

chiefs" with more than 500 persons, men, women and children, some doubtless from the neighbouring settlements. If the same 200 persons as in the previous year were absent fishing at Gaspé, and others in other spots, these figures argue a considerable population.

Below Stadacona, were four "peoples and settlements": *Ajoasté*, *Starnatam*, *Tailla* (on a mountain) and *Satadin* or *Stadin*. Above *Stadacona* were *Tekenouday* (on a mountain) and *Hochelay* (*Achelacy* or *Hagouchouda*)¹ which was in open country. Further up were *Hochelaga* and some settlements on the island of Montreal, and various other places unobserved by Cartier, belonging to the same race; who according to a later statement of the remnant of them, confirmed by archæology, had several "towns" on the island of Montreal and inhabited "*all the hills to the south and east.*"² The hills to be seen from Mount Royal to the south are the northern slopes of the Adirondacks; while to the east are the lone volcanic eminences in the plain, Montarville, Belœil, Rougemont, Johnson, Yamaska, Shefford, Orford and the Green Mountains. All these hills deserve search for Huron-Iroquois town-sites. The general sense of this paragraph includes an implication also of settlements towards and on Lake Champlain, that is to say, when taken in connection with the landscape. (My own dwelling overlooks this landscape.) At the same time let me say that perhaps due inquiries might locate some of the sites of *Ajoaste* and the other villages in the Quebec district. In Cartier's third voyage he refers obscurely, in treating of Montreal, to "the said town of *Tutonaguy*." This word, with French pronunciation, appears to be the same as that still given by Mohawks to the Island,—*Tiotiaké*, meaning "deep water beside shallow," that is to say, "below the Rapid." In the so-called Cabot map of 1544 the name *Hochelaga* is replaced by "*Tutonaer*," apparently from some map of Cartier's. It may be a reproduction of some lost map of his. Lewis H. Morgan gives "*Tiotiake*" as "*Do-de-a-ga*." Another place named by Cartier is *Maisouna*, to which the chief of *Hochelay* had been gone two days when the explorer made his settlement a visit. On a map of Ortelius of 1556 quoted by Parkman this name appears to be given as *Muscova*, a district placed on the right bank of the Richelieu River and opposite *Hochelay*, but possibly this is a pure guess, though it is a likely one. It may perhaps be conjectured that *Stadacona*, *Tailla* and *Tekenouday*, being on heights, were the oldest strongholds in their region.

All the country was covered with forests "except around the peoples, who cut it down to make their settlement and tillage." At *Stadacona*

¹ The latter I conjecture not to be the real name of the place but that the *Stadacona* people had referred to *Hochelay* as "*Agojuda*" or wicked. The chief of *Hochelay* on one occasion warned Cartier of plots at *Stadacona*, and there appears to have been some antagonism between the places. The *Hochelay* people seem to have been *Hochelagans* proper not *Stadacona* *Hochelagans*. *Hochelay-aga* could mean "people of *Hochelay*."

² Relation of 1642.