

Carolinas to Hudson's Bay. These were the Indians whom Cartier encountered on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Penn in the forests of the Keystone State, Raleigh upon the coast of Virginia, and Jesuits and fur-traders in the Valley of the Ohio and on the shores of Lake Superior.

Of these people were the Delawares and the Shawnees. The latter were a strange, wandering tribe whose location it is difficult to fix, but who are known to have more than once come into conflict with the French. They eventually settled on Canadian soil and in a later century played a brief, but important part, under the great Tecumseh. The former were at one time conquered by the more famous Iroquois and compelled to bear the opprobrious Indian name of women; but in one of the French and English wars they recovered at once their courage and their reputation. Other branches dwelt along the Canadian shores of the Atlantic and north and east of Lakes Michigan and Huron. These latter tribes included the Ojibbiways, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, and at one time formed a loose and fluctuating alliance for the purpose of opposing the course of Iroquois conquest. In this region also were the Sacs, the Foxes and other smaller divisions of the Algonquin race. The Nova Scotian off-shoots have since been called Mic-macs, those of western New Brunswick were named Etchemins, while the Montagnais of Quebec and the Nipisings of the far North shared the same ancestral tree.

THE IROQUOIS INDIANS

But the great race of American history was the Iroquois which stretched across what afterwards became known as the State of New York and made for itself a name of terror upon the shores of the Great Lakes and far down the Atlantic coast. The Iroquois comprised in themselves both the best and the worst traits of savage nature as developed by the solitudes of North America. Intense in their pride, lustful in their desire for conquest, savage in their