

he narrates (as told him by an Alleghany chief, Ha-yek-dyoh-kunh — called by the English "Jacob Blacksnake") the tradition of the final contest between the Senecas and Kahkwas. This chief "stated that the Kah-Kwas had their chief residence, at the time of their final defeat, on the Eighteen-mile creek. The name by which he referred to them, in this last place of their residence, might be written perhaps with more exactitude to the native tongue, Gah-Gwah-ge-o-nuh." Cf. vol. viii., of this series, note 41.

J. G. Henderson, of Chicago, after referring to above citations, and to Coronelli's map, writes us as follows: "On another map, 'without title or maker's name,' which Parkman thinks was of date about 1673 (*La Salle*, p. 452), — but evidently of later date, because the Ohio is laid down as entering the Mississippi, a fact not known until a later period, — at the east end of Lake Erie we find the '*Kakouagoga*, a nation destroyed' (Winsor's *Narr. and Crit. Hist.*, vol. iv., pp. 215, 217). So far as I know, this *Kakouagoga* of Coronelli's map (1688), and the same name and legend found on the anonymous map above referred to, are the only instances where the *Kah-kwas* are mentioned under that name upon any map. A strong argument for the identity of this tribe with the Eries is found in the Indian name of Eighteen Mile Creek, a small stream entering Lake Erie southwest of Buffalo. Marshall (*Niagara Frontier*, p. 35) gives its Seneca name as Gah-gwah-ge'-gä-aah, 'the residence of the Kah-kwas.' In a document executed by the Senecas in 1797, the name of this stream is given as *Koghquauga* (*U. S. Statutes at Large*, vol. vii., p. 602); and, in a treaty with the Senecas in 1802, we find it written *Kogh-quaw-gu* (*Id.*, p. 71). Morgan also gives the Seneca name of Caugwaga Creek, Erie county, N. Y., as Gä-gwä-ga, 'the creek of the Cat Nation;' and an Indian village in Cattaraugus county as Gä-quä'-ga-o-no Wä-ä'-guen-ne-yuh, 'the trail of the Eries' (*League of the Iroquois*, p. 466). This village must have been thus named because it was on the ancient trail leading from the Senecas to the Kahkwas. A careful examination of all available data shows that the home of the Eries was south of Lake Erie, bordering on the lake; and it is highly probable that Eighteen Mile Creek — the *Kogh-quaw-gu* of the Senecas — marked the eastern limit of their territory, while the Neutrals occupied the north side of the lake, — their territory extending, perhaps, across the Niagara river, but never stretching around the end of the lake westward. But it is possible, after all, that the term *Kah-kwas* was applied alike to both the Neuters and Eries. Morgan states elsewhere that 'it seems probable that the two were bands of the same nation;' and he adds that both the Eries and Neutrals spoke dialects so near the Seneca, that the three could understand one