

Iroquois, 'The, (ir-o kwa'), who finally acted the most conspicuous part among the native tribes on this part of the continent, enjoyed the long range of territory south of the St. Lawrence, from Lake Champlain to the eastern portion of Lake Erie.

Though not included within Canadian limits, yet so intimately connected were they with our interests that space is afforded for this brief notice.

They were divided into five sections, each of which acted as an independent nation, but the closest alliance existed; they have never been known to wage war against each other, nor did they ever fail to unite against a common enemy. The following tribes constituted the five nations, as they were generally called: Mohawks (mo'-hawks, man eaters), Oneidas (o-ni'-das), Onondagas (on-un-da'-gas), Cayugas (ka-yoo'-gas), and Senecas (sen'-e-cas). In 1712 the Tuscaro'ras, a southern tribe, was admitted into this confederacy, and after this they were called the six nations. After the Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), these tribes, who had closely and loyally adhered to British interests during the struggle, removed into Canada and settled at Brantford (so-called after Brant, the celebrated Mohawk Chief) at Tyendinaga, (Ti-en-din-a'-ga, so-called after Brant's Indian name), on the Bay of Quinte (quin-té), and also on the river Thames, west of London.

Huron Tribe—A tribe of Indians, 1000 of whom welcomed Cartier on his arrival at Hochelaga, the Indian name for the village at the foot of Mount Royal, at the time of Cartier's visit. This numerous and powerful tribe occupied a part of what now constitutes the Province of Quebec, and the whole of Ontario. They were more industrious than their neighbors, enjoyed abundant subsistence from their fine territory, but, for Indians, were effeminate, voluptuous, less independent, and had chiefs