

large Oneida Lake near the old headquarters of the Oneida Nation, and further eastward the Mohawk territory stretching along the river of that name nearly as far as Albany on the Hudson. The Adirondacks separated all these peoples from Canada by a rocky wilderness, around which they made their way by the water routes of Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, when on the warpath.

At Syracuse I was particularly referred to two persons, the Revd. W. M. Beauchamp of Baldwinsville, a short distance beyond the north end of Lake Onondaga, who is recognized by all as the best authority on the whole subject and Honorable George S. Conover, of Geneva, who was particularly known for his researches upon the Senecas, but who I found had recently died.

The former is the author of the New York State Museum Bulletins on "Aboriginal Chipped Stone Implements" and "Aboriginal Polished Stone Articles" and also of two notable works "The Iroquois Trail" and "Indian Names." I did not meet him, but visited his house at Baldwinsville and was kindly shown by his daughter Miss Beauchamp many interesting articles of his collection, including masks, tortoise-shell rattles, pipes, many silver ornaments, and a number of photographs of people, scenes and customs on the present Onondaga Reservation near the ancient Indian town and its celebrated "Mountain". There such institutions survive as dead feasts, lacrosse, the wooden cornpestle and mortar, the grotesque masks and rattles, the hereditary elective