

1642.

nized and baptized. At this same place Couture had a finger cut off, and would not have escaped at that had

Dutch writers give it, "Mahakuaas" ("Megapolensis" in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., series II., vol. iii., p. 153). This word became ultimately "Mohawk." See intermediate forms in O'Callaghan's Index to the New York Coll. Documents. The tribe, as individuals, called themselves "Gaguiéguéhaga" or "Kajinjahaga;" the last syllable, *haga*, meaning people (Bruyas, Megapolensis). They were not a numerous tribe, and contained only the three primitive families—the Tortoise, *Anaware*; the Bear, *Ochkari*; and the Wolf, *Oknaho* (Megapolensis, p. 159). They generally formed three towns; but, after a lapse of over two centuries, the data are too indefinite to determine their site with absolute accuracy. Father Jogues names three towns—Ossernenon, Andagoron or Gandagoron, and Teonontogen—which he calls the most remote of the canton. The first was, according to the text of the Latin letter, twenty leagues from the Dutch post. Megapolensis gives three towns—Asserua, of the Tortoise; Banagiro, of the Bear; and Thenondiogo, of the Wolf family (p. 159). Jogues, on his second visit, descended the Oiogue, or Upper Hudson, to Fort Orange, and then followed the trail to the first town, Oneugisre—formerly Ossernenon. Wentworth Greenhalgh, in 1677 (Doc. Hist., i., p. 11), gives four towns—Cahniaga, Canagorha, Canajorha, and Tionondogue. The Jesuit missionaries, who subsequently established permanent Mohawk missions, call Gandawagué the modern Caughnawaga, the place of Goupil's and Jogues' death (Relation, 1668, p. 6; 1670, p. 23). As to Teonontogen there seems no doubt, its name

having been retained by the village near Fort Hunter. Greenhalgh describes it as having a double stockade, as containing thirty houses, and being on a hill a bow-shot from the river (Doc. Hist., i., p. 11). It was then north of the river, but was, soon after, removed (ib., ii., p. 50); and Morgan (League of the Iroquois, map) represents it as south of the Mohawk. Father Jogues, in representing it as the most remote, means remote from the French, it being evidently nearest to the Dutch. The Andagoron or Gandagoron of Jogues is apparently the Canagorha of Greenhalgh. It was on a flat, with only one stockade and sixteen houses, and may be the Ganegahaga of Morgan (p. 416), in Danube, Herkimer County, opposite E. Canada Creek. The Ossernenon, Osserrion, or Oneugisre of Jogues will then be the Cahniaga of Greenhalgh, the Ganda8agué of 1668-70, and Caughnawaga of our times. This is the only town placed by Morgan north of the Mohawk. He places it near the mouth of the creek. Greenhalgh describes Cahniaga as doubly stockaded, with four ports, each four feet wide, containing twenty-four houses, and situate on the edge of a hill, about a bow-shot from the riverside—meaning, apparently, Caughnawaga Creek—the Mohawk being, as we may infer from Jogues' account of Goupil's death, three quarters of a mile distant (Notice sur René Goupil, etc., p. 41). See, too, Relation, 1653, p. 15. This is, too, evidently the Andaraque (Anda8ague), taken by Courcelle in October, 1666 (Doc. Hist., i., p. 77), with its triple palisades and supply of water in tanks.