

On the 18th considerable snow fell which lasted but a short time. It was accompanied with a violent wind, which greatly incommoded us. Nevertheless we made such progress, that we reached the banks of the Lake of the *Entouhonorons*, at the place where we had concealed our canoes, and which were found all whole. We were apprehensive that the enemy had broken them up."¹

I will now proceed to examine the reasons which have been assigned in favor of locating the Iroquois fort on or west of Canandaigua Lake. They are three-fold, and founded on the following assumptions: 1st. That the *Entouhonorons*, whose territory was invaded, were the *Senecas*, then residing on the west of Canandaigua Lake.² 2d. That the route, as laid down on the map of Champlain, which is annexed to the edition of 1632, indicates that the fort was on Canandaigua Lake, or on a tributary of the Genesee river, and consequently in the *Seneca* country.³ 3d. That the distances traveled by the expedition, as stated by Champlain, prove that the extreme point he reached must have been in the *Seneca* country.⁴

I will notice these propositions in their order. 1st. In regard to the identity of the *Entouhonorons* with the

¹ Champlain's Voyages, Ed. 1632, Part I., pp. 254-263. Laverdière's Reprint of the Narrative of 1619, pp. 38-48.

² Laverdière's Champlain, Vol. I, p. 521, n. 1. Parkman's Pioneers, p. 373, n.

³ O'Callaghan, in Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. I, p. 10, n. Parkman's Pioneers, p. 373.

⁴ Laverdière's Champlain, Vol. I, p. 518, n.