

CANADIAN SAVAGE FOLK

THE NATIVE TRIBES OF CANADA.

BY

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the investigation of the folk-lore, languages and customs of the natives and Canadian archæology. *The Indian* was issued as a bi-monthly paper "devoted to the Indians of America," by Chief Kahkewaquonby (Dr. P. E. Jones), in 1885. The office of publication was located at Hagersville, Ont., in close proximity to the Six Nation's Reservation on the Grand River. For a short time the paper was issued weekly, but, like all its predecessors, it ceased to exist within two years, twenty-four numbers being published.

An occasional paper, *The Aboriginal*, was published in New Brunswick, containing notes on the customs of the Indians. *The Young Canadian*, a weekly magazine, devoted to the youth of our Dominion and intended to foster a national pride in Canadian progress, history, manufactures, science, art and literature, was issued at Montreal in 1891, with Margaret Polson Murray as editor-in-chief. Interesting tales of our early history and stories of Indian life, profusely illustrated, adorned its pages, but apparently through the influence of the literature of our Great Neighbor and our limited constituency it failed to win the needful support. *Canada* was another patriotic magazine of excellent merit similar in its aims to *The Young Canadian*, whose pages were filled with tales and poems from some of our best writers. Interesting stories and essays on native life and customs have appeared frequently in the *Methodist Magazine* and *Onward*, under the able supervision of the Rev. Dr. Withrow. *The Canadian Magazine*, *Manitoba Free Press*, *Pilot Mound Sentinel*, and the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Canadian Institute, Hamilton Association, Montreal Folk-Lore Society, Quebec Historical Society, Manitoba Historical Society, Nova Scotia Historical Society, Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, Wentworth historical Society, Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute, Institut Canadien-Francais d'Ottawa, Société Historique de Montreal, and other societies in the Dominion supply valuable papers on the early history of the nation and on the legends, customs, languages and beliefs of the Canadian red men.

Our leading writers upon the Algonquin and Iroquoian

languages are Horatio Hale, A. F. Chamberlain and the Abbé Cuoq. The Rev. Dr. John Campbell, of Montreal, has discussed some of the comparative features of these languages with the Japanese, Basque and Peninsular languages in his interesting papers, "On the Origin of Some American Indian Tribes," "The Hittites in America," "The Affiliation of the Algonquin Languages," "Asiatic Tribes in North America," "Some Laws of Phonetic Change in the Khitan Languages," and "The Khitan Language; the Aztec and its Relations." The Abbé J. A. Cuoq has written an appendix to his Algonquin grammar under the title, "Anotc Kékou," which appeared in the eleventh volume of the "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada," containing valuable reflections on the folk-lore and literature of the Algonquins, notes on the history of the mission of the Lake of Two Mountains, and a discussion of the grammatic contents of the language, with examples of familiar phrases, the divisions of time and natural history. There has also appeared, in the French section of the "Transactions," his "Algonquin Grammar." It is a compact, clear, well-arranged and comprehensive grammar, showing the intricacies of the language in its numerous forms, sufficiently explained and definite as to enable the student to master its difficulties. Our first scholar of the Huron tongue was the Jesuit martyr, John de Brebeuf. In one of his "Relations" there is a treatise on the Huron language, which has been republished in the "Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society." He wrote a grammar of the language, which has never been published. Several treatises on the Micmac language have been published separately and in conjunction with books of travel. A grammar of the language was published in England by an unknown French author, fragments of which have been preserved. The Abbé Maillard left among his manuscripts a Micmac grammar, which was published at New York in 1864. The author was an able scholar, who came to Canada about 1738, and was appointed Vicar-General of Acadia. He labored among the Indian tribes and in the Acadian villages in Cape Breton and on the coast of Miramichi. After many years of great hardship