

lary and in many of its forms to dialects which are mainly agglutinative in their structure, and bear but slight traces of inflection.

In the year 1671 an exploring party under Captain Batt, leaving "the Apomattock Town," on the James River, penetrated into the mountains of Western Virginia, at a distance, by the route they traveled, of two hundred and fifty miles from their starting point. At this point they found "the Tolera Town in a very rich swamp between a breach [branch] and the main river of the Roanoke, circled about by mountains."\* There are many errata in the printed narrative, and the circumstances leave no doubt that "Tolera" should be "Toter." On their way to this town the party had passed the Spong [Sapony] town, which, according to the journal, was about one hundred and fifty miles west of the Apomattock Town, and about a hundred miles east of the "Toleras." A few years later we shall find these tribes in closer vicinity and connection.

At this period the Five Nations were at the height of their power, and in the full flush of that career of conquest which extended their empire from the Georgian Bay on the north to the Roanoke River on the south. They had destroyed the Hurons and the Erics, had crushed the Andastes (or Conestoga Indians), had reduced the Delawares to subjection, and were now brought into direct collision with the tribes of Virginia and the Carolinas. The Toteras (whom we shall henceforth know as the Tuteloes) began to feel their power. In 1633 the French missionaries had occasion to record a projected expedition of the Senecas against a people designated in the printed letter the "Tolere,"—the same misprint occurring once more in the same publication.† The traditions of the Tuteloes record long continued and destructive wars waged against them and their allies by the Iroquois, and more especially by the two western nations, the Cayugas and Senecas. To escape the incursions of their numerous and relentless enemies, they retreated further to the south and east. Here they came under the observation of a skilled explorer, John Lawson, the Surveyor-General of South Carolina. In 1701, Lawson traveled from Charleston, S. C., to Pamlico sound. In this journey he left the sea-coast at the mouth of the Santee river, and pursued a northward course into the hilly country, whence he turned eastward to Pamlico. At the Sapona river, which was the west branch of the Cape Fear or Clarendon river, he came to the Sapona town, where he was well received.‡ He there heard of the Toteros as "a neighboring nation" in the "western mountains." "At that time," he adds, "these Toteros, Saponas, and the Keyaweas, three small nations, were going to live together, by which they thought they should strengthen themselves and become formidable to their enemies."

\* Batt's *Journal and Relation of a New Discovery*, in N. Y. Hist. Col. Vol. III, p. 191.

† Lambreville to Bruyas, Nov. 4, 1636, in N. Y. Hist. Col., Vol. III, p. 484.

‡ Gallatin suggests that Lawson was here in error, and that the Sapona river was a branch of the Great Pedee, which he does not mention, and some branches which he evidently mistook for tributaries of the Cape Fear river.—*Synopsis of the Indian Tribes*, p. 85.