

excavations were made by the writer. If, however, the southern enemies, called Toudamans, five of whose scalps were shown Cartier at Stadacona, were, as one conjecture has it, Tonontouans or Senecas, the Iroquois identity theory must be varied, but it is much more likely the Toudamans were the Etchemins. At any rate it seems clear that the Hochelagan race came down the St. Lawrence as a spur (probably an adventurous fishing party) from the great Huron-Iroquois centre about Lake Huron¹; for that their advent had been recent appears from the fewness of sites discovered, from the smallness of the population, considering the richness of the country, and especially from the fact that the Huron, and the Seneca, and their own, tongues were still mutually comprehensible, notwithstanding the rapid changes of Indian dialects. Everything considered, their coming might perhaps be placed about 1450, which could give time for the settlements on Lake Champlain, unearthed by Dr. D. S. Kellogg and others and rendered probable by their pottery and other evidence as being Huron-Iroquois.² Cartier, as we have seen, described the Hochelagan towns along the river.

The likeness of the names Tekénouday and Ajoasté to that of the Huron town Tekenonkiaye, and the Andasteau Andoasté, shows how close was the relationship. Nevertheless the Hochelagans were quite cut off from the Hurons, whose country as we have found, some of them point to and describe to Cartier as inhabited by evil men. As the Stadacona people, more distant, independently refer to them as good, no war could have been then proceeding with them.

In 1540 when Roberval came—and down to 1543—the conditions were still unchanged. What of the events between this date and the coming of Champlain in 1605? This period can be filled up to some extent.

About 1560 the Hurons came down, conquered the Hochelagans and their subject peoples and destroyed Hochelaga. I reach this date as

¹ Two of the Huron nations settled in Canada West about 1400; another about 1590; the fourth in 1610. See Relations,—W. M. Beauchamp.

² Dr. Kellogg, whose collection is very large and his studies valuable, writes me as follows: "In 1888 Mr. Frey sent me a little box of Indian pottery from his vicinity (the Mohawk Valley). It contained chiefly edge pieces of jars, whose ornamentation outside near the top was in *lines*, and nearly every one of these pieces also had the *deep finger nail indentation*. I spread these out on a board. Many had also the small circle ornamentation, made perhaps by the end of a hollow bone. This pottery I have always called Iroquois. At two sites near Plattsburg this type prevails. But otherwise whenever we have found this type we have looked on it curiously. It is *not* the type prevailing here. The type here has ornamentations consisting of dots and dotted lines, dots in lines, scallop stamps, etc. These dots on a single jar are hundreds and perhaps thousands in number. Even in Vermont the Iroquois type is abundant. This confirms what Champlain's Indian friends told him about the country around the mountains in the east (i. e. in Vermont) being occupied by their enemies. . . . The pottery here indicates a much closer relation with that at Hochelaga than with that at Palatine Bridge (Mohawk Valley, N.Y.)