

1696. On the inlet, nearer the lake, was the fishing village of Kane-enda, in 1700.

13. Onondaga fort of 1756, W. of creek.

14. Onondaga village of 1743, E. of creek. The present reservation is S. of this site, in the same valley.

15. Fishing village of Techiroguen, where Champlain crossed in 1615, Le Moyne in 1654, and Dablon and Chaumonot in 1655. Dablon, in returning, crossed the lake upon the ice.

16. *Onondaga*, burned in 1696. On the E. side of Butternut Creek, one mile S. of Jamesville.

17. Onondaga of 1654: mission of St. Jean Baptiste. On Indian Hill, two miles S. of Manlius; the largest village that the Onondagas ever had; see vol. viii., p. 299. Southwest of this was another village, mentioned by Greenhalgh in 1677.

18. Onondaga of 1640: a mile S. of Pompey Center, and on E. bank of West Limestone Creek.

19. Onondaga of 1630: 1½ miles N. W. of Delphi. This and the preceding may have been of the same period, as occupation of one town often began before the other was abandoned.

20. Onondaga of 1620: two forts, inhabited about the same time. The older one is 2½ miles S. W., the other a mile S., of Delphi.

21. Onondaga of 1600: 2 miles W. of Cazenovia, and E. of West Limestone Creek.

ONEIDAS.

22. Oneida fort of 1615, attacked by Champlain: on Nichols's Pond, 3 miles E. of Perryville (vol. v., *note* 50).

23. The latest Oneida castle. Before this, they had lived farther up the valley; see vol. viii., p. 300.

24. Oneida, burned in 1696: mission of St. Francis Xavier. Two miles N. E. of Munnsville. There were several successive villages within a short distance.

MOHAWKS.

25. One of the three early clan forts of this tribe, about 1600: 4 miles N. W. of Fort Plain.

26. Early Mohawk fort, about 1600: 2 miles N. E. of Ephrata, on E. side of Garoga Creek.

27. Early Mohawk fort, about 1600: a mile from Sammons-ville, and 4 miles N. of Fonda.

28. Village of 1620: 5 miles N. W. of Canajoharie, and E. of Garoga Creek.