

embracing many tribes comparatively unknown to fame, occupied the more northern, and the Iroquois or Five Nations, the southern part of the area. In the latter confederacy, said to be from three to five centuries old, were included the Mohawks, whose real name, according to Dr. Oronhyatekha, himself a distinguished Mohawk, is Kanyenkehaka, "the flint people," the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras, migrating northward, united with them at a comparatively recent period to form the Six Nations, now found on the Bay of Quinte and on the Grand River. An Iroquois tribe originally inhabited the site of Montreal, and were known as the Hochelagas; and another still exists at Caughnawaga on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. The Caughnawagas, St. Regis Indians and other scattered tribes, are generally known by the generic name Iroquois. A body of Hurons or Wyandots still exists in the neighbourhood of Quebec, where, in the days of warfare between them and the Iroquois, they sought French protection. Of the great nation that once occupied the extensive Lake Huron country, scattered fragments only remain. Some, with their ancient foes and relatives, the Iroquois, are found in the Western States, but the most important band is that found at Amherstburg on the Detroit River, whose history has been written in a somewhat rambling but amusing fashion by one of their number, Peter Dooyentate Clarke.

A peculiarity of the Wyandot-Iroquois dialects is the absence of labials, *w* being the nearest approach to the sound of these letters. In this they differ not only from the Algonquin tongues but from their related forms of speech, the Choctaw-Cherokee. The Mohawk makes a free use of the letter *r*, which in many cases possesses a certain virile force. This is sometimes replaced by *l* in Oneida, and in Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca, by a breathing. Thus boy is *raxha* in Mohawk, *laxha* in Oneida, *haksaa* in Onondaga. The Tuscarora forms though differing from those of the five nations, agree with the Mohawk in presenting a recurrence of the harsh *r*, so little known to Algonquin speech. As far as I am able to judge, the affinities of the Wyandot proper or Huron are with the Tuscarora, which, from its resemblance to the Cherokee, I am disposed to regard as the oldest and purest form of the Wyandot-Iroquois language. The resemblance that exists between many words of the Tuscarora and Cherokee has been noted in the Mithridates, and is capable of large illustration. For instance, arrow is *kanah* in Tus-