

of the text alone, the map being lost, that the expedition landed at or near Point de Traverse, now called "Stony Point," in Jefferson county, and from thence proceeded in a southerly direction, and after crossing the Big and Little Sandy creeks and Salmon and Oneida rivers, reached the Iroquois fort on Onondaga Lake. I fully stated these conclusions in the communication above referred to, and they were approved and adopted by several of our American historians.¹ Other writers, however, of equal note and authority, locate the fort as far west as Canandaigua lake.²

In view of these considerations, I have been led to re-examine the subject, aided by additional sources of information, particularly by the late Abbé Laverdières recent edition of all of Champlain's works. My present purpose is to state, briefly, the result of that re-examination, and the additional grounds upon which I adhere to my former conclusions, I will first, for convenient reference, give a literal translation of that part of Champlain's narrative which relates to the question. It is taken from the edition of 1619, which differs in a few unimportant particulars from that of 1632. After describing the voyage until their embarkation near the eastern end of Lake Ontario,

¹ Brodhead's History of New York, Vol. I, p. 69; Clark's History of Onondaga, Vol. I, p. 253; Shea's edition of Charlevoix's New France, Vol. II, p. 28, note.

² O'Callaghan's Doc. Hist. of New York, Vol. III, p. 10, note; Ferland's Cours D'Histoire du Canada, p. 175; Parkman's Pioneers of New France, p. 373; Laverdière's Works of Champlain, p. 528, note.