

that only one river could bear among the Indians the very common name of the "great river."

The well-known missionary author, Heckewelder, commences his "History of the Indian Nations," with the account which the Lenni Lenape give of the migrations that brought them to the region on the banks of the Delaware River, where they were found by the white colonists. The story, as he relates it, is entirely credible, and corresponds with the Iroquois traditions, except in one respect. The Lenape and the Iroquois are represented as coming not from the north, but from the far west, crossing "the Mississippi" together, and falling with their united forces on the people whom they found in the Ohio valley. These were a numerous people, called the Allighewi or Tallegwi, who dwelt in great fortified towns. After a long and destructive war, in which no quarter was given, the Allighewi were utterly defeated, and fled "down the Mississippi." The conquerors then divided the country between them, the Iroquois choosing the region along the Great Lakes, while the Lenape took possession of the country further south. The tradition is recorded at much greater length, and with many additional particulars, in a paper on the "Historical and Mythological Traditions of the Algonquins," by the distinguished archæologist, E. G. Squier, read before the Historical Society of New York, in June, 1848, and republished lately by Mr. Beach in his "Indian Miscellany." This paper comprises a translation of the *Walum-Olum*, or "bark-record" of the Lenni Lenape, a genuine Indian composition, in the Delaware language. It is evidently a late compilation, in which Indian traditions are mingled with notions drawn from missionary teachings. The purely historical part has, like Cusick's narrative, an authentic air, and corrects some errors in the minor details of Heckewelder's summary. The country from which the Lenape migrated was *Shinaki*, the "land of fir-trees," not in the west, but in the far north,—evidently the woody region north of Lake Superior. The people who joined them in the war against the Allighewi (or Tallegwi, as they are called in this record), were the Talamatan, a name meaning "not of themselves," whom Mr. Squier identifies with the Hurons, and no doubt correctly, if we understand by this name the Huron-Iroquois people, as they existed before their separation. The river which they crossed was the Messusipu, the "Great River," beyond which the Tallegwi were found, "possessing the east." That this river was not our Mississippi is evident from the fact that the works of the Moundbuilders extended far to the westward of the latter river, and would have been encountered by the invading nations, if they had approached it from the west,