

remained there until the autumn of 1647, when he went back to France; but in August, 1649, returned to Quebec, where he labored for several years. In November, 1653, he was sent to Three Rivers, to replace Richard; the *Journ. des Jésuites* mentions his arrival at Quebec (August, 1657) from that place, but it is uncertain whether he spent the time between those dates at Three Rivers. He returned to France Sept. 6, 1658.

The brother Ambroise Brouët is mentioned in the *Relations* of 1656 and 1657 as going to the Iroquois country.

6 (p. 109).—Concerning M. de Gand, see vol. vii., *note 22*.

7 (p. 109).—For sketch of Chevalier de Sillery, see vol. xiv., *note 12*.

8 (p. 111).—The gifts of Marquis de Gamache and his son are referred to in vol. vi., *note 9*.

9 (p. 117).—Concerning the Abenaki tribe, see vol. xii., *note 22*; the Porcupine, vol. xiv., *note 13*; the others here mentioned, vol. xviii., *notes 11, 13*.

10 (p. 125).—Regarding the Kiristinouns (Crees), see vol. xviii., *note 15*.

11 (p. 191).—Concerning the Eries, or Cat Nation, see vol. viii., *note 34*, p. 302. Parkman (*Jesuits*, p. xlv) thinks that this tribe were the Carantouans of Champlain. He also says of the Neutrals (p. xlv, *note 3*): "They, and not the Eries, were the *Kahkwäs* of Seneca tradition." This statement gives the scope of a considerable controversy among antiquarians as to the identity of the *Kahkwäs*. Marshall agrees with Parkman; he says (*Niagara Frontier*, p. 6, *note*): "The latter [Eries] lived south of the western end of Lake Erie until they were destroyed by the Iroquois, in 1655. The *Kah-kwas* were exterminated by them as early as 1651. On Coronelli's map, published in 1688, one of the villages of the latter, called 'Kakouagoga, a destroyed nation,' is located at or near the site of Buffalo."

Several other writers take the opposite ground, arguing that the Eries were the *Kahkwäs*. Morgan says (*League of the Iroquois*, p. 337) that the Eries were known to the Iroquois by the name *Gä-quä-ga'-o-no* [*o-no* signifying merely "the people at"]; that "they were an offshoot of the Iroquois stock, and spoke a dialect of their language." He adds: "It is a singular fact that the Neuter Nation, who dwelt on the banks of the Niagara river, and who were expelled by the Iroquois about the year 1643, were known among them as the *Je-gó-sä-sa*, or Cat Nation. The word signifies 'a wild cat'; and, from being the name of a woman of great influence among them, it came to be the name of the nation." Cf. Schoolcraft, *Notes on the Iroquois* (N. Y., 1846), pp. 176-179, 221;