and Cayuga it is Ꮳ-줬-Ꮧ. In the Oneida it is Ꮳ-႗. In the Seneca it is the same as in the Wyandot. The Wyandots called the river the Ꮳ-႗-ishlist-the Great River. All the Iroquois called it the Great River. It ran from their western possessions to the gulf—the sea. They considered it the main stream. With them it was the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico.

The State of Ohio got its name from the Ohio River.

KENTUCKY.

The origins urged for the name of Kentucky are erroneous. "Meadow-lands", "At the Head of a River", "The Dark and Bloody Ground", are all applications of misapprehensions. "The River Red with Blood", or "Bloody River", attached to the Ohio River, as already noticed. From this, the name "Bloody River" became fixed upon the Kentucky River, and possibly other branches of the main stream. This connection is the progenitor of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" of Boone and other explorers.

The Iroquois conquered the Ohio Valley and expelled or exterminated the Indian tribes living there and with whom they battled. It was, no doubt, a bloody conquest. Memory of it remained among the victors as well as the defeated tribes, for a fair land was made a solitude. None dared live there. The conquerors might have done so, but the time for their removal thither never came. The land included in the State of Ohio was a part of the conquest. In fact, it embraced the
larger part of the Ohio Valley.

The Iroquois desired to retain this conquered domain. They set the Wyandots (Iroquoian) as over-lords of it to live in it, and to manage it in their name. They had seen the ruin of other Eastern tribes and could but believe that they might share the same fate. In that case, they, too, would take refuge in the West—in the Ohio Valley. They saved their possessions there for that purpose. And in speaking of their fine holdings in that valley they designated them as "The Land of To-morrow", that is, the land in which they intended to live in the future if thrown out of their present homes.

Hän-she-träh, or George Wright, was the sage of the Wyandots. He lived to a great age, and died on the Wyandot Reserve, in what is now Oklahoma, in 1899. His father was a St. Regis Seneca, and his youth was spent among the Iroquois in New York and Canada. He was a man of great intelligence, and he had the instinct of the historian. He belonged by both kinship and adoption to the Wolf Clan of the Wyandots, and his name signifies "The Foot-print of the Wolf". I knew him well for a quarter of a century. Much of what I have written here under the head of "Kentucky" he told me.

And he said more. The word Kän-tén-täh-těh is of the Wyandot tongue. It means, in the abstract, a day. It may mean a period of time, and can be used for past or future time. When shortened to Kên-täh-těh it means "to-morrow", or "the coming day", though it is not the word ordinarily used for those terms.