

1649. They were then driven to the northern shores of Lake Huron. They were followed thither by their enemy, until the remnant of them were obliged to seek refuge among the Sioux, who resided west of Lake Superior. When the power of the Iroquois was weakened by the French, the Wyandots returned from the Sioux country. They afterwards possessed both sides of the river Detroit, and Lake Huron, as far north west as Mackinaw in Lake Huron; they finally took up their abode on the plains of Sandusky, in Ohio, where they remained until their late removal to the Indian Territory. A few of them took up their residence on a reservation in the Township of Malden, near to Amherstburgh, in Canada, and a small number in Michigan. The Indian reserve at Sandusky contained 147,840 acres of land, or about 19 miles in length, from east to west, and 12 miles in breadth, from north to south. The reserve at Malden, was a tract of land six miles square. After their settlement in the west they had frequent wars with the Ochipwas, and the six nations. They have the history of these movements, handed down by tradition.

The Ochipwas at one time have been numerous and powerful, as already observed; they probably included in one entire class, what are now Ochipwas, Pahtawatamies, and several other tribes. They form a principal part of the Indians of Upper Canada; and of the Hudson Bay Territory, on Lake Superior, and to the south west of the United States.

West of the Rocky Mountains reside a singular tribe of Indians called Flat-Heads. "They differ in appearance (says Mr. Walker*) from any tribe of Indians I have seen; small in size, delicately formed limbs, and the most exact symmetry throughout, except the head. I had always supposed, from their being called "Flat-Heads," that the head was flat on the top; but this is not the case. The protuberance of the forehead is flattened." From the point of the nose to the top of the head forms a perfectly straight line.

* Christian Advocate and Journal, March 1, 1833.