

alluded to in the poem. It takes note of the Iroquois warriors returning from the war-path with scalps, and bears their names to Hah-wen-ne-yo, the name of the Great Spirit of the Iroquois.

STANZA XXIII.

"From Hah-rah's drift-wood stream, to where
The Pequods on the salt waves sail."

Hah-rah is the Mohawk name for Schoharie creek, meaning drift-wood, from the quantities of floating trees and branches that were in it.

The Mohawks extended their conquests to the sea-side in an easterly direction, overcoming the Pequods, who were the largest and most formidable of the tribes in that direction.

STANZA XXIV.

"Last, On-on-dah-gahs! always true!
Proud people of the hills!"

The Onondagas were called among the confederacy, the people of the hills, the word On-on-dah-gah, meaning literally in Iroquois, on the hill.

"Oft has De-kan-e-so-ra's voice
Of music made your souls rejoice;
If from Sken-ec-ta-da his speech."

De-kan-e-so-ra was an Onondaga sachem, living at the period of our tale, and was very celebrated as an orator. Colden frequently mentions him, and said that "he resembled much the bust of Cicero." He generally represented the Onondagas at the conventions at Albany, between the Iroquois and the English, and was very frequently there. Sken-ec-ta-da was the Iroquois name for Albany,

"Heart of the league."

The Onondaga canton was the central one of the confederacy.