

ing the same name and its tributaries, extending northwesterly beyond the sources of the river Ottawa, and including the whole region about Lake Superior.⁵ It was inhabited by the great Algonquin family of Indians, under several different tribal names. Closely related, they maintained a constant intercourse through hunting and trading parties, more or less frequent doubtless, according to the distance of their separation.⁶

I will now give several extracts from Cartier's Journal, or "Brief Recital," with an English translation. I present them in the old French, that the critical reader may have before him the exact language of the original:

Et par les sauuaiges que auions, nous a esté dict que cestoit le commencement du Saguenay & terre habitable. Et que de la venoit le cuyure rouge qu'ilz appellet caignetdaze.—*Brief Recit*, par Jacques Cartier, 1545, D'Avezac's ed., 9 *et verso*.

Translation.—The savages that we had with us told us that here was the beginning of Saguenay, and that the country was inhabitable, and that from thence came the red copper, which they called *caignetdaze*.

When Cartier was at Montreal, the Indians took him to the top of the well-known mountain in the rear of the present site of that city, and described, as well as they could, the surrounding country, and pointed out the river Ottawa coming from among the hills on the north, referred to in the following extract:

Nous estimions que c'est la riuere qui passe par le royaulme du Saguenay, & sans que leur feissions aucune demande & signes, prindrent la chaine du sifflet du cappitaine qui estoit d'argent, & vng manche de poignard, lequel estoit de laton iaulne corame or: lequel pendoit au costé de l'ung de noz compaignons marinyers,

⁵ The location of Saguenay, as here given, is often referred to by Cartier. John Gilmory Shea, LL. D., who is excellent authority on this subject, says: "The Saguenay of the St. Lawrence Indians was evidently the Lake Superior region, and possibly the parts accessible by the Mississippi. The River Saguenay was not so called from being in, but from leading to, Saguenay." *Vide* Shea's *Charlevoix*, foot note, Vol. I., p. 125.

⁶ By reference to Gallatin's map in his "Synopsis", *Transactions* Am. Antiquarian Society, Vol. II., it will be seen that the Algonquins occupied the whole territory about Lake Superior. The close relation of the different tribes into which they were divided is clearly shown by Mr. Gallatin, who is good authority as to the geographical distribution of the Indians.