

the Paouitagoung, in these words: "These last, are those whom we call the nation of the Sault, distant from us a little more than a hundred leagues, whose consent to a route, it would be necessary to have, if one wished to go beyond, to communicate with numerous other more distant Algonquin nations, who dwell upon the shores of another lake [Superior] still larger than the Mer Douce [Huron], into which it discharges itself, by a very large, and very rapid river, which before mingling its waters with our fresh-water sea [Lake Huron], makes a fall or leap that gives a name to those people, who come to live there during the fishing season."¹

MEANING OF THE WORD OJIBWAY.

This tribe, however, called themselves Achipoué or Ojibway.² The origin of the name has not been satisfactorily determined. Schoolcraft writes: "They call themselves Ojibwas. Bwa in this language denotes voice. Ojibwamong signifies Chippewa language or voice. It is not manifest what the prefixed syllable denotes."

Belcourt, for many years a Roman Catholic missionary among the Indians of the Red River of the North, writing of the word Odjibwek, uses this language: "This word has

name of the Saut Ste. Marie 'pawateég,' and with the place termination 'pawating,' 'at the falls.' The Algonkin name for Indians who lived near the Saut, among whom were reckoned the Chippeways, was Pawitagou-ek or Pawichtigou-ek, 'Sauteurs,' or People of the Falls."

¹ Schoolcraft writes: "The French word Sault (pronounced So) accurately expresses this kind of pitching rapids or falls. The Indians call it Bawateeg or Pawateeg when speaking of the phenomenon; and Bawating or Pawating when referring to the place. Pangwa is an expression denoting shallow water on rocks. The inflection eeg is an animate plural. Ing is the local terminal form of nouns. In the south or American channel there is no positive leap of the water, but an intensely swift current."

² Sir William Johnson, British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, calls them Chippeweighs, also Chippewæ. In the treaty of 1807, at Detroit, this tribe are called Chippeways; and in that of 1820 at Sault Ste. Marie they are "the Chippeway tribe of Indians."