

INDIAN NAMES.

"Ye say, they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave,
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave;
That 'mid the forests where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash them out."

The particular locality to which the Indian name properly belongs (although the same geographical name may be found elsewhere) is in parenthesis following the geographical name.

In very rare instances only, have the Indians ever adopted the European name given to a place.

Unless otherwise noted, the Indian words are in the Ojibwa (Chippewa) tongue, one of the best preserved and most widely known among the dialects of the great Algonkin family of languages.

The orthography of Bishop Baraga has not been followed in every particular;—the following changes have been made:—*ch*, *j*, *zh*, *ús*, *és*, *is*, *ós*, are used in place of *tch*, *dj*, *j*, *ans*, *ens*, *ins*, *ons*, respectively;—between vowels, *y* is used in place of *i*.

For the pronunciation of vowels, consonants,—the formation and terminology of words,—the use of short dashes, *et cetera*, *et cetera*, in the Chippewa and other Algie dialects,—see Vol. I, of Kelton's "Indian Names of Places Near the Great Lakes."

In addition to the usual abbreviations of the names of states and territories, the following are used:

Co.	County.
L. H.	Lake Huron.
L. S.	Lake Superior.
L. M.	Lake Michigan.
S. of M.	Straits of Mackinac.
U. P. Mich.	Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
L. P. Mich.	Lower Peninsula of Michigan.