

Huron, and Superior; the **Algonquin**, a wandering race of fishers and hunters, who were spread along the northern shores of St. Lawrence, along the coasts of the Gulf and of the Bay of Fundy, and from Maine to Virginia. These three families were divided into numerous tribes and sub-tribes, but we will not inflict their barbarous names on our young readers. The Micmacs and Melicites of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were of the Algonquin family.

6. The **Iroquois**, the most formidable of all the Indian tribes — the Frenchmen's fellest foes — were of the Huron family ("a little more than kin but less than kind"). They held the territory now the northern part of New York. They were divided into five cantons, and were called the "Five Nations," the best known of which is the Mohawks. Their *bourgades* extended between the Mohawk River in the east, and the Genesee River in the west. They were divided into eight clans: the Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Tortoise, Snipe, Deer, Heron, Hawk, and the tie of clanship ran through the five nations — thus a Mohawk "Hawk" was connected with the Hawks of the other four nations.

7. All the Indians had the same reddish, tawny skin, coarse black hair, smooth, beardless face, and high cheek-bones. The Hurons were the finest, the tallest, most robust, and most astute of the families, especially the Iroquois branch of it. In temper the Indians, when roused, were as ferocious as wild beasts, but they had their good qualities. They were warriors, hunters, and fishers. They were pitilessly cruel to prisoners taken in the fight, but among themselves they showed much family affection. They had little constructive skill; what they had did not go beyond the building of *bourgades*, the putting-up of wigwams, the building of canoes, the making of snow-shoes, and rude warlike implements. They had some form of government, and willingly followed the lead of the bravest and strong-