We have record of another Indian village along Hokendauqua Creek directly east of the present borough of Northampton. This village was called Hochyondocquay. Near this village those who participated in the Walking Purchase spent the night of September 19, 1737. Little information is available concerning this village but it must have been occupied for some time, as numerous Indian graves have been found in excavations in that vicinity.

The Indians seem to have had an especial liking for the junction of major streams, and the Easton locality received the name of Lechaun-witank (in the forks). They probably camped there frequently, even if they did not establish a permanent town.

The great abundance of Indian articles found in the vicinity of the junction of Saucon Creek with the Lehigh River is the chief evidence of the more or less permanent occupation of that locality. There is also mention of a settlement in the area of Christian Springs to which the Indians applied the name Nolemattink (where the silkworm spins), but this was probably named after the establishment of Rev. Bader’s cocoonery there in 1752.

A village site near Cherryville has also been claimed on account of the great number of artifacts found there. Other places from time to time will undoubtedly be brought to notice, but since no permanent houses or other structures were erected the only way of determining ancient village sites is by an abundance of artifacts and graves. Admittedly, these may have been places of only occasional encampment.

It seems fairly certain that the territory now comprising Northampton County was used by the Indians almost exclusively as hunting and fishing grounds although for these purposes less valuable than the regions north of Kittatinny Mountain. The entire area was covered with trees and shrubs in which were several varieties of oak, maple and other deciduous trees, with few conifers. There were few large trees and such as there were grew along the streams, a condition probably brought about by the occasional forest fires set by the Indians to drive the game through the gaps in Kittatinny Mountain for slaughter by the hunters stationed there in ambush.

So far as known the Indians made almost no use of any of the mineral products of the region other than a limited use of the agricultural soils. Pieces of black flint, chalcedony and quartz were undoubtedly picked up from the surface and fashioned into arrowheads and other objects but these materials are so widespread that one cannot identify specific sources. This is in contrast with Lehigh and Bucks counties where jasper quarries were extensively operated.

White men.—We have no authentic records of the earliest appearance of white men in this section. As early as 1701 a German, John