

Algonquin race, always make theirs with a piece let into the instep, the edges of the sole being turned up and drawn in around it. Some writers say the word Ojibway, frequently written Chippeway, is derived from the peculiar fashion of the mocassin, meaning "gathered;" but this is a mistake. The name Ojibway—*O-cheepo-way*—is given to the Indians of Lake Superior and the Red Lake region from their peculiar manner of dropping the voice toward the end of a sentence; *cheepo* meaning "tapering," and *way*, "sound, or voice."

Note 39. Page 167.

"*All gone! all gone! naught here but smoking ruins.*"

General Proctor burnt Fort Malden, the ship-yard, and the public stores before retreating from Amherstburg.

Note 40. Page 178.

"*Ah! this is our own tree.*"

One of the Indian names for the sugar maple is *nen-au-tick*, "our own tree."

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With the exception of Tecumseh's protest to Proctor against his retreat from Amherstburg, but a few fragments of his speeches are extant. The author has thought it advisable to include a versified portion of the former in the 1st scene of Act V. The reader will recognize it in the passage beginning: "*Brother, my people are before you now!*" The author has made use of a few other equally well-known utterances of his historical characters, and has kept as close to history as dramatic exigencies would permit. Iena and Lefroy, he need scarcely say, are imaginary characters, though not without example in the history of this continent.