

29. Most easterly Mohawk castle, abandoned in 1626: a little S. W. of Port Jackson.

30. *Ossernenon*: mission of the Martyrs. Eastern castle of 1642; near Auriesville, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S. of Mohawk River (vol. viii., p. 300).

31. *Andagoron*: middle castle of 1642, near Fultonville.

32. *Tionontoguen* (Theonondiogo): western castle of 1642. At Spraker's Basin, 4 miles S. E. of Canajoharie. There were other villages, about the same time.

33. *Gandaouagué*: eastern village in 1677, or earlier, when all the towns had been removed to the north side of the Mohawk. At Fonda, on the west side of Cayadutta Creek. The other villages lay a few miles farther west, Tionontoguen being about 10 miles from Gandaouagué.

34. Last battle with Mohegans, in 1669; at Hoffman's Ferry. There are several small village sites of the missionary period.

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Seneca and Cayuga sites are partly those identified by Gen. John S. Clark and Hon. George S. Conover; some of these I have altered.

The village first mentioned by the name of Sonnotouan may have been nearer the Genesee River, where there are numerous earlier Iroquoian sites. It was a well-known practice of the Huron-Iroquois to withdraw their frontier villages in case of a great war,—a practice very evident in the Onondaga sites.

The small Ithaca site of the Cayugas is distinctly modern, and was occupied by an adopted people.

There are but three villages in the Mohawk territory which can be called prehistoric,—one each for the Turtle, Bear, and Wolf clans. All these show signs of a knowledge of Europeans; and one, at least, of direct but slight contact. Being refugees, and in fear of their enemies, they placed their first villages quite remote from the Mohawk River,—from four to ten miles. As soon as they possessed fire-arms, and the power secured by these, they built their dwellings along the river.

On his return from the Mohawks in 1652, Poncet was taken, by way of the West Canada Creek trail, to the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence rivers.

The weight of evidence is in favor of the proposition that the several Iroquois nations came into New York from different directions,—the Mohawks last of all,—with habits and language already differentiated. So clear is this evidence that I can assign to the Iroquois League no earlier date than between the years 1570 and 1600.