of land here in consideration of his services as a soldier.

ARGYLE (I.)—Formerly known as South Side Lake Ainslie, in the year 1893 by an Act of Parliament was changed to its present name.

ARGYLE RIVER (Y.)—Was known as Abuptic River. The Indian name and spelling was "Pobbobtek" or "Bapkoktek. It was settled in the year 1763. The settlement was named Argyle by Captain Ronald McKinnon, an early settler from the Western Highlands of Scotland, and the name of the settlement was applied to the River.

ARICHAT (R.)—The Micmac Indian name "Nerichat" was by transformation brought to Arichat. On some early plans it is found as "Nerichau." West Arichat was at one time named "Acadiaville," as some of the Acadians after their expulsion from Grand Pre, settled in this place. The Indians also had the name of "Liksake" for Arichat, meaning worn rocks, also "Eliksake" meaning "the camping ground "

ARISAIG (ANT.)—This place was settled just previous to 1815 by families from Arisaig in the Highlands of Scotland, who gave their old home name to their new home. The grants were dated 1815, but there is no doubt the settlers were there at an earlier date. It is one of the four Township divisions of Antigonish County.

ARLINGTON (H.)—The old name for this place was Mooseland. It was given its present name by an Act of Parliament passed in 1897. (See Arlington West).

ARLINGTON WEST (A.)—So named in 1876 by the inhabitants who met together for that purpose at the time of the opening of a Post Office for the community. The name was probably suggested by some citizen after Arlington in Massachusetts.

ASHVILLE (I.)—Formerly named Sodom. In the year 1875 the name was changed to Ashville by an Act of Parliament.

ASKILTON (I.)—At one time part of and known as River Inhabitants, but in the year 1865 was named "Askilton," a word coined from the name of Donald McAskill, who was the Postmaster at that time.

ASPOTOGAN (L.)—Also "Ashmutogun." The name is derived from the Indian name "Ukpudeskakun, " which means "When they blockade the passageway," referring to the place where the seals go in and out. The In diansused to block up the passage in order to enable them to kill the seals. "Kebego Kooctk,"

meaning "a closing of the passage" is another Micmac name for Aspotogan. There are the Harbor, Mountain, Peninsula and Village of this name.

ASPY BAY (V)—The French called this bay Havre D'Aspe or D'Achepe. Some authorities say that the Basque sailors named it Pic d'Aspe, after a Pyrenees Mount; others say it is from the Micmac Indian word "apago" meaning codfish. There is also the River of this name.

ATHOL (C)—A name possibly suggested by descendants of the Loyalists after John Murray the 4th Duke of Athol. The name is now applied to the place that was formerly known as "Little Forks." The change was authorized by Parliament in 1871.

AULD COVE (G)—First settled about the year 1785. It is named after one of its first settlers, a Mr. Alexander Auld.

AVON RIVER (HTS)—was at one time known as "Ingogon." The Indian name was "Tooetunook" meaning, "flowing square into the sea." The largest branch of the river the Indians called "Amagapeskjik" which means "running over stones." The present name is after the river Avon in Scotland, made famous in song. The eastern branch of this river was called by the Indians "Apsetkwechk", meaning, "running small" and the largest branch was known as "Amagapakitjik", meaning "rushing over rocks" or "running over stones."

AYLESFORD (K)—Granted as early as 1770. The township was one of the four townships of Kings County and was formed in the year 1784. The name was probably given in honor of the Fourth Earl of Aylesford, Lord of the Bedchamber to King George III.

Aylesford Bog the Indians called "Kobetek" meaning "beaver" or "the beavers' home" from a little beaver-shaped island.

B

BACCARO, BACCARO POINT (S)—This place is named from the Basque word Baccalaos, meaning cod fish. The name Baccalaos was at one time given to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, later to Nova Scotia only. This place and a small Isle in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, are the only remains of a general name "Baccalearum Regis" which was at one time (1542) applied to Canada.

BADDECK (V.)—Strictly speaking, Bedek or Ebedek, an old Micmac Indian name changed by the early French to Bedeque. Dr. Rand gives the spelling as Epdek or Eptek and the meaning as—the warm place—but he applies this meaning to Bedeque, P. E. I. For Victoria County "Baddeck" he gives the word "Abadak," meaning a portion of food put aside for some one. Dr. Patterson says it is Indian, meaning, place with an island near; this would fit Baddeck, as Kitson Island is directly in front of the village.

BAILLIE BROOK (P.)—Takes its name from one of its earliest settlers, John Baillie, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, who took up lands and settled near the brook.

BAIN ROAD (Y.)—Named after an early settler, Mr. Alexander Bain.

BAIRD COVE (C. B.)—On the south shore of Morien Bay, so named owing to James Baird having opened a coal mine nearby in the year 1867.

BAKER ISLAND (L.)—So named after a settler named James Baker.

BALACHE POINT (I.)—In the Strait of Canso named after a Jersey family of early settlers, sometimes called, incorrectly, McMillan's Point and Plaster Cove.

BALEINE (R.)—Probably named by the French at an earlier date after Baleine in France. At one time known as Puerto Nova (New Port). Captain Leigh in 1597 says he was in Puerto Nova.

It has been said that the name was suggested by a whale-shaped island at the entrance—the French word for whale being "baleine."

Lord Ochiltree built a fort here in 1629 and made an effort

to colonize the place, but was forced by the French under Captain Daniel to abandon it.

BALL CREEK (C. B.)—Named after an English family of this name, who came to Sydney in its early days and settled near where the present bridge crosses the creek.

BALMORAL (C. B.), BALMORAL (R), BALMORAL MILLS (COL)—Named after the place in Scotland made famous by being a residential choice of Royalty.

BARN RIVER (D.)—Named so owing to an early settler John Hill having built a barn at the river.

BARNES CREEK, BARNES POINT (Y.)—Named so after an early settler John Barnes, who settled in Plymouth, Yarmouth County, 1731.

BARNEY RIVER (P.)—There is a river and village of this name named after Barnabas, or Barney McGee, who was the first settler in Merigomish. He moved to Barney River in the year 1776.

BARRACK POINT (C. B.)—Part of Sydney, so named owing to the existence of Military Barracks there. This point was fortified in 1794 and was then called "Fort Ogilvie."

BARRA HEAD (V.)—Near St. Ann's. The Indian name of this place was "Bootlotek" (See Barra Strait).

BARRA STRAIT (C. B.)—(See Grand Narrows). This place was settled about 1802 and named after Barra, Scotland. The original "Barra" is so named in honor of the Saint "Kilbar," or "Bar of the cell."

BARRACHOIS HARBOR (COL.)—(See Barrasois). This place was at one time known as Joseph Harbor, as named by Col. Joseph Frederick Wallet Desbarres, after himself.

BARRASOIS or BARACHOIS—A descriptive name found in many places throughout Nova Scotia. The word is from Acadian French "Barre a cheoir," and means lagoon or pond. It is generally applied to ponds separated from larger bodies of water by necks of land or sand bars.

In Pichon's History (1760) he refers to the name "Barachois" thus "They give the name in this country to small ponds near the sea from which they are separated only by a kind of causeway. There is no possibility of travelling even the distance of a league along the coast of Cape Breton without meeting with some of these pieces of water."

BARRIE BEACH (H.)—The old name of this place was Stoney Beach.

BARRINGTON (S)—Called by the French "La Passage" and by the Indians "Ministiguish," or "Ministegek" meaning "he has gone for it." It was settled in 1760-63 by eighty families from Nantucket and Cape Cod.

The town, township and passage received their present name after the 2nd Viscount Barrington (1717-1793). He was secretary of war 1755-61 and again 1765-78.

Shelburne County is divided into two townships, Shelburne, and Barrington, which was formed in the year 1767.

BARRINGTON COVE (C. B.)—(See Prince of Wales Landing).

BARTON (D.)—So named after Lt.-Col. Joseph Barton an early Loyalist settler. It was formerly known as Specht's Cove

BATESTON (C. B.)—So called after a family of early settlers named Bates.

BATTERY POINT (C. B.)—At Sydney Mines. There was a Battery of guns on this point (which was then known as Pecks Head) in the year 1794. The fort was called Fort Dundas.

BATTERY POINT (L.)—There was a Blockhouse on this point in 1753, hence the name. It was at one time called "Fort Boscawen."

BAXTER HARBOR (K.)—This place had an early settler whose name was Dr. William Baxter, after whom it was named.

BAYER SETTLEMENT (H.)—First settled in the year 1779 by a family named Bayer and named after the family.

BAYFIELD (ANT)—So named in honor of Admiral Henry Wolsay Bayfield, who surveyed and made charts for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and many other parts of Canada, between the years 1814 and 1854.

BAY OF FUNDY—The Portugese called the place "Baia Fundo" meaning deep bay, hence the present name. Others claim that the word "Fundy" is derived from "fond" meaning the end or top of the bay. In 1604 DeMonts called the bay "le grande Bay Francoise," a name it retained until the English renamed it. Sir William Alexander in 1624 called it Argall's Bay after Sir Samuel Argall, an English adventurer who raided it in 1613.

BAYSWATER (L.)—By an Act of the Legislature passed in 1865 Sandy Beaches, Northwest Cove, Southwest Cove, Coleman's Cove and Aspotogan Harbor, on the western side of St. Margaret's Bay, were all included under the name of Bayswater.

BAY VERTE (C.)—Named by the French "Baie Verte," meaning "green bay." It is said to be so named owing to the salt water grasses, which at times present the appearance of green meadows. The Micmacs called it "Weg-wam-a-gwek," which means "land's end."

BAY VIEW ISLAND (A.)—This island was first called "L'Isle du Couchons," by the French; and "Hog Island,"—which is a direct translation from the French name—by the English.

BEAL ISLAND (Y.)—An Island in Chebogue Harbor which received its name from an early settler Josiah Beal, who came from New England about the year 1761.

BEAR RIVER (D.)—This place was at one time called "St. Anthony" also at one time called "Imbert" after Simon Imbert, a Frenchman who commanded a relief ship for Port Royal in 1612. Corrupted from Imbert to Bear River. The Indian name was "Eelsetkook" meaning "flowing along by high rocks."

The name of this place appears on some modern maps as "Hillsborough." Some say the name was given it because the famous Rogers Rangers killed a bear on its bank, but it is more likely a corruption of Imbert, or Herbert, after Louis Herbert an apothecary who accompanied Champlain in 1604. It is referred to as "Riviere Herbert" in Lescarbot's "History de la Nouvelle France" 1612.

BEAVER COVE (C. B.)—Beavers may have been plentiful here, and hence the name; but in the early years of the 19th century an Irishman named Beaver lived in this vicinity, and the place was very likely named after him.

BEAVER HARBOR (H.)—The Indian name of this harbor was "Kobelawakwemoode" meaning beaver harbor. Indian tradition relates that here Glooscap threw one of the large rocks there at the mystical beaver.

BEAVER LAKE (Q.)—So named owing to the beavers at one time being found in numbers in its vicinity.

BEAVER RIVER (Y.)—So named because beavers were at one time plentiful there. The settlement first took the name of the River, but part of it was later named Maitland.

BEDFORD (H.)—Named in honor of the Duke of Bedford, who was Secretary of State in 1749. The Indians called this place "Kwebek" meaning the head of the tide. It was known as Fort Sackville before receiving its present name.

BEINN BHREAGH (V.)—Formerly known as Red Head a descriptive name given it owing to the reddish character of the rocks. The property of the late Prof. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone.

The name is the Gaelic for "Beautiful Mountain." The Indian name for this place was "Megwatpatek," meaning the red head.

BELFRY LAKE (C. B.)—Near Gabarouse Lake. Pichon says—"Near Gabarus is a pond called "Bellefeuille." It is quite possible that Belfry is a corruption of the French name.

BELLE COTE (I.)—Formerly known as East Side Margaree Harbor, given its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1892. The name is French, meaning "Pretty hillside."

BELLENDEN HEAD—See Pettipas.

BELLISLE (A.)—Received its name from Alexander Le-Borgne, an early settler, whose title was the "Sieur de Bellisle" and who was left by the Sieur de Morillon de Bourg in 1668 as the Commander-in-Chief of Port Royal.

BELLIVEAU COVE (D.)—So named after a French Acadian family of that name who settled there. There is also a village of the same name in Digby.

BELL COVE (L)—Near Lower Dublin, received its name after an early settler named Bell.

BELL ISLAND (L.)—Named after an early settler, Alexander Bell.

BELLONI (C. B.)—Named after an American, Robert Belloni, who at one time owned and operated a coal mine in this part of Cape Breton.

BELMONT (Hts.)—This place was previously known as Highfield. It was changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1873.

BENACADIE (C.B.)—The original of this name is the Micmac Indian word "Ooobunakade" meaning "place of bringing forth." It was a moose resort in the calling or mating season.

Again it is said to be from the Micmac Indian word "Benakade" meaning "the humble place."

BEN EOIN (C. B.)—This is a Gaelic word meaning "Jonathan's Mountain"—the Scotch often call two of their family by the same Christian name. When it is John, the second is generally known as Jonathan. One of the early settlers was known as Jonathan, the Gaelic of which is Eoin, hence the name of the place.

BERLIN (Q.)—See East and West Berlin.

BERWICK (K.)—It is said that this district was settled as far back as 1760 by English from Connecticut who took the places vacated by the unfortunate Acadians. It was formerly named "Pleasant Valley," and the village was known as "Currie's Corner," later called "Congdon's Corner" and in 1835 "Davison's Corner," after a man named Davison, an early settler.

The present name was given it in 1857—at a meeting called for that purpose—and is after the English seaport town on the Tweed. At the meeting it was also decided the word would be pronounced Ber-wick, not Ber-ick, as is the English name.

BHEIN VIORACH (I.)—A Gaelic name meaning sharp mountain.

BIG BEACH (C. B.)—The Indian name for this place was "Amamkeak," meaning "the long sand beach."

BIG POND (C. B.)—A descriptive name. The Micmac Indians called Big Pond and its neighborhood "Edoobukuk." The maps as recent as 1868 give this name. Big Pond itself, Dr. Rand says, the Indians called "Naookteboojooik," meaning "it stands alone." The name of this place also appears as "Anse du Charbon" which is the French for Coal Cove.

BIG THRUMCAP (H.)—See Thrumcap.

BIG TUSKET ISLAND (Y.)—(See Tusket.) This Island is sometimes known as Magray Island, owing to its first settler who came there from Marble Head in 1774, being named John Magray.

BILLTOWN (K.)—About the year 1770 this place was settled; one of the settlers was William C. Bill, after whom the place was named.

BIRCHTOWN (S.)—A descriptive name, as the birchwood was plentiful there. This place is opposite Shelburne town. It

was laid out about the year 1783 as a town for the negroes. They numbered about four thousand at the time and built quite a large town there. The greater number of them were removed to Sierra Leone in 1790 or 1791.

BIRD ISLANDS (V.)—A resort for many kinds of sea birds. The name of these islands appears on the very old maps as "Ciboux Islands" and being near the entrance to St. Ann's, gives rise to the belief that the name "Cibou" was given to St. Ann's and not to Sydney, as stated by some authorities. (See Sydney.)

The Indian name for these islands was "Kloopskeaakade." On some plans the outer Bird Island is called Hiboux, evidently a mistake for Ciboux; the inner island appears as Hertford Island.

BISHOPVILLE (K.)—Named after John Bishop or some of his descendants. He and four sons came and settled at or near Horton in 1760. They came from Connecticut.

BLACKAVON (Ant.)—This was a portion of the settlement known as Black River, and was given its present name by an Act of Parliament in 1891.

BLACKETT LAKE (C. B.)—At one time known as Portage Lake, later Barn Lake, owing to one of the first settlers, Ingoville's, barn being near. Still later known as Forks Lake. Received its present name after a family of residents.

BLACK RIVER (Ant.)—One time part of Beauly. Divided and named Black River by an Act of Parliament in the year 1887.

BLACK ROCKS (L.)—A descriptive name. This place was first settled by families named Tanner and Allen.

BLANCHARD (P.)—Settled by William Cummings from Inverness, Scotland, in the year 1802. The road was cut out by Colonel Blanchard of Truro, hence the name.

BLANDFORD (L.)—Named and settled by several Irish families: Murphys, Carrolls. Keatings and Rileys, some time previous to 1767.

BLOCKHOUSE HILL (L.)—This hill is near the town of Lunenburg. It was in the early days called Windmill Hill, from the fact that there was a corn mill on it. It was fortified by a blockhouse as early as 1753. The last blockhouse was destroyed by fire in 1874.

BLOMIDON (K.)—The Micmac Indians called this place "Glooscap's week." i. e., Glooscap's home.

The Indian name as given by Dr. Rand was "Owkogegechk," meaning "dogwood grove." The name "Blomidon" is said by most authorities to have been given the place by the Portuguese. The Indian name for the cape was "Plekteok" meaning a handspike. Navigators in old times used to call the cape "Blow-me-down."

BLONDE ROCK (Y.)—Received its name from the fact that a ship named the "Blonde" was wrecked on the rock on the 10th of May 1782.

BLOODY CREEK (A.)—About twelve miles from Annapolis. So named because the Indians killed an officer and some men, and took about sixty prisoners, at this place. They were from the fort at Annapolis and were sent to deal with some insurgent Acadians when the Indians fell upon them.

At one time called "Bloody Run," also "Moccasin Hollow."

BLOOMFIELD (D.)—At one time called "West Settlement" and again "Thomas' Road"; was settled about the year 1800 by Gains Pritchard.

BLOOMINGTON (A.)—The earliest, or at least, early settlers were Jesse Viditi and John Hoofman. The present name was suggested by Elias Grimes of Torbrook, and was adopted by the residents.

BLUE MOUNTAINS (P.)—So named by Wm. Ross, who settled there in 1818. Wm. Urquhart, from Scotland, was the first settler, in the year 1815.

BLUE MOUNTAINS (Y.)—This place the Indians called "Kookujook" meaning "the giant's home," from "Kookwes" a giant.

BLUE ROCKS (L.)—A descriptive name. The place was first settled by German families named Knickle and Heinrich.

BLYSTEINER LAKE (L.)—So named after a family of early settlers.

BOAR'S BACK (K.)—A ridge near Parrsborough, named by the Indians "Ou wokun," or "Awokun" meaning a portage or a short cut.

BOISDALE (C. B.)—Named after a place of this name in South Uist, Scotland, where the first settlers, McIntyres and Campbells came from in 1823. There were some Irish settlers named

Lockman, Bray, Beaver, etc., at this place, but they left shortly after the Scotch arrived. This name is found spelled "Borsdell" in some records of 1840.

The Indian name was "Migtcetcwegatic."

BOLMAN HILL (L.)—So named after a Doctor Bolman who lived near by.

BONNAR HEAD (C. B.)—Named after a family named Bonnar, of Scottish descent, who had their home on the point for many years, and some of the family are still there.

BOOT ISLAND, Near Horton (A.)—Indian name "Kadebunegek" meaning "clam diggings," or place where clams are dug.

BOTTLE BROOK (L.)—Near Hebb Mills, a favorite drinking brook for man and horse, which indirectly gives the reason for its name.

BOUCHE HARBOR (Ant.)—French name meaning mouth or entrance. It was so named by the early French because the expanse of the harbor cannot be seen until the mouth or entrance is passed through.

BOULARDERIE (C. B.)—The first Frenchman who obtained a grant to settle and develop the fine island at the entrance to the Bras d'Or Lakes was Louis Simon de St. Aubin de Poupet, Chevalier de la Boularderie. His name was given to the island. He distinguished himself at the defence of Annapolis in 1707. He was taken prisoner at Louisburg in 1745. It was once called by the French "Ile de Verderonne." Captain Bayfield gives the name of this island as "Boulactria."

BOUTILIER (H.)—Cove, Lake, and Point are all named after a George Boutilier (1756-1831) an early settler of this district.

BOWSER STATION (H.)—Named in 1900 after a man named Angus Bowser, who ran a small hotel there and was the first Postmaster.

The first settler was a French Huguenot named Nicholas Boutilier (about the year 1825).

It is only ten miles from Halifax, and the old Boutilier farm was a great hunting ground in bygone days. In the year 1860, King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, and his following visited here on a fishing trip and camped over night. (See Timberlea.)

BOYLSTON (G.)—This place was settled and laid out into lots in the year 1786, by the Loyalist settlers, who were settled on the Hallowel Grant of Milford Haven.

BRAS D'OR (C. B.)—This beautiful name is said to be (and we should like to believe it) from the French meaning "The Golden Arm." The Micmac Indian name was "Petoobook," meaning "a long dish full of salt water." On the maps of 1872 and earlier, the Lake is named "Le Lac de Labrador," and this is more likely the true derivation of the present name. The literal meaning of Labrador is "Laborer."

The Indians called the entrance to the little Bras d'Or "Banoskek," meaning "a deep cutting."

The present Little Bras d'Or settlement was known as French Village, owing to the settlers all being French and French Acadians.

The Big or Great Bras d'Or Lake was named by the Indians "Moglakadik" meaning "place of brant geese."

In a paper prepared by the late Dr. Patterson for the Nova Scotia Historical Society he says he believed the name Bras d'Or came from the Breton form of Bras 'd'eau arm of water or of the sea.

BRENTWOOD (Col.)—The former name Graham Siding was replaced by the present name by an Act of Parliament in 1903.

BREWSTER PLAINS (K.)—This place is named after one of its early settlers, Mr. Samuel Brewster.

BRIAN LAKE (H.)—The second of the Tangier Lakes, named by the Indians "Milpagech."

BRICK KILNS (C.)—Near Parrsboro named by the Indians "Kooltanegoochk," meaning "the neck cord" or "strung together."

BRIDGES CREEK (Y.)—The place received its name from an early settler, George Bridges, who was a British Navy man and settled there in the year 1765.

BRIDGEPORT (C. B.)—Named in honor of a Mr. Bridge, a member of the London firm of jewellers, Messrs. Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, the original members of the General Mining Association. This Association's history is closely woven in the early political and economic history of the Province. The Indians called the place "Melasuk" meaning "abundance" or "a place of beauty."

BRIDGETOWN (A.)—This place was first known as Hicks' Ferry. The present name was given it in the year 1824 because of the bridge connecting Granville with Annapolis, which caused it to grow into a town of considerable importance.

BRIDGEWATER (L.)—Appropriately named owing to location near the Bridge over the La Have River. It was settled about the year 1810. It was incorporated as a Town in the year 1899.

BRIGHTON (D.)—Received this name in 1861. Was formerly known as "Head of St. Mary's Bay."

BRILEY BROOK (Ant.)—One of the early settlers Ensign John Brailey, Brearly or Briley owned a portion of land in Antigonish in the present town. The brook ran through his place and received his name. He is said to be the founder of the present town of Antigonish.

BRINE (H.)—A lake named after a family of early settlers named Brine, not Brian.

BRISTOL (Q.)—This place formerly known as "Dean's Point," was named after a Captain Dean, who with others established a whale fishery at Green Harbor.

The present name is modern, and after the English seaport city of this name. (The former name for Bristol in England was Bristowe).

BROAD COVE (I)—A descriptive name. This place was formerly known as "Hunter's Bay."

BROAD COVE MINES (I.)—This place was formerly known as Loch Leven and was changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament passed in 1895.

BROAD RIVER LAKE (Q.)—A descriptive name. The Indians named this lake "Wobe-akade," meaning "white place," from woba meaning white, and akade meaning place. It is sometimes translated as Swan-land.

BROOKDALE (R.)—The old name for this place was Black River Rear. It was in 1907 given its present name by an Act of Parliament.

BROOKFIELD (Col.)—Was first settled and named about the year 1786. The first settlers were William Hamilton and Daniel Moore, later joined by William Downing, William Carter and James Boomer. The Indian name for this place was "Sibumeadook."

BROOKFIELD (Q.)—A descriptive name. First settled by William Burke. Burke was a remarkable pioneer, and is said to be the first white man to explore the interior of Queens County.

The Indian name of this place was "Bankwenopskw," meaning "We hunt him among the rocks." (See Greenfield.)

BROOKLAND (Ant.)—Formerly known as a portion of

Hallowell Grant, given its present name by an Act of Parliament in 1892.

BROOKLYN (Hts.)—The Indians called the place "Nelegan-kunek" meaning "broken snowshoes."

BROOKLYN (Q.)—The Indian name for this place was "Katkooch," and also "Katkoolch," meaning "a hill on the opposite side." The place was formerly known as "Herring Cove."

BROOKLYN (Y.)—First settled by Stephen Durkie and was at one time known as "Squirrel Town."

BRORA (P.)—Named after a village in Sutherlandshire Scotland.

BROUGHAM (Q.)—Settled and named in 1822. Evidently named after Lord Brougham, who was Lord Chancellor in England about this date.

BROWN'S POINT (P.)—Named after an early settler John Brown.

BRUE HILL (Hts.)—Named after an early French Acadian settler named La Brun.

BRULE (COL.)—This is so named from the French, meaning Burnt Land. The Harbor was named by the Indians "Segwak' meaning a "barren place."

BUCKFIELD (Q.)—See Greenfield.

BUDD BROOK (D.)—So named after an early settler Elisha Budd, who settled there about the year 1789.

BULLS GUT (H.)—The Indians named the place "Emkok-etcajitwakade," meaning the abode or place of toads.

BUNKER ISLAND (Y.)—Named in memory of Hezekiah Bunker, a very early settler of Yarmouth.

BUNKER LAKE (Y.)—Probably so called after Mr. Paul Bunker, an early settler of Yarmouth.

BURNCOAT (Hts.)—First settled by Thomas and Robert Faulkner about 1795. A story goes that it received its name in this way: They left a coat on the marsh and went off and set fire to the hay; the fire spreading, burnt up the coat.

BURTON SETTLEMENT (D.)—First settled by Timothy Burton and named after him.

C

CABBAGE CREEK (R.)—See Anse de la Choux.

CALDWELL COVE (D.)—So named after a first settler Mr. John Caldwell, a Scottish crofter who settled here about the year 1789.

CALEDONIA (Q.)—Settled and named by six Scotch families in the year 1820. There are many places in the Province with this name or variations of it, all named by settlers in honor of their Scottish home.

CALUM-RUADH BROOK (I.)—This place is named after a nearby resident. It is a Gaelic word meaning "Red Malcolm's Brook."

CAMPBELL HILL (Col.)—So named after one of Tatamagouche's early and progressive settlers Alexander Campbell, the founder of shipbuilding in that place.

CAMPBELLTON (I.)—This place received its name after a family of residents by Act of Parliament in the year 1885. It was hitherto known as Rear Loch Ban.

CANADA CREEK (K.)—This place is named after an early settler named Kennedy, sometimes pronounced Kanidy. This is a case where a change of form has given the place its name.

There are some, however, who claim it was named after an original grantee of Cornwallis township a Major William Canada.

CANARD RIVER (K.)—The old Indian name for this River was "Apcheechkumoochwa-akade," meaning "abounding in little ducks." Hence the French name "Canard" which means "duck."

CANNES (R.)—Named after the watering-place "Cannes" in France, is a French settlement. The post office was opened in 1884. It was first settled by Louis McPhee, Marshall and Andrew Dugast and others about 1795.

CANNING (K.)—Was first named "Apple Tree Landing," later was called "Habitant Corner." About the year 1830 at a citizens' meeting called for the purpose, it was named in honor of

George Canning, Prime Minister of England, 1827 (Born 1770; died 1827). He was a great Constitutionalist.

CANN HILL (Y.)—Named after Hugh Cann, who settled in the vicinity in the year 1784.

CANSO (G.)—Some authorities say this word was derived from the name of a French navigator, Canse, and "eau" (water). Others say that the French spelling "Campseau" suggests that the Harbour was so called because it was a common rendezvous for vessels. Haliburton says: "It is said that the derivation of the word "Canso" is from the Spanish "Ganso" a goose, a name given to it on account of the immense flocks of geese then seen there." Dr Rand states it is from the Indian word "Kamsok," meaning "opposite the lofty cliffs." This would appear to be the proper derivation of the name as the Indians called White Head near by "Kamsokootc" meaning "the little place opposite the lofty cliffs."

In 1765 the town was known as Wilmot Town, so named in honor of Montague Wilmot, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia at that time.

The strait was at one time called "Straits of Fronsac" also at one time called by the French "Passage du Glas."

Canso Township was one of the four sub-divisions of the north-western part of Cape Breton Island, formed in 1828.

The Micmac Indians sometimes applied the name "Taoooog-unak" to the Gut of Canso. This name appears to particularly apply to the passage, and it is the general Micmac word for any passage.

CANTICOOK (Hts.)—This place in Newport Township was called by the Micmac Indians "Kunetkook" meaning "place near or close at hand." This Indian word was eventually brought to the present form.

CAPE A GROS NEZ (R.)—Named so by the early French meaning Cape of the Great Nose. It is near Petit de Grat on Isle Madame.

CAPE BLOMIDON (K.)—(see Blomidon).

CAPE BRETON (C. B.)—The Cape from which the whole Island received its name was so named by Basque or Breton fishermen after a cape of the same name in their own country.

The mariners know this place better by the name "Port Novy Land," called so from the small adjacent islands of "Puerto Neuvo." We find this Cape called "Flourillon." "Forillon" is a word applied by the French to a large rock split off the coast.

CAPE BRETON—Discovered by John Cabot in 1497. The old Indian name of Cape Breton was "Oonamaagik" sometimes appearing as "Oonamggee." This spelling "Onumage" or "Wum age" traces the meaning back to a variation of the name "Megamage," the name the Indians applied to the whole of the Maritime Provinces, which means "home of the Micmacs or the true men." It was also called "Baccalaos," the Basque word for codfish. It was named St. Laurent or St. Lawrence Island by Champlain in 1603. Vevazzano named Cape Breton "Isle Du Cap." Later it was known as "Isle Royale" (1714).

The Cape was probably given its name by Basque or Breton fishermen in remembrance of the land of their origin, Cape Breton in the Basque country, and this name was later applied to the whole island.

Cape Breton is the oldest French name in American geography. In the year 1621 Sir William Alexander transferred the Island of Cape Breton to his friend Sir Robert Gordon of Lochenvar. Sir Robert and his son obtained a royal charter and named the island the Barony of New Galloway. The present county of Cape Breton contains 1169 square miles. (See Sydney, Louisburg and Cape Breton.)

The Island was ceded to England in 1763, was a separate colony from 1784 to 1820, and was annexed to and incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1820.

A "County of Cape Breton" was formed in the year 1765, on December 10th. It included all of the Island of Cape Breton and all islands within three leagues of it.

In 1821, Cape Breton had three Townships formed, named St. Andrew's, St. Patrick and Sydney.

In 1828, the north-western part of Cape Breton Island was divided into four townships, and they were named Canso, Port Hood, Ainslie and Margaree.

The following list of ancient spelling appearing on old maps for the name "Cape Breton" may be of interest:

1527 "C. de berton."
1529 "Terra de bretto."
1542 "Cabo Bretos."
"Cavo de bretoni."

1544 "Del berto."
1546 "Terre des Britons."
"Cap aux Bretons."
"C. Bretain."

1550 "Tierra de los broton."
1554 "Terra de los bertoms."

1540 "C. Britonum."
1558 "C. dos bertoens."
1558 "Tierra de los Briton."
1569 "Cap de Breton."
1593 "C. de brits."
1596 "C. de Bertram."
1715 "Gaspey Island."

CAPE BRULE (C.B.)—So named from the French word "Brûlé" meaning burnt, owing to a coalpit being fired there in 1752.

CAPE CHIGNECTO (C.)—At one time called "Cape of Two Bays" because it separated Chignecto Bay (see) from the Basin of Minas.

CAPE DAUPHIN (V.)—Indian name for Cape Dauphin was "Kookumijenagwanak" meaning "our grandmother" named from a certain rock.

St. Ann's Bay was called Port Dauphin by the French in 1711, when they believed it was a better place than Louisburg, and were advocating its being fortified. It is now applied to the Cape only. Dauphin, from the French "Dauphin," the eldest son of Royalty—"Prince" is the English equivalent. Sometimes erroneously spelled "Dolphin."

CAPE D'OR (C.)—Was at one time called "Cap des Mines," owing to the attempts made here to mine copper. The French named it "Cap d'Or," i. e. "Golden Cape," they having mistaken its native copper for gold.

CAPE EGMONT (V.)—See Egmont Lake.

CAPE GEORGE (Ant.)—Formerly known as Cape St. George, undoubtedly so named by the English after one of the English kings of that name. Earlier than this it was known as Cape St. Louis, named by the French after their royalty. The Micmac Indians named it "Memkatc," meaning "the small field."

CAPE JOHN (P.)—The Indian name for this cape was "Wenjooteamwakade" meaning "the cow pasture, or cattle land."

CAPE LA HAVE (L.)—Named "Cape de la Have" in 1604 by Champlain. He evidently saw some resemblance to Cap de la Have in France and gave the name to the Cape. This was three years in advance of the first English settlement in Jamestown, Virginia.

CAPE LA RONDE (R.)—This place was named by the earl

French "La Cap á la Ronde" after a man named "La Ronde" who settled on the extreme cape. Marquis De La Ronde was Sir Nicholas Denys' grandson, and some believe the Cape may have been named after him.

CAPELIN COVE (R.)—Or sometimes "Caplin," so named owing to the large number of these small fish of the smelt family that sometimes appear in this cove.

CAPE NEGRO (S.)—Called by the Micmac Indians "Kespooguit." (See N.)

CAPE NORTH (V.)—By some historical students Cape North is believed to be the "prima tiera vista" or the actual landfall first seen by John Cabot. On some old maps it is shown as "prima vista." The Indians called Cape North "Uktutunook" meaning "the land's end." It is probable that this Cape was named "Cape Lorraine" or "Laurent" by Jacques Cartier in 1535, when he named the St. Lawrence, and the name was afterwards wrongfully applied to Lorraine, near Louisburg.

It is said that the first settlers at Cape North were named Stanley and Matatal and John Gwynn, an American refugee, in 1812. Gwynn was the first preacher in the northern wilds of Cape Breton. His name appears on some records as John Gunn; he was a Methodist.

Cape North has been aptly called the "Watch Tower of the Gulf."

CAPE SABLE (S.)—Named from the French word "sablon" meaning Sand Island. (See.) The Micmac Indian name for the Cape was "Kespoogwitk" meaning "the last place" or the "end of land." It is interesting to note that Charles de la Tour was known as "Lord of Cape Sable," and Lieut. of the King in Acadia." The name of the Cape appears on old plans as "Cape Sandy."

CAPE SABLE ISLAND (S.)—The name "Sable" is said to have come from the French word "Sablon" meaning "sand."

CAPE SMOKY (V.)—The old French name of this place was "Cape Enfume," and it was so named on account of the cloud of mist which so often envelops this storm-swept landmark of the Gulf. The Indian name for this cape was "Sakpeedich," meaning "a smooth bathing place." There are two white hills or cliffs to the south-west of the cape. Pichon says these two hills were known (1760) as the "Veils of Cape Enfume."

CAPE SPLIT (Y.)—Called by Champlain "Cap Fendu" later called "Cloven Cape," was called "Cap de Poutrincourt,"

owing to it being stated that Poutrincourt in his voyage (1604-1607) fell from this cape and nearly lost his life. (See Champlain's Journal.) The present name is of course the English name suggested by the early French name "Cloven Cape." The Indians called this place "Plekteok," meaning "huge handspikes for breaking open a beaver dam." They also called it "Plegum," which means "an opening in a beaver dam"; and the high rocks were known as "Plekteok."

CARIBOU HARBOR (P.)—This name is said to have arisen from some of the first explorers having seen a herd of caribou on the east point of what is now known as the Big Island, but which was then a headland connected with the shore, and which was called "Caribou Point." The old Indian name was "Komagunuk,'s meaning "a decoy place where they set duck decoys". Dr. Rand" Dictionary gives the spelling of the Indian name as "Komagunuk.'

CARIBOU MARSH (P.)—The Indian name of this place was "Kalebooakade," meaning Caribou Place.

CARIBOU MINES (H.)—Named Caribou because deer were common and Mines because of its being a gold mining district.

CARLETON (Y.)—The first settler was Daniel Raymond. At one time it was known as "Nine Partners' Falls" owing to nine settlers having formed a partnership to run a mill there. It was also formerly known as "Temperance," owing to the settlers having formed a Temperance compact to eschew all intoxicating liquors. Its present name is in honor of the first Baron of Dorchester, Sir Guy Carleton, who was Commander-in-Chief in America in 1782, afterwards Governor of Quebec, up to 1796.

CARRINGTON (C.)—Named so by a meeting of its residents called for that purpose in the year 1910. It was formerly known as Eel Creek. The first settlers were families named Bigney and Angus.

CARROLL'S CORNERS (H.)—Named in 1843 after a man named John Carroll, who owned a house and small store at this place.

CARRYING PLACE (H.)—This is the name given to the land between the Ponhook Lake in Halifax County and the Daupheneys Lake in Lunenburg County, meaning the portage or place where canoes can be carried from lake to lake.

CASTLE BAY (C. B.)—Was given this name in the year 1896.

It was formerly called Amaguadus Pond, a Micmac Indian word meaning "plenty." Settled in the year 1805. An Act confirming the present name was passed by Parliament in 1906.

CASTLEREAGH (Col.)—Named in honor of the Marquis of Londonderry (Robert Stewart), who was also Viscount Castlereagh.

CATALONE (C. B.)—"Catalogne" said to have been named after a French version of the Spanish "Catalona," the ancient Province of Catalonia in Spain. There was a French Engineer in Louisburg in 1728-1735 named M. de Catalogne, and in all probability his name was given to Catalone. There is evience that he owned an extensive tract of land in the vicinity of thi place, which was then known as the "Barachois de Mire."

CAVEAU POINT (I.)—This is a French word meaning "a small hole, opening or cave," likely so named becasre of a small opening in the nearby rocks.

CENTREVILLE (D.)—Formerly known as Tro Cove.

CHAMBERS POINT (Col. So named after an early settler Robert Chambers, who in 1806 received a grant of the Point from Col. DesBarres.

CHARLO (G.)—Was settled about the year 1760 and named after its first settler Charles Richard; sometimes called Charlos Cove.

CHAPEL ISLAND (R.)—See "Indian Island."

CHASWOOD (H.)—The places formerlyk nown as Gay's River Road and Taylorville were changed to Chaswood by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1901. The name is in honor of a Mr. Charles Wood of Halifax, who fell in the South African war in the year 1897.

CHEBEC (Y.)—An Indian word, meaning "The Narrows" which was the Indian name for Tusket Wedge. No doubt originally "Kebec" (Quebec) or "Narrows."

CHEBOGUE (Y.)—Sometimes found as "Jeboque." Indian words "che" (great) and "paug" (still water). Another authority says the name is from the Indian word "Utkubok" or spring water, or "Teceboque" meaning cold water. It was permanently settled in 1761, but an unsuccessful attempt at settlement was made by some French in the year 1739.

CHEBOGUE POINT (Y.)—See Chebogue. This place was first settled by and granted to John McKinnon. He was a brother of Captain Ronald McKinnon, the first settler, and it was he who gave Argyle its name. (See Argyle.)

CHEBUCTO HEAD (H.)—This was the old Indian name for Halifax, now only applied to this head. It is from the Micmac Indian word "Chebookt," meaning "chief harbor."

CHEDABUCTO (G.)—This name is a corruption of the Micmac Indian name "Sedabiooktook", meaning "running far back." It forms part of the separating waters between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia.

CHEDABUCTO BAY (G.)—The Indian spelling was "Sedabooktook," meaning "running far back" or "a deep extending harbor."

CHEGOGGIN (Y.)—There is a point and village of this name. Indian "che" (great) and "goggin" (encampment), i. e., "great encampment" (1630. The real Indian name was "Noojeogun" from which we have the present name. The meaning given above is likely correct.)

CHESLEY CORNER (L.)—The first settler at this place was one Condore, followed by a German named Cross. John Chesley later came here from Annapolis, and the place was named after him.

CHESTER (L.)—Settled in 1761. £50 was paid in that year for bringing settlers from New England to Chester, at one time named "Shorham," after the seaport town Shoreham in Sussex, England.

The Indian name for this place was "Meneskwaak," meaning "the marshy place."

Chester is one of the two township division of Lunenburg County, and was formed into a separate district in 1863. East Chester was formerly known as Scotch Cove.

CHETICAMP (D.)—See "Cheticamp, Inverness County."

CHETICAMP (I.)—Harbor, Island, Point, Village and River. This name is French, derived from the two words "chetit" and "camp" and meaning a poor camping ground or a poor encampment, a miserable or unhealthy camp.

In the year 1775 or 1776, fourteen Acadian families crossed over from Prince Edward Island, and settled at "Cheticamp."

CHEVERIE POINT (Hts.)—The Indian name for this place was "Naooktaboogwadik" meaning, "It stands alone." (See Chiverie.)

CHEVERIE SPLIT (Hts.)—The Indian name was "Naeadich" meaning "heaving in sight."

CHEZZETCOOK (H.)—The old spelling of this word was "Chillincook". It was once part of and included in Musquodoboit. The name is from the Micmac Indian "Sesetkook" or "Tcesetkook" meaning "flowing rapidly in many channels."

CHIGNECTO (C.)—From the Micmac Indian word "Signiukt" meaning "a foot of cloth." This name appears in the English records in the year 1691 as "Siganectoe."

The Bay was at one time called by the French "Bay de Gennes," i. e., "Bay of Twins." A fanciful derivative for this name is "Chignon Du Col," meaning "nape of the neck." Chignecto sometimes appears as "Chignitou," was also known as "Beaubasin." This was after a family of Beaubasins descendants of the Sier de la Potherie who served in Acadia; although it is claimed by others to have been so named as descriptive meaning, "beautiful basin." (See Cumberland.)

CHIGNECTO CAPE (C)—In 1607 Champlain came in sight of Cape Chignecto, which he named the Cape of Two Bays, because it was the western extremity of the land which divided Chignecto Bay from the Basin of Minas. (See Chignecto.)

An Indian name for the Cape was "Elmojooiktook."

CHIMNEY CORNER (I.)—This place was settled by people from Scotland in the year 1811. It received its name from a high pinnacle of rock, resembling a chimney, which is at the entrance to the cove. The name is said to have been given to it by a French admiral.

CHIMNEY CORNER (L.)—A small harbor on the west shore of St. Margaret's Bay, given the name owing to the position of the rocks which form the entrance.

CHIPMAN (K.)—Brook and Village. Named after some member of the old King's County family of Chipman.

CHIVERIE (Hts.)—See Cheverie.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND (C. B.)—Was settled in the year 1802, and received its name from a leading Micmac Indian said to be a Chief named "Noel" which is the French for "Christmas,"

who died there and was buried on the island opposite the present railway station. The old Indian name for this place was "Abadakwitcetc" meaning, "the small reserved portion."

CHURCH HILL (H.)—Near Dartmouth. Here the first church was built on the eastern side of Halifax Harbor. It was built by the Government for the use of the Maroons or Negroes who were brought from Jamaica and settled in that vicinity in the year 1796.

CHURCHILL LANDING (Y.)—Named after an early settler Lemuel Churchill who came from Plymouth and settled here about the year 1762.

CHURCH POINT (D.)—Received its first colonists in 1771. The college of St. Anne's here was founded in 1890 by the Eudist Fathers. The point was at one time known as "Point de l'Eglise."

This is the neighborhood that was known to the Indians as "Chicaben." (See Port Acadia).

CHURCHVILLE (P.)—Was first settled by John Robertson, a Scottish (Highland) immigrant to Pictou in 1784. So named from its being the site of a church.

CHUTE (A.)—A Cove named after a family of early settlers.

CIBOUX ISLANDS (V.)—Generally called the "Bird Islands" owing to the large number of wild sea birds found near. The name is Indian, meaning "River Islands." The name "Cibou" (Big River) was at one time been applied to St. Ann.

These islands are at the southern entrance of St. Ann Bay.

CLAM HARBOR (G.)—See Port Shoreham.

CLAM HARBOR (H.)—The clams were plentiful there. The Indian name was "Aasugadich," "Asuk" is the Indian word for clam.

CLARENCE (A.)—So named in honor of Edward, Duke of Kent, who took a great interest in the settlement of the place, and spent some time there. The first and earlier settlers were Samuel Elliott, Henry Barks, William Marshall, and Francis Jackson.

CLARE TOWNSHIP (D.)—One of the two township divisions of Digby County. Formed as a Township in the year 1768, was named "Clare" by Michael Franklyn, who was at the time Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, no doubt after the subdivision of Munster, Ireland, of this name. Clare was known formerly as

French Town, as it was laid out and settled by some of the French Acadians who had returned from exile.

CLARK (C. B.)—A point in Gabarus Bay, one time known as Low Point, named after residents there.

CLARKVILLE (Col.)—See Hilden.

CLAVERHOUSE (I.)—So named by the early Scotch settlers, who were evidently admirers of John Graham, the Viscount Dundee.

CLAY ISLAND (L.)—The excellent clay for use in brick-making found there gave this island its name.

CLEAVELAND (H.)—See Cleveland.

CLELAND CORNER (Y.)—Named after the Cleland family, who were the first settlers there.

CLEMENT ISLAND (Y.)—An island in Chebogue Harbor named after an early settler, John Clements, who came from Marble Head and settled there in the year 1769.

CLEMENTS TOWNSHIP (A.)—One of the four Township divisions of Annapolis County, was formed and named in the year 1784 and was at this time settled by Hessians and Loyalists.

CLEMENTSPORT (A.)—Named after the Township of "Clements." Was first settled by United Empire Loyalists in 1784. Was at one time called Moose River. Moses Shaw, M. P. P., by a petition from the residents, had the name changed to Clementsport in 1856.

CLEMENTSVALE (A.)—See Clements.

CLEVELAND (R.)—Named after a President of the United States. It was formerly known as River Inhabitants Bridge. It was given its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1891.

CLEVELAND POINT (H.)—Sometimes wrongfully called "Cleaveland." The name appears on maps of Halifax in 1864. It received the name after a family that lived at the Point.

CLIFTON (Col.)—Formerly called "Old Barns" as the barns of the French Acadians were still standing when the English settlers came to the place.

CLYBURN BROOK (V.)—So named after an old settler named Clyburn who settled near the brook about the year 1840.

CLYDESDALE (Ant.)—So named by an Act of Parliament in the year 1876.

COACHMAN (L.)—A head in Mahone Bay. One time known as Covey Head, given its present name by Captain P. F. Shortland, R. N., in 1864.

COBEQUID (Col.)—From the Micmac Indian word "Wakobetgitk" said to mean "the end of flowing water"—the bore. In a geographic description of the Province written in 1771, the Cobequid Mountains are called the "Lady Mountains." The Abbe De Loutre refers to Cobequid as "Gobetick" in 1738. This name is found as "Cocobequy" and lands here were granted to Mathieu Martin in the year 1689.

COCHRAN'S LAKE (C. B.)—This lake is said to have been named by the late Lt.-Governor David McKeen, who was at one time a land surveyor. One of his chainmen named Cochrane fell into the lake and he gave it the chainman's name.

COGMAGUN (Hts.)—Said by some authorities to be an Indian word meaning "crooked river." Dr. Rand says perhaps it is derived from an Indian word "Cootumeegun" meaning "your hatchet." (See Hilford).

COINNEACH BROOK (I.)—This place is named after one of its early settlers. The word Coinneach is the Gaelic for Kenneth.

COLBART LAKE (H.)—This lake is near Purcell's Cove, Halifax, and bears a family name.

COLCHESTER—Formerly called "Cobequid" (see). Changed to "Colchester" in 1780, then called the "District of Colchester." Named after the town in Essex, England, of that name: Anglo-Saxon, "Colneceaster," from its being situated on the Colone River.

Raised to the dignity of a County in 1836. Is divided into four Townships viz: Truro, Onslow, Londonderry and Stirling. Colchester County contains 1308 square miles.

COLE BROOK (P.)—This brook received its name from an early settler, one of the 82nd regiment grantees, named Colin McDonald, but was known as Cole McDonald.

COLE HARBOR (H.)—At one time known as "Inner Harbor of Musquodoboit." The Indian name was "Wonpeak," meaning "white water."

COLIN'S POINT (H.)—This point in Dartmouth was one time known as Warren's Point.

COMEAU HILL (Y.)—Named after a family of Acadians who resettled at this place after their expulsion.

COMEAUVILLE (D.)—Once called "Clare." Received its present name owing to a family named Comeau residing there.

CONDON SETTLEMENT (K.)—This place received its name from a family named Congdon, who came from Rhode Island and settled in Kings County. James Congdon's name appears as one of the original grantees of Cornwallis in 1764.

CONN MILLS (C.)—This Village was named after an early settler who was a miller.

CONVICT POINT (C. B.)—Near Mainadieu. A vessel loaded with convicts was lost on this point; hence the name.

CONWAY TOWNSHIP (D.)—This was the former name for Digby County; was given the name in honor of the Rt. Hon. Henry Seymour Conway who was Secretary of State (English) in 1765. (See Digby.)

COOK COVE, (G.)—Named after a family of Loyalists who settled at this cove in the year 1772. The Cooks like all other Loyalists would not take up arms against England and came to Nova Scotia to settle.

COOK HARBOR (Y.)—Named after a Captain Ephraim Cook, said to be the first English settler of Yarmouth. He had a fishing post at this Harbor.

COOKUMIJENAWANAK (H.)—This is the name given by the Micmac Indians to a rock in the outlet of the Grand Lake into the Shubenacadie River. The name means the "Grandmother's Place." It was believed by the Indians that this rock was placed there for them to fish from.

COOLIN COVE (H.)—A Cove in Shag Bay, named after a family named Coolin.

CORNING HEAD (Y.)—Named after Jonathan and Ebenezer Corning, to whom it was granted in 1765.

CORKUM LAKE (L)—So named after an early settler named James Corkum.

CORNWALLIS (K.)—Named after Colonel the Honorable

Edward Cornwallis, who was gazetted Governor of Nova Scotia, the 9th of May 1749. He arrived in Halifax with 2576 immigrants in July 1749.

The Indian name for Cornwallis River was "Ijiktook" meaning "uncertainty." The French called it "Grand Habitant River." Cornwallis is one of the four Townships of Kings County and was formed into a Township in 1759.

COSSMAN CREEK (D.)—Named after Captain John Cossman a resident of the place.

COTEAU INLET (R.)—A general descriptive name of surrounding lands. From the French, meaning "hillock" or "rising ground."

COUNTRY HARBOR (G.)—At one time this place was called "Mocoudom," or "Moukodome." The Indian name for it was "Moolaboogwek" meaning "gullied and deep."

First settled in the year 1783, by men of the Royal North and South Carolina Regiments, and Carolina Rangers. It was for a long time known as "Green Harbor." Changed to its present name in 1914, to avoid duplication of the name "Green."

COW BAY (C. B.)—See Morien.

COW BAY (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Nooloktookch".

COYLE COVE (H.)—So named by Capt. P. F. Shortland (R. N.) in 1864. Sometimes called "Kieley."

CRAMMOND ISLAND (I.)—Evidently so named after a family of Crammonds, whose name appears in the early records of Inverness County. This island is sometimes erroneously called Smith Island.

CRANBERRY HEAD (C. B.)—There is a bog near this place and in the early days cranberries grew in abundance here; hence the present name, which is a regrettable change from the old name "Richard Point," by which it is known on the maps of 1829.

CRANBERRY HEAD (Y.)—So named owing to the plentitude of cranberries found there; this is another regrettable change from the old Micmac Indian name "Soonecaty," which means "place of cranberries."

CRAWLEY CREEK (C. B.)—Named after Captain Crawley

of the Royal Navy, who came to Sydney in its early days and settled at Point Amelia, near the Creek, which since bears his name.

CRAWLEY ISLAND (Y.)—Named after John Crawley, known as Squire Crawley, who settled in Yarmouth about 1761, and was one of a committee in authority in 1762. He came from England to Marble Head and later to Yarmouth.

CREEK AUX NAVIRES (R.)—Named by the French, meaning "the creek for ships."

CREESER COVE (L.)—Named after an early settler, George Creeser.

CREIGHTON COVE (H.)—This Cove in Dartmouth is named after an Englishman named James Creighton, or one of his family, who owned considerable land nearby about the year 1845.

CREIGNISH (I.)—After a place of the same name in Scotland. Said to mean "Creig-Rock" and "Nish-here, or Gaelic for "here is rock," or "a rocky place."

CRESCENT BEACH (L.)—So named owing to its shape. This Beach was formerly known as "Romkeys."

CRICHTON (R.)—This beach, head, island and shoal is named after David Crichton, an immigrant to Pictou from Dundee, Scotland in 1812, who bought land on the island and established a fishing station there in 1824.

CROCKER POINT (Y.)—This place received its name from an early settler Daniel Crocker, who settled there about the year 1765.

CROSSBURN (A.)—Named after J. W. Cross, who was the Woods Superintendent of the Davidson Lumber Company, which makes, or did make Crossburn its headquarters.

CROUSE TOWN (L.)—Named after early settlers, John and Philip Crouse.

CULLODEN (D.)—This place is named after a British ship called the "Culloden" which was wrecked there in the year 1859. It was formerly known as "Broad Cove."

CUMBERLAND—The old Indian name was "Kwesomalegek" meaning "hardwood ridge" or "point." Cumberland Basin was at one time called by the French "Beaubasin," and is now known as

Chignecto, one time spelled as "Chinictou." The name Fort Beausejour was changed to "Fort Cumberland" in 1755, by Robert Monckton, who was at that time Lieutenant-Governor at Annapollis. The name was afterwards given to the Bay, Township and County.

The County was formed in 1759. In 1784 New Brunswick was made a separate Province, and Cumberland was included in Nova Scotia.

It is said that it was named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II, who commanded the British armies in Flanders and Hanover. (See Chignecto).

Cumberland County is divided into three Townships, Amherst, Parrsborough and Wallace, and contains 1612 square miles.

CUMBERLAND BASIN—So named by the English in 1755, replacing the name "Beaubasin" used by the French. (See Cumberland).

D

DALHOUSIE (K.)—Named in honor of George Ramsay, the ninth Lord Dalhousie, who was Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1816 and afterwards Governor of Canada from 1820-28.

DALHOUSIE (A.)—(See Dalhousie, K.).

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE—(See Halifax.)

DALHOUSIE MOUNTAINS (P.)—First settled by Peter Arthur, a native of the Orkneys; later in 1815 by a number of families from the Lowlands of Scotland. (See Dalhousie.) The first settlers here had some difficulty about their titles, some speculators laying claim to them. The Earl Dalhousie interfered and made satisfactory arrangements for the settlers, who in their gratitude named the place after him.

DALHOUSIE ROAD (L.)—(See Dalhousie).

DANE CORNER (Y.)—Named after a resident and very early settler, Thomas Dane.

DARES POINT—**(L.)**—A point on the east side of Mahone Bay called after a family of Dares, which is a very common family name in Lunenburg County.

DAREY LAKE (L.)—Named after an early settler James Darey, whose name appears among the original grantees of Lunenburg Township.

DARTMOUTH (H.)—One of the Townships of Halifax County. Was first settled in the year 1751. Named after the Earl of Dartmouth, an English Secretary of State, and great confidant of Queen Anne. His name was William Legge; born 1731, died 1801. The first immigrants arrived in 1750 or 1751 in the ship "Alderney." In 1784 thirty Nantucket families settled in Dartmouth.

Dartmouth was incorporated as a town in 1873.

DAUPHIN (V.)—(See Cape Dauphin).

DAUPHINIE LAKE (L.)—Named after an old family of early settlers; the name John Dauphinie appears among the original grantees of Lunenburg.

DAYSPRING LAKE (P.)—The children of the Presbyterian churches in the Lower Provinces in the year 1863-64 built a vessel in New Glasgow to be used as a mission ship in the South Seas. They named it the "Dayspring." The spars for the vessel were brought from the neighborhood of this lake, which was for this reason named after the vessel.

DEADMAN COVE (C. B.)—Near Bridgeport, on the southern side of Lingan Bay. So named because a number of bodies that had been washed ashore were found and buried there.

DEBERT (Col.)—The grant for this place was previous to the grant of the Township of Londonderry (1775) and was given to the first settler, Anthony Caverley.

DEBERT POINT (Col.)—The Indian name for this point was "Pelegaloolkek," meaning "smooth flowing water."

The Indian name of this locality was "Wasokagek," meaning, "it is bright, or seen in the distance as a signal."

DEEP COVE (L.)—An arm of the sea which runs up to the base of Aspotogan. The water at the head is of sufficient depth to permit of the largest ship to lie close to the shore, hence the name.

DELAP COVE (A.)—First settled about the year 1800 by Isaac Haley and John McCaul. Haley likely Irish; McCaul was a Scotchman. The place was named after Lawrence Delap, who did not reside there, but built vessels at the place about the year 1850. The Indian name for this cove was "Medabankeajetc," meaning "the little red bank."

DELHAVEN (K.)—Formerly known as Middle Pereaux, changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1880.

D'ENTREMONT (Y.)—Named after the Frenchman, D'Entremont, who brought the French immigrants that settled there in 1650. It is of interest to note that this man Philip D'Entremont was made Baron Pobomcon (see Pubnico) by Charles de la Tour, who was himself known as Lord of Cape Sable and Lt. of the King (French) in Acadia.

DENYS (I.)—(See River Denys).

DESCOUSSE (R.)—This name was known as early as 1752. The whole of Isle Madame was at one time called "Decoux" by the writer Pichon (1760).

DEVIL'S GOOSE PASTURE (K.)—The legend has it that the country near Aylesford where there is a barren sand plain was once owned by the Lord, the King, and the Devil. The glebe lands to the first, the ungranted lands to the second, and the barren sand plain to the last, hence the name.

DHU POINT (C. B.)—This place bears a Gaelic name, the word Dhu meaning black.

DIGBY—Called at one time "Conway." Received its present name in honor of Admiral Robert Digby, who commanded the British convoy "Atalanta," and who brought 1500 refugees from New England in 1785. He was made commander-in-chief in North America in 1781. Formed into a County about 1841. Has two Township divisions namely, Digby and Clare. Digby Town was incorporated in 1890. The County contains 1021 square miles.

DIGBY GUT (D.)—At one time known as St. George's Channell. The Indians called it "Tee Wee Den," said to signify "Little Hole." In 1710 it was known as the "Gutt" and later as "Jennys Streights."

DIGBY NECK (D.)—Settled by Loyalists in 1783. The Indian name for this place was "Oositookun" meaning "an ear"; again it is found called by the Indians "Wagweik," meaning "the end."

DILIGENT RIVER (C.)—First settled by Lieut. Taylor and Captain Wilson about the year 1777. The place was visited by the Provincial Governor Parr, and, finding Lieut. Taylor so industrious and diligent in his effort to make a home, he named the place "Diligent River."

DINGWALL (V.)—This place was first called "Young's Cove." In the seventies, a man named Robert Dingwall, who kept a small store at Young's Cove, made application for a post office, and suggested to the Government the name of "Dingwall." Parliament confirmed the name "Dingwall" in April 1883.

DOCTOR HEAD (C. B.)—Between Sydney Harbor and Little Bras d'Or. Named after Doctor Jean, who owned the place and lived there in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is called Oxford Point on some of the old maps.

DOG ISLAND (R.)—One time called Seal Island. Received both its old and present names from the fact that dog seals were plentiful there.

DOGGETT POINT (Q.)—Named after John Doggett, an estimable first settler of Queens County. He came from New England in 1759, and built a house at this place.

DOMINION (C. B.)—This place was formerly part of Bridgeport; when the Dominion Coal Company sank a coal mine there it was called "Dominion No. 1." By an Act of Parliament in the year 1906 the place was named "Dominion."

DONKIN (C. B.)—Known as Dominion No. 6, one of the coal mining communities of the Dominion Coal Co., named after Hiram Donkin, a civil engineer, at one time the Company's Manager, and later Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines for the Nova Scotia Government.

It was previous to this included in the district known as "Schooner Pond."

DONNYBROOK (P.)—Quite an unusual name to find in Pictou County. Named after the village in County Dublin, Ireland, noted for its fairs.

D'OR CAPE (C.)—So called by the French explorers who mistook native copper for gold.

DORCHESTER (Ant.)—A Township of Antigonish County. This subdivision of the County was at one time known as "Antigonish Interval." Named in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, whose title was First Baron Dorchester. (See Guysborough.)

DORY RIPS (C.)—At Cape d'Or a submarine cape extends southerly into the sea, and produces whirlpools, which is the explanation of the name.

DOUCETTE POINT (D.)—Named so after an early settler Pierre Doucette.

DOUGLAS (Hts.)—One of the six Township Divisions of Hants County.

DOUGLASS ROAD (A.)—Called after one of its early settlers named Douglas.

DOVER SOI (H.)—Pronounced Dover Swa; the meaning is obscure but is said to mean Dover Run. The name Soi appears in a number of places in Nova Scotia, and is always applied to small running streams.

DRAGOON ISLAND (C. B.)—An island on the Mira River.

Legend has it that in early days when Sydney was a garrisoned town, two dragoons deserted with their horses. Coming to the Mira, they swam their horses from the point above Cupid's Cove to the Island.

DUBLIN, NEW DUBLIN, DUBLIN SHORE (L.)—Settled by Alexander McNutt's colonists, brought from Ireland in the year 1762. They did not remain at Dublin, but scattered throughout the Province, most of them going to New England. There were 200 in all.

DUFFERIN (H.) DUFFERIN MINES (G.)—So named in honor of Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, the Marquis of Dufferin, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1872-1878.

DUNDEE (R.)—Named after the Scottish City "Dundee" the "Hill on the Tay." Dun being a Celtic root word meaning "Hill." The name as a whole comes from the Latin "Taodunum" meaning "Hill on the Tay."

DUNMAGLASS (Ant.)—Received its name after a town named Dunmaglass, Inverness, Scotland, from which the first settlers came in 1791. There were three brothers: Andrew, Alexand Angus McGillvray, and John McEachern. It was so named in the year 1879, and the name was suggested by the Rev. Andrew McGillvray, Parish Priest, a native and descendant of the original settlers, and an Act of Parliament was passed in that year confirming the naming of the place.

DUNVEGAN (I.)—This place, which was hitherto known as Broad Cove Marsh, is named after the cold, bleak, rock-built castle of the "McLeods of Skye." It received its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1885. In the Gaelic language the word "dun" means a hill.

DURHAM (P.)—This place was named after John George Lambton, the Earl of Durham, who came to Canada in 1838 to bring order out of the chaos caused by the Rebellion. The name was suggested by William Graham, merchant, and was confirmed at a public meeting held for that purpose. The place was previously known as West River.

DURKEE ISLAND (Y.)—On the Eastern side of Chebogue River. It was named after an early settler, Amasa Durkee.

E

EARLTOWN (Col.)—Was first surveyed in the year 1817 by Alex. Miller, who gave it its name in honor of the Earl of Dalhousie who was at that time Governor of the Province.

Miller surveyed boundary lines for different Townships and gave some of them their names.

Earltown was first settled by Donald McIntosh and Angus Sutherland in 1813. They came from Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

EAST BAY (C. B.)—The modern and inappropriate name now generally applied to St. Andrew's Channel. The Micmac Indians called this place "Aglaseawakade," "the English settlement," or "place of the English."

EAST BERLIN (Q.)—Formerly known as Pudding Pan, given the present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1886.

EAST CHESTER (L.)—Sometimes called "Scotch Cove." First settled by John Hutcheson, John Duncan and Thomas Thompson, from Scotland.

EAST DOVER (H.)—See Ocean Glen.

EASTON (D.)—Sometimes known as New Jerusalem, first settled by Enoch McMullin in the year 1856.

EAST RIVER (P.)—Was called by the Indians "Duckland," which is in their language "Apcheekumook-waakade."

Sometimes called by the early Highland settlers "Great River," owing to its being the largest of the three rivers, East, West and Middle River, which flow into Pictou Harbor.

ECONOMY (Col.)—Village and River. Micmac Indian name was "Kenomee," which means "Sandy Point" or a long point jutting out into the sea. This name is found in old church records and tokens spelled "Oeconomy." Later it was found spelled "Conomy" and at present "Economy," which suggests a meaning altogether different and less appropriate than the original "Kenomee."

ECUM SECUM (H.)—This sounds like an Indian name, but the Indians knew the place as, and called it "Megwasagunk," meaning "a red house."

EDEN (P.)—See Garden of Eden.

EDWARDSVILLE (C. B.)—See Point Edward.

EEL BROOK (Y.)—The Indian name was "Wipkomegakum," meaning "place of eels, but they were poor and lean."

Was settled in 1767 by seven Acadians who escaped deportation.

EEL CREEK (Y.)—The Indian name was "Wipkomagakum," meaning "place of plum stones."

EGERTON (P.)—A Township of Pictou County. The County was subdivided in the year 1807 into three Townships, namely: Pictou, Egerton and Maxwelton. Probably named after Francis Egerton the third and last Duke of Bridgewater. He was a great projector of canals and was known as "The Father of British Inland Navigation."

EGMONT LAKE (H.)—Named after the Right Honorable Earl of Egmont, who obtained a grant of 100,000 acres on the Shubenacadie River in the year 1769.

The Indian name for Egmont Bay was "Wegwaak."

There is a cape of this name in Victoria County, Cape Breton —doubtless named after the same gentleman. It was formerly known as Aspe, and it is the southern promontory of the Bay of that name. (See Aspy Bay.)

EIGHT MILE BROOK (P.)—Given this name because of it being eight miles from the starting point of the old Cobequid Road to the point where it crosses the road.

EISNER COVE (H.)—Named after a family.

ELDERBANK (H.)—Formerly called Little Musquodoboit, named after St. Andrew's Church of Elderbank, which in its turn was named after the farm on which it was built.

ELDER HEAD (Y.)—Named after a resident, Mr. Ebenezer Moulton, who was a church elder. He came from Massachusetts in 1761 and is said to be the first preacher in Yarmouth.

ELGIN (P.)—So named in honor of James Bruce the eighth Earl of Elgin (1811-1863), a Governor-General of Canada during the troublesome years 1846-1854.

ELLERSHOUSE (Hts.)—Named after Francis V. Ellershausen, a native of Germany, who settled in Hants County in

1864. He acquired a grant of 60,000 acres of land, including the Lakes Panuke and Stillwater. He built a large steam mill at Stillwater, and another at what is now known as Hartville.

ELLISON RIVER (D.)—Formerly known as Craig's Brook.

ELMSDALE (H.)—Received its name from the number of elm trees growing in the Intervale. First settled by a man named Tremoine; later by Frasers and McDonalds from Pictou County.

EMULOUS REEF (S.)—On Ram Island, Lockeport Harbor, called after H. M. Sloop "Emulous" of 18 guns, which was wrecked here August 2nd, 1812.

ENFIELD (Hts.)—So named at a public meeting called at Malcolm's Pottery 1862; suggested by Mr. Thomas B. Donaldson after his home town, Enfield, in the Connecticut River Valley. Was previously called "The Crossing."
First settler was William Hall (about 1830).

ENFUME (V.)—See Cape Smoky.

ENON (C. B.)—Originally a part of Loch Lomond, changed in 1905 by an Act of Parliament to the present name.

ERINVILLE (G.)—So named by lovers of Ireland who settled in this district.

ERNST ISLAND (L.)—Named after an early settler Mr. Mathias Ernst.

ESKASONI (C. B.)—"Eskasoni" is said to be an Indian word meaning "still water." But Dr. Rand gives the spelling as "Eskusoognik" and the meaning as "green boughs." This place is still settled by Micmac Indians and reserved for their use.

ESTMERE (V.)—So named by an Act of Parliament in the year 1887—"mere" a rare word meaning "a pond, pool or lakelet" —also old Scottish word for the sea.

ETNA (K.)—A point on the Blue Mountains named after the fanous Sicilian volcano.

EUREKA (P.)—A milling company was established here known as the Eureka Milling Company; hence the village name.

F

FAIRMONT (Ant.)—This place was formerly known as part of Hallowell Grant. By an Act of Parliament in the year 1892 it was given its present name.

FAIRY LAKE (Q.)—This Lake and the Falls are so named because the Indian name appeared to mean the English word "Fairy" or "Witch."

FAIRY HOLE (V.)—This place between Great Bras d'Or Entrance and St. Ann's Bay is so called owing to the caverns that start in from the shore extending into the cliffs for a considerable distance. These caves are of great interest to geologists and others visiting the place. A somewhat similar cave is found in Pictou County called Peter Fraser's Cave.

FALES BROOK (K.)—A small stream in Aylesford flowing into the Annapolis River, named after an early settler Benjamin Fales, who was employed by Brigadier General Ruggles in clearing the southern slope of the North Mountain.

FALKLAND (H.)—Received its name in honor of Lady Falkland, who laid the corner-stone of the first church built there in the year 1845. Lady Falkland was the wife of Lucius Bentinck Falkland, Viscount, then Governor of Nova Scotia. She was the youngest daughter of William IV. Its name previous to this was Fergusson's Cove.

FALKLAND (L.)—See Falkland (H.).

FALKLAND RIDGE (A.)—Named in honor of Lucius Bentinck Falkland, who was for a time Governor of Nova Scotia.

FALMOUTH (Hts.)—Named after the seaport and watering place of that name in Cornwall, England. It is one of the six township divisions of Hants County, and was formed into a Township in 1759. It was previous to this, part of King's County.

FALSE BAY BEACH (C. B.)—A low strip of sand which prevents the communication between Cow Bay and Mira Bay, and, by the appearance of an entrance, deceives the mariners when approaching from the sea, hence the name.

FARIBAULT BROOK (I.)—On the Cheticamp River named after a Dominion geologist.

FERRONA (P.)—From "Ferra" (iron). Named by officers of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., when the Company were manufacturing pig iron there.

FIFTH LAKE (Q.)—(See Liverpool).

FINLAY POINT (I.)—Near Mabou named after a settler Finlay Beaton.

FIRST LAKE (Q.)—See Liverpool.
(Q.)— " Port Medway.
(H.)— " Tangier.

FISHERMEN'S CARD TABLE (L.)—The name given to a large square rock in a very elevated position with a flat even surface'

FISHER'S GRANT (P.)—The old Micmac Indian name for this place was "Soogunugade" or "rotting place."

FIVE HOUSES (L.)—So named because for a long time in the early days there were but five houses at this place.

FIVE ISLANDS (C.)—The Indians called these Islands "Nankulmenegool" meaning "Five Islands."

FLAT POINT (C. B.)—Generally called Low Point, is the Eastern Point of of Sydney Harbor. The name is descriptive.

FLEMING ISLAND (H.)—An island near Port Dover, named after a family of the district.

FLINT ISLAND (C. B.)—This place received its name from the name given to it by the French. "Ile a pierre a fusil" referring to the hardness of its rock.

FLORENCE (C. B.)—Formerly known as "Cox's." About the year 1905 the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. started a coal mine there and the village was named after the wife of the Counties Dominion Parliamentary Representative, Mr. D. D. McKenzie.

FOLLY VILLAGE (Col.)—See new name Glenholm.

FOLLY LAKE AND MOUNTAIN (Col.)—This word applied to the name of a place is often found, and in this case expresses the opinion of neighbors on an unfortunate location by one of their

number named Flemming. At first it was knownh as Flemming Folly, later "The Folly"; it then became "Fawleig," and is now on the railway time tables as "Folleigh."

FOOTE CORNER (Y.)—Named after a family of Footes' who were very early settlers.

FORBES BROOK (P.)—So named after an early Scotch settler. Was one time called "The Half Mile Brook." A number of brooks on the West River were known as Four, Six, and Eight Mile brooks being the distance on the Cobequid Road from the point of departure.

FORBES POINT (Q.)—This place is sometimes called "Wreck Point." The present name is after a Scotchman named Forbes, who was the first settler in this neighborhood.

FORT CLARENCE (H.)—Was first erected in the year 1754. The name is probably in honor of Edward, Duke of Kent.

FORT EDWARD, (K.)—Now a mere ruin, was named after the Duke of Kent.

FORT ELLIS (Col.)—An old fort on the Shubenacadie River. It apparently received the name Ellis owing to a man of this name having a farm nearby.

FORT LATOUR (S)—Named in honor of the brave Charles La Tour, who built a fort here in the year 1627.

FORT LAWRENCE (C.)—At one time known as "Beaubasin." Settled in 1672. The Indian name was "Kwesomalegek," meaning "a hardwood point." This place was also known as Missiquash, a name now only applied to the river dividing Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. The fort was built by a Major Lawrence who was sent there to reduce the French and Indians to obedience and who built the fort in 1750. The district now bears the name he gave the fort.

FORT MASSEY (H.)—Named after General Massey, Commander-in-chief in Nova Scotia in 1776. The name "Fort Massey" was given to the military cemetery in Halifax, later to the surrounding residential area; now, chiefly to designate the cemetery and the famous church of that name.

FOSTER SETTLEMENT (L.)—This place is named after two brothers, Ezekiel and Henry Foster, who were the first settlers.

FOURCHE (R.)—This is the French for "forked" or "cloven."

FOUR MILE BROOK (P.)—So named because of its being four miles from the beginning of the old Cobequid Road where it crosses the road.

FOURTH LAKE (Q.)—See Liverpool
(Q.)— " Port Medway.
(H.)— " Tangier.

FOX ISLAND (G.)—An Island in the Gut of Canso. The Indian name was "Sebelogwokum," meaning "where skins are stretched" or "the drying place.

FRAMBROISE (R.)—This is the French for "raspberry." The place was long known as Framboise Cove. The Micmac Indian name of this place was "Tawanok" or "Tawitk" meaning the outlet or flowing out.

FRANCKLIN MANOR (C.)—First applied to a home, and now to the place. Named and owned by the Honorable Michael Francklin, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1766 and Governor in 1772.

FRASER POINT (P.)—Named after the first settler, Captain Fraser of the 82nd Hamilton Highlanders 1783.

FREDERICK LAKE (H.)—This Lake bears the surname of a keen Halifax angler of about 1860. Sometimes called Pine Wood Lake.

FREEPORT (D.)—Originally known as Long Island, changed to present name by an Act of Parliament in 1865.

FRENCH CROSS (K.)—See Morden.

FRENCH LANDING (H.)—This place is in Bedford Basin. It is believed to be the landing place and the encampment ground for the men who were with the ill-fated, disease-stricken, Duc D'Anville's fleet that arrived at Halifax in the year 1746.

FRENCH RIVER (P.)—The French had a settlement at the mouth of this river in the early days, hence its name.

FRENCH RIVER (Col.)—This place was settled by the French as early, if not earlier than 1737 and has ever since borne their name.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT (D.)—For a long time known as

Doucette Settlement, after David Doucette, who settled there in 1830.

FRENCH VALE (C. B.)—Nearly all the present settlers of French Vale trace their origin from four brothers who were French Acadians, and came from Prince Edward Island early in the nineteenth century.

FRENCH VILLAGE BROOK (Col.)—When Winslow's soldiers were hunting the French Acadians in these parts in 1775 some of them fled up Salmon River to a brook, which has ever since been called French Village Brook.

FROSTFISH COVE (H.)—This place received its name owing to the tom-cod being plentiful in its waters. It is interesting to note that tom-cod is a corruption of a Canadian French word "tacaud" meaning plenty fish, and is of Indian origin.

G

GABARUS (C. B.)—Bay, Cape, Lake and Village said to be named after a French officer of Bayonne named "Gabarus." This is generally accepted as the right derivation. On maps of 1853 we find it called "Bay de Gabory," and on an old map of 1752, "Gabarus." Again it is said to come from the French name Cap Rouge, Red Cape. The village is named from the cape. The peninsulas north-west of the cape are called by Pichon "Desgoutins" and the "Governors." Pichon also refers to a mountain near Gabarus which he calls the "Devil's Mountain." Cape Gabarus appears on some early maps as Cape Portland.

GAETZ COVE (L.)—This is a common family name in Lunenburg County, and the cove is likely named after an early settler.

GAIRLOCH (P.)—In the year 1805, a vessel arrived with passengers from Gairloch a small arm of the sea on the western coast of Ross-shire, Scotland. Three of them took up their lands at a brook, which they named after their native parish in Scotland

GAIRLOCH MOUNTAINS (C. B.)—Named by the Scottish settlers after the arm of the sea of that name on the western coast of Ross-shire, Scotland.

GALLOWS HILL (K.)—So named owing to the unfortunate necessity at one time of erecting a scaffold on the hill.

GALLOWS HILL (L.)—This hill was known in early days as "Star Fort" owing to the shape of the fence which enclosed the Garrison Fort in 1753.

GARDNER MINES (C. B.)—Said to be named after Mr. Michael Gardner, an early Irish settler.

GARDEN OF EDEN (P.)—Evidently so named by William McDonald, who came from Caithness, Scotland, and settled there in 1830. He was called the "Adam of the Garden" because he was the first man there. See Mount Adam and Eden Lake in the same vicinity, doubtless named so for the same reason.

GASPEREAUX (K.)—The original French spelling is "Gasparot" (an ale-wife). The "ale-wife" is a fish resembling a herring and is found in great numbers in certain parts of Nova Scotia.

The Indians called Gaspereau River "Magapskejetc," meaning "rushing or tumbling over large rocks."

The Indian name for Gaspereau Lake was "Pasedoock," meaning "it has big whiskers," referring to its many small islands covered with shrubbery.

The French Acadians called part of what is now Gaspereau "Melanson."

GASPEREAU LAKE (A.)—See Gaspereau (K.).

GATES FERRY (A.)—A crossing place near Middleton named after a nearby early settler, Oldham Gates.

GAY'S RIVER (G.)—The Indian name for this place was "Wisunawon," meaning Beaver Castor.

GELLFELLAN ISLAND (Y.)—Named after its early settler James Gellfellan, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled there about the year 1766.

GENERAL'S BRIDGE (A.)—The Indians called this place "Eskunuskek," meaning "the ground is hard and grassy," also "Eisuneskwek," meaning "Eison's place." Here a bridge crosses the Annapolis River.

GEORGEFIELD (Hts.)—Settled in 1826, or thereabouts by George Miller, and named after him, "Georgefield."

GEORGE (Ant.)—Bay and Cape named after King George II. Known as St. Louis on old maps. Was first named George and St. George by DesBarres in 1781, the saint being a survival of the old French name.

GEORGE ISLAND (H.)—Named by Governor Cornwallis in honor of King George II. Was first fortified in the year 1750.

GERRARD ISLAND (H.)—Named after its first settler William Gerrard. He was an Englishman, and died on the Island in the year 1789.

GETSON COVE (L.)—Named after an early settler Mr. John Getson.

GHOUL'S COVE (C. B.)—This cove is also locally known as "Three Echo Cove," from the fact that it has acoustic properties producing on still nights a triple echo. This explains the origin of the name.

GIBBONS' BRIDGE (Near Sydney, C. B.)—Named after

Chief Justice Richard Gibbons, who was one of the first of the Civil Establishment in the Town of Sydney, in the year 1784. He was taken prisoner by the French when on a voyage from Falmouth to Halifax. He died of fever in a Nantz prison.

GIBRALTAR—The Indians named this place "Wesek," meaning a "sapling" or Weesik" meaning "the beaver's home. The original town and fortress in Spain received its name from the Saracen Leader Tarik "Gebel-al-Tarik" the hill of Tarik.

GIBSON'S WOODS (K.)—This is a negro settlement, and was named after the chief negro family among them.

GILBERT COVE (D.)—Named after Lt. Thomas Gilbert, a celebrated Loyalist Pioneer about 1783.

GILFILLAN ISLAND (Y.)—This island was granted to John Perry in 1765, and to James Gilfillan in 1767, and from the last named received its name.

GILLIS LAKE (C. B.)—Called after a family named Gillis; the Indian name was "Elbegatkik."

GILLISVALE (I.)—So named in 1881.

GISBORNE LAKE (V.)—Named after Frederick Newton Gisborne, an Englishman, who was about the year 1879 superintendent of the Dominion Telegraph and Signal Service. Gisborne laid the first submarine cable in America, and it was he who laid the first cable from Newfoundland.

GLACE BAY, (C. B.)—It was at one time known as Windham River—after a General Windham. It evidently received its present name from the French, who must have found it frozen over, and named it "Glace" (ice). Incorporated as a town in 1901. The Indian name for this place was "Wosekusegwon," meaning "bright house" or the "home of glory." The head of Big Glace Bay is known as "Dyson Pond."

GLADSTONE (I.)—A happy change from the old name "Victoria Line" in honor of the great statesman William Ewart Gladstone. The name was approved by Parliament in 1901.

GLASSBURN (Ant.)—This place was a portion of Black River settlement and was given its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1891.

GLENCOE (I.)—Named after the ill-fated glen of the same name in Argyleshire, Scotland, where Chief MacIan and his Macdonald followers were massacred in 1692.

GLENCOVE (I.)—Formerly known as Turk settlement, changed to the present name by an Act of Parliament in 1872.

GLENDALE (C. B.)—The Indian name for this place was "Amasastokek" meaning "the river with inhabitants."

GLEN DHU (I.)—"Dhu" is a Gaelic word meaning black or possibly here Dark Glen.

GLEN DHU (P.)—See Glen Dhu, Inverness County.

GLENDYER (I.)—In 1848, Donald McLean McDonald came here from New Glasgow, N. S. and erected a mill for the dyeing and dressing of hand-made cloth. As this was the first establishment of the kind in Cape Breton, Mc Donald became known as "The Dyer" and his home was called "The Dyer's Glen" which he himself transposed to "Glendyer."

GLEN-ELG (G.)—No doubt in honor of Lord Glenelg, who was the Colonial Secretary in 1837; but there is a place of this name in Scotland, after which it may have been named. This place was first settled in 1801 and was then named St. Mary's.

GLENGARRY (P.)—Named by the early Scotch settlers after the famous Glen in Inverness-shire, Scotland. After Culloden in 1746, many Scottish Highlanders immigrated to Canada.

GLENHOLM (Col.)—This is the name given the old Folly Village settlement by an Act of Parliament in the year 1909.

GLEN MARGARET (H.)—Named after Mrs. James Fraser about the year 1876. Previously named "Lower Ward."

GLENORA (I.)—So named in 1881.

GLENTOSH (V.)—Formerly known as Big Hill, given its present name in honor of the Rev. Abraham McIntosh, who was a Presbyterian minister in this district in the earlier days.

GLENVILLE (I.)—So named in 1876.

GLEN-UIG (Ant.)—Settled and named in the early part of the nineteenth century by Scotchmen from the place of that name in Scotland.

GLENWOOD (Ant.)—Formerly known as Lower Keppoch, given its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1892.

GLENWOOD (R.)—The district known as Hay Cove, was

changed to this name in 1914, and an Act of Parliament was passed in this year confirming the change.

GOAT ISLAND (C. B.)—This is a very old name for this island, and appears on very early maps of Cape Breton. It is near Louisburg, and the French had a battery on it to defend the entrance.

GOAT ISLAND (A.)—This island was first called "Biencourtville" in honor of Biencourt. Then it became known as "Armstrong's Island", after a possessor named Armstrong. At one time also it was called Vane's Island, after Charles Vane, to whom it was granted. The French named it "Isle aux Chevres" that is "Isle of the Goat." The English called it "Goat Island," by which name it is known today.

GOFF'S (H.)—Named after one of its early settlers, Mr. William Goff.

GOLDBORO (G.)—By an Act of Parliament in the year 1898 changed from its old name East Side Isaac's Harbour.

GOLD RIVER (L.)—There is a tradition that gold was originally found at this river by the early French settlers, and hence the name; but another authority asserts that the name was "Gould River" after an early settler, and it became changed to its present name. The Indian name for this place was "Amagapskeget" meaning "rushing over stones."

GOOSE HARBOR (G.)—See St. Francis.

GORE MOUNTAINS (Hts.)—No doubt named in honor of Sir Charles S. Gore, General-in-chief in North America, with his residence in Halifax (1837). (Gore District in Upper Canada was not named after this officer, but after Sir Francis Gore, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, 1806-1877).

GOSCHEN (G.)—Named after the pastoral city of Biblical fame, which was situated in Egypt. This name also appears, or did appear, as the name for settlements in Antigonish, Hants and Colchester Counties.

GOTTINGEN (H).—On April 6th, 1764, the suberbs of Halifax were called "Gottingen" at the request of a number of people of the neighborhood. It is named after the Prussian city in Hanover.

GOUGH LAKE (H.)—See Anderson Lake.

GOUZAR (Col.)—Basin of water at the head of Tatamagouche Bay, so named after a man named Gouzar or Geeser. Its name one time appeared as Port Gauzar. It has been supposed that the Indians gave it its name because of the abundance of geese which gather there, but this is said to be erroneous.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (L.)—A tenting place of the Earl of Mulgrave, when he was governor, hence the name.

GOVERNOR LAKE (H.)—See Parr Lake.

GOWEN POINT (Y.)—This point is named after Patrick Gowen, who settled there about the year 1762.

GOWRIE MINES (C. B.)—So named after the beautiful home of Thos. D. Archibald at Sydney Mines, who was one of the principal owners. The mines were at Port Morien.

GRAFTON (K.)—Settled in 1821. Probably named after the Duke of Grafton, or perhaps after the American town in Massachusetts of this name (The name "Grafton" in New Brunswick is said to be a word coined from "graft" as applied to fruit-grafting and nursing, practised at that place in 1876.)

GRAFTON LAKE (Q.)—See Grafton.

GRAND ANSE (R.)—A descriptive French name meaning Big Cove.

GRAHAM SIDING (Col.)—See Brentwood.

GRAND ETANG (I.)—A French name, meaning "Large Pond."

GRANDIQUE (R.)—First settled by a family named Kavanagh, about 1790. The name is French, meaning "Big Ditch." The Indian name was "Gebemkek."

GRAND LAKE (H.)—The Indians called this place "Tulugadik" meaning "the settlement."

GRAND NARROWS (C. B.)—"Grand" to distinguish it from the "Little Narrows," on the same "Bras b'Or Lakes," where they lie in Victoria County. The Grand Narrows was, and we think is still, so far as the Strait is concerned called "Barra Strait." This of course, after the Sound of Barra on the Isle of Barra in the Scottish Hebrides, where the most of the settlers in this neighborhood came from about the year 1802. They came directly from

Pictou County. The Indian name was "Tawitk" meaning "the outlet."

GRAND PASSAGE (D.)— and

GRAND PASSAGE (R.)—Known to the Indians as "Taooitk" or the "opening."

GRAND PRE (K.)—French meaning "the great prairie," a village on the shores of the Basin of Minas, the scene of many conflicts between the French and English, also the scene of the Expulsion of the Acadians (1755).

GRANVILLE (A.)—Granville Centre, Granville Ferry, Lower Granville, in honor of Lord John Cartaret, who became Eart Granville in 1744, and was English Secretary of State. On what was known as the Granville Shore, about opposite to Goat Island is the site of the first European settlement in North America (See Patterson's "Sir William Alexander") Granville, one of the four Townships of Annapolis County, was formed and granted in the year 1764 with 168 proprietors. Here the senior De La Tour built his first fort.

GRAPNEL BEACH (V.)—This place is so named because the anchorage or holding ground in the adjoining waters is good Grapnel means a small boat anchor.

GREEN BAY (L.)—At one time named Palmerston Bay.

GREENDALE (Ant.)—This place was known as Greenfield; but the name was so common it was changed to its present descriptive name by an Act of Parliament in 1886.

GREENFIELD (Col.)—Surveyed and named by a Mr. Alexander Miller, about the year 1817. He surveyed the lines and boundaries of Earltown, Kemptown, and Greenfield, in this County and named them all.

GREENFIELD (Q.)—A farming village so admirably situated it is said that the season is a fortnight earlier than in other parts of the County. Early green suggested the name. It is near the "Ponhook," or "first lake" on the Medway River. In this County the affix "field" in naming their places appeared to be popular, as we find places named "Middlefield," "Brookfield," "Westfield," "Northfield," and "Buckfield," all within a very short distance of each other, the place name being formed by prefixing the word "field" by a descriptive or decorative word.

GREEN HILL (P.)—The old Micmac Indian name was "Espakumegek" meaning "high land."

GREENVALE (P.)—This place was formerly known as "McIntosh Mills." It was changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1891.

GREENWICH (K.)—After the town on the Thames in Kent, England, noted as the great Observatory Town.

GRENADIER'S LEAP (C. B.)—Near Louisburg. Named after a Captain Grenadier, who led a party of English at the first siege of Louisburg, and who was supposed to have made a long, dangerous leap from his boat to the shore. History tells us it was a Captain Brooks who led the landing.

GREVILLE BAY (C.)—Named in honor of a former English Parliamentary General, Robert Greville, the second Lord Brooke 1794-1866.

GRINTON SETTLEMENT (A.)—Named after a first settler, James Grinton, who settled there in 1819. He was from Corstorphine, Scotland. (See Springfield).

GROSVENOR (G.)—Said to have been named by a Mr. J. B Hadley of Mulgrave. Was first settled by families named Kennys and Tait (before 1800). Probably named after the Lord of that name or after Grosvenor Square.

GULLIVER'S HOLE (D.)—So named from a legend that a pirate named Gulliver once visited the place. Sometimes called Gulliver's Cove. First settled in 1780 by a William McDormand.

GUYSBOROUGH—First named "Chedabucto," when Sir Nicholas Deny located a fishing station there about 1635. Named in honor of Sir Guy Carleton (See Guysborough Township, Queens County). Sir Guy was first Baron Dorchester; at one time Governor of Canada; was a Loyalist leader and a great promoter of Loyalist settlements in Nova Scotia.

This County was named Sydney when St. Mary's Township was formed in 1818. The Townships are Guysborough, St Mary's and Manchester. The County contains 1656 square miles and was formed in 1836.

GUYSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP (Q.)—One of the two Township divisions of Queens County granted to Donald McPherson and one hundred and two others in the year 1784. They were disbanded soldiers who had served under Sir Guy Carleton during the Revolutionary War. They named the place "Guy's Borough in his honor. The second year after their settlement, the whole village was destroyed by fire. They then removed to Cape Canso. (See Guysborough).

H

HACKETT (H.)—Cove and Village, formerly Hagget's Cove named after one of the first settlers, whose real name wasHaggart.,

HALIBURTON (P.)—Named in honor of Thomas Chandler Haliburton a native of Nova Scotia, who wrote extensively and well of Nova Scotia, was a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature and a Judge of the Supreme Court.

HALIBUT HEAD (Q.)—So named after the Halibut, a large species of flat fish which abound on the Nova Scotia coast.

HALIFAX—The Indian name was "Chebookt" meaning "Chief Harbor," or "Great Long Harbor." Halifax was known as Chebucto up to the year 1749. On the 18th day of July of that year it was called "Halifax" in honor of the Earl of Halifax, then President of the English Board of Trade, whose title was from the English city of that name. His name was George Dunk Montague He died in 1772. It is said that Lord Halifax, having no family and wishing to immortalize his name, sent Edward Cornwallis as Governor of Nova Scotia. Cornwallis arrived with 2576 immigrants in July 1749, and it was he who changed the name "Chebucto" to Halifax in honor of his patron.

It is interesting to note the probable derivation of the word "Halifax." The word means "Holy Hair" the name being accounted for by the fact that the head of a virgin who had been murdered was suspended from a tree in the neighborhood of the English city "Halifax."

Lord Halifax was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1761.

Halifax was declared a free port in 1817 and was incorporated in the year 1841. It became the capital of Nova Scotia in the year 1749, when the Provincial Headquarters were removed from Annapolis, which was capital or Provincial Headquarters from 1710 to 1749.

Halifax County is divided into four townships, namely: Halifax, Dartmouth, Lawrencetown and Preston.

The north end of Halifax City in the early days was known as "Dutchtown" and the south and suburbs as "Irishtown."

In Halifax is Dalhousie College, named in honor of George Ramsay the ninth Viscount Dalhousie, who was Lt.-Governor of Nova Scotia 1816 and Governor of Canada 1820-28. The Earl was the founder of the college in the year 1818. Its Act of Incorporation was passed in 1821. University powers were created in

1841. Closed for some years, but was re-opened and re-organized in 1863.

HALL HARBOR (K.)—This place was named after Captain Samuel Hall, who in 1779 piloted a privateering band of seventeen men from the revolting colonies in America to the place, and from here they committed a number of thieving raids on the settlers of the surrounding country.

HAMILTON CORNER (K.)—This place was at one time called "The Whalebone," and later "Jawbone Corner," owing to there being a gateway, with posts made from a whale's jawbone, near the place where the four roads meet. Later changed to "Hamilton's Corner," no doubt after a settler of that name.

HAMMONDS PLAIN (H.)—Named in honor of Sir Andrew Snape Hammonds, who was Lieutenant-Governor from 1781 to 1783.

HANDLEY MOUNTAIN (K.)—Named after an early settler. This place was settled mostly by disbanded soldiers.

HANTS COUNTY—In 1781, Windsor, Falmouth and Newport, with lands contiguous thereto, were detached from the county of Kings and made a separate county to be called the County of Hants. The name "Hants" which was, and is used, is in abbreviation of Hampshire. (The old English for Hampshire was Hantes-shire—hence the abbreviation). The name was probably suggested by the Loyalists from New Hampshire.

A new township was added in 1824, and named "Kempt" in honor of Sir James Kempt, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Hants is divided into six Townships, viz: Windsor, Newport, Kempt, Falmouth, Douglas and Rawdon. This county contains 1179 square miles.

HANTSPORT (Hts.)—On the banks of the Avon River. The Indian name for this place was "Kakagwek," meaning "the place of dried meat." Elsewhere we find "Kakagwek" given as meaning "the place of dried fish." (See Hants).

HARBOR BOUCHE (Ant.)—See Bouche.

HARBOR LAKE (H.)—At one time called Black Duck Run, given its present name by Captain P. F. Shortland R. N., in 1864.

HARMONY (Q.)—Settled in 1821.

HARTLING (H.)—So named in 1912 after James Hartling the Postmaster.

HAULOVER ISTHMUS (R.)—Near St. Peter's. So named because of its being the narrow strip of land over which they hauled their boats from or to the waters of St. Peter's Bay and the Bras d'Or Lakes.

HAUTE ISLAND (C.)—See Isle Haut.

HASKILL BROOK (Y.)—Named after an early settler Wm. Haskill, who came to Yarmouth from Beverley, Mass., in the year 1763 and settled near this brook.

HASTINGS (C.)—Formerly known as Porter Town, changed to Hastings in the year 1864 by an Act of Parliament. The name in honor of Warren Hastings, the celebrated English Statesman.

HATCH CREEK (D.)—So named after a first settler John Hatch.

HAVELOCK (D.)—Named in honor of Sir Henry Havelock, who distinguished himself in the Indian Mutiny and particularly at Lucknow in 1857.

HAWKESBURY (R.)—One of the four Townships of Richmond County, named in honor of Admiral Edward Hawke, an English Baron. (See Port Hawkesbury).

HAY COVE (R.)—See new name "Glenwood." The Indian name for this place was "Galnotek."

HEATHERTON (Ant.)—So named by an Act of Parliament in the year 1879.

HEBB MILLS, HEBB CROSS, HEBBVILLE (L.)—These places are all named after one of the first settlers of Lunenburg County, Mr. Adam Hebb, and his descendants.

HEBERT RIVER (C.)—Named after the French Courier du Bois Hebert (1749), who as a Lieutenant had charge of the fort at Hebert.

HEBRON (Y.)—The name Hebron Corner was given this settlement by Captain Landers, an estimable early Yarmouth settler. As the settlement extended beyond the Corner, the latter part of the name was left out.

The name is after a place in Palestine, the chosen land of Abraham. The word is Hebrew, meaning "friendship," or "association."

HECKMAN ISLAND (L.)—Named after a German family of

first settlers, named Heckman. John Heckman of Lunenburg was a parliamentary representative from 1819 to 1847.

HECTOR POINT (V.)—A point near Grand Narrows probably so named after Mr. Hector F. McDougall, who lived nearby and was for years a parliamentary representative for Cape Breton County.

HELL BAY (L.)—Named, it is supposed, by a seaman who had an experience in its waters, which were turbulent enough to suggest the name of a thickly settled place without the confines of Nova Scotia.

HENNIGAR (Hts.)—Formerly named "Northfield." Changed a few years ago to "Hennigar" in honor of its first settler John Hennigar. The other first settlers were Laffins and Millers. The Brook was once known as Weir Brook.

HENRY ISLAND (I.)—The name given to outer Port Hood Island. It is sometimes wrongly called W. D. Smith's Island.

HERMAN ISLAND (L.)—The name Philip Herman appears as one of the original grantees of Lunenburg Township in 1761. This island is probably named after him or some of his descendants.

HERRING COVE (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Moolepchugech" meaning "a deep chasm, valley or gorge."

HERRING COVE (Q.)—Now called "Brooklyn." An important fishing station, probably as early as 1635, as it is believed that Denys and Razilly had their establishment at this place about that time.

There is also a lake in Queens County of this name.

HERSEY RIVER (Y.)—Named so after a family of early settlers.

HIBERNIA (Q.)—Settled in the year 1820 by two Irishmen, and so named in honor of their home land.

HIGHFIELD (Hts.)—See Belmont.

HIGHLAND (D.)—The former name of this place was Mink Cove. Changed to the present name by an Act of Parliament passed in 1907.

HIGHLANDS (I.)—This place was formerly known as Cape Mabou. It received its present name, which was suggested by the hilly nature of the district, by an Act of Parliament in 1888.

HILDEN (Col.)—The settlement formerly known as "Slab Town," "Clarkville," and "Johnston's Crossing," were united and given the name of Hilden by an Act of Parliament passed in 1895.

HILLFORD (Hts.)—So named by an Act of Parliament passed in 1895, changing it from "Cogmagum." (See.)

HILLGROVE (D.)—The former names of this place were "Digby," "Joggins" and also "Hainesville."

HILLSBOROUGH (I.)—Named after the Right Honorable Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State, 1769.

HILLSDALE (I.)—So named by an Act of Parliament in 1880.

HILTON POINT (Y.)—This place was named after its early settler Amos Hilton, who came from Massachusetts and settled there, about the year 1765.

HIRTLE HILL (L.)—Named after an early settler. One of the original grantees of Lunenburg was Jacob Hirtle, senior.

HOG ISLAND (A.)—About 1660 deeded from M. d'Aulnay to Jacob Bourgois, acquired by Governor M. de Brouillan in 1702. Called by the French "L'Isle aux Cochons" that is "Island of pigs."

HOPEWELL (P.)—Received its name after the name of the vessel which brought Alexander McNutt and his Ulster colonists to Colchester County in 1761.

HORSE SHOE COVE (L.)—This place is supposed to be between Bridgewater and Summerside, it is a miniature semi-circular shaped harbor. It is the "Hufeisen Bucht" of Judge Haliburton in "The Old Judge."

HORTON BLUFF (K.)—The Indian name of this place was "Maktomkus" meaning the "black reef" or "black rocks."

HORTON (Lower) (K.)—The Indian name was "Umtaban" meaning "an overflowing flood." The name was suggested by the fact that before the dyke was built all communication with Long Island was cut off by the high tides.

HORTON TOWNSHIP (K.)—The Township of Horton was granted and formed in the year 1759. It is one of the four Township divisions of Kings County.

HORTONVILLE (K.)—Was called Horton Landing. Changed to its present name by An Act of Parliament in 1897.

HOSIER RIVER (H.)—Sometimes known as "Osier River." Probably named after an early settler named Hosier

HOWARD ISLAND (Y.)—Named after one Howard, to whom it was granted in 1762.

HUBBARDS (H.)—The original Hubbard, for whom the place was named, lived on Green Island, about 1800. One time known as Hubbards Cove. In 1905 by an Act of Parliament the word Cove was dropped.

HUBLEY (H.)—Cove in St. Margaret's Bay, also a lake and a Railway Station, named after a family of early residents. (See Seabright.)

HUNTER'S MOUNTAIN (V.)—This mountain is named after an early settler, John Hunter.

HUNT ISLAND AND POINT (Q.)—Settled in 1813 by Deacon Samuel Hunt, one of the original proprietors of Liverpool. The lands were granted to Hunt in 1788.

HUNTINGTON POINT (K.)—Named after some member of this Old Kings County family. Caleb Huntington came to this County from Connecticut and was one of its early settlers.

I

IMPEROYAL (H.)—The name given the place situated about two miles south from Dartmouth on the eastern side of Halifax Harbor. The name is made up from part of the Company's name that has built an Oil Refining and Storage System there, the Imperial Oil Company.

INDIAN BROOK (V.)—So named after a Micmac Indian named "Joe," a cooper by trade who lived in this vicinity.

INDIAN COVE (C. B.)—See "Prince of Wales Landing."

INDIAN CROSS POINT (P.)—So called owing to the discovery of a large Iron Cross about ten feet high.

The Indians called it "Soogunagade," or "rotting place." Now known as Fisher's Grant.

INDIAN POINT (L.)—A Micmac Indian headquarters in the early days, hence the name. The first white settlers were of German descent, among them were Lohnes, Ernst, Wentzel, Hyson, Eisenhauer and Zwicker.

INDIAN GARDENS (Q.)—This place on the Rossignol (now Liverpool River), was a great Indian resort, and was at one time called "Liverpool Ponhook." "Ponhook," an Indian word meaning "first lake."

INDIAN ISLAND (R.)—Also known as "Chapel Island." This is the place where the Micmac Indians of the surrounding districts assemble each year to the "Feast of St. Anne." The famous French Missionary, Father Maillard, gave the island its early name of "Ile Ste Famille," (The Island of the Holy Family).

It was given to the Indians in 1792 by Lieutenant-Governor McCormick, and permission was granted them to build a church upon it. In the "permission" the name is spelled "St. Villemai," which was evidently intended for "Ste. Famille."

INDIAN ROAD BROOK (Hts.)—See Pebak.

INGONISH (V.)—This place was once known as "Port of Orleans." The old spelling was "Inganis" and "Inganiche" and on old plans "Ninganiche." Some believed it to be a Portuguese name, spelled "Ninganis." However, the meaning of the name is lost.

It is said that the Portuguese had an important settlement here as early as 1521. The Indians called this place "Keganna-wetck."

In 1726 this was, with the exception of Louisburg, the most important place in Cape Breton.

INGRAMPORT (H.)—So named in 1905. Was previously known as "Ingram River." First settled by a family named Webbers.

INHABITANTS (R.)—See River Inhabitant—This is the name adopted by the Geographic Board of Canada, not Habitants nor River Inhabitants.

INVERNESS—Obviously named by the Scotch settlers in honor of their home land. It was at one time named "Justin au corps." Was set off from Cape Breton County in 1836, and formed into an independent County. As early as 1791, a large number of Scotch Roman Catholic settlers came to Inverness from the Hebrides. This County contains 1385 square miles.

IRISH COVE (C. B.)—This place was the home of a number of Irish settlers notably Cash's, Cashens and O'Callaghans and owing to this received its name. The Micmac Indian name was "Golbankik."

IRONBOUND ISLAND (L.)—There is an island of this name in Chester Bay and LaHave. One is called the "Chester Bay Iron Bound Island," and the other "LaHave Iron Bound Island. The latter was granted in the year 1778 to Leonard Christopher Wolfe.

IRISH MOUNTAIN (P.)—Named so owing to an Irishman named Patrick Finner being one of the first settlers there.

IONA (V.)—On the western side of the Grand Narrows or Barra Strait and once part of what was known as Grand Narrows Settlement. First settled by Scotch from the Hebrides via Pictou County in the year 1802.

Was first named "Saundrie," but was changed and called after the historic and sacred Isle in Scotland, in the year 1873, at the suggestion of Bishop McKinnon, who had visited the Scottish "Iona" and said that "Saundrie" resembled it. The name "Iona" was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in 1891. This place had a district or township name at one time of "Brooklesby."

"Iona" is Hebrew, after "Jonas," the prophet. Its equivalent in Latin is "Columba," and in English "Dove."

IONA WEST (V.)—See Iona. Was formerly Grand Narrows rear, by an Act of Parliament in 1891 was given its present name.

ISAAC HARBOR (G.)—This place was named after an early negro settler named Isaac Webb. (See Goldboro.)

ISLAND POINT (C. B.)—An island point on Boularderie Island called by the Indians "Menakweskawei."

ISLE HAUT (C.)—Champlain in 1607, rounding Cape Chignecto, called here and named the Island "Isle Haut" in consequence of its elevation.

The Micmac Indians called this Island "Maskusetkik" from the word "Maskuset" meaning wild potatoes. "Maskusetkik" meaning "the place of wild potatoes."

ISLE MADAME (R.)—"My Lady's Isle." Once called "Nericka." Rand gives the Indian name as "Neilksaak."

This place was at one time named "Maurepas" by the French, in honor of a well-known French statesman of that name.

Nicholas Denys at one time referred to the Island as "The Island of St. Marie."

In the year 1768 a number of Acadians, who in 1765 had emigrated to St. Pierre and Miquelon, came to Cape Breton, took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and settled on Isle Madame.

ISKUNISH (Col.)—A stream near Onslow. The name is derived from an Indian word "Nesakunechkik" meaning "Place of Eel Weirs."

J

JACKSON POINT (V.)—Named after a Jackson family who were early settlers in this neighborhood.

JAMES RIVER (Ant.)—Named after Rev. James Munro, the first Presbyterian Minister in Antigonish County, who was lost in the woods and followed the river to the coast.

JAMESVILLE (V.)—This district was given this name by an Act of Parliament in 1883.

JANVRIN ISLAND (R.)—Said to be named after a native of Jersey named Janvrin, who owned land on the Island at the beginning of the 19th century. This island appears on some old maps as "Conway Island," also as "Janurius Island." The Indian name was "Liksakechech" (see Arichat), meaning "Little Liksak" or "Little Arichat."

JEDDORE (H.)—Mentioned as "Jadore" as far back as 1727. In some places mentioned as "Isadora." The Indian name wa "Wineboogwechk," meaning "the swearing place."

The Indian name for Jeddore rocks was "Mundooapsku," meaning "Devil's Rock."

The string of small islands near Jeddore was named by the Micmac Indians "Mooeanuk," meaning "haunt" or "place of sea duck."

JIMTOWN (Ant.)—Named after an early Scotch settler named Captain James McDonald.

JOGGINS (C.)—Gesner says: "Descriptive notches or jogs in the rock," hence "jog in," but it is more likely of Micmac origin. It might be connected with Chegogin (see). Maps as far back as 1750 use the name "Joggin."

JOHNSTOWN (R.)—The place was named by the people in honor of an old and much respected Parish Priest, the late Reverend John McDougall.

The Micmac Indians named it "Nemtegowak," meaning "the sitting place."

JOHN'S POINT (P.)—Named after John Patriquin, an early settler.

JORDAN RIVER (S.)—A village at the head of the river. The name is biblical. The Indians called the place "Esiktaweak" meaning "oozing from dead water." On old Portuguese maps the name appears as "Ribera des Jardins."

JORDAN TOWN (D.)—Named after the Reverend Charles Jordan, a minister of the Baptist Church, who lived near by.

JUDIQUE (I.)—This name is said to mean a river or stream where the waters turn swiftly forming eddies, and is of French origin.

K

KADUSKAK (Q.)—A narrow channel which discharges into Lake Rossignol. The rapid, flowing, roaring water suggested the name "Kaduskak" which is the Indian word for "screecher."

KARSDALE (A.)—Received its name in honor of Sir William Fenwick Williams, who defeated the Russians at the Battle of Kars, October 29th, 1855. He was born at Annapolis, N. S. and was Governor of Nova Scotia, 1865.

KEJIMKUJIK OR KEDGEMAKOOGIC LAKE (A.) (Q.)—A Micmac Indian name "Koojumkoojik" meaning "attempting to escape," sometimes spelt "Kedgemakoogic." Some authorities say it means "Fairylake." This is the fourth lake on the Liverpool River. This lake was known as "Segum Sega."

KELLEY COVE (Y.)—Named after a James Kelley who was an early settler. He came from Massachusetts about the year 1765.

KELPY COVE (R.)—Probably so named owing to the quantity of kelp or large sea weeds thrown ashore there; although it may have been so called "Kelpy" or "Kelpie" an old name for an imaginary spirit of the waters generally appearing in the form of a horse.

KEMPT (Q.)—One of the six township divisions of Hants County. Was settled in 1821, and named by and after Sir James Kempt, who visited the settlements in Queen County in 1822. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1820-1828; Governor of Canada 1828-1830.

KEMPT LAKE (K.)—(See Kempt). One of the principal lakes of the group known as the Aylesford Lakes.

KEMPT TOWNSHIP (Hts.)—Formed and added to Hants County in the year 1824. (See Kempt.)

KEMPT TOWN (Col.)—Surveyed and named by Alexander Miller, about the year 1817. (See Kempt.)

KEMPTVILLE (Y.)—Named in honor of Sir James Kempt, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. The first settler was Abner Andrews who had lands laid out there in the year 1821.

KENNETCOOK (Hts.)—While uncertain, it is thought this name is from the Micmac Indian word "Kunetkook" meaning "a place near or close at hand."

KENNINGTON COVE (C. B.)—Probably called after a British War Vessel, the "Kennington," which took part in the taking of Louisburg. Was at one time called "Freshwater Cove" and also earlier known as "Anse de la Cormorandiere."

KENTVILLE (K.)—Settled by the English in 1760. Named in honor of Prince Edward, the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria. This place was previously known as "Horton Corner." Incorporated as a town in the year 1887. The Indian name for this place was "Penooek" meaning Pineo's place. Kentville is one of the four Township divisions of Kings County.

KENZIEVILLE (P.)—Settled by and named after William McKenzie, who came to this country in 1803. He settled in "Kenzieville" in 1807. He came from Sutherlandshire.

KETCH HARBOR (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Nemagakunuk," meaning "a good fishing place."

KIDNEY LAKE (Q.)—A lake on the Liverpool River, called owing to its shape, "Boogulwonpak," Booduleoon being the Micmac Indian word for kidney.

KIDSTON'S ISLAND (V)—Opposite Baddeck. It was named after an old settler. Some of the early maps of Cape Breton name this Island "Duffus Island."

KIGIGIAK OR KEGSHOOK RIVER (Y.)—A Micmac Indian word meaning "great establishment." The name is also found as "Kegicapigiak."

KILLAM LAKE (Y.)—This lake received its name after a Yarmouth County family.

KINBURN (L.)—See Mahone Bay.

KINGS COLLEGE (K.)—See Windsor.

KINGS COUNTY.—This name no doubt was chosen along with Queens as an expression of loyalty to the monarchy. The County was formed in 1759, and then included part of Lunenburg, the whole of Hants, one-third of Colchester, and about one-half of Cumberland. Kings was first settled by the French who built a village at Horton which they called Mines or Minas; after their expulsion many of their farms were taken by emigrants from the

New England States. The County is divided into four Townships, namely—Kentville, Horton, Cornwallis, and Aylesford. Kings County contains 811 square miles

KINGSBURG (L.)—This place was first settled by families named Mossman, Kiezer, Knock and Hautman. It used to be called "The Lunenburg Bank," owing to the monetary assistance the young men from Lunenburg received from the thrifty people of Kingsburg.

KINGSTON (K.)—Changed from Kingston Station by an Act of Parliament in 1916 to its present name. Named after the County which in turn was named after royalty.

KINLOCH (I.)—The word is from the Gaelic Caennloch meaning "the head of the lake."

KINNEY TOWN (D.)—So named after Herman and John Kinney, who were early settlers.

KINSMAN (K.)—Named after Benjamin Kinsman, one of the Cornwallis grantees, who kept a store at a corner, one time known as Kinsman's Corner.

KNOYDART (Ant.)—Settled by Martin McDonald, who arrived from the Highlands of Scotland in 1787, and settled at "Knoydart" to which he gave the name of his native place.

KITIWITI (H.)—Sometimes known as Kittee Wittee Shoals, possibly of the same derivation as Quidvidi fishing settlement near St. John's, Newfoundland.

KITPOO—AKYADY (Hts.)—A place near Shubenacadie, Micmac Indian name meaning "the place of eagles."

KOCH'S POINT (L.)—John Koch, an early German settler, used this place as a shipping point, and built a house here in 1820. The place was called after him.

KWEEDUBADE (Q.)—A place in Brookfield named by the Indians, the word meaning "a soaky place" or "a soaking place."

L

LAHAVE (L.)—Founded by De Razilly in 1636.

French "La Have," i. e., "The Harbor." "Fond du port de la Have," i. e., "Head of the Harbor." Again, the word "Heve" seems to have a local meaning, as the following would go to show. Littre says: "Heve," a name in lower Normandy for cliffs hollowed out below where fishermen search for crabs.

The Indian name for LaHave River was "Pijenoorskak," meaning "having long joints."

This river is known as the "Rhine of Nova Scotia." The name being suggested by its beauty and the fact of its settlement by people of German descent.

LAHAVE ISLAND (L)—Granted in the year 1785, and settled by Joseph Pernette, Henry Volger, Matthew Park, Joseph Whitford and Baker.

LAHAVE LAKE (L.)—A lake on the LaHave River (see). The Indians knew it as "Sooleawagitk," meaning "Silver lies in the water."

LAKE AINSLIE (I.)—Named in honor of Lieutenant-Governor Ainsley, (1816-1820). He was Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Breton Island.

Ainsley Township, one of the four subdivisions of the northwestern part of Cape Breton Island, was formed in 1828.

Previous to 1816 the lake was known as Marguerite, which gives the name to the beautiful river which flows from it.

LAKEDALE (G.)—Formerly known as Grant's Lake, changed by an Act of Parliament in the year 1894 to its present name.

LAKE EGMONT (H.)—No doubt named in honor of the Earl of Egmont, who received a very large grant of land at Shubenacadie in 1769. (See Egmont.)

LAKELAND—The district between Windsor and Halifax which was known to the Indians as "Enskoomadedetic," meaning a place where conversation can be carried on at a long range, both being hidden.

LAKE LAWSON (L.)—The lake was named "Lawson," in honor of Thomas Lawson by Captain Ross, in gratitude for what Lawson had done to assist Ross and some others of the first

settlers who were shipwrecked in the "Archduke Charles" about the year 1816.

LAKES O'LAW (I.)—After a lake in Scotland. This place is found named "Mario" on an old map. Whether this name was applied to the lakes or the district is not clear.

The lakes are now called "Harvard Lakes." There is a settlement near called "Emerald," so that the Irish must have had some representative among the early settlers.

LAKE ROSSIGNOL (Q.)—Was called after an early French adventurer and trader named Rossignol whose property and ship were confiscated near Liverpool by De Monts and his party, who founded Port Royal. (See Liverpool).

Rossignol, who was the first white man to visit the place, wandered off into the wilderness, and is said to have died on a small island near the north end of the lake which bears his name.

LAKE TUPPER (Q.)—This place was likely named after a fine old family of Queens County. Nathan Tupper was an early Parliamentary representative of the county.

LAKE WALLACE (Sable Island)—This small lake on Sable Island was named in honor of Michael Wallace who was an acting Lieutenant-Governor of the Province about the year 1818.

LAKE WENTWORTH (D.)—This place was first settled by Frederick A Robichaud in 1836. It is sometimes called "Robichauds Lake." Named in honor of Governor (1793-1807) Sir John Wentworth. (See Wentworth).

LANARK (A.)—Named after the inland county of Scotland of this name.

LANSDOWNE (P.)—Named in 1884 in honor of Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, the fifth Marquis of Landsdowne who was Governor General of Canada (1883-1888).

LANTZ SIDING (Hts.)—Received its name about 1898 from a gentleman named Lantz, who operated a brick and tile manufacturing plant at this place.

L'ARCHEVEQUE (R.)—Village and Cove, a French word meaning Archbishop.

L'ARDOISE (R.)—So named by the French, meaning "The Bay of Slate," because of the slate cliffs along the shore. The Indian name for this place was "Moglakachk", meaning "the place of brant or geese."

LARRYS COVE (H.)—See Ocean Glen.

LARRYS RIVER (G.)—Settled about 1767 and named after an early Irish settler, Larry Keating.

LAWRENCETOWN (A.)—In 1754, 20,000 acres of land was granted to twenty gentlemen who named their new domain in honor of Governor Lawrence, who was Governor of Nova Scotia at the time.

LAWRENCETOWN (H.)—One of the four Townships of Halifax County, once covered by the name "Musquodoboit.' Named after Colonel Lawrence who was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1754 and Governor in 1756.

Old Indian names of this district were "Wampack," "Chezzetcook," and "Taboolsimkek," the last meaning "two small branches flowing through sand."

The first grant to twenty families is dated 10th of June, 1754.

Just below Lawrencetown there is a place named by the Indians "Nesogwakade" meaning "the place of eel traps."

LAWLOR'S ISLAND (H.)—This island was formerly called "Bloss Island" after Captain Bloss who was a settler about the year 1750; he was a half-pay captain of a man-of-war.

LAZYTOWN (C. B.)—The old town of Sydney Mines was given this name by the visiting farmers. The coal miners in former days went to the pits at a very early hour; their wives, after preparing the early meal for their husbands went back to their beds and when the farmers came to town to market their produce they found the window blinds drawn and the families sleeping. This is how the name originated.

LEAMINGTON (C.)—First known as "Maccan Mountain." In 1886 a meeting of the residents named it Leamington, no doubt after the Warwickshire town of that name.

It was first settled about 1825 by William Bostock, Peter Nelson, David Gilroy and another named Cooke—no doubt Loyalists.

LE BLANC (D.)—Named after settlers of that name. Formerly and now sometimes called Major's Point.

LEITCHE'S CREEK (C. B.)—Named after a family of early settlers who were named "Leech." It will be noticed that the spelling of the word has recently been changed to the present form. The old maps show it as "Leech's Creek."

LENNOX (Ant.)—There is a town of this name in Berkshire

County, Massachusetts. It may have received its name from this town, but it is more likely to have been named in honor of Charles Lennox, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, who was at one time English Secretary of State.

LENNOX (R.)—One of the four townships of Richmond, named no doubt, in honor of some personage. The County was called after Charles Lennox the Duke of Richmond and Lennox He was one time English Secretary of State (Born 1735—Died 1806).

LENNOX PASSAGE (R.)—See Lennox.

LEQUILLE RIVER (A.)—The river bearing this name today is not the one to which the name was applied by Champlain in 1604 (L'Esquille, French for a small fish of that name with which the water abounded). It is a misnomer. The river was formerly known as "Mill Brook" because on it was erected the first mill in America. It was once called "Allain's River," after a man named Louis Allain, who owned land at its head. At another time it bore the name of "Jenny River."

LEVY SETTLEMENT (L.)—This place was first settled by a man named Captain John Evans, who was accompanied by Lieutenants Enwright, Harris and Beatty. The place was formerly known as "Sherwood." The change to its present name is regrettable.

LIBERTY ROW SETTLEMENT (D.)—Named so after an early settler, Logree Liberty, who was a Guinea Negro.

LILY LAKE (Q.)—There are a great many small lakes in the Province bearing this name. This particular one is said to have been named by John McPherson, the local poet, who was known as the "Harp of Acadia." Large white lilies grow on the lake.

LINDEN (G.)—Formerly called Goose River.

LINGAN (C. B.)—A curious English corruption of the French name L'Indienne Bay (Indian Bay).

In the year 1745 the French had a mine here, and called the place "Cape Coal." They also erected a fort. The mine and fort were destroyed by fire in 1752. The Indian name was "Milesek."

LINWOOD (Ant.)—So named by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1884.

LITTLE CANSO (G.)—The Indian name was "Kamsogooch," meaning "little place opposite cliffs."

LISCOMB HARBOR (G.)—So named as far back as 1717. The Indian name for this place was "Megadawik" meaning "splendid eeling place."

The Malisceet Indians called it "Magaguadavic."

The harbor and village are said to be named after Liscomb House, Tudor Mansion, Buckinghamshire.

LITTLE ARICHAT (R.)—The Indian name was "Neliksaakugeech," which means "a small fissure."

LITTLE CARIBOU ISLAND (P.)—See Caribou Harbor. This place was called by the Micmac Indians "Tedootkesik," meaning "the place of running to the bushes," owing to the Micmac Indians having taken refuge in the woods from an attack by their enemy the Mohawks, who were said to have all been drowned at this place.

LITTLE HARBOR (P.)—The old Indian Micmac name was "Mumbegweek," meaning "Little Harbor."

LITTLE HARBOR (H.)—The Indians named this place "Segunakigunuk" meaning "torn in shreds" or "scraps of sails."

LITTLE HOPE (Q.)—The great number of disastrous wrecks on this little islet suggested its name.

LITTLE NARROWS (V.)—The Indian name for this place was "Tawilketc," meaning "the little opening" or "outlet."

LITTLE RIVER (Ant.)—The Indian name for this river was "Aksegaguntcetc."

LITTLE RIVER (H.)—A branch of Sheet Harbor. The Indian name was "Kesooskowostoogwek," meaning "flowing through hemlock boughs." The other branch of Sheet Harbor was named "Ukchipkoodapakook" meaning "the largest pool."

LIVERPOOL (Q.)—One of the two township divisions of Queens County. A Mr. John Dogget was paid 40 pounds in the year 1761 for his outlay in settling Liverpool. It was at one time named Rossignol. It is obviously named after the English Liverpool. Liverpool the original is named after a legendary bird something like the crane, called the "Liver,"—and the word "pool."

The name "Rossignol" was given to the place by De Monts after the master of a ship he had seized there. A number of Plymouth Rock families settled there in 1759.

Liverpool's Indian name was "Ogumkwigeok," meaning "the place of departure." It was also once known as "Port Senior." Near here is a place which was called by the Indians "Nesogwade" or "place of eel pots."

LIVERPOOL LAKES—The first Liverpool Lake was named by the Indians "Banook," meaning "the first lake met as you ascend a river. (See Ponhook).

The second lake of the Liverpool chain of lakes was named by the Indians "Kedooskek," meaning "surrounded by tall grass."

The third Liverpool lake was named by the Indians "Poosuk," the Indian name for the Juniper tree, or "a fragment."

The fourth lake of the Liverpool chain of lakes was named by the Indians "Koojumkoojik," which means "attempting to escape."

The fifth lake of the Liverpool chain of lakes was named by the Indians "Imooekek," meaning "leading straight on."

The sixth lake of the Liverpool chain of lakes was named by the Indians "Tobeadookook," meaning "lined with alders."

LIVERPOOL RIVER (Q.)—(See Liverpool), At one time this river was named Mersey after the English river of that name.

LIVINGSTONE COVE (Ant.)—This place received its name after its first settler, a Malcolm Livingstone, who settled there about the year 1800.

LLOYD COVE (C. B.)—Named after the famous Marine Insurance Clearing House "Lloyds."

It was at this cove on the 4th of September, 1711 Admiral Walker's fleet of forty-two sail anchored. He had a large cross erected on the shore, claiming the whole of Cape Breton for the English. A carpenter and two of his crew landed, and were killed and scalped by the Indians.

This cove is the landing place of an Atlantic cable from Ireland via Heart's Content, Newfoundland.

LOBSTER BAY (Y.)—In 1633, Jean de Laite calls this Bay "La Baie Courante."

LOCHABER (Ant.)—Named after the place of that name in Invernesshire, Scotland. It was at one time called College Lake.

LOCH BAN (I.)—In English "White Lake" Scottish "Loch" meaning "lake" and Gaelic "Ban" meaning "white."

LOCH BROOM (P.)—So named because of its resemblance from its harbor approaches, to Loch Broom in Inverness-shire Scotland. First settled by Alexander Cameron in or about 1773.

Cameron was a relative of "Camercn of Lochiel," of Culloden fame. It is said that at this place the first church was erected in Pictou County.

LOCH KATRINE (Ant.)—Named after the Lake, or Loch of that name, which is twenty-five miles from Glasgow and was made famous by Sir Walter Scott.

LOCH LEVEN (I.)—See Broad Cove Mines.

LOCH LOMOND (C. B.)—Named in remembrance of the place of the same name in Scotland, by the Scottish settlers, who settled here in 1827.

LOCKARD POINT (Col.)—This point is on the north side of the Shubenacadie River and was named after a Captain Lockard. Some of the early settlers moved by vessel from Cumberland to Colchester County in 1772. They landed at this point, and it was called after the master of the vessel.

Among the settlers were the "Ashmores," now known as "Creelmans."

LOCKE ISLAND (S.)—Named after Jonathan Locke, a pioneer settler (See Lockport). At one time called Ragged or Rugged Island.

LOCKPORT (S.)—Was first settled by three families from New England: Joseph Hardy, Josiah Churchill and Jonathan Locke, and was named after Locke.

The Indian name was "Sebunisk."

LOCKHARTVILLE (K.)—Named after Nathan Lockhart, an estimable first settler of this district, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Lockhart family were of Scotch-Irish origin.

LOGAN'S TANNERY (P.)—See new name Lyon Brook.

LONDONDERRY (Col.)—Settled by Alexander McNutt's Ulster Colonists who arrived and settled in the year 1761. They arrived in a vessel named the "Hopewell" on the 9th of October 1761 at Cornwallis Island. They later came to Cobequid Township, and the place was appropriately named Londonderry, after the Irish County from which they came.

The grant of Londonderry Township, one of the four Townships of Colchester County, was for 75,000 acres, and was for sixty-nine settlers. It was dated March 1775 and signed by Governor Legge. (See Truro).

LONG ISLAND (C. B.)—An island in the Little Bras d'Or Lake first granted to the Rev. Hibbert Binney. It was at that time (1820) called "Parturient Island," likely intended to mean "fruitful" or perhaps to convey the idea of a child, or offspring of the larger island.

LONG ISLAND (K.)—Near Horton. The Indians named this place "Mesadek," meaning "separated."

LONG LAKE (Col.)—Near Truro. The Indian name for this lake is "Pilbok," meaning "long and narrow."

LOON LAKE (C. B.)—Said to be so named by the late Lt.-Governor David McKeen, who was a land surveyor, and when camped near the lake his sleep was disturbed by the lonesome call of the loons.

LOREMBEC (C. B.)—The original name of this place was "Laurenbec." The name "Lorembec" appears on the maps of 1751, 1764 and 1790.

LORNEVILLE (C.), LORNE (Col.)—Named in honor of the Marquis of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), who was Governor-General of Canada in the years 1878-1883.

LORRAINE (C. B.)—Near Louisburg, settled by Germans from Alsace-Lorraine in 1753.

The name is found in the earlier days with various spellings, viz: Loram, Loran, Lorambec, Laurent and Laurent le bec.

LOUISBURG (C. B.)—Until 1713 this place was known as English Harbor (Havre a l'Anglois). It was founded in 1713, named in honor of King Louis XIV of France. Was named by St. Ovide, Port St. Louis tentatively and a little later Louisburg. Captured by the British in 1745 and ceded back to France in 1748; and again captured by the British in 1758. The Dunkirk of America was what Louisburg was considered and called in the early days.

The Indians named it "Eloibolg" a corruption of the French name.

As early as 1720 the foundations of a town, two and one-half miles in circumference were laid down on a neck of land on the south side of the harbor.

LOUISDALE (R.)—The earliest name of this place was Seal Cove; it was afterwards named "Barrasois St. Louis." In 1905 at the suggestion of Mr. J. Nelson Scott, the Postmaster, it was changed by an Act of Parliament to its present name, which retains part of the old name with a local descriptive addition.

LOUSE HARBOR AND ISLAND (G.)—The changing from an old to a new name is not always for the best, but here is a case where any change would be an improvement.

LOVETT GROVE (Y.)—So named after an early settler Mr. Israel Lovett.

LOVET ROAD (A.)—This place near Round Hill was called "Lablalot" by the Indians.

LOWER DUBLIN (L.)—Settled in 1762 by some Irish families and named in honor of one of the principal towns of their native land.

LOWER HORTON (A.)—See Horton.

LOW POINT (C. B.)—An important lighting and signalling station on the south-eastern extremity of Sydney Harbor. The ground is flat and low, there being no high cliffs at the point, but extremely high cliffs south and west of it. This accounts for the name. All early and some modern maps and charts call it "Flat Point," which was its earlier name.

The Indians named this place "Mooinakuntcetc," meaning "the little Black Berry Picking Place."

LOYAL HILL (Hts.)—So named by an early American Loyalist settler, Mr. John Grant, in honor of its first settlers' loyalty to the English King.

LUCASVILLE (H.)—Settled by Americans named James Lucas, Oliver and Dishna. It was first known as Lucas Settlement. A church was built in 1819, and since that date the place has been known as Lucasville.

LUNENBURG—This place was at one time named "Malagash" and also "Mirliguesche." "Meligech" is no doubt the Indian word for "milk," and it is generally conceded that this is the origin of the name "Malagash." The name is first mentioned in 1630.

"Mirliguesche" is said to mean "milky surf" or "milky bay," referring to its white appearance in a storm. The Indians also called this place "Asceedik," meaning "clam land," or "place of clams."

Desbrisay quoted Rand as saying that the Indian spelling was "Malligglak," meaning "mal-bad" and the termination meaning "inherent" and "inanimate." and that the name was applied to the whole coast along by Lunenburg.

In 1630 Sir William Alexander granted to Sir Claude de St. Etienne, Lord of La Tour, and his son Charles, a large stretch of lands along the coast which included Mirliguesche.

It was settled in 1751-1753 by a party of Germans from Prussian Hanover, whose King, George II, was also King of England. It was named in May 1753, after "Luneberg" in Hanover.

The Township, one of the two township divisions of the County was formed in 1753. The Town was incorporated in 1888. The County contains 1116 square miles.

LYNDALE (C.)—A settlement east of Williamsdale, was named as above by an Act of Parliament in the year 1879.

LYNN (Col.)—Named after a city in Massachusetts, which was called after the English seaport town, Lynn Regis, or "King's Lynn."

LYONS BROOK (P.)—Named after the Rev. James Lyons, one of the Philadelphia emigrants, who arrived in the Brig "Hope" in 1767.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1903 it was enacted that Logans Tannery, Scotch Hill and Lyons Brook be thereafter known as Lyons Brook.

LYON COVE (K.)—Named after an estimable and early settler of Kings County, or some of his descendants.

M

MABOU (I.)—Nicholas Denys called the place "Le Chadye." The name is a corruption of the Indian word "Malabo." The Indians named the place "Malabokak"—the meaning is obscure.

MACCAN RIVER (C.)—The Indian name was "Maakan," or "Maagan," meaning "the fishing place." The English changed the spelling to its present form.

MACNAB CREEK (R.)—Named after a family of MacNabs early Scotch settlers of Richmond County.

MADER COVE (L.)—Named for Bernard Mader, a native of Germany, from which country he came to Nova Scotia, and was one of the original colonists locating at a point in Lunenburg County, which took the family name, and has since been known as "Mader Cove."

MAGRAY ISLAND (Y.)—See Big Tusket Island.

MAHONE BAY (L.)—In 1754 Captain Ephriam Cook of Halifax formed a settlement here. It was called "Mush a Mush" in 1756. It is said that the name "Mahone" was first given to the Bay because it was a resort for pirates. As their vessels were low crafts the French word "Mahonne," which means "Venetian boats," was given to the Bay. The name was later applied to the village.

The name "Kinburn," "Kindred Streams," was used in 1857, but the name fell into disuse. "Mahone Bay" was shortened to "Mahone."

On a map dated 1672 this place appears as La Baye de Toutes Isles. or the Bay of Many Islands.

MAINADIEU (C. B.)—Some French maps have it "Menadou." Charlevois has it "Penadou." It is an old Indian word, but drifted into the French spelling.

Some give this story: "Main a Dieu," said some storm-tossed sailor, who believed he saw the hand of God (Dieu) stretched forth to save.

Latter day Indians call it by the name "Luskuch," meaning a hieroglyphical direction, drawn on bark and placed as a direction to others. Mainadieu was at one time known as Little Cape Breton.

MAITLAND (A.)—See Maitland, Hants.

MAITLAND (R.)—One of the four Townships of Richmond County named in honor of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who was Governor of Nova Scotia 1823-31.

MAITLAND (Hts.)—Named in honor of Sir Peregrine Maitland (1777-1854), whowas Governor of the Province 1823-31. After the French deportation the first settler was John Raines or Rhines. The first land grant was to William Putnam and Luke Upham, dated Janusry 30th, 1771. The Indian name was "Menesatung" meaning "healing waters." Before Maitland received its present name it was known as Beaver River (see) Settlement.

MAITLAND (Y.)—See Maitland, Hts.

MALAGA LAKE (Q.)—This is the second lake on Port Medway River, and the name is from the Indian word "Maligeak" meaning "fretful water."

MALAGASH (C.)—This place was called by the Indians "Malegawate," meaning "the mocking place," or the place where the Indians used to meet to play games. Some Micmac students say that the word is from the Micmac word meaning "end of smooth waters."

The water between Malagash Point and Cape John was at one time known as Frederick Bay, so named by Colonel Joseph Frederick Wallet Desbarres, after himself.

The Malagash Point or Cape was called by the Indians "Wagwoskoogwek" meaning "the end of the still water."

MALAGAWATCHT (I.)—Said to be a Micmac Indian word meaning a triangular piece of land formed by a river on two sides and a lake or larger body of water on the third side.

In New Brunswick there appears the name "Malegawaachk" given a lake with many islands in it.

MALIGEAK LAKE (L.)—An Indian word said to mean "loose" not firm. The word is compounded of "Mal-bad-loose" with a termination denoting inherent and inanimate. (See Lunenburg).

MALIGNANT COVE (P.)—So called owing to the wreck near-by of a British man-of-war vessel named the "Malignant" bound to Quebec. (See new name Milburn.)

MALONEY CREEK (Near North Sydney) (C. B.)—Named after a family of this name who settled and for a long time ran a

grist mill, at this place. Sydney's first settler was an Irishman named John Meloney or Maloney (1784). (See Muggah's Creek.)

MANASETTE CAPE (G.)—Said to have been named after a steamship.

MANCHESTER (G.)—One of three townships of Guysborough County, so named, in all probability, after the English City of Manchester.

MAN-OF-WAR POINT (V.)—Received its name from a vessel which was built there and not finished when the Island was taken by the British, and they burned her, The marks of the forge are still to be seen there, and a few years ago the blocks on which she was built could be seen sunk in the sand.

MAPLETON (C.)—Portion of Maccan (see) changed to the above name by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1879.

MAPLETON (Hts.)—This place was once known as the Three Mile Plains (see). The name was changed to Mapleton by an Act of Parliament in the year 1901.

MAPLEWOOD (L.)—The place formerly known as Lower Foster Settlement, by an Act of Parliament in 1907 was changed to its present name.

MARBLE MOUNTAIN (I.)—Received its name owing to the hill or mountain of excellent limestone found there.

MARGAREE (I.)—Named by the French "Marguerite" River, and by the Indians "Weeukuch" or "Weukuto."

The Indians called the mouth of the Margaree "Weeukuch" meaning "red ochre," and the river mouth they called "Oochaadooch" which means "where they get it." (the Red Ochre).

Margaree Township was one of the four subdivisions of the north-western part of Cape Breton, formed in the year 1828.

MARGARETVILLE (A.)—Named after the wife of Judge Haliburton, who was at the time Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. It was at one time called "Reagh's Cove," also said to have been at one time called Peter's Point.

MARJORIE ISLAND (R.)—Formerly known as Gooseberry Island. Received its present name about 1884 after Miss Marjorie Campbell, daughter of Sir Alexander Campbell.

MARKLAND—See Nova Scotia.

MARR BROOK (D.)—So named after an early settler Thomas Marr.

MARSHY HOPE (P.)—A valley in the Antigonish Mountains.

When his neighbors were in the habit of saying to James Mappel (about 1810) "Leave this marshy place; the frost will destroy your crops," he always replied "I hope it will improve." Hence his neighbors made the remark that his hope was a marshy hope, which became the name of the valley.

MARSHALL COVE (A.)—See Port Lorne.

MARSHALL TOWN (D.)—Named after a first settler Anthony Marshall.

MARTIN RIVER (L)—Near Mahone Bay. The Indian name was "Piktoojook," meaning "small explosions."

MARTIN POINT (Col.)—Near Londonderry. The Indian name was "Wosoksegek" meaning "seen in the distance, as a signal; bright land mark."

MARY JOSEPH (G.)—The Indian name of this place was "Megwasagunk," meaning "red shells."

MASSACRE ISLAND (Q.)—An Island in Port Mouton. It is said that a French ship was wrecked upon this island, and the crew were all cruelly murdered by the Indians. The bones of many human beings were found from time to time beneath the sands on the beach of the island—hence the gruesome name.

MASON ISLAND (L.)—So named owing to the excellent quality of sand and gravel to be found on the island which was extensively used by local and other masons.

MASSTOWN (Col.)—At one time called "Cobequid Village." This village takes its present name from the fact that the French Acadians had a place of worship or mass-house there, Winslow herded them into this church before taking them on board his vessels in the year 1775.

MATTIE (G.)—This place is named so because of a number of the residence bearing the name Mattie.

MAUGER BEACH (H.)—This beach is near the entrance of Halifax Harbor. At one time it was owned by a man, Joshua

Mauger, who in the year 1749 was Provincial Agent in London for Nova Scotia. He came to Halifax from Louisburg, and in 1751 was Victualler to the Navy at Halifax.

There is a Township and an Island in New Brunswick also named after this man.

MAXWELTON TOWNSHIP (P.)—A Township of Pictou County. In the year 1807 the County of Pictou was subdivided into three townships; namely, Pictou, Egerton and Maxwelton.

MAYFIELD (Ant.)—First settled in 1820 by James Mcdougall from Keppoch, Scotland. He named it "Keppoch." It was changed to Mayfield about the year 1888.

MAYPOLE BROOK (Col.)—A brook near St. Andrews River, where the Indians used to assemble and hold their councils and kindle their fire under a large tree, which later suggested the name "Maypole."

McCULLY HILL (Col.)—Named after a resident William McCully, a son of William McCully an early Scotch settler of French River.

McGRATH COVE (H.)—Named after William McGrath, who settled here in the year 1851. (See Ocean Glen; see also Rockhaven.)

McKINNON HARBOR (V.)—Named after a family of settlers. The Indian name was "Amasiboogwek," meaning "a grand river."

McLENNAN MOUNTAIN (P.)—Received its name from John McLennan, the first settler at the mouth of the brook that flows past the base of the mountain. Here it is claimed was organized the first Presbyterian Church in the Province of Nova Scotia.

MACNAB'S ISLAND (H.)—In 1750 was called Cornwallis Island. It was named after Peter MacNab who bought the island for £1000 in 1783. The name appears on the Colonial Office map of the year 1815.

McNEIL BAY (C. B.)—A Bay on the Mira River named after an early settler Lieutenant McNeil.

McNUTT ISLAND (S.)—Alexander McNutt, an enthusiastic adventurer from the north of Ireland, who was the means of settling Truro, Onslow and Londonderry—also the County of Shel-

burne—at the close of his life resided on an island there and in 1765 was drowned crossing to the shore. The island has since been known as McNutt's.

MEAGHER'S GRANT (H.)—So named after a Captain Meagher to whom the Government granted this tract of land about the year 1784 to compensate him for the loss of a schooner which he had loaned to the Government.

MEANDER (Hts.)—In Newport. The Indian name was "Miltcigatc."

MEAT COVE (V.)—Received its name owing to the great number of moose and caribou found there in the early days, which furnished the natives and others with s supply of meat.

MEDWAY RIVER (Q.)—See Port Medway.

MEISNER POINT (L.)—Named after the Postmaster Jeffrey Meisner.

MELROSE (G.)—, MELROSE HILL (I.)—After Melrose in Roxburgshire, Scotland.

MELVERN SQUARE (A.)—First settled in 1790. Was named "Mill Town." About fifty years ago at a public meeting called for the purpose, it was named "Melvern Square" at the suggestion of William Gates. The Gates family were among the first settlers of the place. Four roads meet at this square.

MELVILLE ISLAND (H.)—Was at one time called "Couries Island" probably named after Henry Dundas, the first Viscount Melville, at one time Secretary of State, and was Lord of the Admiralty 1804-1805.

MERIGOMISH (P.)—Micmac "Mallegomichk." At one time called "Malegonish." The Micmac word means "Hardwood Grove." First settled by Barnabas McGee, a native of the north of Ireland who emigrated to Pennsylvania or Maryland and from there to Merigomish in the year 1776.

Dr. Rand says the name is from the Indian word "Malegomitc" meaning "the place of merry making."

Merigomish River was at one time known as Port Luttrell.

Merigomish Island sometimes known as Robertson's Island, after Colonel Alex Robertson, who owned it at one time.

Dr. Patterson finds the Micmac meaning for Mallegomichk as diversified by coves; he quotes no authority but it is beautifully appropriate.

MERLAND (Ant.)—At one time named "Usher" changed by an Act of Parliament to its present name in 1868. It was first settled by the following Irish families: Dominic Daley, Thomas Coffey, Thomas Power, Michael Hogan and Patrick Dunn, about the end of the eighteenth century. It is said this place was named in honor of a former priest the Reverend James Merle. Merle is, the Scotch name for a black bird.

MERRITT POINT (C. B.)—Near Little Bras d'Or, named after a family who settled near and owned the land which forms the point. They were of Scotch descent.

METEGHAN (D.)—The Indian "Mitihikan" meaning "wooden fence"—weir. The village was first settled by Prudent Robicheaud in the year 1785. The Geographic Board of Canada states that it is a descriptive Indian name meaning "blue stone."

MEUSE POINT (Y.)—Named after a French Acadian, Benjamin Meuse, an early settler.

MICA HILL (V.)—A hill near Neil's Harbor, about 900 feet high. Received its name owing to mica being present in the near neighborhood.

MICHAUD POINT (R.)—Appears sometimes as "Micheaux Point." Denys in his descriptive passage around the Island refers to the Isles Michaur, the name or a variation of it, still given the point. The islands are known as the Basque Islands.

MIDDLEFIELD (Q.)—See Greenfield.

MIDDLE HEAD (V.)—A name given to the point of land which divides the north and south Ingonish Bays.

MIDDLE RIVER (H.)—Near Sheet Harbor. The Indian name was "Kookwejoogwode," meaning "the haunted place" or "the place of spectres." The Indian game of Blind Man's Buff was played here.

MIDDLE RIVER (V.)—The original Indian name was "Wagamatcook," or "Wokumutkook," meaning "little green water," elsewhere said to mean "somewhat cleaner."

MIDDLETON (A.)—So called because it is nearly the midpoint between Annapolis and Kentville.

MIDDLE RIVER (P.)—The Micmac Indian name for this place was "Nemcheboogwek," meaning "straight flowing," or "flowing down hill in a straight course."

MILBURN (Ant.)—By an Act of Parliament in the year 1915 the name Malignant Cove (see) was changed to the present name.

MILFORD (I.)—So named by an Act of Parliament in the year 1884.

MILFORD HAVEN (G.)—Settled by Benjamin Hallowel and others in the year 1784. The grant was given in 1765. Hallowel came from Boston. He divided his 20,000 acre grant among Loyalists, in 1784. In 1786 they planned and laid out a town named "Boylston."

MILL BROOK (Col.)—Here William Waugh, son of the first settler Wellwood Waugh, built a water mill at a very early date, hence the name.

MILL BROOK (P.)—First settled by Thomas and John Fraser in the year 1800. They built a mill there in 1808, hence the name. It was earlier than this known as Bear Brook, owing to their having trapped a large bear on their first visit to the Brook.

MILLIGAN SWAMP (D.)—Named after an early settler John Milligan.

MILL CREEK (C.)—On the River Hebert. The Indians called the place "Booktowaagun," meaning "fire works."

MILLVIEW (H.)—The settlement formerly known as Lower Bedford, The Dump and Doyle's Dump, changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1896.

MILL VILLAGE (Q.)—At one time called Mills Village. It received its name owing to the first settlers Smith and Moseley, having erected a grist mill there. The place was surveyed and granted about 1760.

MILTON (Q.)—This place was called "the Falls" until the year 1830. It received its name owing to the excellent milling opportunities in the locality.

Richard Kempton and his four sons were the first settlers.

MILTON (Y.)—This place was known as "The Mills" in 1820. In this year a brig was built here, and the place of building was filed in the Registry as "Milltown." The Customs Officer changed it to Milton, and so the name was evolved. This place was first settled by Sealed Landers in the year 1761; he was one of the three first settlers in Yarmouth. They came from Cape Cod.

MINAS BASIN—Minas, Manis, Menis, as it has been variously called. Was named by the French "Les Mines." It was named after the Cape which owes its name to the fact that veins of copper had been found at Cape d'Or, called also Cap de Mines.

MINAS CHANNEL—The Indians called this place "Pleegun," meaning "opening in a beaver dam."

MINAS RIVER, MINAS SETTLEMENT, MINAS REGION, MINAS BASIN—The home of the Acadians, all named after the Cape of that name. These places are now covered by the names: Avonport, Hortonville, Grand Pre, Gaspereau, Wolfville, Port Williams, New Minas, Kentville, Starr's Point, the two Canards, Cornwallis and Pereau.

MINASVILLE (Hts.)—See "Minas Basin." This name was given it by an Act of Parliament in the year 1890; it was hitherto known as Moose Brook Settlement.

MINT COVE (D.)—Often called Mink Cove, was settled in 1789.

MINE HOLE (Col.)—Believed to be the result of very early excavating for copper ore, hence the name.

MINUDIE (C.)—An Indian word "Menoodek" meaning "a small bay." A fanciful derivation for the name is "Main a Dieu, i. e., "God's Hand." The Indian word "Munoodek" means "a sack" or "a bag" and the name may have been derived from this word.

MIRA RIVER (C. B.)—The Indian name was "Soolakade," meaning "the silver-place." It was named "Mire" in honor of a French officer, Lieutenant M. de Mire, in the year 1746. We find it on the maps about the year 1800 as "Miray" and "Myre."

In 1737 Mons St. Ovide de Brouillan, at that time the French King's Lieutenant on the Island, received a large grant of splendid land on the Mira River. There is a little river, a branch of the Mira, which the Indians named "Mtoodcok," meaning "a difficult, dangerous place."

MISPOUK LAKE (Y.)—This name is from the Indian words "mis" (great) and "paug" (still water).

MISSAQUASH (C.)—The little tidal river that formed the division line between the French Fort Beausejour and the British Fort Lawrence. Doubtless Micmac Indian. We find it

spelled "Mezagouesch," "Mesagoueche," In 1750 records it appears as "Musaguash." In 1755 the French called the river "Ste. Marguerite."

MISTAKE RIVER, MISTAKE SETTLEMENT (D.)—Lumbermen under William Hassett, who was foreman for John Heavyside, an early enterprising lumber merchant, at one time reached the shore and thought it was the north-east branch of the Sissibou; finding they were mistaken they gave it the name as above, this was about the year 1828. Sometimes called Irish Settlement.

MOLASSES HARBOR (G.)—See Port Felix.

MONASTERY (Ant.)—This place received its name from the fact that there was a monastery there, which was established by a Father Vincent in the year 1839.

MONEY POINT (on Mira River) (C. B.)—The story is told that a passing boatman saw exposed on the sands at this place a cask which he thought contained money. He came back at night to get it, but the swift change in tide had covered it.

MONEY POINT (V.)—This place is so named owing to the fact that a specie ship was lost there and up to the present time gold coins are found in the sands and rocks of the place.

MONTAGUE (H.)—This district received its name in honor of Gore Montague, the son of Col. George Montague a descendant of the Duke of Manchester, who owned lands at Lake Loon, near Dartmouth.

MONTROSE (Col.)—Named after the seaport town of this name in the North Sea in Forfarshire, Scotland.

MOODY POINT (P.)—The Indian name of this place was "Poogunipkchk."

MOOEANUK (H.)—A string of islands near Jeddore. An Indian name meaning "the haunt of the sea duck."

MOOSELAND (H.)—See Arlington.

MOOSE RIVER (A.)—Was at one time called by the French "La Riviere d'Orignal," after some man of that name. The English confounded this word "Orignal" with "Oregnol," which in French means a "moose." Hence the present name.

MOOSE RIVER (C.)—The Indians named the place "Kesegwitck," meaning "the current flows swiftly."

MOOSE RIVER (Q.)—Once named "Ruisseau de la Roche" or "Rock Brook."

MORAR (Ant.)—Formerly known as North Side Cape George, given its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1888. Named after a county on the western coast of Scotland.

MORDEN (K.)—Named after a Kings County family "Morden." It was formerly named "French Cross," a name given it for the reason that a large black cross had been erected at this place by some of the French Acadians who escaped at the time of the "Expulsion," and spent some time at this place. A number of them died and were buried there, and the cross was erected by the survivors to mark their resting place.

Some of them escaped to friends on the opposite side of Minas Channel. Their place of landing was called "Refugee Cove."

MORE-RUM BROOK (Y.)—A watering place for horses, about a mile west from Tusket Bridge. One historian says, it derived its name from the circumstances that, while the horses were drinking, travellers used the opportunity offered by the excellent spring water for mixing purposes, to take another glass of grog, generally rum. Another Yarmouth historian says it received its name in this strange way: "When the road was being cut out the rum which was being served to the men gave out when the workmen reached this point; they refused to go beyond the brook until the rum was forthcoming. The surveyor in charge told them they could drink from the brook until more rum arrived, hence the name "More-Rum Brook."

MORGANVILLE (D.)—Settled in 1828, sometimes called Morgan Settlement, after the first settler, Edward Morgan.

MORIEN, C. B.—At one time called "Cow Bay," so named owing to the finding there of a cow belonging to the first settler of Sydney, John Maloney, it having strayed from his farm in Sydney. Previously called by the French "Morrienne Bay." The French mined coal here as early as 1720.

The Micmac Indian name for this place was "Noolektootc," meaning "place jammed with ice," or "a bivouacking place." The present name, an abbreviation of the old French name, was fixed by an Act of Parliament in 1895.

MORRIS ISLAND (Y.)—Named after John Morris, who in the year 1773 received a grant of the whole island.

MORRIS LAKE (H.)—Sometimes known as McDonald Lake. It is near Dartmouth. Probably named in honor of Charles Morris, who was Surveyor-General of the Province about the year

1780; or perhaps in honor of his son who bore the same name and succeeded him as Surveyor-General in 1781. The Geographic Board of Canada states it is named after an Indian family of Morris living at the lake.

MORRISON ISLAND (P.)—The Micmac Indian name of this place was "Tumakunawaakade," meaning "the pipe stone place"

MORTIMER POINT (P.)—Near Pictou. Named after Edward Mortimer, an Englishman who settled in Pictou and became a wealthy merchant.

He built "Norway House," a historic and interesting place in the town.

Was for some time known as Gordon's Point, owing to a Lieutenant Gordon having settled there.

MORVAN (Ant.)—First settled by McDonalds and McDougalls. It was named "Keppoch" by James McDougall, after his Scottish home village. Later it was named "Morvan."

MOSER ISLAND (L.)—So named after a Mr. Jacob Moser, one of the early grantees of the Township of Lunenburg.

MOSHER (H.)—An Island and Point named after an old St. Margaret's Bay family—one time known as Grampus Island and Point.

MOSHERVILLE (Hts.)—This place was formerly known as Middle Kennetcook and was by an Act of Parliament in 1870 changed to its present name.

MOUNT ADAM (P.)—See Garden of Eden.

MOUNT DENSON OR DENISON (Hts.)—This place received its name in honor of Colonel Henry Denny Denson, an Englishman who settled here about 1755, and took up a large grant. His home was called "Mt. Denson."

Denson's name appears as a member for Newport (Kings County) in 1767.

MOUNT EGERTON (P.)—See Egerton.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, MOUNT THOM (P.)—Thomas Troop and Ephraim Howard, coming from Pictou to Truro to meet and assist the first settlers who were arriving from Philadelphia in the Brig "Hope," called these mountains after themselves.

The old Indian name for Mount Thom was "Pamdunook" (a mountain chain.)

MOUNT GRENVILLE (R.)—See St. Peter's.

MOUNT HANLEY (A.)—Called after a man named Hanley, who crossed over it in the early days. It was named Hanley's Mountain" up to 1896; then it was changed to its present name.

A very noted Loyalist named Thomas Barclay, afterwards Speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature, settled himself and a number of Loyalists here.

MOUNT PLEASANT (D.)—Settled and named by settlers from Digby in the year 1787.

MOUNT THOM (P.)—See Mount Ephraim.

MOUNT UNIACKE (Hts.)—This place was settled in 1808 by an Irishman named Richard John Uniacke, who came to Cumberland County in 1774, where he received a large grant of land. He was Solicitor-General of the Province in 1782. He died at Mount Uniacke in 1830.

MOUNT VARNER (L.)—So named after Elias Varner. The Mount is on lands owned by him.

MOUNT YOUNG (I.)—It is said that this place was named after Sir William Young (1799-1887), who was the first representative of this County. He was Premier of Nova Scotia 1854-1857 and again in 1860 when he was appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and was knighted in 1868. The County was in 1836 known as "Juste au corps."

MOUSE ISLAND (C. B.)—Near Long Island, in the Bras d'Or Lake. Granted in 1820 to Rev. Hibbert Binney, with Long Island. A very small island near the comparatively large one suggested the name.

MOYDART (Ant.)—Evidently named after the Scottish County "Moidart" on the west coast, although the spelling is unlike the original.

MUD BRIDGE, near Wolfville (K.)—The Indian name was "Mtaban," meaning "mud-catfish ground."

MUGGAH CREEK, near Sydney (C. B.)—Named after Mr. John Muggah a native of Banffshire, Scotland. He was employed as a military engineer at Sydney. He married a Miss Meloney, a daughter of Sydney's first settler, John Meloney, and

settled at Muggah's Creek. The plant of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company is located on the old Muggah farm.

(It is strange that the creek in the northern arm of Sydney Harbor is named after the family to which this man's wife belonged —"Maloney's Creek.)

A very early authority refers to this creek and stream as "Dartmouth River."

MULLEGASH (C.)—See Malagash.

MULL RIVER (I.)—Named after the Island or Sound of this name in the Hebrides, Scotland, by the settlers of Scotch origin.

MUNRO POINT (V.)—A point in St. Ann's Harbor, named after a resident family spelling their name thus. There is also a point of this name on Boularderie Island, named after the owners, a very respectable family of Scotch descent who lived there.

MURCHYVILLE (H.)—Settled by Scotch about the year 1812. It was for years called "Mill Village." The first settlers were named Merson. The first post office was established in 1876. A number of the inhabitants are named "Murchy"—hence the name of the village.

MURDERERS ISLAND (L.)—The Island was so named owing to the many crimes committed on it by the Indians in the early days.

MURPHY'S BRIDGE (Y.)—So named after William, one of the six sons of a very early Yarmouth settler James Murphy.

MURRAY (V.)—This place was so named in honor of the Honorable George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, by the manager of an American Lumber and Pulp Company doing business there.

MURRAYFIELD (P.)—Named after an early Scotch settler named Murray.

MUSHABOOM (H.)—This is an old Indian name by which the Post Office at this place is still known. It was at one time called "Winchester Harbor." It is locally known as "Chelsea Bay."

MUSQUODOBOIT (H.)—Indian name. The original spelling was "Mascoudabouet" and also appears as "Muskoodeboowek," said to mean "flowing out square," or "rolling out in foam or suddenly widening out after a narrow entrance at its mouth."

This place was first settled by Europeans about 1692. The first grant was to Sieur de Gautiers.

Lower Musquodoboit was formerly known as "Meagher's Grant," and was settled in 1799.

Upper Musquodoboit was at one time called "Deacontown" after Samuel Fisher Archibald, who came from Truro and settled here in 1798; he was a deacon. There is a point near called "Mount William," so named owing to the fact that a William Guild, who was drowned in the river, was buried on the Hill.

Used to be called "the Garden of Halifax" and the old settlers claimed that the Indians knew it as "the chosen water."

The Indians named Middle Musquodoboit "Natkamkik" meaning "the river extends up hill," and Upper Musquodoboit they called "Kesokudek," meaning "the road runs over the hill."

MYRA (H.)—A Cove and Island in Blind Bay, Halifax County, called after a family named Myra.

N

NAPPAN (C.)—The Indians called the place "Menabank," meaning "washed away." Old spelling was "Nepan" and the meaning was "a good place to get camp or wigwam poles."

NASS POINT (L.)—So named after an early settler Mr. Thomas Nass, of German origin.

NAUFFTS POINT—So named after an early Musquodoboit family Nauffts.

NAVY ISLAND (H.)—An island in Bedford Basin, Halifax. Prior to 1866 the Admiralty had a lease on the island for rifle practice, hence the name, formerly Stevens Island.

NECUM TEUCH (H.)—This is said to be an Indian name meaning "gravelly river, or beach of fine sand." The old spelling is "Noogoomkeak."

NEGRO CAPE AND PORT (S.)—This place was so named by Champlain in 1604. He gave as the reason for so naming it, that opposite the Cape were rocks which resembled at a distance a negro's head. The Indians called the place "Kespoogwitk," meaning "land's end."

NEIL HARBOR (V.)—Named after one Neil McLennan. We believe that this is the place referred to by Pichon as "Quarachoque' between Niganiche (Ingonish) and Aspre (Aspy Bay). He refers to it as a creek.

NERISSA (G.)—This place was formerly known as Clam Harbor, was named Nerissa in the year 1900. Evidently so named by some admirer of "The Merchant of Venice," as it is the name of one of Shakespeare's characters in this play.

NEW ABERDEEN (C. B.)—See Aberdeen.

NEW ANNAN, EAST ANNAN, CENTRAL ANNAN (Col.)—The first settler Mr. John Bell, of Annandale, Dumfrieshire, Scotland. He came to Nova Scotia in 1806, and left Tatamagouche, settled and named New Annan in honor of his old home, in 1815.

NEW CAMPBELLTON (V.)—This name was suggested to the residents because a Mr. Charles Campbell was a very influential resident here, and a parliamentary representative at one time.

The place was known as "Kelly Cove" or Kelly's Cove"; received its present name in 1862.

NEWCOMB CORNER (H.)—The place was named after its first Postmaster, Judson Newcomb, in the year 1868. It was first settled by a John Higgins, about 1780, later by a Joseph Miller.

NEW CORNWALL (L.)—At the head of the Mush-a-Mush Lake. It was first settled by Rafuse, Brum and Hallamore families, in the year 1800. Some of them were likely from Cornwall, and named the place for their homeland town.

NEW DUBLIN (L.)—On the 3rd of May, 1762, Alexander McNutt arrived with 170 North of Ireland settlers, who were to go to this Township, at that time named "Dublin." Few of them actually settled here, but the name was given the place in honor of these Irish settlers.

NEWDY QUODDY (H.)—Or Noody Quoddy, said to be from an Indian name "Noodaagwode," meaning "plenty of seals," or "place of seals."

NEW EDINBURGH (H.)—See Weymouth. Settled in 1783 by Anthony Stewart and others.

NEW ELM (L.)—Named by early German settlers after the German River Elm.

NEW GERMANY (L.)—Named after their native place by early German settlers, about 1785. John Fiendal built the first house here.

NEW GLASGOW (P.)—Settled in 1809, and named by the early Scotch settlers, after the Scottish city "Glasgow." Mr. James Carmichael who built the first house here, was an estimable early settler, and is said to have the credit of selecting New Glasgow site for a town, and New Glasgow for its name.

The first grant of land was for 500 acres to John McKenzie in 1809.

NEW HARRIS, NEW HARRIS FORKS (C. B.)—So named by early Scotch settlers after "Harris," a subdivision of the Northern Hebrides in Scotland.

NEW HARRIS (V.)—See Slois A Brochan.

NEW HAVEN (V.)—This place was formerly known as "Hungry Cove."

NEW INLET (D.)—Sometimes called Bartlett's River after an early settler of 1799 Lemuel Bartlett.

NEW MINAS (K.)—See "Minas Basin."

NEWPORT (Hts.)—The Township of Newport, one of the six Townships of Hants County, was formed and thus named in the year 1761. The old name was "West Falmouth." The present name was suggested by Mr. Morris, Surveyor-General of the Province to the Honorable Jonathan Belcher (who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province) in honor of Lord Newport, who was a particular friend of the Lt.-Governor's. It was erronously generally supposed this name was given because of former association of the early inhabitants with Newport, R. I.

NEW ROSS (L.)—This place was formerly called "Sherbrooke," after Governor Sir John Coape Sherbrooke; but as great inconvenience was caused by two places in the Province bearing this name, the name was changed to "New Ross" during the administration of Lord Mulgrave, in honor of his lordship, whose second title was derived from the town of New Ross, in Ireland.

NEW ROSS CROSS (L.)—Named after "New Ross" and the fact that this is the place where the roads to Lunenburg, Kings and Annapolis intersect each other.

NICKERSON ISLAND (Y.)Named after Nathan Nickerson who was the original grantee (in 1762).

NICTAUX FALLS (A.)—A Micmac Indian name "Niktak," meaning "the forks of a river."

NINE MILE LAKE (L.)—So named owing to its position, sometimes called "Big Sherbrooke Lake."

NINE MILE RIVER (Col.)—The Indians named this river "Nenadoogweboogwek" meaning "he is clean" or "clean water."

NINE MILE RIVER (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Wokumeak" meaning "the trail route."

NINEVEH (V.)—Named after the ancient capital of the Assyrian Empire.

NINMOCAH (Q.)—A western branch of the Liverpool River. The word is the Indian for a lake with a river running through the middle and whole length of it—or a river widening for a long distance.

NOEL (Hts.)—Head, Bay and Village. This place was likely named by the French after a man of that name, or "Christmastide."

The first white settler was Timothy O'Brien, of Londonderry, Ireland, with his Scotch wife from Ayr, in the year 1770.

NORTHS (K.)—A village named after the North family, who were early residents.

NORTHERN HEAD (C. B.)—In Lingan Bay. This place was known to the French as "Cap Charbon" i. e., Cape Coal.

NORTHFIELD (L.)—First settled and named by families named MacKay, Ramey, Faney, Wagner and Tibert. MacKay was a British soldier who was paid off in Halifax and came to Northfield and settled there.

NORTHFIELD (Q.)—See Greenfield.

NORTH MOUNTAIN (K.)—Descriptive name given to the mountain which terminates the majestic Bluff of Cape Blomidon' dropping into the Basin of Minas.

NORTH RIVER (C. B.)—A river running into St. Anne's Bay. It was at one time known as "Rouvilles River," after the French Marquis de'Rouville.

NORTH SYDNEY (C. B.)—Was long known as "North Bar," owing to the sand bar extending into Sydney Harbor at this point. There is a similar bar on the south side of the harbor, directly opposite which gives "South Bar" its name. These bars make the inner Sydney Harbor such a safe retreat and protection for shipping.

The Indian name for the place was "Gwesomkeak."

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT—There was a ship named the "Northumberland" lost in the Strait in the year 1747, and the name may have come in this manner. It is, however, very uncertain. The Strait, or at least part of it, was named "St. Luniare" by Cartier. Its southern end was at one time called the "Red Sea."

NORTHWEST ARM (H.)—Was called at one time "Sandwich River," also "Hawkes River." The Indian name was "Waygwalteech," meaning "salt water all the way up."

NOOSABOON (H.)—An Indian word meaning "the hair of my head." Here, says the Indian tradition, the fairies used to play ball, running and seizing each other by the hair, pulling out locks and scattering them on the ground.

NOVA SCOTIA—Said to have been visited, or at least sighted, by Erik, an Icelander, in 986, and by him named "Markland," meaning "forest-clad land." It was referred to in 1516 as "Baccaloes," said to be the Basque word for "codfish," but this name was a very general one for all places at or near the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Afterwards it was known as "Acadia." (See.)

It was at one time also called "Arambec." The Indians knew Nova Scotia as "Megumaage," i. e., "Micmac Land," or "the home of the Micmac or true man"; this name the Micmac Indian applied to the Maritime Provinces generally.

It received its present name "Nova Scotia," i. e., "New Scotland," in the year 1621, when a deed or grant was given by King James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland, granting the Province under the present name to Sir William Alexander; just previous to this date it was known as "Nova Francia." New Brunswick was included in it until 1784.

Scotland was at one time known as "Scotia Nova" or "New Scotland" to distinguish it from the whole or part of Ireland that was then called Scotland, i. e., "Land of the Scoti" or "Scots." Some of the Scots later left Ireland and settled in North Britain in the part now known as Scotland.

Some old maps bear the name "New Caledonia" for Nova Scotia and "New Alexandria" for New Brunswick.

The first representative Assembly, consisting of twenty-two members, was held in the year 1758.

NYANZA (V.)—Named after Victoria Nyanza, the great ake of Africa, which is supposed to be the source of the Nile.

O

OAK ISLAND (L.)—This island was made famous by the interesting search for hidden treasure which was made upon it at different times. It was at one time covered by heavy oak trees, hence the name.

The first settlers were named McMullin and McInnis.

OAKLANDS (L.)—Descriptive name given owing to the groves of oak found there at the time of settlement.

This place was first settled in 1780. One of the earliest settlers was a man named Kneiss, who built a mill there.

OAK POINT (K.)—Called by the Indians "Upkwaweegan," meaning "a house covered with spruce rinds."

OCEAN GLEN (H.)—The settlement known as Larrys Cove, Whistlers Cove, McGraths Cove and East Dover are all included and named "Ocean Glen" by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1893.

OBAN (R.)—Named after the seaport town "Oban" in Argyllshire, Scotland.

ODIN (Col.)—Evidently named after the Norse mythological god of that name—making a rather pretty place-name.

OGDEN (G.)—This place was named after a Mr. Alfred Ogden who was at one time the parliamentary representative of the County of Guysborough.

OHIO (Y.)—First settled by Nehemiah and Benjamin Churchill who about the year 1826 decided with a number of other Yarmouth families to go to Ohio, United States. For some reason these two men changed their minds and settled beyond the utmost settler, at what was known as the "Ponds." They gave the name of "Ohio" to their farms, which has thus become the name of the settlement.

ONSLOW (Col.)—So named in 1759 by a Mr. Knowlton and fifty-two others who resolved to form a township there. The township grant was given the 21st of February, 1769, and is one of the four townships of Colchester County. The place was originally settled by New Englanders. Later, about 1776, a number of Ulsterites from Londonderry and Truro came in. (See Truro.)

The original grantee of the Township of Onslow was Anthony Elliott, a discharged English soldier. The grant was dated 1769.

The River Onslow was named by the Indians "Peleguloolkek," meaning "smooth flowing water." (See Debert River.)

OSTREA LAKE (H.)—This place was first settled about 1780 by families named Williams and Temple. It was formerly called Williams' Settlement; was named "Ostrea" about 1881.

This lake is noted for its oyster beds, which suggested the root word for "oyster" as its name.

OVENS POINT (L.)—The Ovens, about twelve miles from Lunenburg, so called owing to the deep caverns worn into the sides of the rocky cliffs. These holes or caves are formed by the constant action of the salt water decomposing the pyrites crumbling the softer slates and decaying quartz away.

OWLS HEAD (H.)—The Indian name of this place was "Pujooopskook" meaning "cormorant rock."

OXNER COVE AND BEACH, OXNER SHOAL (L.)—So named after an early German settler Henry Oxner whose name appears as one of the early grantees of Lunenburg Township.

OYSTER POND (H.)—The Indian name for these ponds was "Pegoodebek" meaning "a second apartment."

P

PALMER ROAD (K.)—Named after Louis Palmer a New York Loyalist who came to Kings County from Shelburne about the year 1785.

PARADISE (H.)—A place near Lawrencetown. The Indians called it "Nesogwaakade," meaning "place of eel weirs."

PARKDALE (L.)—The old name of this settlement was Upper Foster. It was changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament in 1902.

PARKER COVE (A.)—Called after an early settler named Parker.

PARKS CREEK (L.)—Named after the first settler, James Parks, an Irishman, who came from Petite Riviere and settled here.

PARKS FERRY (L.)—(See Parks Creek) named after some member of the Parke family who settled nearby in the early days of the district's settlement.

PARRSBORO (C.)—Parish, River and Town in Cumberland County. Named in honor of Vive-Admiral John Parr, who was Governor of Nova Scotia 1782-1791.

The Indian name for this place was "Owokun," or "Owwokun," "a crossing over place," "a portage or short cut." Parrsboro Township, one of the three townships into which Cumberland County is divided, was at first included in the County of Kings.

PARR LAKE (H.)—Named in honor of John Parr, who was Governor of Nova Scotia in 1782, sometimes called Governor Lake.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND (C.)—The Indian name for this island was "Pulowecha Munegoo," which means Partridge Island.

PATTEN HILL (Y.)—So named after its first settler Richard Patten. He was from Marble Head and settled here about the year 1770.

PEARL ISLAND (L.)—Named after the Pearl family, Albert Pearl being Light keeper 1873-1908, and M. B. Pearl since 1908; named Pearl in 1914 to avoid duplication of "Green" its former name.

PEASBROOK (G.)—This place is supposed to have received its name because of the plentiful growth of wild peas found near the brook; was first settled about the year 1760.

PEBAK (Hts.)—A small stream near Shubenacadie. A Micmac Indian name meaning "a wilderness." Sometimes known as Indian Road Brook.

PECKS HEAD (C. B.)—Near Sydney, so named after an early Irish family who settled near by (See Battery Point).

PEGGY COVE (H.)—Locally said to be named after a woman named Peggy, an early settler.

PEGGY SOI (H.)—Pronounced Peggy Swa. (See Dover Soi.).

PENNANT POND (H.)—The Indian name of this place was "Skabank," which means "where they eat raw."

PEREAU (K.)—Part of the "Land of the Acadians." The Micmac name for this place was "Wojechk," meaning "white water," or "white signal far off."

PERRANG COVE (H.)—This name was given this place in 1864 by Capt. P. F. Shortland, R. N.

PERRY'S CREEK (Y.)—Named after one of Yarmouth's first three settlers, Moses Perry, who came from Cape Cod and settled in Yarmouth in the year 1761.

PETER FRASER'S CAVE (P.)—The name of a singular fissure in Pictou County; the roof is formed by limestone rocks leaning against each other, the interior illumined by numerous stalactites that are suspended from the roof. A somewhat similar cave known as the "Fairy Hole" is found in Victoria County, Cape Breton.

PETITE (Hts.)—The Indian name for this place was "Wasokwesoogwode."

PETIT ANSE (R.)—The French for small cove.

PETIT DE GRAT (R.)—Said to be of Basque origin, grat meaning a fishing station, a small fishing station. There is a Cape Grat in Newfoundland and several other places in which the word appears.

PETITE PASSAGE (D.)—The Indian name for this place "Tawilketc," meaning "the little outlet" or "opening."

PETITE RIVIERE (L.)—Isaac de Razillys, a Frenchman, settled here in 1672. There were only two settlers in the year 1745. The first British settler was Benjamin Harrington.

A descriptive name. There are two of these rivers, the Indians called one of them "Simkook" and the other "Upsamkook."

PETITE RIVER (Hts.)—The Indians called this place "Wasokwesoogwode."

PETITE RUISSEAU (D.)—English "Little Brook," so named by the early French settlers.

PETPESWICK (H.)—Cape, Harbor, Lake and Village. The Indian name for this place was "Koolpijooik."

PETRIE REEF (C. B.)—A reef on the south side of Sydney Harbor named after a Petrie family who were seagoing and very early settlers.

PETTIPAS—Changed to "Bellenden's Head" in 1725, in memento mori of Lieutenant John Bellenden, was was descended from a noble family, and who was buried there.

PHINNEY COVE, PHINNEY MOUNTAIN (A.)—So called after a family named Phinney, who owned the land and were settled there as far back as 1856.

PICTOU—Pictou County contains 1058 square miles.

There are a number of theories relative to the origin of this name. A few of them are given below.

According to Dr. Rand, it is the Micmac word "Pictook." The "k" at the end of Micmac names, he says, marks what grammarians call the locative case, expressing "at" or "in," The word "Pict" means an "explosion of gas." Whenever the noun ends in the sound of "kt" the regular form of the case locative is the addition of "ook." Thus "Pict" becomes "Pictook," and the "k" being dropped, we have the name "Pictou."

The entrance to Pictou Harbor the Indians called "Poogunekpachk." Also the Micmac word "bucto," meaning "fire" might

be the original. The Micmac Indian word "Bucto" or "Booktook," meaning "Big Harbor" would appear to be a plausible derivation of the name.

It is questionable whether there is any place that has had so many names as this town, as it was at different times known as: Coleraine, New Paisley, Alexandria, Donegal, Tiegnmouth, Southampton, Walmsley.

A place near Pictou Light House was known by the Indians as "Esasok" meaning "the western encampment.

Changed from Walmsley to its present name in 1790.

The Indian name for Pictou Harbor was "Poogunekpechk."

The first settlers of Pictou were about a dozen families from Maryland, who came in the brig "Hope" in the year 1767.

The "Hector" settlers from the North of Scotland came in the year 1773. In 1783 at the close of the American Revolution many other settlers arrived.

The first frame house in Pictou was built in 1789.

In 1807 Pictou was divided into townships, named Pictou, Egerton and Maxwelton. It was set off from Colchester as a separate district in 1792 and was raised to the dignity of a county in 1836.

The name was supposed by many to have been a corruption of Poictou, the name of an old Province of France. It is found so spelled in many old documents and plans. Others claim it was so named owing to the bottle-shaped appearance of its harbor.

PICTOU ISLAND (P.)—The Micmac Indian name was "Akoogomich" also "Gunsunkook." In 1762 it was referred to as "Isle Poitee" in a report made by Lieutenant-Governor Belcher to the Home Government. (See "Pictou.")

370 emigrants from the Isle of Barra in Scotland settled on Pictou Island in the year 1802. A number of these later went to and settled in Cape Breton.

PIEDMONT (P.)—Named by the Reverend Dugald McKeichan, the first minister of Barney's River, so named from its situation at the foot of a range of hills. "Pied" from "Pes" (Ped) Latin for foot; "mount" (mountain). Generally by an extension this word pertains to any place situated at or near the foot of mountains.

It was first settled in 1810-1816 by Scotsmen from Perthshire and Blair Athole.

PINKNEY POINT (Y.)—Named after an early settler John Pinkney who settled there in the year 1777.

PIPERS GLEN (I)—This place was so named because Niel Jamison a bag-pipe player of considerable local fame resided there.

PIPERVILLE (I.)—This place was known as rear of East Lake Ainsley; an Act of Parliament changed it to its present name in the year 1886. (See Pipers Glen.)

PIPER POND (Hts.)—So named after a probably mythical piper of a Highland regiment who was supposed to have lost his watch in the waters, dived after it and was drowned.

PIRATES HARBOR or COVE (G.)—On the Strait of Canso. Called by the Indians "Tesogwode," meaning "the place where goods were sorted" or "Place of Flakes." It is said to have been a resort for pirates in the olden days. Nearby is a small island and between this island and the shore there was a safe anchorage and an excellent hiding place for small vessels.

PISSIQUID (Hts.)—The old name for Windsor. The Micmac spelling was "Pesegilk," meaning "to flow split-wise"—as the tide passes up near Windsor and divides off into the St. Croix

Pissiquid is an old French settlement, and was included in the Minas territory that was settled and farmed by the Acadians.

PLANT POINT (C. B.)—On the south side of the entrance to Little Bras d'Or. So named after Samuel Plant, an early settler at this place.

PLEASANT HARBOR (H.)—This place was formerly known as "Shoal Bay" and was changed by an Act of Parliament to its present name in 1886.

PLEASANT POINT (L.)—This name was substituted for the old name "Indian Point" by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1907.

PLEASANT RIVER (Q.)—This place was first settled in the year 1802 by Zenas Waterman, an ex-soldier from the American Army, and by a man named Harlow.

PLEASANT VIEW (C.)—Hendersons Settlement was changed to the above name by an Act of Parliament passed in 1874.

POCK WOCK LAKE (H.)—A lake near Hammonds Plain. From an Indian word "Pogwek," meaning "the smoky" or "dry lake."

POCK WOCK LAKE (Q.)—Said to mean Indian "Paakwaak"—"stop here; you cannot go further," but given by Dr. Rand as "Pogwek" meaning "dry lake."

POINT ACONI (C. B.)—So called from its sharp, needle-like promontory. The word must come from the Greek "Acon" (a dart); may have been named by the Spanish (?).

POINT AMELIA, Sydney Harbor (C. B.)—Named by Captain Crawley (for whom Crawley's Creek was named) in honor of Princess Amelia, daughter of King George III.

One of Sydney's streets is named "Amelia," and Frederick *Amelia* Lovell was the first born and first baptised in Sydney.

POINT BETTY ISLAND (P.)—Said to have been named after Captain Savage's vessel, the "Betty" which was lost here.

The old Indian name for this place was "Mkobeel," which means "beaver place."

POINT CARLETON (S.)—Named in honor of Sir Guy Carleton who was Commander-in-Chief in Canada in 1796. The place was first settled by Isaac Wilkins, an American Loyalist.

POINT EDWARD AND EDWARDSVILLE (C. B.)—A point and village between the two Sydneys formerly known as "West Arm." The present name is in honor of King Edward VII, who as Prince of Wales visited Sydney Harbor in the year 1860.

POINT MICHAUD (R.)—Named after an early French settler.

Two names,—which have entirely disappeared—are given on old maps for this point or a point near by; viz: Cape Hinchinbroke and Cape "Henlopen." There is a cape on the eastern coast of Delaware of the latter name.

Denys calls the islands near here "Isles Michour."

POINT PLEASANT (H.)—At one time known as "Sandwich Point." When Cornwallis in 1749 first thought to form the City of Halifax, it was at this place he intended to locate the City' The North West Arm Halifax, was at one time known as "Sandwich River.

POINT TUPPER (R.)—Said to be named after Sir Charles Tupper, a Canadian statesman and politician, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," of whom he was the last survivor. He was born in 1821; died 1915.

The old name was Guernsey; it was given its new name by a resident Henry Paint. It is held by some that this place was not named after Sir Charles but after a family of settlers.

POLLY BOG (Col.)—See Anton.

POMQUET (Ant.)—The place was first settled by three men named Duon, Dorion and Vincent. Old papers dating 128 years back (from 1916) spell the name "Pommquette."

Dr. Rand gives the Micmac name as "Pogumkek," meaning "raining along" and from this the present name has been formed.

A place near here was known to the Indians as "Pogumko-oigitk" meaning "flowing over dry sand."

PONHOOK LAKE (Q.)—Indian, "Bahnook,"—first lake in the chain. There is one lake of this name on Liverpool, and another on Port Medway River; and still another in Halifax County.

POPE HARBOR (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Kwemoodetc," meaning "the little loon place."

POQUETVILLE (V.)—This name is given to the territory between the Half-way House, Neil's Harbor and Cape North, and was given it by an Act of Parliament in the year 1893.

PORCUPINE CAPE (Ant.)—So named owing to the curious resemblance the cape has to the back of a porcupine.

The Indian name was "Pookudapskwode," and also "Madooes-wotp," meaning "the head of a porcupine."

PORT ACADIA (D.)—Named by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1860, was formerly known as "Church Point." (See).

PORTAGE CREEK (V.)—See Whycocomagh Portage.

PORTAPIQUE (Col.)—River and Village in Colchester County. Descriptive French name meaning "Port under a hill."

PORT BAN (I.)—An English-Gaelic word meaning "white port." "Ban" is Gaelic for a degree of whiteness.

PORT BEVIS (V.)—Originally, and now sometimes called "Big Harbor." The present name was given it in honor of an American who was identified with the company that at one time was engaged in mining plaster rock at this place.

PORT BICKERTON (G.)—This place is said to have been named in honor of an English Lord Bickerton, who was Vice-Admiral some time on the West Indian Station.

PORT DUFFERIN (H.)—Was formerly known as Salmon River. In the year 1899 by an Act of Parliament the name was

changed to the above in honor of the Marquis of Dufferin, who was Governor-General of Canada, 1872-1878.

PORTER LAKE (Hts.)—The Indian name for this place was "Amaguntcetc," meaning "the little breezy place."

PORTER TOWN (C.)—See Hastings.

PORT FELIX (C.)—Formerly known as Molasses Harbor. An Act of Parliament passed in the year 1869 changed it to its present name. The Indian name for Molasses Harbor was "Wolunkak," meaning "the scooped out place."

PORT GEORGE (A.)—Named after English Royalty, the Indian name was "Goolwagopskooch," meaning "Hood seal rock."

PORT GREVILLE (C.)—This place takes its name from Greville Bay in Cumberland County. The Bay was no doubt named in honor of Robert Greville, the second Lord Brooke, a famous English Parliamentary General, 1794-1866. It was formerly known as Ratchford River, but was changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament in 1865.

PORT HASTINGS (I.)—At one time named "Plaster Cove," owing to gypsum deposits in the neighborhood. The old name was changed by An Act of Parliament in the year 1869. It received its present name in honor of Sir Hastings Doyle, at one time Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

PORT HAWKESBURY (I.)—At one time called "Ship Harbor," which was changed by an Act of Parliament in the year 1860 to its present name, owing to their being a "Ship Harbor" in Halifax County.

It was named in honor of Admiral Edward Hawke, an English Baron. (See Hawkesbury).

PORT HEBERT (S.)—Named by de Monts in 1623, after his apothecary, Louis Hebert.

PORT HOOD (I.)—Harbor, Island and Town. At one time called "Juste au corps" by the French.

The British changed the name to its present name in honor of the famous Admiral First Viscount Samuel Hood (1724-1816). He was appointed Commander-in-Chief in North America in 1767.

The first English settler is said to have been John Smith, who settled there in 1789.

The Indians called the place "Kagweamkek," meaning "sandbar."

On some maps the Port Hood Island is called "Smith's Island" and on others "Henry Island."

PORT HOOD TOWNSHIP (C. B.)—One of the four subdivisions of Cape Breton Island (the north-western part) formed in the year 1828.

PORT HOWE (C.)—This place was likely named after Viscount Howe, who commanded the British forces sent out in the year 1757 to take Louisburg from the French. Admiral Holborne had charge of the fleet and Howe of the troops.

It was at one time "Toney Bay." It was given its present name in March 1883—There was an English Captain How, who was treacherously shot in this vicinity in the year 1750 and although the spelling is not the same it may have been named after him.

PORT JOLI (Q.)—A descriptive French name meaning "pretty."

The Indians named this place "Emsik," from a word probably meaning "blown along by the wind." This place was at one time called by the French "Port Noir," that is "the black port." The Portuguese named this place Baya Formose.

PORT LA TOUR (S.)—Named after a Frenchman, Charles Amador, the Marquis de la Tour. It was at one time known as "L'Omeroy," or "L'esmeron." Strange to say, about the year 1620, this place was named "Port Louis" in honor of the French King, by the interesting man whose name it now bears. La Tour built a fort at this place for convenience as a depot for Indian trade. It is near Cape Sable.

La Tour was known as Lord of Cape Sable and Lieutenant of the King (French) in Acadia.

PORT LORNE (A.)—This place was likely named in honor of the Marquis of Lorne (Duke of Argyle) who was Governor-General of Canada 1883-1888. One time known as Marshall Cove and again as Port Williams.

PORT MALCOLM (R.)—At one time named "Caribou Cove Main," which was changed by an Act of Parliament in the year 1886 to its present name, which is the name of a number of families who settled there. In former times the place was a great resort for Caribou, which suggested its first name.

PORT MEDWAY (Q.)—This place was called by the French "Port Moltare." The old Indian name was "Alacah," meaning "a river with many branches or streams." The Indians also knew this place as "Ulgwedook," "the place of mushrooms." The present name is no doubt after the English River "Medway."

The second lake on the Port Medway River was calledby the Indians "Malegeak," meaning "fretful waters."

The third lake on Port Medway River was named by the Indians "Minegooskek, meaning "the place of the Little Island."

The fourth lake on Port Medway River was named by the Indians "Nabegwonchuk," meaning "the ships' place."

This name appears in several plans as "Port Metway."

PORT MORIEN (C. B.)—See Morien.

PORT MOUTON (Q.)—Town, Island and Port. Named "Luke's Bay" which was the name of the ship "St. Luke" sent out with colonists by Sir William Alexander in the year 1623, but the older French name stuck to it. The name was given to it by De Monts in 1604, from the circumstance of a sheep jumping overboard and being nearly drowned before it was rescued.

The proper form is "Port du (not au) Mouton"—now "Port Mouton."

The name "Port Matoon" appears on some modern maps as the present form of this name. In 1771 we find a reference to this place, and it is called "Port Mattois."

The name "Gambier Harbor" appears as the name for this port at one time. The Indian name was "Wolugumkook," meaning "a deep gully" or "hole in the river."

PORT MULGRAVE (G.)—Named in 1859 in honor of the Earl of Mulgrave, Governor of Nova Scotia in 1858. The old Indian name for this place was "Wolumkwagunuchk," meaning "the lobster ground."

PORT NOVA (C. B.)—(See "Cape Breton"—the "Cape.")

Pichon spells it (1760) "Portenove." The cape was known as "Le Chameau in 1725.

PORT PHILIP (C.)—Formerly known as "Mouth of River Philip," changed to the above by an Act of Parliament in 1867.

PORTREE (I.)—Named by Scotch settlers after the Northern division of the Isle of Skye on the west coast of Scotland.

PORT ROSEWAY (S.)—Formed by Alexander McNutt in 1765. This is the old name for Shelburne Harbor. This name is the old French name Port Razoir transformed into an English name of similar sound.

PORT ROSSIGNOL (Q.)—On May 12th, 1604, De Monts put in at Liverpool Harbor, where he found Captain Rossignol of

Havre, carrying on a contraband trade with the Indians. De Monts arrested the Captain and confiscated his vessel, naming the port after the captain.

PORT ROYAL (R.)—This name adopted and the old name "Grand Rosseau" discontinued. The change approved by an Act of Parliament passed in 1867.

PORT SALTER (C.)—So named by an Act of Parliament in 1882.

PORT SHOREHAM (G.)—In 1901 an Act was passed by Parliament changing the old name of this place "Clam Harbor" to Port Shoreham, after the sea port town in Sussex, England

PORT WADE (A.)—Opposite Digby. It was known until a few years ago as "West Ferry" named about 1905 after Mr. F. B. Wade, a member for Annapolis County, who was partially instrumental in having a railway terminus and pier built at this place.

It was originally settled by French; later by United Empire Loyalists.

PORT WILLIAM (K.)—This place was formerly known as "Terry's Creek," so called after one of the early settlers named Terry. Its present name is after a former Governor of the Province.

POTTER'S POINT (D.)—First settled and named after Joseph Potter.

POTTLE'S LAKE (C. B.)—The lake from which the Towns of North Sydney and Sydney Mines receive their water supply. It was named after the original grantee, an Englishman named Pottle.

POULAMON (R.)—This place bears the Acadian French name for the small codfish known as the "Tom cod." The word "Tom cod" is a corruption of the American Indian word "Tacaud" "plenty fish."

PRESQU'ILE (I.)—A French word meaning peninsula, from the word "Presque," meaning near or almost an "isle," meaning "island." "Nearly an island," that is "peninsula."

PRESTON (H.)—One of the four township divisions of Halifax County, settled in 1812 by colored men and women who were plantation slaves, among them descendants of the Maroons from Jamaica who settled there a few years previously.

It was originally surveyed and laid out in 1784 by on Theophileus Chamberlain, and granted to him and his associates, sixty-three other Loyalists.

PRIM POINT (D.)—The lighthouse on the point bears the name of Prim Point Lighthouse, since the year 1817.

PRINCE OF WALES LANDING PLACE (C. B.)—This Cove, on the shore of Sydney Harbor, between North Sydney and Sydney Mines, was originally known as "Indian Cove," and is locally known as "Barrington's Cove," after the family of that name who own the beautiful adjoining property.

It received its present name owing to the fact that in the year 1860, on the 28th of July, the then Prince of Wales and afterwards King Edward VII of England, who was en route from St. John's, Newfoundland to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the ships "Hero" and "Ariadne," made a landing at this place and visited the Sydney Mines and inspected the Sydney Mines Volunteers.

PRING ISLAND (Y.)—Named after William Pring. It was given to him and John Crawley in the year 1762 for assistance rendered to the first families that settled in Yarmouth; they arrived in 1761 and suffered great distress during the first year.

PRIVATEER COVE (D.)—So named owing to a privateering vessel having used the port about the year 1777. The vessel was lost at the time on Baxter's Point near by.

PROSPECT (H.)—In 1771 this place is referred to as "Prosper"; at one time called "Passepac." The Indian name was "Naspadakun," meaning "an herb mixed with tobacco."

PUBNICO (Y.)—Named from the Indian word "Pogomkook," meaning "land from which the trees have been removed to fit it for cultivation." The old French spelling was "Pomboncoup," from which the transition to "Pubnico" was easy. It is also stated that it was called "Poubomcoup," after a French family of that name who lived there or thereabout in 1705, but it is more likely that the Indian derivation is the correct one. Of the Indian word "Pogbumkook," or "Bogbumkook," we find the following English and French variations "Pommicoup," Poumicoup," "Pobomcon," "Pignico," and "Pubnico."

PUGWASH (C.)—This is from an Indian name "Pagweak," meaning "shallow water," or "a shoal." Settled by the French about 1750. Was one time called "Waterford."

PUZZLE POINT (C. B.)—The eastern end of Long Island in the Bras d'Or Lakes. Sailing westerly, i. e., coming into the Lakes, it is difficult to discern the opening between the Island and the mainland; hence the name.

Q

QUAKER ISLAND (L.)—So named because a number of Quakers from New England, wishing to fit out for whale fishing, were at one time anxious to make the Island their headquarters. They could not secure it, so they abandoned the scheme and returned to New England. The name still clings to the Island.

QUEENS COUNTY—On August 21st, 1761, the Council at Halifax advised that the Townships of Barrington, Liverpool and Yarmouth be erected into a County and to be known by the name of "Queens"—chosen no doubt to express loyalty to the monarchy. It is now divided into two townships, Liverpool and Guysborough. The County contains 1065 square miles.

QUARRY ISLAND (P.)—Received its name from its stone quarries which were well adapted for the making of grindstones.

QUINAN (Y.)—Once called Tusket Forks up to the 15th of May, 1885. Then changed to Quinan in honor of a deceased pastor of that name.

QUEENPORT (G.)—This place which was at one time known as Crow Harbor, was named in honor of Queen Victoria in 1897, being her Diamond Jubilee year. The Act confirming its name was passed in 1898. The Indian name for Crow Harbor was "Wedoonik" meaning "having a mouth."

R

RATCHFORD HEAD (C.)—The records show that a number of American emigrants were settled in this part of Nova Scotia in and previous to 1775. This point was probably named after one of them. The name appears sometimes spelled "Rotchford."

RAYS HILL (C. B.)—Near North Sydney. Named after an English soldier who settled near there.

RAWDON (Hts.)—The first inhabitants of Rawdon were disbanded soldiers who had served under Lord Rawdon in the War of Independence, most of them having been enlisted in the Carolinas. The place was named in his honor, he was afterwards created Marquis of Hastings. The Township of Rawdon, one of the six township divisions of Hants County was granted in 1784 to Lt. Col. Small for the location of the 2nd Battalion of the 84th Regiment.

RED HEAD (V.)—See Beinn Breagh.

RED ISLANDS (R.)—This place received its name from the Islands near by. The soil and rock is of a reddish color and the sun at certain times of the day gives them a beautiful red appearance. The Indian name of this place was "Gwesassek."

REDMOND COVE (H.)—A cove in St. Margaret's Bay named after a Redmond family.

RED POINT (G.)—In the Gut of Canso, was known by the Indians as "Wipkoogweiik."

REARLAND (R.)—A rather pleasant name formed by making one word of the two, which meant Rear or Back lands, being lands situated back of lands generally more advantageously located near the shore or leading roadway.

REFUGEE COVE (C.)—See "Morden" (K.).
So named owing to a number of French Canadian Refugees landing here from the opposite side of the Basin. Now known as "French Cross" or "Morden."

REID ROCK (H.)—In 1752 a Solomon Reid was living in the south suburb of Halifax, and as the rock is near the shore and Reid or Reed owned the adjoining land, it is probably the name came in this manner.

RENFREW (Hts.)—A gold mining camp commenced in 1862. One of the late King Edward the Seventh's younger titles was Baron Renfrew. This, it is said, is where the name Renfrew was found.

RESERVE (C. B.)—When the General Mining Association owned all the coal in Cape Breton County, the coal at this place was known to exist, but the Company's operations were then confined to Pictou, Sydney Mines and Lingan, the coal seams outside of Glace Bay being held in "reserve" for future operations. Hence "Reserve Mines" now "Reserve." In 1827, about the time the above-named Association was formed, we find all of the coal mines referred to as "Royal Reserved Mines."

RIDGEVALE (S.)—Named by Judge Lewis Morris Wilkins, who made his home there. The place was known for many years as "Wilkins' Folly."

RICHMOND COUNTY—Named in honor of Charles Lennox, fourth Duke of Richmond, who was Governor General of British North America 1818-1819.

Was cut off from Cape Breton County in 1836, and formed into a separate county. The townships of Richmond County are four: Arichat, Lenox, Maitland and Hawkesbury. This county contains 623 square miles.

RISER'S POINT (L.)—This point was formerly known as Lovely's Point.

RING POINT (Y.)—This place received its name from an early settler, George Ring, who came from Massachusetts and settled here about the year 1762.

RIVER BOURGEOIS—The Indian name for this place was "Nabigwonchek" meaning a "brig" or "ship," the whole meaning "a brig or ship's place."

RIVERDALE (D.)—For a long time known as "Wagoner Settlement," as it was first settled in 1833 by a Mr. Benjamin Wagoner.

RIVER DENYS (I.)—Named *after* and it is said *by* Sir Nicholas Denys, Sieur de Fronsac, a native of Tours, France. He was a very enterprising Frenchman, who obtained a patent in 1654 from the King of France. In 1654 he was appointed Governor of Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and part of Newfoundland.

RIVER INHABITANTS (R.)—The Inhabited River or River of Inhabitants.

RIVER JOHN (P.)—One time known as "Deception River" and "John's River." Said to be named after John Patuguin, an early settler. A cape nearby was known as Cap Jean. Probably the name came from this. Des Barres' chart dated 1770 names it "Harbor" or "River" John. The Indians called it "Kajeboogwek" meaning "winding through the wilderness," or "desert place." Dr. Patterson, Pictou's Historian, gives the spelling of the Micmac name as "Cajje Book Wek" and says the meaning is "flowing through a wilderness." Cajje from "Cajjah" to be alone.

RIVER PHILIP (C.)—The Indians named this place "Kesooskiboogwek" meaning "flowing through hemlock." It is said that the name Philip is after a popular old Doctor of that name who practised and had his home there.

RIVERPORT (L.)—One of Sir Nicholas Denys' headquarters and fishing stations. Previous to 1904 it was called "Ritcey's Cove," then changed by an Act of Parliament to its present name.

RIVER RYAN (C. B.)—Formerly known as "The Head of Lingan Bay" given its present name after a resident named Patrick Ryan.

RIVERSDALE (L.)—Settled about the year 1820 by Mossmans. Knocks and Eisenhauers, who came from Kingsburg to this place

ROBERTA (R.)—In 1906 by an Act of Parliament the old name of this place, Cross Roads St. George's Channel, was changed to its present name.

ROBERTA (G.)—This place was named in 1851, after the postmaster whose name was Robert.

ROBERT'S ISLAND (Y.)—This Island was long called "Non Present" and "Non Prison." It received the name in this way:

At the deportation, a number of Acadians who had been collected ready to be taken to Boston were placed on this Island, which was thought to be a safe place. Between wading and swimming, they managed to escape. When Prebble came with his ships to carry them away, they were not to be found, so the Island was named in derision "Non-present Island."

ROBERTSON ISLAND (P.)—Named and first settled about the year 1783 by Colonel Robertson of Struan, Perthshire. He was of the 82nd Hamilton Regiment. This island is generally known as Big Merigomish Island.

ROBINS (C. B.)—Named after a family Robins who settled there about the year 1790.

ROCKFIELD (P.)—This name was given this place by an Act of Parliament in the year 1885. It was hitherto known as the settlement of "Auclein Cairn."

ROCKHAVEN (H.)—By an Act of Parliament this name was substituted for the old name "McGrath Cove" in the year 1908.

ROCKINGHAM (H.)—Named after Charles Watson-Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, who was English Prime Minister in 1782.

ROCKVILLE (Y.)—A descriptive name. It was once known as "Rocky Nook."

ROCKYVILLE (I.)—See Tupperdale.

RODNEY (C.)—Named after Rodney, Ontario, in the year 1866 by a Mr. Howard Mills. First settled by three families named Boss, Rysley, and Schurman.

The name "Rodney" was originally, no doubt, in honor of Baron (George Brydges) Rodney, the noted English Admiral.

ROSEWAY (S.)—See Port Roseway.

ROGERS HILL (P.)—The old Indian name of this place was "Nimnokunaagunikt" meaning "blackbird grove." Received its present name after John Rogers who owned the land, and was one of the settlers to arrive from Philadelphia in the brig "Hope" in 1767. This place has recently been named "Scotsburn." (See).

ROGERTON (G.)—Called so owing to the number of families named Rogers living there.

ROGERS POINT (D.)—Called after a Major Rogers who was an early settler.

ROSEBURN (I.)—Formerly known as Bridge End, in the year 1887 changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament.

ROSETTE (Q.)—Settled and named in 1822.

ROSIGNOL LAKE (Q.)—See Lake Rosignol.

ROSS POINT (Col.)—Named after a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Hugh Ross, who resided there in 1824.

ROSSWAY (D.)—First settled in the year 1785 by Major Robert Timpany and Capt. Frederick Williams from Annapolis.

ROUNDHILL (A.)—This name appears in early Nova Scotian history as "Le Pre Ronde," also known at one time as "Lovetts." The Indian name was "Lablalot," named after an old resident.

ROUSE BROOK, ROUSE ISLAND (L.)—This place was named in honor of Captain John Rous, who was Master of the ship that landed the first settler in the county in the year 1750. The Brook is the spot where the landing was made. Captain Rous was a very successful English Captain, and took part in nearly all of the stirring events in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia between the years 1744-1759. In 1760 he became a resident of Halifax, and a member of the Council of Nova Scotia.

ROYAL CENTRE (P.)—This place in Pictou County was previous to 1906 known as Rear Meadows. In that year an Act changing the name was passed.

RUDDERHAM CREEK (C. B.)—In Sydney Harbor, named after William Rudderham, an early English settler whose descendants are still living near the creek.

RUDHA MHINISTEAR (I.)—Gaelic meaning "The Minister's Point." It is near Malagawatcht and was named so owing to a Presbyterian Minister the Rev. Donald McDonald having settled there in 1824.

RUDOLF POINT (L.)—Named after Charles and William Rudolf, who as early as 1820 built vessels of considerable size there.

RUSSELL LAKE (H.)—A Lake near Dartmouth named in honor of an early settler Nathaniel Russell, an American Loyalist.

S

SABLE ISLAND—In 1505 named "Santa Cruz." In 1544 it appears on the map as "I da Crus." In 1548 its name appears as "Isolla del Arena." The present name appears as early as 1546 when Joannes Freire, a Portuguese map-maker, calls it "I. do Sable." It is said by some to have received its name from the French word "sablon" meaning "sand."

The name appears on very old maps as "Sandy Ile." Sir Humphrey Gilbert visited it in 1583. La Roche left 50 convicts on it in 1598.

Owing to the great number of vessels that have been lost on this treacherous island which is forty miles long and two and one-half miles wide, it is known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic."

SABLE RIVER (S.)—The Indian name for this river was "Neseamk," meaning "riley water flowing down over sand." Another part of the river they named "Pijeboogwek," meaning "a long flowing river."

SACRIFICE ISLAND (L.)—Near Heckman's Island. Known by this name as it is said that a white child was offered as a sacrifice by the Indians on this island.

SACKVILLE (H.)—This place was named in honor of George Sackville Germain, first Viscount Sackville, who was made Commander of the British forces in the year 1758 and Secretary of State for the Colonies 1775-1782. The Indian name for this place was "Aloosoolawakade," meaning "the place of measles."

Again an Indian name appears as "Kwebaco," applied to Sackville, meaning "the head of the tide."

SALMON RIVER (Y.)—Changed from the Micmac Indian name "Boonamoogwade," meaning "place of frost fish," or "Tom-cod-ground."

SALMON RIVER SETTLEMENT (Y.)—This place was settled about the beginning of the 19th century by liberated negro slaves. These slaves were owned by some of the early settlers of Yarmouth.

SALMON RIVER (H.)—(See Port Dufferin). The Indian name for the River was "Pulammoa-seboo," meaning, "Pulmo" (salmon) "Seeboo" (river).

SALMON RIVER (C.)—This river was named by the Indians "Wagobagitk," meaning "the end of the flowing, or bounds of the rushing water, the tide, or bore." (See Cobequid).

SALMON RIVER (D.)—By the French named "Riviere aux Salmon" owing to the large number of salmon found there.

SALTER HEAD (Hts.)—Named after a Mr. Salter of Halifax, who was granted 2500 acres of land in this vicinity in the year 1765, and who afterwards sold it to General Small. (See Rawdon and Selmah).

SALT MOUNTAIN (I.)—Near Whycocomagh. It received its name from the saline springs to be found near its top.

SALT POND (Y.)—Before 1799 this place was called simply "Flats." It was settled in 1799 by twenty-five proprietors, and dyked at an expense of 270 pounds. It contains 165 acres.

SALT SPRINGS (P.)—At the foot of Mount Thom. In the year 1813 an attempt was made to manufacture salt from the saline springs which rise here; hence the name.

SAMBRO CAPE (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Meseebakun," meaning "the constant mocker." At one time the spelling was "Sezambre," evidently so named after Sesambre an s land near St. Malo.

SAMSONVILLE (C. B.)—Named after a man named Sampson, who was the Postmaster.

SANDFIELD (C. B.)—A settlement on the Mira River, so named because the soil forms part of a great dune.

SAND RIVER (C.)—The Indian name for this place was "Agoomakunuk," meaning "where they catch the herring."

SAULNIERVILLE (D.)—Named after a French Acadian family of first settlers named "Saulnier."

SAVAGE POINT (P.)—So named for a Captain Savage, of Truro, who died while his vessel was lying there. He was buried in the sand on the shore. His vessel the "Betty" was said to have been cast ashore near here.. (See Point Betty Island).

SAVAGE'S ISLAND (Col.)—Here is an old Micmac burying ground and wooden monument, marking the Redman's last resting place; this is the reason for its name.

SAVALLETTE PORT (G.)—Named by Champlain after a Basque shipmaster. It is now called "Whitehaven."

SAVARY BROOK (D.)—So called after an early settler named Nathan Savary.

SAW-MILL BROOK (P.)—The Indian name of this place, meaning "Saw-mill Brook," was Nawegunichk."

The first settler was William Kennedy, who built a mill here—hence the name. The mill is said to have been the first frame building erected in Pictou County. It was built in 1769. Kennedy came from Truro.

SCATARI—It is so spelled in a pamphlet on Cape Breton, dated 1746. Formerly called "Little Cape Breton." Called "Ponchartrain" on some old French maps. It is probably a corruption of a European name; although finding it called "Secetere" on very old maps it presumably means "dry land." There is a little island at the mouth of the Shannon River in Ireland named "Scattery."

SCHNORE (H.)—After a family of residents of this name.

SCHOONER POND (C. B.)—Received its present name owing to a certain schooner having been lost on its dangerous shore. Sometimes called Big Glace Bay—called by the early French "Bay de Charbon" i. e., "Coal Bay."

SCOTCH OR SCOTTS FORT (A.)—So named in 1628. It was built by Sir William Alexander's son and a party of Scotch immigrants.

SCOTCH HILL (P.)—See Lyons Brook.

SCOTSBURN (P.)—Formerly called Rogers Hill (see) and given its present name by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1867.

SCOTSVILLE (I.)—Formerly "Outlet of Lake Ainsley," named by its residents who are sons of, or descendants of sons of old Scotland. Received its present name in April 1883.

SCOTT'S BAY (K.)—So called owing to some Scotch immigrants having been wrecked at this place, on their way to settle at Cap d'Or, about the year 1764. They remained there for some time, but eventually moved elsewhere.

SCOTT'S ISLAND (Y.)—This place received its name from its earliest settler, Moses Scott who settled there in the year 1763, he came from Fitchburg, Mass.

SCRAGGY LAKE (H.)—One of the Tangier River Lakes. The Indians called it "Misegumisk," meaning "scraggy and rough.'

SCULPIN HARBOR (G.)—The Indian name was "Chulokwegook," meaning the "Sculpin."

SEABRIGHT (H.)—This place was at one time known as "Hubley Settlement." In 1901 it was changed to Hubley." The Act was amended in 1902 changing the name to "Seabright."

SEAL ISLANDS (Y.)—These islands were named by Samuel Le Sieur Champlain who accompanied DeMonts in 1604. The explorers found an abundance of seals and named the islands "Isle aux Loups Martins," or "Island of Seals."

SEA VIEW (R.)—Was formerly known as "Sporting Mountain," received its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1890.

SECCOMBE ISLAND (L.)—Named after the Rev. John Seccombe, from Medford, Massachusetts, who came here in the year 1708, and lived on the island for some years.

SECOND LAKE (Q.)—See Liverpool (Q.)
See Port Medway (Q.)
See Tangier (H).

SELMAH (Hts.)—This place was first settled by the French, who were driven out by the English in 1755. A Mr. Salter of Halifax was granted 2500 acres in 1765. He sold it in 1785 to General Small, who, after the American Revolution, settled Kennetcook and other districts with American soldiers. General Small's home estate was known as "Selma." Some person added the "h."

There is a city in Alabama of this name; the spelling is "Selma."

SEVEN-PENCE HA'PENNY BRANCH (D.)—Said to be so named because a coin of that denomination was found on its bank.

SHAG BAY AND HEAD (H.), SHAG ROCK (C. B.)—After a wild sea-bird of this name which frequented the Bay.

SHEEHAN LAKE (H.)—Named after a family of early residents.

SHEET HARBOR (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Weijooik," which means "running crazily, spreading every way. There is a small stream running into Sheet Harbor which the Indians called "Kajoogwajek," meaning "the place where gold thread grows."

SHEET HARBOR LAKE (H.)—This place was named by the Indians "Punakade," meaning "the place of bringing forth."

SHEFFIELD VAULT (K.)—A brook flowing into Minas Channel, named so because it has comparatively waterless channels called vaults.

SHELBURNE—Bay, Harbor and Town. In 1765 Alexander McNutt applied for a charter to found a city which he called "New Jerusalem." This is now "Shelburne." It was so named by Governor Parr on the 22nd day of July, 1783, in honor of the Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State. It is said that as the Governor named the place, the flag-staff which stood on Stanhope Hill, on which the British colors were flying, fell to the ground.

Over 5,000 United Empire Loyalists, principally from New York, settled here in 1783. The Town grew at an astonishing pace and it is interesting to note that at one time it had a larger population than Quebec and Montreal combined. The Indian name for this place was "Sogumkeegun," meaning "a short cut through a sandy bar."

Shelburne was formed into a county about the year 1799; it is divided into two Townships, Shelburne and Barrington. In 1836 the County was divided, part of Shelburne going into Yarmouth County. This county contains 948 square miles.

Shelburne Harbor was at one time called Port Razoir by the French and Port Roseway by the English.

SHENACADIE (C. B.)—The Indian name was "Soonakadde," meaning "the place of cranberries." The name appears on old maps as "Sunakady."

SHERBROOKE (G.)—Named after Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia (1811-1816). Governor-General of Canada (1816-1818).

Le Girandiere had a farming place and a small fort, afterwards a fishing and fur-trading station, at the head of Chedabucto Bay, now Sherbrooke; doubtful date, but previous to 1659.

SHERBROOKE LAKE (L.)—(See Sherbrooke.)

SHINIMICAS (C.)—This is said to be an Indian name meaning "Shining River."

SHIP HARBOR (H.)—The Indians called the place "Ted-umuna-Boogwek," meaning "a water-worn rock," or "blunt harbor." Ship Harbor Lake was named by the Indians "Wagwosk," meaning "the end."

SHOAL BAY (H.)—A small bay on the Tangier Riyer, called by the Indians "Wospegeak," meaning "the sunshine is reflected from the water."

SHOOK POINT (D.)—So named after a first settler Deacon Shook.

SHUBENACADIE (Hts.)—Indian name "Segunbunakadie,' meaning "the place where the ground nut or Segubun (the Micmac potato) grows." In 1724 the spelling was "Shickabenacadie."

Near Shubenacadie River is a place called "Kitpoo-aykaddy," meaning "the place of eagles." This place was also called at one time "Shepondie." Very old grants give the name of this place as "Chicabenacadie." The Indians called the Shubenacadie River "Agekade."

SHULIE (C.)—Sometimes spelled "Shulee" or "Shoulie." Derivation not definitely known, but the pronunciation of some of the early French settlers leads to the theory that it is a corruption of the French word "joli,"—(pronounced "sholee")—meaning "pretty."

It was a favorite shad fishing harbor for the French.

SHURTLEFF'S POINT (Y.)—This place was named after an early settler, Henry Shurtleff.

SIEMENS (Col.)—Formerly "Acadia Mines," changed by an Act of Parliament to this name in 1877.

SILVER CRAIG (C.)—So called owing to the brightness of the gypsum cliffs when the sun shines upon them.

SILVER LAKE (Q.)—So called from the white appearance of the water: this is owing to the lake being situated between high lands and the bottom being of a whitish cast.

SISSIBOU—A western Nova Scotia River. The name is Micmac for "Big River"—the same as "Cibou." It was given to this river because it is said to discharge the largest body of fresh water of any river in the Province.

There is a legend that the name is derived from the French word for "six" and the Indian word "hibou" (an owl) as the story says there were six owls found there by the first discoverers.

SIXTH LAKE (Q.)—See Liverpool.

SIX MILE BROOK (P.)—Given this name because it was six miles from the place the old Cobequid Road started to the point where this brook crosses the road.

SKIR DHU (V.)—This is a Gaelic name, meaning "Black Rock."

SLAB TOWN (Col.)—See Hilden.

SLATE MOUNTAIN (C. B.)—The Indian name was "Keneskwotpat," meaning "having a peaked head." A brook near by was named by the Indians "Egogek," meaning "next to the woods."

SLAUGHENWHITE POINT (H.)—One time called "Oakland." Received its present name from Captain P. F. Shortland, R. N., 1864, and is a common family name about St. Margaret's Bay.

SLOANE POINT (L.)—Named after an Irish settler named John Sloane, who came from Lower Dublin

SLOIS A BHROCHAN (V.)—(See New Harris). "Slois" is the Gaelic for place or countryside. "Bhrochan" is the Gaelic for gruel, or very thin porridge. The name was a derisive one and the Scotch settlers have recently changed it to "New Harris," likely their former home in Scotland. It is on the Great Bras d'Or Strait.

SMASHEMS HEAD (P.)—An early Robertson Island settler named Robert Stewart was known as "smashem" owing to this being a favorite expression of his in describing battle scenes.

SMELT BROOK (C. B.)—A brook in North Sydney originally known as "Sparling Brook" after an early land owner, but unfortunately changed to its present name.

SMITH COVE (G.)—The Indian name for this place was "Segegueegunk."

SMITH ISLAND (PORT HOOD) (I.)—The name given to the Inner Port Hood Island, named in honor of the first settler John Smith, who settled in Port Hood in 1789.

SMITH MOUNTAIN (V.)—Near Cape Dauphin. These high hills were at one time known as "Les Quatres Fils d'Aymon," which was the title of a French Medieval Prose Romance.

SMOKEY (V.)—See Cape Smokey.

SOLDIERS' COVE (R.)—The St. Georges Channel was at one time known as Soldiers' Gulf, the name was evidently retained as the name of this cove.

SOULIS COVE (D.)—So named in honor of an early settler. Daniel Soulis.

SOUTH BAR (C. B.)—The village was known as Victoria Pier. The Bar extends into Sydney Harbor opposite North Bar forming a splendid breakwater. Was one time called "Guion's Bar." Was fortified in 1794 and known as "Fort Edward."

SOUTHAMPTON (C.)—The old name for this place was "Maccan." (See). A portion of Maccan was given the above name in honor of the English seaport city of the same name by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1872.

SOUTH HEAD (C. B.)—South Head, Cow Bay, appears on the maps of 1829 as "Murgain."

SOUTHVILLE (A.)—This place was formerly known as Negro Line; it was changed to its present name by an Act of Parliament in 1891.

SOUTHVILLE (D.)—Formerly known as "Duck Pond." First settled in 1827 by Gilbert Crossett. This place was also called New Salem.

SPECTACLE ISLANDS (L.)—These two islands are connected by a narrow sand bar, which suggested the name.

SPENCER ISLAND (C.)—The Indian name for this island was "Wochuk" meaning "a small kettle or pot."

SPLIT (Y.)—See Cape Split.

SPRINGFIELD (D.)—This place was formerly called "Sunrise."

SPRINGFIELD (A.)—This place was at one time known as "Grinton Settlement." (See).

SPRINGHILL (C.)—This town is situated on a hill, and has excellent natural water springs, which gives reason for the name.

The earliest settlers were families named Hunter, Gilroy, Anderson, Boss, Mills and others.

Coal was discovered here in 1834 by a man named Lodovick Hunter.

SPRINGVILLE (P.)—Settled about 1780 by John Fraser and some others. An extremely large spring which issues from the foot of a hill in this locality suggested the name.

SPRY BAY (H.)—The Indian name for this place was "Kwemoodetc" meaning "the little loon place."

SPRY HARBOR (H.)—The Indian name of the smaller harbor was "Kwemodetc," meaning "the little loon place." The larger harbor was called by them "Sebimkooaak" meaning "a bog extending across." The name of this harbor appears on some old maps as "Winchelsea Harbor" named after one of the Cinque ports in Sussex on the English Channel.

SPRY HEAD (H.)—The Indian name for Cape Spry was "Noogoomkegawaachk," meaning "a small place of soft sand."

STANFORD LAKE (L.)—This lake is named after a Mr. John Stanford, an English settler who arrived in Chester about 1845, where he established a tannery.

STANLEY (Hts.)—This settlement was a portion of Douglas Township. It was given its present name by an Act of Parliament passed in 1872, in honor of Frederick Arthur Stanley, the Earl of Derby who was Governor-General of Canada 1888-1893.

STANWOOD BEACH (Y.)—Named after a family of Stanwoods who were the first settlers there.

STARR POINT (K.)—The Indian name for this place was "Nesoogwitk," meaning "lying on the water between two other points."

The French called the place "Boudrobank." The present name is from a family named Starr.

STEEL ISLAND (Col.)—Named after a family of early settlers of this name. The late Frank Steel used to relate that he found a large number of human bones on the beach of this island.

STELLARTON (P.)—So named after a singular bed of coal known as "Stellar" or "oil" coal, so called from its peculiar scintillations in burning, and for its yield of oil.

STERLING (Col.)—One of the four township divisions of Colchester County.

STEWARTDALE (I.)—So named by an Act of Parliament in 1884.

STEWART ISLAND (Col.)—This island is named after a Stewart family, but is known by various names. On the charts it is known as "War Island." In ship-building days owing to oak growing upon it it was known as "Shipyard Island," and for the same reason sometimes called "Oak Island."

STEWIACKE (Col.)—Mentioned in 1759. The name is from the Indian word "Siktaweak" or "Esiktaweak," meaning "oozing from dead water." It appears in 1816 as "Sewack."

The first settler was a William Kennedy who came from New England in 1780. He came to Stewiacke from Pictou County where he had a mill at what was long known as "Kennedy's Hill."

The meaning of the word "Siktaweak" is found in another authority as meaning "Whimpering or whining as it goes out."

The Indians called a branch of the Stewiacke River "Wedakunak," meaning "long sea-weed or kelp," and another small branch they named "Pepkuse."

STIRLING (C. B.)—A mining village in Glace Bay. (See Stirling).

STIRLING (R.)—Named by the settlers of Scottish origin in honor of the Royal burgh, the capital of Stirlingshire, Scotland. The place was first settled in the year 1830.

STORMONT (G.)—This place was settled by parts of Carolina Regiments, in the year 1783. They built a small town and named it "Stormont." This name is also given to the Township.

ST. ANDREW (Ant.)—One of the four Townships of the County of Antigonish, named in honor of the Scotch Saint.

ST. ANDREW CHANNEL (C. B.), ST. GEORGE CHANNEL (R.), ST. PATRICK CHANNEL (V.)—Three important divisions of the Bras d'Or Lakes, named in honor of the Scotch, English and Irish settlers.

St. Andrew and St. Patrick Townships were the subdivisions, if we include Sydney, of Cape Breton. They were formed into Townships in the year 1821.

St. Andrew Channel is now generally known as "East Bay."

St. George Channel was at one time called "Soldiers' Gulf."

ST. ANDREW RIVER (Col.)—The old Indian name for this river in Colchester Harbor was "Wesunawan," meaning "castor place."

ST. ANN (V.)—At one time named "Port des baleines," or "port of whales." A Scotchman named James Stuart built a fort

here in 1629. In 1710 the place was called "Port Dauphin," a name still given to the Cape. The Indian name for the bay was "Great Cibou," and for the village "M'tleegalitek."

A Frenchman named Captain Daniels is supposed to have first given it the name of "St. Ann" in honor of St. Ann the Mother of Mary the Mother of Jesus. Daniels captured the English settlers and carried them to Falmouth and some of them to France. In 1713 St. Ovide changed the name St. Anne's to Port Dauphin, but the name given it by Daniels survived.

The northern arm of St Annes Harbor was for years known as "Rouville River," after a French Captain of Infantry of some consequence named M. de Rouville, who evidently had received a grant here. Rouville made application for a grant of "Niganiche" (Ingonish), but without success.

ST. COLUMBO (C. B.)—Named in honor of "The Apostle of Caledonia," who founded the Monastery at Iona. This name was given it and an Act of Parliament passed confirming it in 1903. The former name of the settlement was "Grand Narrows Rear."

ST. ESPRIT (R.)—There was a French Order "Saint Esprit" founded by Henry III in the 16th century. "Esprit" is French from the Latin "spiritus," meaning "spirit." The prefix "St." is rather a puzzle. The French also knew this place as "rade foreine," which signifies that trading vessels could have access to it only at particular times of the year.

The Indian name for this place was "Asukadite," meaning "the place of clams."

ST. FRANCIS (G.)—Formerly known as "Goose Harbor" changed in 1871 to the present name.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE—See Antigonish.

ST. GEORGE CHANNEL (R.)—See St. Andrew's Channel.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY (Ant.)—See George.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY (H.)—Named by Champlain in 1631, "Le Port Saincte Marguerite."

A number of people came here from Lunenburg in 1783 and settled permanently.

ST. MARYS (G.)—One of the three Townships of Guysborough. Was formed into a township in 1818.

The Indian name for the river was "Naboosakun," meaning "a bead string." It takes its present name from St. Mary's Bay. (See).

ST. MARY'S BAY (D.)—Named by De Monts in 1604 "La Baie Saincte Marie." The Indians called this bay "Wagweiik," meaning "the end."

There is a large cove in the bay that the Indians named "Weskabok," meaning "salt water."

ST. MARY'S RIVER FORKS (P.)—This junction the Indians named "Mimnogun," or Nimnogum," meaning "a black birch tree."

ST. PATRICK'S CHANNEL (V.)—(See St. Andrew's Channel.)

ST. PAUL ISLAND—Called so by Cabot in 1535-36. It was at one time called the "Island of Monego." The Indians called the island "Kewtuminege," meaning "the round island."

ST. PETER'S (R.)—The Indian name was "Baslova-akade." The Portuguese called it "San Pedro." The French in 1713 named it "Port Toulouse," after Comte de Toulouse, the illegitimate son of Louis Quatorze and Madame de Montespan. Denys settled it in 1755, and he named it "St. Pierre," (St. Peter's).

The spelling of the Indian name is very similar to that of the Indian name for Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island, which is "Bouselooa," meaning "to travel by water," and as it was the resting place and portage for the natives in their travels from the lakes to the ocean, it is very likely the same word, or a variation of it.

Near here is a mount which in the year 1790 appears in several records as Mount Grenville; there was a redoubt here and eight guns mounted. It was named in honor of Grenville who was in 1790 English Secretary of State.

ST. PETER'S ISLAND (R.)—Named after the place and bay. (See). It was named "Isle Vert" by Nicholas Denys.

STRATHLORNE (I.)—Formerly known as Broad Cove Interval, named by a local lady in 1879, in honor of the Marquis of Lorne. "Strath" is a Gaelic word, meaning "a broad valley" and is often used in Scotch place-names.

STRATHMORE (Ant.)—This was formerly known as North Grant Settlement, was given its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1888. "Strathmore" means "a great valley." (See Strathlorne.)

STRICKLAND'S COVE (D.)—This cove is named after a family of Stricklands who settled here; they came from Weymouth, Massachusetts.

ST. ROSE (I.)—Formerly known as "Broad Cove Ponds." By an Act of Parliament in 1891 changed to its present name.

ST. SAUVER PORT—On the Island named Mount Desert, called by the Indians "Pemetig." At one time called "Mount Deserts." It was given its present name in 1613.

STRONACH (K.)—A section of the North Mountain named after an early settler, George Stronach, who came from Glasgow, Scotland.

SUGAR LOAF (C.)—This place was named by the Micmac Indians "Keneskwoktuk," meaning "a pointed mountain."

SUGAR LOAF (V.)—Near Cape North. This descriptive name occurs in various counties. The Micmac Indian name was "Squa-dichk," meaning "the highest point."

SUMMERSIDE (Ant.)—So named by an Act of Parliament in the year 1869.

SUMMERVILLE (Hts.)—The Indians called part of this place including a creek, "Achegechk."

SUNNYSIDE (R.)—Formerly known as "Bear Island" and again as "McPherson's Ferry." Changed by an Act of Parliament in 1894 to its present name.

SURETTE ISLAND (Y.)—Named after Frederick Surrett, who with some others settled on the island (859 acres) about 1812.

SUTHERLAND COVE (C. B.)—On the eastern side of Sydney River, about three miles from Sydney, named after an early settler a Scotch Presbyterian named George Sutherland.

SUTHERLAND ISLAND (P.)—(See Sutherland River).
The Indian name for this island was "Coondawaakade," meaning "a stone quarry."

SUTHERLAND LAKE (K.)—A small lake named after a Mr. Kenneth Sutherland, whose home was near by.

SUTHERLAND RIVER (P.)—This received its name from a Scotchman named John Sutherland, who was a passenger on the "Hector," and who settled near it in the year 1785.

SWEET'S CORNER (Hts.)—First settled by families named Dill, Cochran, Hunter and Sweet. One Sweet had a grocery store here at one time (about 1840). The place was named after him.

SWIVEL POINT (C. B.)—The point of land near Cranberry Head on the northern side of Sydney Harbor, so named because it is the swivel or turning point for vessels coming from the Bras d'Or Lakes to the Sydneys, or vice versa.

SYDNEY (C. B.)—The Indian name was "Cibou." Captain Leigh in a voyage away back in 1597 cast anchor in the River of Cape Breton (Sydney) on the 24th day of June. He said the savages told him the harbor was "Cibo." Dr. Rand spells the Indian name "Seboo" and gives its meaning as "river." It would then appear to be a name applicable to any river.

Champlain's map of Cape Breton dated 1632, calls Sydney Harbor "Gran Sibou," meaning "Great River." Historian Brown suggests that St. Ann's Bay may have been originally "Cibou" and Sydney "Gran-Sibou" as both names appear.

The Indians called Sydney River "Ulsebook," meaning "little river."

Previous to 1783 it was known as "Baie de Espagnol" or "Spanish River." In 1783 it was given its present name in honor of the Honorable Thomas Townshend, the first Viscount Sydney. It is said that at this time Governor Desbarres suggested the place be named "Pittsburgh."

In 1788 Sydney Harbor was named "Prince William Henry Sound," by Governor McCormick, in honor of King William IV. The name appears in many old documents, but did not survive.

It was founded in 1784; the first settler was an Irishman named John Meloney.

It was the seat of the Local Government until 1820, was incorporated as a town in 1886 and as a city in 1904.

SYDNEY FORKS (C. B.)—This place the Indians named "Natwagemk."

SYDNEY MINES (C. B.)—In 1820-30 Sydney Mines was known as "The Mines." It was incorporated as a town in 1890.

T

TABLE ISLAND (Col.)—An island near Tatamagouche named by the Indians "Tcegoonkootc" meaning the "small knee."

TAILOR ISLAND (I.)—Named after a tailor Mr. John McRae who is said to have been the first settler on the Island.

TANCOOK LITTLE (L.)—First granted to Patrick Sutherland. It was originally called "Queen Charlotte Island." The name is from the Indian name "Uktankook" meaning "facing the open sea."

TANGIER RIVER (H.)—The Indian name was "Ah-ma-gops-ke-keek," meaning "tumbling over the rocks."

A Morocco seaport and an island in Chesapeake Bay bears this name. It was owned by Portugal and the early Portuguese may have given it its name, but it is said to have been named after a schooner wrecked there in 1830. The Indians at one time called this place "Wospegeak" meaning "the sunshine reflected from the water." The Forks of the Tangier River was named by the Indians "Niktookpak" meaning "the place where the still water branches off."

TANGIER LAKE (H.)—The first of the Tangier Lakes, named by the Indians "Wiskusok," meaning "a branch of a tree."

The second of the Tangier Lakes was named by the Indians "Milpagech" meaning "variegated." (See Brian Lake).

The third of the Tangier Lakes was named by the Indians "Emasakunek," meaning "he could walk on snowshoes." They also knew it as "Pedawispak" or "barren lake."

The fourth of the Tangier Lakes was named by the Indians "Pedawikpaak" meaning "the flowing is obstructed in the midst of a barren."

TANGIER GRAND LAKE (H.)—The fourth of the Tangier chain of lakes named by the Indians "Pedawikpeak."

TANTALLON (H.)—Previous to 1890 this place was called "Head Harbor." It was first settled by German and French. The present name is after the famous stronghold of the Douglas Family in Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

TARBOT, TARBOTVALE (C. B.)—Named after "Tarbot" in the sub-division of Harris in the Hebrides, Scotland; suggested, no doubt, by descendants of emigrants from these parts. The Scottish spelling is "Tarbert."

TATAMAGOUCHE (Col.)—This place is mentioned as far back as 1738 when La Loutre refers to it as "Tahamigouche" said to be the Indian word for "the place where two rivers meet." The Waugh and French River meet here. The termination "oochk" or as it appears "ouche" is the Micmac locative termination which gives the word the meaning of "place at "or "at the." Tatamagouche Township was for a time called Southampton, and the harbor "Southampton Harbor." Rand's dictionary says the Indian name was "Takamegootck" meaning "barred across the entrance with sand."

TAYLORVILLE (H.)—See Chaswood.

TEDDY FOLEY HILL AND BROOK (C. B.)—Near Sydney, so named after a colored man named Edward Foley, who was employed on the old Ingoville Farm and had his cabin on the hill.

TEDFORD HILL (Y.)—This hill received its name after an old Yarmouth County family named Tedford.

TENNYSON ROCK (C.)—This rock is the pinnacle of Pinnacle Island (one of the Five Islands, Basin of Minas.) The rock is solitary, and nearly two hundred feet high at low water,—a seated figure strongly resembling, as seen from the basin, Lord Tennyson in his old age—with his cloak about him, for this reason the Rock is so named.

TERENCE BAY (H.)—This place had at different times the following names: Tenants Bay, Tern Bay, Turner Bay and Turner Bay Rock.

THE HUB (C. B.)—This place is now included in the bounds of New Aberdeen. It was at one time called "Burnt Head" owing to a fire in one of the old coal mines. The name "Hub" which is now applied only to the coal mine, came about in this manner: Nearly all of the coal mines at one time in operation in this district were opened on the outcrop of the various coal seams, which swing around in a circle. "The Hub" was near the shore in the centre of the circle—hence the name.

THE MARTYRS (L.)—These islands were so called by Champlain. The name was suggested by the fact that a number of Frenchmen were killed on the Islands by the Indians.

THE NARROWS (H.)—This place was known to the Indians as "Kebek" or "the narrow place." (This word is also the possible origin of the name "Quebec".)

THE OVENS (L.)—See Ovens Point.

THE PINES (K.)—This place was at one time known as "Pine Woods," now called "The Pines." It is a negro settlement.

THE ROOST (C. B.)—Near Glace Bay, was known in the early days as the "Shag Roost" because of the fact that large flocks of the sea birds known as "shags" roosted on the point of land. The name Shag was in time dropped.

THE WEDGE (Tusket) (Y.)—Settled by Acadians in 1767. The Indian name was "Nizigouziack"; also "Olsegou."

THIBEAUVILLE (R.)—This place received its present name August 1st, 1907. It was named after the majority of its inhabitants, who are named "Thibeau." It was first settled by Jacob Thibeau about 1836.

THIRD LAKE (Q.)—See Liverpool.
(Q.)—See Port Medway.
(H.)—See Tangier.

THORBURN (P.)—Formerly known as Vale Colliery, was given its present name by an Act of Parliament in the year 1886. The name made up of "Thor" the Scandinavian god of Thunder, and "burn" the Scotch and north of England word for "brook or small river."

THREE FATHOM HARBOR (H.)—The Indian name of this place was "Amagunchech," meaning "the little breezy place,"

THREE-MILE PLAINS (Hts.)—A village so named because it is three miles from Windsor. (See Mapleton).

THRUMCAP (H.)—Shoal and Island near entrance to Halifax Harbor, probably so named from the thrumming or noise of the surf on the cape. The Indians named it "Elpasaktcatc," meaning "canted over."

THURSTON'S CORNER (Y.)—Received its name after one of the early settlers named John Thurston.

TIDDVILLE (D.)—So named after an early Loyalist settler Samuel Tidd.

TIDNISH (C.)—This name is probably the same as "Tignish" or Micmac "Mtagunechk," meaning "a paddle."

TILBURY ROCK (R.)—A reef near St. Esprit, westward from Louisburg, so named owing to a British warship named "Tilbury" being wrecked there in the year 1757. The "Tilbury" was one of the eleven ships under the command of Viscount Howe and Admiral Holborne that made a fruitless attempt to capture Louisburg in that year.

TIMBERLEA (H.)—Formerly named Bowser Station (see); recently given this name. It is the centre of a considerable lumbering district.

TINKHAM ISLAND (Y.)—Called after an early settler named Edward Tinkham, who came from Marble Head and settled here in 1762.

TIVERTON (D.)—Settled in 1785 by Messrs. Robert Outhouse and John McKay, was known as Petite Passage. It received its present name in 1842 after the borough of that name in England, long represented in Parliament by Lord Palmerston.

TOBEATIC LAKE (Q.)—The sixth lake on the Liverpool River, called by the Indians "Toobeadoogook."

TONEY RIVER (P.)—Named in honor of Captain Toney, a Frenchman who was a great chief among the Micmac Indians. He is said to have made a treaty of peace with the English in 1761. The old Micmac Indian name was "Booktowtagun," meaning "spark of fire," or flint" or "what strikes fire," or literally, the place where flint stone is found.

TONGE ISLAND—So called after Colonel Winckworth-Tonge, who commanded the Engineers at the seige of Port Beausejour in 1755, and who received a grant of land in which this island was included. He was of Irish birth, and represented Kings County in the "Long Parliament" 1770-1785. He was at some time during those years Chief Naval Officer for Nova Scotia.

TOR BAY (G.)—Tor is Scottish for Rock or Pinnacle. This place was neamed by the early English mariners after Tor Bay on the south east coast of England. The Indian name was "Tabooesimkek," meaning "two in company picking berries." (This is where "Tabusintac, N. B., gets its name.)

TOWN GUT (P.)—At this creek a survey was at one time made for a town; the creek has ever since borne the name of the Town Gut.

TOWN POINT (Y.)—In 1763 a committee intended to survey and form a town on a projecting point of land on the Chebogue Harbor. This place is still known by the name of Town Point.

TRACADIE (Ant.)—One of the four township divisions of Antigonish County. The Micmac Indian name was "Tulukaddy" which means "place of residence." Champlain mentions it in 1631 as "Tregate." Another explanation of the derivation of this name is that the Indians called it "Telegadik" a word used by the Micmacs to denote any particular inhabitated place or camping ground. The English changed the "l" to "r" (there is no "r" in Micmac), making it "Etragadie," from which we get the name "Tracadie."

TRAFALGAR (G.)—Named after Cape Trafalgar in Spain or after the great British naval victory gained there in 1805.

TRENTON (P.)—Named thus owing to the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. having their steel manufacturing plant at this place, and after the busy manufacturing capital of the State of New Jersey. The name originally was after the English River Trent. The choice of a name for this ambitious little Nova Scotia town was unfortunate as it lacks originality, and the name is used to denote a battle between the Americans and British, in which the British were defeated.

TRUEMANVILLE (C.)—Named by Act of Parliament passed in 1876.

TRURO (Col.)—First settled in 1761 by McNutt's colonists from Ulster. The Township was granted the 31st of October, 1765. It was at one time called "Cobequid." The present name is after the Town of Truro, the chief town of Cornwall. Truro is one of the four Townships of Colchester County. In the Court House in Truro there is a tablet erected by the Nova Scotia His-Historical Society in 1912, unveiled by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, which reads as follows: "This Tablet commemorates the British settlement of Truro, Onslow and Londonderry 1760:-1762 partly by a colony of English stock from New England, chiefly by Scots-Irish from New Hampshire and Ireland under the leadership of Colonel Alexander McNutt etc., etc.

TUMBLIN ISLAND (L.)—Named after a resident, Benjamin Tumblin.

TUN ISLAND (H.)—An island in Blind Bay, named by Captain P. F. Shortland, R. N., in 1864.

TUPPERDALE (I.)—Former name Rocky Ridge. Changed to its present name in honor of Sir Charles Tupper by an Act of Parliament in the year 1897.

TUPPER LAKE (Q.)—See Lake Tupper.

TUPPERVILLE (A.)—See Tupperdale.

TUSKET (Y.)—This place derives its name from the Micmac Indian word "Neketaouksit" meaning "the great forked tidal river.

Tusket Wedge was at one time called "Chebec."

Tusket Island in 1633 is called by Jean de Laite "Isles aux Tangneux" or "Gannet Islands." The Indians also knew this place as "Aglassawakade," or "place of the English."

The name also appears as "Tousquet" in Rameau's history of the French colonies 1859.

TUSKET WEDGE (Y.)—See the new name "Wedgeport."

TWEEDMOOGE (C. B.)—The Indian name given to the Barrasois or Lagoon at the head of East Bay or St. Andrew's Channel. "Tweedmooge" was the name by which the portage from East Bay to Sydney River was known.

U

UISGE BAN FALLS (V.)—Near Baddeck. The words Uisge Ban are Gaelic, meaning "white water."

UNIACKE (Hts.)—See Mount Uniacke.

UPPER SHIP HARBOR RIVER (H.)—The Indians called this part of Ship Harbor River "Chipkootopskook" meaning "the gulley formed by a waterfall."

URBANIA (Hts.)—At one time called "Carleton." The name was changed about 1860 to "Urbania."

V

VARNER BRIDGE (**L.**)—Named after Elias Varner, who lived near this place.

VAUGHAN (**Hts.**)—Called after a family named Vaughan, who settled here about the year 1833.

VERNAL (**Ant.**)—Evidently meaning "Spring." This place was settled about the year 1800.

VESUVIUS (**K.**)—A point on the Blue Mountains named after the famous Bay of Naples Volcano.

VICTORIA COUNTY—So named in honor of her late Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria; formed into a county about the year 1851. The name "Victoria" is applied to a number of places throughout the Province and was given, of course, in honor of "Victoria the Good," who reigned over the British Empire for sixty-four years (1837 to 1901).

VICTORIA LINE (**I.**)—See new name Gladstone.

VOGLER COVE (**L.**)—First settled by a McDonald an old soldier from Scotland. The Cove received its name from a later settler of Prussian origin, Frederick Vogler.

W

WAGONER SETTLEMENT (D.)—Settled in 1833 by Benjamin Wagoner, and called after him. Now known as Riverdale.

WALLACE (C.)—One of the three Township divisions of Cumberland County. This place was at one time called "Ramsack" or "Ramshag." It was settled in 1784 by American Loyalists. In the year 1810, Alexander Stewart, for many years the County (Cumberland) representative in the legislature, had the name changed to "Wallace" in honor of Michael Wallace, Provincial Secretary. Wallace acted as Lt.-Governor of the Province in 1818 and again in 1824. The name has spread to Wallace Bay River Bridge—Station—Grant—Highland—Ridge—East Wallace—Head of Wallace Bay—North and South, etc.—all in Cumberland County. This appears to be a regrettable multiplicity of nearly similar names, and must lead to endless mistakes and misunderstandings.

WALKERVILLE (R.)—The old name for this place was Basin River Inhabitants. It was renamed by an Act of Parliament in 1906.

WALTON (Hts.)—The name was formerly "Little Petite." It was changed about 1830 to "Walton" after a gentleman named James Walton Nutting of Halifax, who owned considerable property there.

WARREN (C.)—So named in honor of Warren Hastings. (See Hastings).

WARREN LAKE (V.)—Named after a family who are said to be one of the first English-speaking settlers at North Bay, Ingonish, after the exodus of the French.

WASHABUCK (V.)—Said to be a Micmac Indian word meaning an angle of land formed between a river and a lake. Sometimes spelled Washabuckt, and "Watchabuckt." There is an Indian name "Wosobachuk" which means "placid water" and is likely the word the name is derived from.

WATERFORD (C. B.)—A mining town located near a lake which is known as "Waterford Lake"—hence the name. Locally, the lake was known in recent years as "Kearney's Lake" after an

Irish settler whose farm was situated on its margin. The locality was formerly known as the Barrasois (see) and previous to 1911 this name included all the territory between Low or Flat Point and Lingan.

WATERNISH (G.)—This place was formerly part of Stillwater. The name is said to be that of the Scottish home town of the first Postmaster McKenzie, "Nish" is the Gaelic for here, or place, hence "water place."

WATSON CREEK (C. B.)—A creek in Sydney Harbor named after an early Scotch settler, Daniel Watson. His descendants still live near the creek.

WAUGH RIVER (Col.)—Named after the first Scotch settler, Wellwood Waugh, who in 1777 came from the County of Dumfries in the south of Scotland, and settled on an intervale on this River which has ever since borne his name.

WAVERLEY (H.)—The name given by Mr. Charles P. Allen to a house, and afterwards applied to the village or district. Mr. Allen was a great admirer of Scott's famous Waverley novels—hence the name.

WEAVER SETTLEMENT (D.)—The name was given in honor of the first settler, Michael Weaver.

WEDGEPORT (Y.)—The former name of this place was Tusket Wedge. In 1909 by an Act of Parliament, it was changed to the present name.

WELLINGTON (Y.), WELLINGTON SETTLEMENT (H.)—Both obviously named after the English Lord and General, so famous early in the nineteenth century.

WELSFORD (P.)—Was formerly known as River John Village, and was given its present name by an Act of Parliament passed in 1858.

WELTON CORNER (K.)—Called after a family of this name who came from Annapolis County—but originally from Connecticut.

WENTWORTH, WENTWORTH CENTRE, WENTWORTH STATION (C.)—Named in honor of Sir John Wentworth, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in the year 1792.

WENTWORTH CREEK (Near Sydney) (C. B.)—Named after Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Wentworth, who was at one time also Surveyor-General for the Province.

WENTWORTH LAKE (Q.)—See Wentworth.

WENTZELL LAKE (L.)—So called in honor of an early settler named Nathaniel Wentzell. This lake was at one time known as "MacKay's Lake."

WEESIK (G.)—A hill near Country Harbor. It is an Indian word meaning "The beavers' home."

WESKAWENAAK (D.)—A place near Digby. An Indian name meaning "Happy Land" or "Laughing Place."

WEST ARICHAT (R.)—This place was at one time named "Acadiaville."

WEST BAY (I.)—The Indian name for this place was "Wolnamkeak," meaning "a sandy cove," "Wolna" being the Micmac for Cove. Was first settled in 1813 by a few Scotch families who came from Pictou, N. S.

WEST BERLIN (Q.)—This place was formerly called "Blueberry" owing to the number of these berries found there. The present name was given it by an Act of Parliament in the year 1886.

WESTHAVER ISLAND (L.)—An island at the entrance of Mahone Bay, evidently named after one of the original grantees of land in these parts, Jacob Westheffer or some of his descendants.

WESTFIELD (Q.)—This place was settled in the year 1822. (See Greenfield).

WEST RIVER (P.)—Was called by the Micmac Indians "Pebloogowaak."

WESTVILLE (P.)—So named because the Colleries and Railway started in 1869 were further west than the colleries already in operation.

WESTVILLE (D.)—This place was formerly called Brinley Town by the freed slaves who came with the Loyalists.

WEYMOUTH (D.)—Laid out in the year 1784. It was at one time called "Wessagussett." In 1784 there is a record of the forming of two towns on the Sissiboo River in Digby County, to be called "Edinburgh" or "New Edinburgh" on the east side, and

"Weymouth" on the opposite side. Edinburgh was evidently given up, although we find a village named New Edinburgh on the Sissiboo River, about twelve miles from Weymouth. Some of the pioneer settlers came from Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts, and they probably gave it the name. The American town was named after Weymouth, Dorsetshire, England, which was in turn named after the River Wey upon which it is situated.

WHETSTONE LAKE (L.)—So named because of the fact that whetstones (scythe and other stones) of a superior quality are made from stones found near by.

WHEATON VAULT (K.)—A brook so named because it is a comparatively waterless channel. These channels are called vaults and were cut by geologically ancient streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy depression.

WHISTLER'S COVE (H.)—See Ocean Glen.

WHITEBURNE (Q.)—This place was settled in the year 1822.

WHITE HEAD (C. B.)—The Indian name for this place was "Kamsokooteetc," meaning the "little place opposite small cliffs."

WHITEROCK (K.)—A descriptive name. One time known as White Rock Mills.

WHITES (K.)—Not Whites Corner. Named after a Mr. David White, a sometime Postmaster.

WHITEHAVEN (G.)—Once called "Savalet" in honor of a Captain Savalet from St. Jean de Luz, who had a fishing place here and was found here by Poutrincourt on his voyage, (1604-1607. He had sixteen men in his employ, and claimed that this was his forty-second voyage to these parts from France.

WHITE POINT (C. B.)—The Indian name of this Head was "Kamsokootectc," meaning "the little place opposite small cliffs."

WHITESIDE (C. B.)—This place was so named in 1902 after families named White. The former name was "Basin of River Inhabitants."

WHITNEY (C. B.)—Originally and still locally known as "International Pier." The actual piers or shipping docks of the Dominion Coal and Dominion Steel Company are known as International Piers. The Poet Office and the district are now known as

"Whitney Pier." It is part and a suburb of the City of Sydney. It was named after an Americal gentleman, Mr. Henry M. Whitney, who was the founder and the first President of the Dominion Coal Company, formed in the year 1893.

WHYCOCOMAGH (V.)—This is an Indian name meaning "the head of the water," or "end of the bay." The Indian spelling of the word is "Wakogumaak." Although this meaning given appears in several places, Dr. Rand in his Dictionary gives the meaning as "beside the sea" or "beside the flowing wave tops." It was first settled in the year 1821 by John McKinnon from Scotland.

WHYCOCOMAGH PORTAGE (V.)—This name is given to the strip of land where the Indians portaged or carried their canoes from the waters of the Great Bras d'Or Lakes to Whycocomagh Bay or vice versa.

WILBURN (I.)—The place formerly known as South Whycocomagh, was changed to Wilburn by an Act of Parliament in the year 1901.

WILDCAT (Q.)—A place near Liverpool which the Indians named "Kwebejook." The Indian word for wildcat is "Utkoweeh."

WILE SETTLEMENT (Hts.)—This place was settled about 1858 by the following families, who came from Kings and Lunenburg Counties: James Boyde, Abraham Zwicker, Charles and Israel Wile. From the last two comes the name.

WILEVILLE, WILE LAKE (L.)—Called after an early German settler named Wile. The lake is sometimes known as "Oakhill Lake."

WILLIAMSDALE (C.)—In the year 1867, by an Act of Parliament, the old name of the place, "East Branch River" was discarded and the present name adopted.

WILMOT (A.)—One of the four Townships of Annapolis County, was formed in the year 1764, and named after Montague Wilmot, who was appointed Lt.-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1763 and Governor in 1764. It was settled about four years after the arrival of the vessel "Charming Molly" with the first emigrants for Annapolis from New England.

WINDHAM HILL (C.)—Settled early in the nineteenth century by a colored family named Rodgers. It was named by a Mr. John Bragg, a J. P. in honor of General Windham.

Glace Bay, in Cape Breton County, was at one time called "Windham River" after the same man.

WINDSOR (Hts.)—The Indian name for Windsor was "Setunook" meaning a lake extending back or where the sea water flows back. The township, one of the six Townships of Hants, was formed in the year 1764. Previous to 1764, the township, or the land covered by it, was known as "Pessequid" meaning to flow split-wise (as the tide does here). Windsor was first included in the County of Halifax.

At Windsor is located Kings College, which was opened in 1788, and an establishing Act passed in 1789. Received a Royal Charter in the year 1802. It is a Church of England Institution, and its name is a tribute to Royalty.

WINE HARBOR (G.)—The Indian name for this place was "Pulamkeegunucht," meaning "the fish spawning place" (Pulamoo is salmon). It is said to have received its present name because of a vessel having been wrecked there with a cargo of wine.

WINGING POINT (C. B.)—The name given the east headland of Forchu Bay. It is said to be so named owing to many wild duck being shot there on the wing.

WITTENBURG (Col.)—Named after the Saxony town of that name by settlers of Prussian origin.

WOLFE ISLAND (L.)—Named after the Grantee, Wendel Wolfe, an early settler of German origin.

WOLFE ROCK (C. B.)—A rock in Gabarus Bay, so named owing to its being the landing place of Wolfe at the last taking of Louisburg in 1759.

WOLFVILLE (K.)—Situated on the Cornwallis River and known as the Academic Town. This place was originally called "Mud Creek." In 1830, the Postmaster, whose name was DeWolfe, and who was a descendant of Judge Elisha DeWolfe, who had entertained the King at "Mud Creek" a generation earlier, petitioned the authorities to change the name. It was at that time named "Wolfville" in honor of the DeWolfes. The Micmac Indian knew this place as "M'taban."

At Wolfville is the Acadia College, founded by the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society in 1838. University power created in 1840; given its present name by Act of Legislature in 1841.

WOODEN COVE (H.)—A cove in St. Margaret's Bay, named after a family of early residents.

WOODSIDE (H.)—Near Dartmouth. This was the name of the home of the Honorable John E. Fairbanks, who at one time owned the property that is now known as "Woodside."

WOODVILLE (D.)—Named so owing to the excellent quality of timber found there. First settler in 1825, Abraham Robert.

WOODWORTH COVE (K.)—So named after one of the number of Woodworths who appear as grantees of Cornwallis Township.

WYNOTT POINT (H.)—Named by Captain P. F. Shortland, R. N., in 1864. One time known as Smith's Point.

WYSE CORNER (H.)—So named after William Wyse, who was an early settler at Dollars Lake, near by.

WYVERN (C.)—So named by the then Postmaster-General's Office in 1890. It was formerly known as "West Branch River Phillips." It was first settled about 1836.

Y

YARMOUTH—At one time called "Fourchu," i. e., "forked or cloven cape." It was given this name by Champlain in 1604, "inasmuch as its figure was so." The present name first appears in a grant made in September 1759, in which it is provided that the tract of land hitherto known as Cape Fourchu "shall be a township to be called hereafter and known by the name of the Township of Yarmouth."

Some authorities say it was named after the Township and Town of Yarmouth in the State of Massachusetts; others say this is absurd, although it is admitted that some of the earliest settlers came from that place.

Mr. Campbell, a Yarmouth historian, states that Cape Fourchu River was by the English named the "Yar," and infers that the County received its name in this manner.

As all the counties were evidently named by English authorities, it would appear that Yarmouth was named—as Digby, Shelburne, etc.—after an English titled personage of that time.

The Indians called Yarmouth "Keespongwitk," meaning "Land's End."

The Indian name for Yarmouth River was "Maligeak," meaning "fretful waters," which appears to be the same name they applied to Malaga Lakes in Queens County.

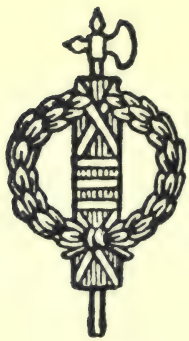
The district of Yarmouth was cut off from Shelburne County in 1836, and made an independent county. The Township of Argyle was included. Yarmouth Town was incorporated in the year 1890. The first settlers of Yarmouth were Acadian French and refugees from New England. Yarmouth County is divided into two Townships—Yarmouth and Argyle. The County contains 736 sq. miles.

YOUNG ISLAND (L)—Named after the original owner, Mr. Peter Young.

YOUNG COVE, YOUNG MOUNTAIN (A.)—Called after an early settler named Young.

Z

ZWICKER'S ISLAND (L.)—Named after an early settler Mr. Peter Zwicker.



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