

two at one time) between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. They were really a confederacy of four distinct nations, afterward increased to five when the Tobacco Nation entered the league. This latter nation was so called because they raised tobacco which they sold to other tribes. They were also called Tionnontates or Dionondadies, and they lived in ten villages in the wooded valley of the Blue mountains, south of the Nottawasaga Bay. About 1640 they joined fortunes with their neighbors, the Hurons, and of all the tribes of that league, they are the only one that preserved its tribal form, and they are almost the only Indians that still bear the Huron or Wyandot name. The league was friendly to the French, and hostile to their cousins, the Iroquois, of whom they lived in constant fear.

The Iroquois had their homes in New York State, south of Lake Ontario in the vicinity of the small lakes there, most of which bear Iroquois names. Originally they were an undivided people, but they separated into five distinct nations, known as the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas. These were afterwards confederated under the collective title of the Five Nations. In 1715 they were joined by a related tribe, the Tuscaroras, and were henceforth known as the Six Nations. They gradually extended their influence over most of what is now the north-east fourth of the United States, and were friendly to the Dutch and English, but bitter enemies of the French.

On either side of the Niagara river and extending along the north of Lake Erie dwelt the Attiwandarms or Neutral Nation, so called because they took no part in the Huron-Iroquois Wars. They were noted for their cruelty and licentiousness.

The Iroquois invaded the Huron country in 1649, burnt the towns, and killed, captured or drove away the inhabitants. A band escaped to the French, and of these a small and fading remnant exists at Jeune Lorette, near Quebec. The most of the Tobacco Nation, with other Hurons, who had taken refuge with them, fled to Michigan and under the name of Wyandots had a chequered and famous career in the border wars, but after many removals, found in 1855 an abiding place in Indian territory, where a few may still be found. In 1650 the Six Nations made war on the Attiwandarms, and the Neutral Nation was speedily destroyed, not even a trace remaining. Four years afterwards the Eries, supposed to be allied to the Hurons, and living south of the lake that bears their name, were attacked and annihilated. The supremacy of the Iroquois was thus established, and their power extended beyond the Ohio and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. For fifty years they were the terror of the French and their Algonquin allies, but after 1700 they were not so much feared north of the great lakes, and before Wolfe's capture of Quebec the Chippewas had undisputed rights in the Peninsula.

Such, in brief outline, are a few of the facts relating to the tribes whose hunting grounds we now possess.