

THE ESKIMO RACE AND LANGUAGE.

THEIR ORIGIN AND RELATIONS.

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Within the confines of the Dominion of Canada, the ethnologist and the philologist can find fit subjects for investigation and research. In our Eastern Provinces we have still feeble remnants of that mighty race, which, as late researches have shown, once occupied the whole country East of the Mississippi, from Florida to Labrador, and whose original seat, Mr. Horatio Hale thinks, was on the borders of our own St. Lawrence, whence they spread in times long past, to the south and south-west. In Manitoba and the adjoining districts of the Territory, some have seen evidences of the sojourn of that wonderful people, the mysterious "Mound-Builders," while in British Columbia and on our far western border, there linger yet tribes whose language yields us evidence of connection, perhaps even kinship, with the famed Aztecs of the land of Anahuac. Across the vast plains of our North-West Territories the Cree and the Athapascan have wandered from time immemorial, long ere the white man set foot upon the "new discovered isle." But to the student of America's past, there can be no tribe, no nation, so interesting as that which occupies our sea-coast from Labrador to the borders of Alaska, continuing thence even into the Old World, the *Innuït* or *Eskimo*, as they are commonly designated. To use the language of Dr. Latham, "the *Eskimo* is the only population clearly and indubitably common to the two Worlds, the Old and the New."* The habitat of the Eskimo stretches from Labrador and Greenland to the shores of the River Anadyr in North-Siberia. From the North-western to the South-eastern point of the Eskimo territories is in a straight line

*Native Races of the Russian Empire, 1854, p. 291.

about 3200 miles. The distance along the coast, which is their natural line of migration is not less than 5000 miles.* They seldom advance into the interior to a greater distance than 150 miles, and even then the line of progression is generally up a river or water-course. Dr. Rink, has however given some reasons for believing that Eskimo are not so exclusively a coast-people as has commonly been supposed.

As a rule, the Eskimo communities are not very large, although at certain favourable localities, considerable villages are to be found, as at the mouth of the Anadyr, and on the Tchukstchi Promontory in Siberia, at Point Barrow, in Alaska, at the mouths of the Mackenzie, at the mouth of the Churchill, and at various points in Labrador and Greenland. As tribal divisions seem to be absent from Eskimo sociology, (although many writers have seen fit to speak of such), the only method of properly classifying the various Eskimo communities is a geographical one, the peculiarities of dialect, etc., being such as to render this practicable.

A broad division into *Eastern, Northern, Central* and *Western* Eskimo, might be made, and has been proposed, but lacks accuracy and precision, for each of these great divisions is susceptible of being further separated into various smaller sub-divisions. Dr. Rink† divides them generally thus:—(1) *East Greenlanders*, occupying the whole of the coast down to Cape Farewell; (2) *West Greenlanders*, from the Cape to 74° N.L., and further sub-divided into North and South Greenlanders; (3) *Northern Greenlanders*, (or the *Arctic Highlanders* of Sir John Ross) on the west coast, North of Melville Bay; (4) *Labrador Eskimo*; (5) *Eskimo of Middle Regions*, from Baffin's and Hudson's Bay to Barter Island near the Mackenzie River—the most widely-spread of all the divisions occupying an extent of land measuring 2000 miles in length and 800 in breadth; (6) *Western Eskimo*, on the coast from Barter Island to the West and South; (7) *Alaskan Eskimo* (including Aleutians); (8) *Asiatic Eskimo*. O. T. Mason,‡ distinguishes them as follows:—(1) Greenland; (2) Labrador and Ungava; (3) Baffin's Land; (4) Mackenzie River; (5) Pt. Barrow; (6) Kotzebue Sound; (7) Asiatic

* Rink, *Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo*, 1875, p. 2.

† Loc. cit. p. 3.

‡ Eskimo of Pt. Barrow, *Amer. Naturalist*, Feb. 1886, p. 197.

Eskimo; (8) Norton Sound; (9) Nuniwak; (10) Cape Nome; (11) Bristol Bay; (12) Kadiak and the mainland. For the *Greenland* Eskimo the sub-divisions made by Dr. Rink, into Eastern, Western (Northern and Southern branches), and Northern will probably be sufficient. There would appear to be some differences, in dialect and other matters, between the various settlements of the Labrador Eskimo, at Okkak, Ungava, and Stupart's Bay, a short vocabulary from which latter region has been furnished by Mr. R. F. Stupart.* The differences between these again and the Eskimo of the Cumberland Sound region are also noticeable. The Eskimo of *Baffin Land* are arranged by Dr. Franz Boas † in seven divisions; distinguished by peculiarities in dress, methods of hunting and fishing, language, etc., thus—Two important tribes possess the north coast of Hudson's Straits, one the peninsula between Frobisher Bay and Cumberland Sound. The remainder of Davis Strait is divided by the Eskimo into three parts, viz., Aggo, Akudnirnan, Oxo, the tribal distinctions being the Aggomiut, Akudnirmiut and Oxomiut. The termination *miut*, which here appears, is not really a tribal name, but simply means, "dwelling," the Aggomiut are those who dwell in Aggo. Some authors, not taking the trouble to investigate the use and meaning of this suffix, have talked about the various tribal divisions of the Eskimo, whereas such distinctions, as are found, are as I have just pointed out, geographical. The Eskimo of the *Churchill River*, ‡ seem to differ considerably in dialect both from the Eastern Eskimo and those of the Mackenzie River, whilst the *Winter Island* Eskimo though resembling those of Labrador in dialect, have nevertheless their distinguishing peculiarities. The Eskimo words collected by Hall, § seem to contain some peculiarities both of the Labrador and of the Alaskan dialect. The nasal *n* which is found in Aleut || as the sign of the Nominative, occurs frequently in Hall's words (Kooming, ooming, etc.), instead of the *k*, which is more general in the Central and Eastern dialects.

Another considerable collection of Eskimo is to be found on *Anderson's River*, but they are not very sharply distinguished

* Eskimo of Stupart's Bay, Proc. Can. Inst., 3rd. Series, Vol. iv., p. 113-114.

† Die Sagen der Baffinland Eskimos, Verh. der Berl. Gesell. für Anthrop. Ethnol. u. Urgesch., 1855, S. 162.

‡ Petitot, Vocab. Français-Esquim., 1875.

§ With the Esquimaux, 1865.

|| Henry, Grammaire raisonnée de la Langue Aléoute.

from their neighbours on the Mackenzie.* Of the latter we possess considerable information, which has been collected and published together with a somewhat extensive vocabulary by Father Petitot,† the distinguished missionary to these inhabitants of the far north of our country. Passing the Eskimo of Cape Bathurst, the Inuit population of *Alaska* next engages our attention. *Alaska* having previous to its purchase by the United States, been a Russian province, there necessarily is in Russian archives and in the writings of Russian travellers and explorers a considerable stock of information regarding its inhabitants, but what of this is of greatest value has been extracted by German, French and English writers upon the subject. Waitz‡ divides the *Alaskan Eskimo* (including the Kadiak) into thirteen dialects. The far western Eskimo (including those of N.E. Asia) are arranged by W. H. Dall§ as follows:— I. *Asiatic Eskimo* or Yuit (a corruption of Inuit), in the extreme N.E. of Siberia, migrating with the seasons from Cape Olintorsk to East Cape. the most northern village being at the latter point. They are known also as Chuklukmut, Namollo and Tchukchi. At East Cape they are called Nogwunmut. They are divided into the Tchukchi of the Anadyr, and those on the Tchutskoi Nos, or Tchuktchi Promontory. II. *North-Western Inuit*, (1) Kopagmut or Kupungmun, the name of the people of the Mackenzie River as called by the natives at Point Barrow; (2) Kangmaligmut or Kungmudling, of the Colville River; (3) Nuwukmut or Nuwungmun (*i.e.* people of the point), the name of the Eskimo of Point Barrow; (4) Nunatogmut or Nunatanmiun, the people of the River Nunatok; (5) Kuagmut or Kawagmut (including the Selawigmut on Lake Selawik) on the Kuak or Kowak River. III. The *Island Inuit*, (1) the Imahklimut or people of Big Diomedé Island; (2) Ingulikmut on Little Diomedé Island; (3) Shiwokugmut or Kikhtogmut on St. Lawrence Island, these number about 150 souls. The Ingulikmut scarcely number 40 persons. IV. The *Western Inuit*, (1) Kaviagmut (including the Kingigemut of Cape Prince of Wales), inhabiting the peninsula between Kotzebue and Norton Sounds, called by them Kaviak; (2) Mahlemut, occupying the neck of land between Kotzebue Sound and Norton Bay, they

* McFarlane Esk. of Anderson's R. (Hind, Trav. in Interior of Labrador, i., p. 258).

† Vocab. Français-Esquim., 1875.

‡ Anthropologie iii., S. 301.

§ Vice-Pres. Address Sect. H. Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., Aug. 1885., p. 377. See also Dall, On Distrib. of Native Tribes of Alaska, Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci. Salem, Aug. 1869, pp. 263-73.

do not range south of Lake Selawik ; (3) Unaligmut, on the shores of Norton Sound and south on the coast, to the mouth of the Yukon ; (4) Ikogmut or Ekogmut ; (5) Magemut (the Nunwak people on the N. coast call themselves Magemut) ; the Magemut or Mink-people range south-west of the Yukon, between it and Cape Romanzoff ; (6) Kaialigmut, between the northern Magemut and the Kuskwogmut ; (7) Kuskwogmut, at the mouth and on the banks of the Kuskwoquim River, extending inland to the Kolmakoff redoubt ; (8) Nusbagagmut (including the Chingigmut and Togiagmut of the U.S. census map of 1880), on the shores of Bristol Bay, near the mouth of the Nushergak River ; (9) Oglemut or Aglemut, south of the Tinneh and Iliamna Lake, extend south-east approaching the peninsula and range westward at times to Port Nöller ; (10) Kaniagmut, in the south-west of Alaska eastward to the 60th degree of Lat., the island of Kadiak (originally Koniag), and the adjacent small islands of the Kadiak Archipelago ; (11) Chugachigmut, south and east shores of Kenai Peninsula, and shores of Chugach Bay (or Prince William's Sound, ranging from western extreme of Kenai Peninsula to the mouth of the Copper or Atna River and Kayak Island. Besides these Mr. Dall mentioned in 1869, the Kinkhpagmut, in the delta on the Yukon, and some 50 miles up the Kwikhpak, one of the Yukon-mouths, the Kusilvagmut, on the Kusilvak month, and the Ugalakmut near Mount Saint Elias. V. *Aleutians* (Unungun), on the western Aleutian islands ; the chief villages being on Atta and Atka islands. They may be distinguished as follows : (1) Unalaskans (on the Fox Islands, principally on Unimak, Unalaska, Umnak and Akhun ; (2) Atkans or Andreanoff Islanders (on Atka, Amlia, Adak and Attu. The number of these Eskimo Mr. Dall estimated as follows :—Northwestern Innuut, 3,100 ; Asiatic Innuut ; Island Innuut 190 ; Western Innuut 14,500 ; Aleutians 2,200.

The tribal nomenclature of the *Baffin Land* Eskimo,¹ partly given above, is fully as follows:—(1) Seikossiularmiut on the extreme South-west ; (2) Akudliarmiut, on the north coast of Hudson's Straits ; (3) Nugumiut, on the Peninsula between Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay ; (4) Okomiut, in the Cumberland Sound region ; (5) Akudnirmiut, on the coast of Davis Strait from Cape Searle to Cape Eglinton ; (6) Aggomiut, on the coast of Prince Regent's Inlet.

1. Die Bewohnsitze u. Wanderungen der Baffinland Eskimos, Deutsche Geogr. Blätter, Heft I. Band viii., Bremen, 1885. See also Proc. Roy. Geo. Soc., New Series, Vol. vii. 1885, p. 407.

The following is the list of the tribes known to the Tchiglit or Mackenzie River Eskimo, and their Eskimo designations as given by Father Petitot.¹ (1) Piktorméut [the inhabitants of (the country of) powdery snow], a tribe on the other side of Behring's Straits. The locality they inhabit is called Pirkork (la poudrerie); (2) Natervalinèt, the inhabitants of Natérovik, the Russian post at the Mikaelowski redoubt; (3) The Tuyormiyat, or the inhabitants of Behring's Straits. Their country is called Tchikrénérelérk; (4) Apkwaméut (the enclosed, sedentary people.) The Tchukatchis of Kotzebue Sound. Their locality is called Kranik (la neige étoilée). From these the Tchiglit of the Mackenzie have obtained the kind of boots called apkwaméortok; (5) Nunatagméut, or those who live at Nunatagmun, towards the strait. This region is also called Tchikreynérk kagvirartchinerk (the sun shows the end of its nose); (6) Nuvungméut, the inhabitants of the Cape; in the region around Cape Lisbon; (7) Akillinerméut, the inhabitants of Akillinerk, between Cape Lisbon and Icy Cape; (8) Tarèorméut (the people on the sea), from Herschell Island to Liverpool Bay, and in the mouths of the Mackenzie; (9) Kamalit, or Eskimo of Anderson River; (10) Kragmalivéit, inhabitants of Cape Bathurst; (11) Kravanartat (people of the east); this appellation is rather vague and designates all the Eskimo between Franklin Bay and the Copper River, or even Melville Peninsula; (12) Anénérit or Innuit of the great east; a still more generic name applied to all the Eskimo of Hudson's Bay, Labrador, and Greenland; (13) Krikertalorméut (the people of the isles), under this name are comprised all the Eskimo of the lands in the Polar Sea. Besides these there are the following names of tribes of the Central Eskimo, not known to the Tchiglit, but belonging to the people of Liverpool Bay: (14) Kroleyloréut (the people of the Reindeer Mountains), east of the Mackenzie; (15) Naggiuk-torméut (the people of horns), at the mouth of the Copper River; (16) Kanerméut (the people among the white partridges), to the east of Cape Alexander; (17) Utkutçikialin-méut, (the people who use stone kettles), on the shores of Boothia Gulf; (18) Ahaknañëlet (the silly women, les femmelettes), in the region of Repulse Bay.

The best brief classification of the whole Eskimo stock is that of Dr. Rink, which is as follows :

1. Loc. cit., Monographie, p. x-xi.

Aboriginal Inland Eskimo.

Principal Stem. Eskimo Proper.	Side Branch, Aleutians.
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Eastern.

V. Western.

III. Mid. Region. Iglulik, Repulse. Bay, Churchill R. I. Greenlanders.	IV. Mackenzie River. II. Labradorians.	Northern.	Southern.
		1. Pt. Barrow. 2. Kaviagmute. 3. Malemute. 4. Unaligmute. 5. Ekogmute. 9. Asiatics.	6. Tehugazzes. 7. Kadjagians. 8. Kangindlut.

With regard to the Greenlanders and Labradorians, as well as the Asiatics,¹ a little more detail might be employed, although not necessary perhaps in a broad general scheme.

The name *Eskimo* or *Esquimaux*, by which these interesting people are commonly designated, is said to be derived from an Algonquin term signifying "eaters of raw flesh." Charlevoix² says that the Abenakis of the Gulf of St. Lawrence called the people now known as Eskimo, *Eskimantik* (eaters of raw flesh). Dr. D. G. Brinton³ states that the word Eskimo comes from an Algonkin word *Eskimantick*, "eaters of raw flesh," and states that the Tuscaroras, in their traditions regarding their arrival on the coast of Virginia, speak of "a race they found there called Tacci, or Dogi, who were eaters of raw flesh, and ignorant of maize." And the general opinion of writers on the subject is that the word *Eskimo* or *Esquimaux*, is of Algonkin origin and conveys the idea of "eaters of raw flesh."

Richardson⁴ attempts to derive it from the French words *ceux qui miaux* (*miaulent*), referring to their clamorous outcries on the approach of a ship. Petitot⁵ says that at the present day the Crees of Lake Athabasca, call them *Wis-Kimowok* (from *Wiyas* flesh, *aski* raw, and *mowew* to eat), and also *Ayiskimiwok* (*i.e.*, those who act in secret). In Labrador the English sometimes call the Eskimo, *Huskies*⁶ and

1. Eskimo Dialects, Journ. Anthr. Instit. Gt. B. and Ire. vol. xv., p. 244. See also Amer. Naturalist, April, 1886, p. 403.

2. Quoted in Petitot, p. ix.

3. Myths of the New World, p. 214.

4. Arctic Searching Expedition, p. 203.

5. Cf. Chambers Encyc. Ed. 1880, vol. iv., p. 165. Article Esquimaux.

6. Loc. cit. p. ix. 7. Chambers Encyc. Article Esquimaux. See Hind. Trav. in Int. of Labr., loc. cit., and Petitot loc. cit. p. ix.

Suckemos,¹ and Dall² says that in Alaska the Tinneh Indians call them *Uskeeme* (sorcerers). The general appellation of the Eskimo of Greenland, Labrador, Hudson's Bay, etc., is *Innuït*, (*i.e.*, men, the most frequent tribal name among savage, or primitive peoples.) The Southern (but not the Northern Greenlanders), also call themselves *Karalit* (Kalalek), which has been conjectured by some writers to be a corruption of the name "*Akraellinja*," which the Old Norse discoverers applied to the Eskimo.³ The Esquimaux of the Mackenzie⁴ call themselves *Tchigliit*; those around the Churchill *Akut* or *Agut*; the Aleuts *Tagut*; the Tchukatchis *Tachut*; the Tuski *Tchuktchit*, all of which terms signify men (*virî*), as *Innuït* signifies human beings (*homines*). Designations other than those mentioned above, are simply descriptive, either of locality, or some peculiarity in the manners, customs, etc., of the people specified. The usual termination of these descriptive names is in *miut* (*meut*, *mut*), which Petitot⁵ says marks, "residence, possession," and Rink⁶ defines as "inhabitant of." Thus the people on the Gt. Fish River are called *Ukahikalîng-mëut* (people of the stone-kettles); the Eskimo near Cape Alexander are termed *Kangor-meut* (Snow Goose people); around the Copper mine are the *Naggeuktor-meut* or "deer horn," Eskimo;⁷ the Eskimo of Point Barrow are called *Nuwuk-meut*, people of the point or cape. The termination *miut* is found attached indiscriminately to the name of the residence of any locality, no matter how small or how large the community may be. Fifteen or more different tribes (so-called), whose names all end in *miut* are met with in Alaska alone, and the same is the case in the far east of the Eskimo territory.

The general name given by the Eskimo to the European is *Kablunak* (Greenland), *Kuppelunet* (Church Riv. pl.), *Cublunac* (Stupart's Bay), *Krablunëit* (Mack. R.), *Cappélunet* (pl., Church. R.), *Koblunak* (Huds. B. and Cumb. Sd.), *Kablunak* (Labrador). This Petitot⁸ translates 'couronnés,' and says it is derived from *krablut* (eyebrows) or *krablunark* (frontal or coronal bone), and thinks the name was given

1. Richardson, Arctic Searching Expedition, p. 202.

2. Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci. 1869, p. 266.

3. E. B. Tylor, Journ. Anthr. Inst. Gt. Brit. and Irel. xiii., p. 349. Rink, Danish Greenland, p. 404.

4. Petitot, loc. cit. p. x.

5. Loc. cit. p. liv.

6. Tales and Trad., p. 18.

7. Sir John Richardson, The Polar Regions, 1861, p. 300.

8. Loc. cit., p. xi.

by the natives to the Europeans, on account of the latter wearing a cap or hat, covering their foreheads down to the eyebrows. But L. P. Peichel¹ says "the Eskimo of Labrador" designate the rest of mankind as *kablunait*, i.e., inferior beings, calling themselves, *Innuït* (men). Dr. Brinton² referring to, C. F. Hall³ says, the first men created were called *Kauluna* (from the root *kau*, white etc.), and this word seems to be the same as the general appellation bestowed by the Eskimo upon Europeans. Besides the general term of '*Kabluna*,' various descriptive and picturesque epithets are, in different localities, bestowed upon white men by the Eskimo. Thus in Greenland the Danes are termed *Ukissut* (the winterers)⁴; at Pt. Barrow⁵ the crew of the 'Plover' were termed "*Shakenatanagmerun*," (people from under the sun), or *emakh-lin* (sea-men), but more frequently *nelluang-meun* (unknown people). The Eskimo of the Mackenzie⁶ term the Hare Indians, whom they hold in great contempt, *Nouga* (spittle). These Eskimo also call the Indians of the Loucheux Tribe, *ipkrelirk*, plural *irkrelit* (nits, larves de poux), those of the Rocky Mountains they call *Kublun-Kutchin*, and those of the Youkon *irkrelearuit*.⁷ The people of Pt. Barrow call the Kutchin Indians *It-Kulling*; the southern Innuït call the Indians *Inkalit*; according to Mr. Murdoch,⁸ the Pt. Barrow Eskimo term the Red Indian (who has become a fabulous being) *It-Kulling*, (the *Ingalik* of Norton Sound) meaning "son of a nit," evidently the *erkilek* of "Greenland legend;" all these terms are probably the same as the Tchigliit "*irkrelit*," cited above.

The question of the origin and migration of the Eskimo race has been much discussed, especially of late years. Such is the resemblance thought to exist in physical features, between the Eskimo and Mongol tribes of North-eastern Asia that the majority of writers upon the subject have been content to regard the former as but a comparatively late offshoot of the latter. Such was the opinion advanced by

1. Eskimo of Morav. Missions in Labrador. (In Hind's Exped. into Inter. of Labrador 1863, app. vii., p. 295.

2. Myths of the New World, p. 195, Note.

3. Arctic Res., p. 556; cp. Crantz, i. 188.

4. Rink, Dan. Greenld. p. 402.

5. Richardson, Polar Reg. p. 300.

6. Hind, loc. cit. p. 258; cp. Richardson, Arctic Search. Exped., p. 209.

7. Petitot, loc. cit., p. 43.

8. Amer. Naturalist, Jul 1886, p. 599.

Wrangell,¹ Prichard,² Steller,³ Crantz,⁴ Lütke,⁵ Morton,⁶ McDonald,⁷ Mitchell,⁸ Sir Daniel Wilson,⁹ Fontaine,¹⁰ Palmer,¹¹ Dawson,¹² Figuiér,¹³ Ujfalvy de Mezokovezd,¹⁴ Peschel,¹⁵ Petitot,¹⁶ Petroff,¹⁷ Dr. John Rae,¹⁸ Nadaillac,¹⁹ Prof. Flowers,²⁰ Elliot,²¹ Topinard,²² and many others. Du Ponceau and Gallatin²³ note resemblance between the Red Indian and the Eskimo, which view is also shared by Prichard,²⁴ Dr. Latham,²⁵ on account of physical resemblances ally them with the Asiatic Mongols, but at the same time note a certain likeness in language to the American Indians. On the other hand some later writers have concluded that the Eskimo are American aborigines. This is the view taken by Dr. Robt. Brown.²⁶ Dr. Rink,²⁷ the eminent Danish scholar, has expressed the opinion that "the Eskimo appear to have been the last wave of an aboriginal American race which has spread over the continent from the more genial regions following principally the rivers and water-courses, and continually yielding to the pressure of the tribes behind them, until at last they have peopled the sea-coast." W. H. Dall,²⁸ Dr. C. C.

1. Refd. to in Peschel. loc. cit.

2. Researches vol. iv., p. 463.

3. Kamtschatka, refd. to in Peschel, loc. cit.

4. Historie von Groenland.

5. Voy. Autour du Monde, vol. 2, p. 209.

6. Quoted in Norman's Rambles in Yucatan, p. 251, Cran. Am., p. 200.

7. Narrative of some Passages in the Life History of Eenooolooapek, Edinb. 1841, p. 18.

8. Archaeolog. Americana, vol. i., p. 344.

9. Prehistoric Man, 1. Ed., p. 384, and V. Pres. Ad. Am. Ass., Mont., 1882, p. 541. Preh Man, Vol. ii., p. 447, Ed. 1862.

10. How the Earth was Peopled, p. 244.

11. Migration from Shinar, 1879, p. 95.

12. Fossil Men, p. 279.

13. The Human Race, Eng. Ed., p. 460.

14. Mélanges Altaïques, p. 153.

15. Völkerkunde, S. 396.

16. Vocab. Franç.-Esq., 1876, p. xxx.

17. Amer. Naturalist, xxi, p. 567-75.

18. Journ. Anthropol. Inst., Nov., 1886, p. 200.

19. Prehistoric America, p. 522.

20. Journ. Anthropol. Inst., Nov., 1886, p. 200.

21. Our Arctic Province, Alaska and the Seal Islands, 1886.

22. Anthropologie 2e. éd., Paris, 1877, p. 488, cf. W. H. Gilder, Schwatka's Search, 1881, p. 290.

23. Arch. Am., Vol. ii., p. 211. Refd. to also in Chamber's Encyc.

24. Cham. Ency. Article, Esquim. -loc. cit.

25. Phil. Soc. Lond. Journ. Vol. I. (1848), p. 154-166.

26. Races of Mankind Vol. I.

27. On Eskimo Descent. Journ. Anthropol. Inst. iii. p. 104; Danish Greenld. 1877, p. 405, Esk. Tales and Trad. p. 11.

28. Tribes of Extreme N. West, Contrib. to Am. Ethn. Vol. i. 102.

Abbot,¹ Aurel Krause,² and others share this view. Dr. Abbot³ as a result of an examination of the flint implements found by him in the glacial drift of the Delaware near Trenton, concludes that it is "easy to realize that the Eskimo at one time dwelt as far south as New Jersey." Nathaniel Holmes⁴ views the theory with favour, and A. S. Packard⁵ after an investigation of the literary and other sources of information upon the subject of the former southward extension of the Eskimo, thinks it "not improbable that the Eskimo, perhaps the remains of the Palaeolithic people of Europe formerly extended as far as a region defined by the edge of the great moraine; and as the climate assumed its present features moved northward. They were also possibly pushed north by the Indians who may have exterminated them from the coast south of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the race being acclimatized to the Arctic regions." Aug. R. Grote⁶ considers that the Eskimo are "the existing representatives of the men of the American glacial epoch." M. le Dr. A. Bordier⁷ says "tout porte donc à croire que les Esquimaux sont descendus à une certaine époque jusqu' à Terre-Neuve, et sans doute même beaucoup plus bas."

Something regarding the southward range of the Eskimo in former times might be gained from the accounts of the early Norse voyagers to America, were it not that such great difference of opinion exists as to the direction and extent of their explorations. Rafn who brought together in his great work⁸ the various old Norse sources of information, was of opinion that *Helluland* was Newfoundland, *Markland* Nova Scotia, and *Vinland*, somewhere in the region of the present Rhode Island. Some have even claimed that *Vinland* lay as far south as Virginia.⁹ A. J. Weise¹⁰ says that all the old maps of Greenland shew Helluland, Markland and Vinland as regions of that country, and in this opinion he thinks

1. Rep. of Peabody Museum II. p. 254.

2. Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthro. Ethn. u. Urgesch., 1886, p. 529. — *nothing there, 1883, p. 226*

3. Peabody Museum Report. ii. 1876-8, p. 253.

4. Distrib. of Hum. Race, Trans. St. Louis Acad. of Sci. March 23, 1873, p. 4.

5. Notes on Labrador Eskimo, Am. Nat. 1885, p. 265, 395.

6. On the Peopling of America, Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., 1877, Vol. 3, p. 181.

7. Les Esquim. du Jardin d'Acclimat. à Paris, Mém. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 2e. Serie, vol. ii., p. 430, cp. Rink, Tales and Trad. p. 11, Dan. Gd. p. 13. Cf. R. G. Latham, Colonial Ethnology, 1851, p. 151; and Man and his Migrations, p. 124.

8. Antiquitates Americanae. Hafniae 1837, cp. Richardson, Arctic Search, Exped., p. 210.

9. Cp. Brinton Myths of New World, p. 214.

10. Discoveries of America to 1525, 1834, p. 421, p. 38.

that the so-called "Skraellings" were all Eskimos. R. G. Haliburton¹ reviews the evidence produced by Rafn and others and concludes that *Helluland* was North Labrador, *Markland* South Labrador, and *Vinland*, Western Newfoundland. He is inclined to think that the naming of *Vinland* may have been after the manner in which Eric the Red named the ice-bound region, now known as Greenland, there may have been a little romance in the stories of these old Norsemen. He suggests that besides the Eskimo the Norsemen in Newfoundland may have come across some of the Naskapi Indians. Rafn² says "Now is to be told what lies opposite Greenland, out from the bay already mentioned. Furdustrandir is the name of a land. There are such hard frosts that it is not habitable as far as known. South of it is *Helluland*, which is called *Skraelling's Land*." If one will compare the description of the scenery of *Helluland*, the flat stones, the action of the tides, the icy hillocks, the low-wooded, sandy shores, with the account of Labrador given by Kohlmeister and Kmoch³, who especially mention the flat, slaty stones, the retreat of the tide, and the succession of low-wooded coasts to the desert-like shores of the northern region, he cannot fail to have at least a very strong presumption that *Helluland* was the coast of Labrador, and was then as now *Skraelling's Land*, Eskimo-Land. The descriptions of the savages encountered by the Norsemen accord better with the Eskimo than with any others of the North American aborigines. Their outcries, their dress, their boats, their brandishing their spears, etc., have been recorded by the Norsemen, and the descriptions apply with equal force to the Eskimo of to day: so that while we became acquainted with other natives of America less than 400 years ago, the acquaintance of the historical European with the Inuit of Greenland and Labrador must go back nearly five centuries earlier. That there were Eskimo in *Markland* is evident from the relation of Rafn, "Tha er siglthu af *Vinland*, toku their suthrven vethr, ok hitta tha *Markland* ok funnu thar *Skraellingja* 5; ok var emu skeggjadjr; konur voru 2, börn toö; . . . their nefndu mothur sina vethilldi ok föthur *Uvaege*."⁴ Here at once we recognize in *Uvaege* (the man's name), the *Uviga* (my husband) of the present

1. A Search in B. N. Amer. for lost colonies of Northmen, etc. Proc. R. Geog. Soc. 1855, p. 25-38.

2. Antiq. Amer. p. 280.

3. Jour. of a Voy. from Okkak on the coast of Labrador to Ungava Bay, etc. Lond. 1814 pp. 21, 53, 56, 50, 27.

4. Antiq. Amer., p. 161. For Itibilik see Amer. Ethnol. Trans., vol. ii, 213.

Greenland dialect, and perhaps other words as well. So that wherever *Markland* was the Norse discoverers found Eskimo there on their arrival. Rafn has also pointed out another Eskimo word brought home by the discoverers of America. In the descriptions of Greenland in the old MSS. occurs the word *Itibiliksfirth*, as the name of a bay or fjord. Now Rafn says that *Itibilik* is still the Eskimo name for an isthmus, *Itibiliksfirth*, being therefore, the fjord of the isthmus.

Dr. Rink, the advocate of the American origin of the Eskimo, from a study of their myths and legends,¹ comes to the conclusion that the interior of Alaska was the cradle of the race; a further study of Eskimo dialects² has strengthened him in this view, and lately he has given additional arguments from an examination into the development of the kayak and the implements and appliances belonging thereto³. The course of Eskimo migration was in the opinion of Dr. Rink⁴ much as follows: Their original home was in North-west Alaska, and they probably acquired some knowledge of fishing and hunting from the neighbouring Athabaskan tribes, their route thence was across the Alaska Peninsula to the Copper River, where it is to be supposed they met with resistance from the Thlinkit and Athabaskan. But their chief line of migration was to the North and East along the unoccupied sea-coast to Baffin's Bay. From this point a new dispersion seems to have taken place, southward to Labrador, and eastward and northward to Greenland. Dr. Rink is inclined to agree with Captain Holmes, the Danish explorer, that the East Greenlanders (or Angmagalik), found their way to their present abode by travelling along the unknown north coast. He also thinks that the West Greenlanders passed from Baffin's Bay directly southwards, while at the extreme southern portion of the Peninsula there was developed a mixed race probably containing Norse elements. Dr. Rink further thinks that the "Aleutians,"⁵ had already separated from the main stock, before the latter arrived at the coast," and that perhaps the original Aleutians had visited and reconnoitred the island annually from the American

1. Tales and Trad., p. 11; Danish Gd. p. 405.

2. Eskimo Dialects, etc. Journ. Anthr. Inst. XV. p. 239-45.

3. Migr. of Esk. as shown by Develop. of Kayak Impl., Journ. Anth. Inst., 1887, p.

4. Deutsche geogr. Blätter, Jan. 1887. See also Nature, Jan. 27, 1887.

5. Eskimo Dialects and Tribes, Journ. Anthrop. Inst. xv., p. 241. See Peschel Races of Man, p. 397.

Continent at a certain season before they finally settled upon them. Peschel¹ seems to doubt whether the Aleutians and Eskimo really belong to the same stock, and Keane² considers that they profoundly differ in language. Dr. Rink³ himself terms them an abnormal offshoot. He does not consider it impossible however, that after the passage into Asia of some portion of the primitive Eskimo stock, some tribes may have migrated back again to the American coast. A. H. Markham⁴ (who however holds to the theory of Asiatic origin of the Eskimo), thought that a distinct line of migration could be traced from Siberia, along the icy shores and islets of the Polar Sea to Greenland. There is however no great necessity to assume such migration. Lieut. Ray,⁵ noting that it is not reasonable to suppose that, had the immigration come from Asia, they would have abandoned the deer upon crossing the straits, sketches the route of Eskimo migration as follows:—"The sea-shore led them along the Labrador and Greenland coasts; Hudson's Bay and its tributary waters carried its quota towards Booth's Land; helped by Back's Great Fish River the Mackenzie carried them to the N.W. coast, and down the Yukon they came to people the shores of Norton Sound, and along the coast to Cape Prince of Wales. They occupied some of the coast to the south of the mouth of the Yukon and a few drifted across Behring's Straits on the ice." Lieut. Ray says, "that the ancestors of the people of Pt. Barrow had made it their home for ages, is conclusively shown by the ruins of ancient villages and winter huts along the sea-shore, and in the interior." The investigations of Dall⁶ and others in the Caves of the Aleutian Islands would seem to lead to a similar conclusion. Dr. Aurel Krause,⁷ after journeying in the Eskimo territories observes, "Bemerkt man die gegenwärtige Verbreitung der Eskimos in Asien, wird man der Ansicht von Dall und Nordkensiold beistimmen, dass die asiatischen Eskimos aus Amerika eingewandert sind und nicht, wie Steller und andere vermuthen, zurück-

1. Races of Man, 1882. N.Y. Ed., p. 397.

2. Nature, Jan. 27, 1887.

3. Vide Nature, Jan. 27, 1887.

4. Orig. and Migr. of Gd. Esk., Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., vol. xxvi., 1865, pp. 87-99.

5. Rep. of Intern. Polar Exp. to Pt. Barrow, Alaska. Wash. 1885. See also Scott. Geog. Mag. May 1886.

6. Prehist. Remains in the Aleut. Is., 1873. See also Alph. Pinart, La Caverne d'Aknanh, ile d'Ounga., 1875.

7. Die Bevölkerungsverhältnisse der Tschuktschischen Halbinsel, Verh. der Berl. Gesell. für Anthr. Ethn. u. Urgesch., 1883, p. 529.

not there, but p. 226

gebliebene Reste einer ehemaligen zahlreicheren nach Amerika hinübergezogenen Bevölkerung." / The number of the Asiatic Eskimo, including those of St. Lawrence and Diomedé Islands was about 2000. The Chukluk or Yuit in his opinion undoubtedly belong to the Eskimo stock and have wandered across the straits from America. They wandered southwards and in 1879 had reached as far as Cape Olintorsk. The sea-coast of the Tchouktchi Peninsula from Point Tchaplín to the Anadyr, as well as parts of the East Coast are peopled by Eskimo, called Namollo by Lütke, Tuski by Hooper and Dall, and by themselves at Ithygane (or Chukluk), Chuklukmut. Dr. Carl Neumann¹ says that the Asiatic Eskimo or Tchouktchis retain a distinct recollection of the fact that their forefathers crossed the Straits from America —

Dr. Franz Boas,² who for some time resided among the Eskimo of the Cumberland Sound and Baffin's Land region, and had especial opportunities of studying their habits, legends, language, etc., concludes, "Durch diese Thatsachen gewinnen wir den Eindruck, dass die früheren Formen der Sagen sich westlich von Baffin's Bay finden, was auf eine Verbreitung der Eskimos über den Smith-Sund schliessen lässt. Verbinden wir dieses mit dem Umstande, dass die Sagen der Ungava Eskimos stets nach Norden über die Hudson Strasse verlegt werden, dass man in Baffin Land stets über die Fury und Hecla Strasse fort nach Süden als dem Schauplatz alter Sagen hinweist, und, dass die westlichen Eskimos ebenso den Osten als das Land ihrer sagenhaften Helden und Stämme betrachten, so gewinnt die Vermuthung an Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass im Westen des Hudson-Bay Gebietes, die Heimath der weitverbreiteten Stämme ist." In the West, then, of the Hudson's Bay region, was according to Dr. Boas the home of the primitive Eskimo Race; they crossed Fury and Hecla Straits from the South; thence a portion of the migrating tribes turned southwards and peopled Labrador, whilst another journeyed towards the North and reached Greenland. Dr. Boas thinks that after Greeley's discoveries at Lake Hazen, there is no longer room for doubt, that the great extent of territory in that direction was once peopled throughout by Eskimo; he also inclines to the opinion that the East Greenlanders³ reached their present

1. Dr. C. Neumann's Tchouk. Exped., Transl. by Capt. Clarke, Proc. Roy. Geo. Soc., xxi. p. 217.

2. Die Sagen der Baffin Land Eskimos, Verh. der Berl. Gesell. für Anthropol. Ethnol. u. Urgesch., 1885, S. 166.

3. Cf. Rink—Nature, Jan. 27, 1857.

habitat by migrating around the northern part of the island-continent of Greenland. The migration of the Western Eskimo along the sea-coasts and water-courses to their present positions, is susceptible of reasonable explanation on Dr. Boas' theory. He divides the Eskimo stock, generally as follows: I. Eastern, the Eskimo of Hudson's Bay, Baffin Land, Greenland and Labrador; II. Central, on the north coast from King William's Land to Cape Bathurst; III. Western, from the Mackenzie westwards. The theory of Dr. Boas would go far to explain many things that are left untouched by the theory advanced by Dr. Rink, though both agree in the fundamental idea of American origin for the Eskimo. If we combine the idea of the western Hudson's Bay region, as the seat of the primitive Eskimo stock, with that advanced by Horatio Hale, that "the course of migration of the Huron-Cherokee family has been from the north-east to the south-west, *i.e.*, from Eastern Canada on the Lower St. Lawrence to the mountains of Northern Alabama,"¹ and that consequently their primitive abode must have been in the region of Labrador and the Gulf, we get an interesting situation. South of the primitive Eskimo, and Huron-Cherokee families, lay in all probability the Mound-builders. It is but reasonable to suppose that contact with one another took place, and we have proof of this in the vocabularies of these various stocks.

Elsewhere,² I have pointed out a few of the Cree and Algonkin loan-words in the Eskimo dialects of the Churchill and Mackenzie. I have since traced them to the shores of Behring's Straits and into Asia, thus confirming Dr. Boas' view of the position of the cradle-land of the Eskimo, and proving that the far-western Eskimo and those of the Churchill and Mackenzie, as well as those of Labrador (for the loan-words are seen there also), must have lived together in juxtaposition to the Algonkin stock (or several!)

Examples of these loan-words are:—

Algonkin, <i>nipiŷ</i> (water).	Penobscot <i>nipongi</i> (night).
Miami <i>nipanoué</i> (cold).	Mass. <i>nippe</i> (water) Nanticoke <i>nip</i> .
Chippeway <i>nibi</i> (water), Minsi <i>nibi</i> .	Narrag. <i>nepouckttow</i> (to kill).
Miami <i>nepeh</i> , Ottawa <i>nipish</i> .	Chippeway <i>niba</i> (sleep).
Algonk. <i>nipa</i> (die) Cree <i>nipiw</i> (dead).	Mohican <i>nup</i> (die) Narrag. <i>nippitchew</i> .
Algonk. <i>nipouin</i> (death) <i>nipan</i> (sleep).	Penob. <i>neebunst</i> (moon), Montaug <i>neepa</i> .
Lenapé <i>nipaoui</i> (by night).	

1. Ind. Migr. as evidenced by Language, p. 11.

2. Science, Sep. 2, 1887.

Mack. River Esk. <i>nipaluk</i> (rain).	Malemute, <i>niptiga</i> (night).
Labrador, <i>nipar-pok</i> (foggy).	Ch. R., <i>nipalukuni</i> (to rain).
Tchuakkak I. <i>nüptschuku</i> (rain).	Mack. R. <i>nipaluktoark</i> (to rain).
Anadyr Tehuktschi, <i>neptschuk</i> (rain).	Cumb. Sound. <i>nepewoke</i> (sunset).
Church. River Esk., <i>nipa</i> (dead).	Mack. River, <i>nipiyoark</i> (sunset).
Mack. " " <i>nüpa-toark</i> (quarter, moon's).	" " <i>nipiyoark</i> (to set, of stars).

And doubtless, a more thorough examination, which I have the intention, though not at present the leisure to make, will result in additions to the short list given above. The far western Eskimo seem to have come into contact with Aztec-speaking races, for in their vocabularies we find traces of this, *e.g.* :

Aztec, <i>metzli</i> (moon).	Anadyr Tehuktschi, <i>matschak</i> (sun).
Tarahamara, <i>maitsaca</i> .	Kotz. Sound, <i>maje</i> (sun).
Corá, <i>matzakere</i> , Cahita, <i>mecha</i> .	Kadiak, <i>madzak</i> (star).

Dr. Rink¹ tells of a legend regarding the procuring of Copper by the Eskimo from inland tribes to the south. Now, with the primitive Eskimo stock situated to the west of Hudson's Bay, from what people would the Eskimo be likely to borrow their copper? From the Mound-builders, we may reasonably suppose. Now the word for copper in the various Eskimo dialects is, *Kanooyak* (Hudson Bay), *Kannoyark* (Mack. R.), *Kannujak* (Unalaska), *Kanuja* (Kadiak), *Kanuak*, *KenniJak*, (Tchugaz), and in Mohawk we find the word for copper to be *quennies*, in Iroquois *kanadzia*. May not the ancestors of the Mohawk and Iroquois have borrowed this word from the copper-using people the Mound-builders? and may not the Eskimo have done the same? Perhaps the Eskimo as Mr. Dall² once hinted, were related to the Mound-builders. Now in Japanese the word for copper is *aka-gane* (red-metal) and the word for metal is *gane* or *kane*. In the appended comparative vocabulary of Eskimo and Turanian dialects, there are about 100 Japanese words, for which equivalents are to be found in the various Eskimo dialects. And there seems to be some similarity between the Japanese and those American dialects which belong to the region adjacent to the habitat of the Mound-builders, so that it would not be strange if the Japanese in addition to being kinsmen of the Eskimo, were nearly related to the people of the Mounds, or were even their descendants; perhaps the first emigrants from the Mound-builders' land, harassed by less settled and more warlike tribes. The appended list of words common to

1. Tales and Trad. of Eskimo, 1875, p. 108.

2. Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci. 1869.

Eskimo and various Indian dialects gives evidence of ancient and long existing relations between the Eskimo and the more southern tribes of America aborigines.

To return to the theory of an Asiatic origin for the Eskimo. Peschel¹ says, "The identity of their language with that of the Namollo, their skill on the sea, their domestication of the dogs, their use of the sledge, the Mongolian type of their faces, their capacity for higher civilization, are sufficient reason for answering the question whether a migration took place from Asia to America, or inversely from America to Asia in favour of the former alternative." He concludes that this migration took place "much later than the first colonization of the New World from the Old." He further says that in historical times the migrations have been in an easterly direction. The Aleutian he thinks are connected with the Eskimo "only by a number of words common to both, which may, however, have been merely interchanged, in other respects their language is isolated."² Topinard,³ gives his opinion as follows, "La dolichocéphalie et l'extrême hauteur de crâne (du type eskimau) diminuent en se rapprochant du détroit de Behring. Les Aléoutes et les Kolochoes formeraient le passage entre lui et le type samoyède ou le type mongol." W. Henry,⁴ assuming the correctness of the Asiatic theory of Eskimo origins, thinks, "l'Aléoute, serait probablement l'anneau de transition qui allierait ensemble le samoyède et l'Eskimau, langues au premier abord, si dissemblables." - A few years before, M. Henry had rejected the theory of the relationship of the Inuit languages with those of the Ural-Altaiic group as utterly untenable.⁵

A great deal has been made of the so-called "Mongolian aspect" of the Eskimo. Peschel says they are often mistaken for Chinese or Japanese, and Aleuts, Petitot⁶ observes "rien ne ressemble plus à un Esquimau et à un Groenlandais qu'un Koriak, un Ostiak, un Samoyède," and Figuier⁷ is of the same opinion. Dr. P. Penhallow⁸ compares the Eskimo with the Aimos, and suggests that the latter may have

1. Races of Man, p. 391.

2. Loc. cit. p. 397.

3. Anthropologie, 2e Ed. 1877. p. 488.

4. Esquisse d'une Grammaire raisonnée de la langue aleoute, Paris 1879, p. 3.

5. Esquisse d'une grammaire innok., Rev. de Ling., Nov.-Dec. 1877, p. 224.

6. Loc. cit., p. 391.

7. Voc. Franç. Esquim. 1876, p. xxv.

8. Human Race, p. 243.

reached America. H. W. Elliott¹ detects a striking resemblance between the Aleuts and the Japanese, regarding the former as a connecting link between the latter and the Eskimo. Prof. Flowers² discusses the matter in these terms :

“ The special characteristics which distinguish a Japanese from the average of mankind are seen in the Eskimo in an exaggerated degree so that there can be no doubt of their being derived from the same stock.” Claiming that this exaggeration decreases as we progress from east to west in the Eskimo territory, he derives the Eskimo from the Mongols of Asia, represented by the Japanese. A. H. Keane³ reviewing Dr. Rink’s paper on the Eskimo dialects, referred to above, notices the views advanced by Prof. Flowers and Mr. Elliott. He points out that the Japanese are but comparatively recent intruders into Yesso (having been preceded by the Ainos), and could hardly have had time to throw off a branch which should have developed into so specialized a people as the Eskimo, and inclines to favour the opinion of Dr. Rink. Petroff⁴ opposes Dr. Rink’s theory and considers that the Eskimo moved southwards after the invention of the Kayak. Turner criticises Dr. Rink’s general views and his opinion regarding the development of the Kayak implements and their bearing upon Eskimo migrations, but does not advance any very striking arguments. At the present time the Asiatic origin theory first set forth by Crantz, the historian of Greenland, seems to be fast losing ground and the American theory in proportion gaining in popular favor.

A few words as to the Eskimo legends regarding their own migrations. The Asiatic Eskimo are said by Dr. C. Neumann⁵ to retain a distinct recollection of the passage of their forefathers from America in times long past. Murdoch⁶ comparing the story of *Kokpausina* as told by the Pt. Barrow Eskimo, with that of *Kagssuk* as given by Rink, says “ if Kokpausina and Kagssuk were real beings, it is probable that they were the same men, and lived not in the locality now pointed out, but in the common home of the prehistoric Eskimo ; before the Greenlander started on the weary journey towards the

1. Our Arctic Province, Alaska and the Seal Islands, p. 173.

2. Presid. Addr. Anthropol. Inst., Jan. 9, 1885.

3. Nature, Jan. 27, 1887.

4. Am. Nat., vol. xxi, p. 567-75, and Smithsonian Report, 1882, p. 646.

5. Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. xxi. (1876-7), p. 217.

6. A few Legend. Fragm. of Pt. Barrow Esk. Am. Nat., July, 1886, p. 596.

east, and the men of Pt. Barrow on their perhaps longer journey towards the setting sun."¹ Dr. Boas² says that the western Eskimo regard the east as the land of their legendary heroes and races. Kohlmeister and Kmoch³ state that there is a legend to the effect that the Greenlanders were once inhabitants of Labrador, and certain remains there existing have been assigned to them. There is also a legend that the Greenlanders ultimately came from Canada.⁴ Ross⁵ relates that the south Greenlanders believe that they came from the north, and when Sacheme the interpreter to the expedition, saw the Arctic Highlanders, he exclaimed, "these are the right Esquimaux, these are our fathers." Considering the isolation in which some Eskimo communities live, it is truly wonderful that they should have retained a recollection of their relations, and adventures in the distant past. Ross⁶ states that the Arctic Highlanders seem to have thought themselves the only men in the world, and that except their habitat, the whole universe was ice, sea and mountains. M. Hansen-Blangsted⁷ says that the majority of the Eskimo of Angmagsalik (in East Greenland) have never visited the western coast. The Eskimo of Greenland and Labrador seem scarcely to have had any intercourse at all. Indeed, Dr. Rink⁸ is of opinion that the inhabitants of Cape Farewell and Labrador have had no intercourse with each other for upwards of a thousand years.

Most of the Eskimo communities, like many other primitive races, have a legend regarding an ancient paradise, which their forefathers inhabited in the dim past. Petitot⁹ observes respecting this:— "*Naterovik* est pour les Tchigliit, ce qu' est *Akilinerk* pour les Groenlandais et *Nunatugmun* pour les Esquimaux centraux. Si les Groenlandais ont conservé le souvenir d'*Akilinerk*, c' est que la dernière étape, sinon le berceau de leurs pères fut le détroit de Behring et les rivages compris entre ce parage et le Cap des Glaces." Further investigation is required before the exact import of this legend can be

1. Loc. cit. p. 597.

2. Die Sagen der Baffin Land Esk., Verh. der Berl. Gesell. f. Anthr. Ethn. u. Urgesch., 1885 S. 165.

3. Loc. cit., p. 37.

4. Kohlmeister and Kmoch, Loc. Cit., p. 37.

5. Voy. of Disc. f. purp. of Expl. Baffin Bay, etc., 2nd. Ed. 1819, vol. i., p. 149.

6. Voy. of Disc. for purpose of Expl. Baff. Bay, etc., 2nd. Ed., Lond., 1819, vol. i., p. 166.

7. Soc. de Géog. de Paris, Compt. Rend., 1885, p. 542.

8. Journ. Anthr. Instit., vol. iii. p. 105.

9. Voc. Frang. Esquim., p. xxv.

ascertained, or the question settled, whether the *Akillinek* of the Greenland Eskimo, the *Nunatagmun* of the people of the central regions, and the *Nateroik* of the Tchiglit of the Mackenzie, refer to specific localities, or are mere figments of the savage imagination. Dr. Rink¹ thinks that Akillinek is perhaps the Asiatic side of Behring's Straits, to which expeditions from the American shore may have taken place. Murdoch² compares with the legend of *Akillinek*, the Pt. Barrow legend of the country of *Iglu-Nuna* discovered by a man who had lost his way when out sledging. I might here remark that Killinek is still the Eskimo name for Cape Chudley and the adjacent islands.

In a paper read before the Institute last year,³ I advanced the view that instead of the Eskimo being derived from the Mongolians of North-Eastern Asia, the latter are on the contrary descended from the Eskimo, or their ancestors, who have from time immemorial inhabited the continent of America. Since then I have been enabled to collect a comparative vocabulary of some 200 words, exhibiting the relationship between the Eskimo dialects and the Turanian languages of Northern Asia and Europe. I am sure the vocabulary could have been greatly extended if I had had more time and more material to work upon. Still I think that a vocabulary of 200 words will seem a sufficient justification for the position I have taken. Together with the list of words will be found some examples of similarity in grammatical structure, between the language-groups considered. The apparent great age of the residence of the so-called "Mongolian" peoples in Asia and in Europe, may at first sight seem adverse to the opinions I have advanced. From language, from craniology and from archæology, I have drawn what seem to me reasonable inferences. H. H. Howarth⁴ thinks that "the Finns proper entered Scandinavia in the wake of the Norsemen," and others have remarked that the Finns are among the latest comers from Asia. The true form of the Eskimo skull is *dolichocephalic*⁵; and the dolichocephaly decreases as we proceed from Greenland westwards into Asia. Among the kindred Turanian tribes of Asia and Europe, this type has to a consider-

1. Eskimo Tales and Trad., p. 29.

2. Loc. cit., p. 598.

3. Proc. Can. Inst., 3rd. Ser., vol. v., Fasc. i., Oct. 1887, p. 70.

4. The Finns, Journ. Anthr. Inst., vol. ii., p. 208.

5. Ræ. Eskimo Skulls, Journ. Anthr. Inst., Gt. Brit. and Ire., vol. vii. 1879-8, p. 142.

able extent vanished, especially among the Lapps, Wotiaks, Esths, Magyars, etc., perhaps through intermingling with other races. The Ostiaks and Woguls are, however, according to Baer and Dr. Europæus,¹ dolichocephalic, a fact noted before by Humboldt, and since, by A. H. Keane. The migration of the Turanians now in Europe, can with reason, be traced back to the region of the *Altai* in Asia. A. H. Keane² remarks, *Lake Baikal* itself seems to have been indicated as a sort of point of dispersion of the Lapp Race. H. H. Howorth,³ gives the following names in the region of the Obi and Yenesei, as proof of the migration of the Finns:—*Ishma* (river-name; Finnish, *Isoma*), *Tsylma* (river-name, Finnish *Kylma*, with which might be compared *Kolyma* in N. E. Siberia), *Pjosch a* (river-name, Finnish *Pesa*), *Kuloi* (river-name, means fish-river, cf. *Kolyma*). And Ujfalvy de Mezokovezd⁴ says, “ Dans les bassins de l’Irtyche, de l’Obi, et du Yenesei, les noms d’origine finnoise abondent,” and he cites as examples the following:—*Kem* (the name given by the Tartars to the Yenesei, cf. the *Kemi* in Finland, the *Kemi* in Olonetz, and the *Kama* in Permian, with which I venture to compare, *Kamanek*, ‘lake’ in Churchill River Eskimo and *Kragmalik*, *Kragmalvik*, the names of the Rivers Anderson and McFarlane in the Tchiglit, or Mackenzie River dialect); *sym* (*symo* in Finland); *ija* [in Finland *oji* and *yoki*, with which compare *kuk* (Gd.), *kuuk* (Ch. R.), *koouk* (Kotz. Sd.), *coke* (Malemute), river]; *Koloo* (fish-river, frequently met with in Finland, Permian, and Archangel, and in *Kolyma*, bordering on the Eskimo region in N. E. Siberia, cf. *khalloo* Kotz. Sd., fish); that they should have come over from America in the prehistoric past, seems then a reasonable explanation.

With the Eskimo tribes of North America, it is common to find the designations of local divisions, communities, or tribes so-called, ending in *-meut*, *-meut*, *-mio*, *-meork*, which termination Petitot⁵ says marks residence or habitation, e.g., *Kuskwoqmute*, a dweller on the Kuskwoquim River, *Chuklukmeut*, an inhabitant of Chukluk. It is interesting to find this suffix in Asia. H. H. Howorth⁶ speaks of the root *mard* or *murd*, as in *Mord-win*,

1. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Berlin, 1876, p. 81-88.

2. The Lapps, their Origin, etc., Journ. Anthr. Inst. xv., p. 217.

3. The Finns, Journ. Anthr. Inst., vol. ii., p. 192

4. Mélanges Altaïques, p. 51.

5. Voc. Français.-Esquim. 1876, p. liv., and Bull. Soc. d’Anthr. de Paris vii., p. 219.

6. Bulgarians, Journ. Anthr. Inst. iii., p. 29.

and *Komi-mort*, both meaning *near*. He says,¹ "the root of *Vot* or *Vod*; the indigenous name is *Udemurt*; the Perimians call themselves *Komy-mort* (*i.e.*, dwellers on the *Kama*), and the Siranians living further east also call themselves *Kouy-mort*." With this ethnic or rather locative suffix, may be compared the Samoied word, *muat*, *miat*, house. Taking all the evidence into consideration, it seems to me that the dolichocephalic ancestors of the Eskimo of America were also the ancestors of the Turanians of Northern Asia, and that the course of migration was from America westward along Siberia into Europe; the Eskimo ancestors being probably derived from Europe in early prehistoric times, although much might be said in favor of making America the scene of the development of that peculiar variety of man now represented by the Eskimo, and of considering palæolithic man in Europe an offshoot from this stock. The ocean, which in Pliocene times, probably covered the north of the present continent of Asia, may be sufficient to explain some of the movements of the Asiatic Turanians and their comparatively late intrusion into Europe.

I do not intend to discuss the folklore and mythology of the Turanians in comparison with the Eskimo, and shall, therefore, content myself with pointing out a single remarkable coincidence: Dr. Rink,² gives the Eskimo legend of the origin of the white man, as the offspring of a union between a woman and a dog. This is the Greenland tradition according to Egede.³ A similar story is reported by Mr. Murdoch⁴ from Pt. Barrow. Now it is interesting to find that the Japanese account for the origin of their predecessors, the Ainos, in a similar manner.

Baron Nordenskiöld,⁵ the eminent Swedish explorer, thinks that "the Eskimo might probably be the *true autochthones of the Polar Regions*, *i.e.*, they had inhabited the same previous to the Glacial Age, at a period when a climate prevailed here equal to that of northern Italy at present, as proved by the fossils found in Spitzbergen and Greenland." Nordenskiöld further states that "if

1. The Finns Journ. Anthr. Inst. vol. ii., p. 217, and p. 211.

2. Esk. Tales and Trad., p. 147.

3. Groenland, p. 195.

4. Loc. cit., p. 594. Cp. the legend of origin of the Tchugazzie in Richardson Arctic Search. Exped. p. 215, 239.

5. Geogr. Soc. of Stockholm. Feb. 20, 1885. Summarized in Pro. Roy. Geog. Soc., New Series vii., 1885. p. 402-3.

it could be proved that the Eskimo descended from a race which inhabited the Polar Regions in the very earliest times, we should be obliged to assume that there was a Northern (Polar) as well as Asiatic cradle of the human race, which would open up new fields of research both to the philologist and to the ethnologist, and probably remnants of the culture and language of the original race might be traced in the present Polar inhabitants of both Europe and Asia." The culture of the Eskimo, according to Nordenskiöld, proved a gradual development through ages whilst they had no contact with other races.

The Eskimo, being "the only population indubitably common to the two worlds, the Old and the New," it may not, therefore, seem strange that some should have seen in them not recent immigrants into America from the neighbouring Asiatic continent, but kinsmen, perhaps, descendants of the hunters of the Caves and River Drift of the Palaeolithic period in Europe, who have left marked traces of their sojourn in Britain, in France and elsewhere in Western Europe. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, in 1866,¹ was the first to suggest a possible connection between the man of the river drift and the Arctic tribes of America. In his subsequent works² he has set forth his views at greater length and with considerable force of argument. His views have to a considerable extent been accepted by Sir John Lubbock,³ Dr. Beddoe,⁴ and other European scientists, while the companion theory which (as advanced by Dr. C. C. Abbot⁵) identifies the Eskimo with the palaeolithic man of the Delaware river in New Jersey has been received in America. Dr. Geikie⁶ and Robt. Ellis⁷ call for further evidence before giving in their adhesion to the theory of Prof. Boyd Dawkins. Prof. Flower⁸ (who looks on the Eskimo as a branch of the North Asiatic Mongols) and Dr. Jno. Rae,⁹ think they are "in no way related to the ancient cave men." A. H. Keane,¹⁰ noting the difference in skull, type, etc., between the

1. Eskimo in the south of Gaul. *Saturday Review*, Dec. 8, 1866.

2. *Cave Hunting*, 1874, p. 355-9, *Early Man in Europe*, 1880, p. 203.

3. *Prehistoric Times*, 1870, p. 359.

4. *Stature and Bulk of Man in Britain*.

5. *Peab. Mus. Report II.* p. 25. cf. Prof. E. W. Claypole in *Trans. Edinb. Geol. Soc.* Vol. V. p. iii. 1887. p. 441.

6. *Prehistoric Europe*, p. 547-9.

7. *Sources of the Basque and Etruscan Languages*, 1886, p. 49, Note.

8. *Journ. Anthr. Inst. Gt. Brit. and Ire.* Nov. 1886, p. 200.

10. *The Lapps*, *Journ. Anthr. Inst.* xv. p. 321.

Eskimo and the Lapps, thinks that "if these peoples were originally one, the Eskimo have remained far truer to the type of the men of the oldest stone age," and that "Prof. Dawkins is so far justified in affiliating or at least comparing the first known inhabitants of Europe, the men of the caves, not with the Lapps, but with the Eskimo." Sir Daniel Wilson¹ is of opinion that "it is impossible to look on casts of the large and finely developed Cro-Magnon skull now in my possession, without being struck with the extreme contrast between them and the Eskimo." And the height of the Cro-magnon man has been held to be an objection to Prof. Dawkins' view. But the Cro-magnon specimen is probably an exaggerated one, just as we find a considerable difference between the Eskimo of the extreme West and East in height and other respects, the truth being most probably as Dr. Mattei² observes, "Quant à la taille de ces hommes primitifs, elle était petite ou moyenne, quoique le squelette de Cro-Magnon offre un exemple de taille assez élevée." Rolleston³ concludes an article on the Prehistoric Crania of Britain in the following words, "There are many reasons for supposing that the Eskimo are a race which still retains and preserves for us, in the structure and grammatical peculiarities of its language, its life history, and physical peculiarities, *the very closest likeness* to what we believe some of the earliest races of mankind must have been." M. Mortillet⁴ considers that the Greenlanders are descended from the men whose remains of the palaeolithic epoch are found at La Madelaine in France, agreeing with Prof. Dawkins. Rolleston⁵ and Broca⁶ have noted the correspondence of the Eskimo nasal index to that of prehistoric European skulls, and Cleland⁷ and Rolleston⁸ have called attention to the elongation of the basicranial axis. Prof. E. D. Cope⁹ accounts for appearance of tritubercular molars in certain Western European races, by reference to the theory of Prof. Body Dawkins, as such dentition

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1. Add. of Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Vice-Pres. Sec. H. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., Montreal, 1882, p. 532. See also "the fancy of an Eskimo pedigree for European Palaeolithic Man." Proc. and Trans. Roy. Assoc. of Canada, Vol. I. (1882-3) p. 57.
 2. Les anciens peuples de l'Europe centrale. Mem. de la Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris II. Ser. T. 1.
 3. Scientific Papers. (Ed. by Turner, 1884) Vol. 1. p. 320. [p. 431.]
 4. Les Groenlandais descendants des Magdaléniens. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1885. pp. 868-870.
 5. Loc. cit. p. 11.
 6. Revue d'Anthrop. 1873. II. p. 191.
 7. Philosophical Transactions, 1870, p. 124.
 8. Loc. cit. p. 191.
 9. On Lemurine Reversion in Human Dentition, Amer. Nat., Nov. 1886. p. 947.

is very frequent amongst the Eskimo. Samuel Laing¹ compares the skulls of the early stone period in Scandinavia with those of the Eskimo, and Richard Owen,² speaking of crania from the Shetland Islands observes that they "combine Teutonic features with the roof-shaped calvarium³ and supra-nasal depression of the Eskimo." H. G. M. Murray Aynsley thinks that "the race that lived in the Stone-age is represented now by the Finns, the Lapps and the Eskimo," and compares them in regard to colour, eyes, physical appearance, etc., with the aborigines of the Spiti valley in the Himalayas.⁴ Broca⁵ remarks the resemblance of the dolichocephalism of the race of Canstadt to that of the Eskimo. The correspondence of the weapons of the men of the River-drift to those at present in use amongst the Eskimo has been shown by Professor Dawkins,⁶ who has also noted the peculiar aptitude for carving or scratching drawings on bone, which the relics of the Cave-men show them to have possessed, and with which the Eskimo are gifted to a remarkable degree. It seems to me therefore that there is nothing absolutely conclusive against Prof. Dawkins' theory, which enables us to solve many problems otherwise inexplicable.

The exact relation which exists between the Eskimo race and the various other aboriginal stocks of the American continent, has not yet been satisfactorily determined. That the Eskimo and some of the Indian races of North America, have been brought into contact in the remote past, I have, I think reasonably shown; whether they have sprung from the same original stock, remains an open question. The measurements of Eskimo skulls bear a remarkable resemblance to those of prehistoric Crania from California and Brazil. The series of crania from Sta. Barbara Islands and the vicinity, as seen from the following table,⁷ approach in some respects, Eskimo skulls very closely:—

1. Journal Anthropol. Soc., 1865. p. 21.

2. *Ib.* p. 54.

3. Asiatic Symbolism, Indian Antiquary, Bombay, March 1886, p. 61.

4. *Ib.* p. 63.

5. Disc. de M. Broca. Prés. de l'Ass. franç. p. l'Av. d. l. Sci., Havre 1877.

6. *Loc. cit.*

7. Peabody Mus., Rep. ii., 1876-9, p. 508.

LOCALITY.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.	HEIGHT.
Mean of 103 Sta. Barbara Crania	175	136	129
“ “ 50 fr. islands near St. B	184	133	128
“ “ Esquimaux	184	132	138
“ “ Tehuktchi	176	135	137
“ “ 6 from Sta. Catalina	189	133	130
9 crania from Sta. Clementina I.	186	137	131
46 “ “ “ Cruz I.	179	135	125
“ “ “ Barbara	178	136	131

The orbital index of the Botocudos according to Canestrini¹ brings them closely in relation with the Eskimo and separates them from the other American tribes. The description given by Ten Kate² (who compares them to skulls from Lower California), of the crania of Lagoa Santa in Brazil seems to invite comparison with the Eskimo. A. H. Keane³ says Augustine St. Hilaire was much impressed by the likeness of the Botocudos to the Chinese, and Peschel⁴ and others have discerned a likeness between the latter and the Eskimo. The Botocudo cranium, says Keane,⁵ “is distinctly dolichocephalic, with a mean index of 73.30 for males and 74 for females (extremes 71 to 79),” and Peixoto,⁶ allies the Botocudo skull to that of the man of Lagoa Santa. The mesorrhine nasal index of the Eskimo approaches them to the skulls from Sta. Cruz Is. (49), Sta. Barbara, mainland (48), Sta. Clementina (47), Sta. Catalina (49), and the Botocudos (46.76). The average contents in cubic centimetres of Eskimo skulls given by Schaffhausen (1391) and by Morton (1410), brings them in relation with the Botocudos (1359), and the Araucanians (1402).⁷

These and other considerations, such as the frequency of the oblique so-called “Mongoloid” eyes among the aborigines of Antioquia⁸ (Venezuela), and elsewhere, might lead one to the belief that at a very remote period, the people now represented by the Eskimo, may

1. Atti della Soc. ven. trent. di Sci. Nat. a Padova, 1880, vi. 2.

2. Bull. Soc. d' Anthr. de Paris, Tome. 8, iii. Sér., Fasc. 2, 1885, p. 240.

3. Journ. Anthr. Inst., 1884, p. 204.

4. Races of Man, p. 39.

5. Loc. cit., p. 211.

6. Novos Estudos sobre os Botocudos, Rio Janeiro, 1882.

7. Measurements given by O. T. Mason, Rep. Smithsonian. Inst. 1885, pt. i., p. 82.

8. See the plates given by Dr. André Posado Aranzo—Sur les Aborig. d'Antioquia. Mém. Soc. d' Anthrop. de Paris, ii. Sér., Tome i., 1873, p. 231

have also ranged over part at least of the South American continent, being perhaps its earliest inhabitants and allied to the cave-men of Europe. And some of their descendants may yet exist, amongst the Botocudos and other low tribes of Brazil, or even in that still lower race the Fuegians. Dr. Virchow,¹ observes with reference to the discovery in Patagonia of a human skull beside the remains of a Glyptodon, "Ich habe auch schon hin gewiesen, dass die von Herrn Strobel in den Paraden von Patagonien gefundenen Schädel, gleichfalls brachycephal waren; sind seine (die des Herrn Roth in der Pampa) Fundangaben richtig, was zu bezweifeln, kein Grund vorliegt, so dürfte mit Sicherheit folgen, dass schon diese älteste Bevölkerung brachycephal war." Considering these facts, it may be, that in South America, as in Europe, we have presented to us in the past the spectacle of an earlier dolichocephalic race, intruded upon and displaced by a contemporary, or rather a later and brachycephalic people. Presupposing this earlier dolichocephalic, Eskimo-like race in North and South America, and admitting the arrival at later intervals of Iberian immigration from Europe and Northern Africa, have we not found a reasonable explanation for many of the facts which meet us in the pre-history of America?

In historic times intercourse and relations with the American Indians, have entirely ceased in some cases, or varied much according to locality, judging from Dr. Rink.² "In the extreme West there has been a slight intermingling with the Thlinkits about the Copper River, and with the Athabascans back of Kotzebue Sound, elsewhere the *Innuits* and *Karaliks* (West and East Eskimo) have kept entirely aloof, nowhere amalgamating with the Red Indians." Notwithstanding this, Dr. Rink³ is inclined to think that "The North-West Indians might be considered as forming an intermediate link between the Eskimo and the inland tribes."

With the Greenlanders, the Indians have long ages ago become fabulous beings, and are known in Legend as *Erkilek*. According to Mr. Murdoch⁴ the case is the same at Point Barrow, in Alaska. Mr. Dall⁵ states that "the Orerians (Eskimo) are known to the

1. Ueber ein mit Glyptodon gefund. mensch. Skelet. aus der Pampa de la Plata. Verh. der Berl. Ges. f. Anthr. Ethn. u. Urg., 1883, S. 467.

2. Nature, Jan. 27, 1887.

3. Eskimo Tales and Traditions, p. 71.

4. Loc. cit., p. 599.

5. Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci. Salem, 1869, p. 266; Ib. p. 272

Northern Tinneh or Chippewyan Indians as Uskeemé or sorcerers, and a belief exists among all the Indian tribes acquainted with them that they are possessed of supernatural powers." He also remarks that "no intercourse between Eskimos and Indians occurs except in the way of trade; they never intermarry, and in trading use a sort of jargon, neither Indian nor Eskimo." In Alaska there are but few words common to the two languages; two of these are *kweenyuk* (pipe), which the Indians borrowed from the Eskimo; and *tenékuh* (moose) which the Eskimo adopted from the Indian. Kohlmeister and Kmoch¹ state that "the Eskimo (of Labrador) are very much afraid of the Indians who are a more nimble and active race." McFarlane² says that "the Eskimo of Anderson's River are very friendly with the Bâtard Loucheux Indians; that the Hare Indians³ hold the Eskimo in great fear, and are despised by them, in return being called *Nouga* (or spittle). Hind⁴ states that "the Naskapies like their allies and friends the Montagnais, hate the Eskimo, whom they never fail to attack when opportunity offers." Dr. Brinton⁵ observes, "They (Eskimo) are the connecting link between the races of the Old and New Worlds, in physical appearance and mental traits more allied to the former, but in language betraying their nearer kinship to the latter." Dr. Brinton⁶ also calls attention to the fact that the "traditions of the Tuscaroras who placed their arrival on the Virginian coast at about 1300, spoke of the race they found there (called Tacci, or Dogi) as eaters of raw flesh and ignorant of maize. Petitot⁷ says that the Innok tradition of the creation, disdains mention of the Indians, and upon questioning the narrator of it, he received this answer, "Oh, il ne vaut pas la peine d'en parler. Ils naquirent aussi dans l'ouest, sur l'île du Castor, des larves de nos poux. C'est pourquoi nous les nommons *Itkréleit*. Ils sont méprisables, mais les *Krablunèt* et les *Innoit* sont frères." Lyon⁸ remarks "Of the Indians (*Itkaghlie*), they (the Eskimo) speak with fear and abhorrence." Richardson⁹ says of the Eskimo who dwell to the east of Cape Bathurst, "the reputation of the *Kablunaht* or *Kablunet* (white men) is superior among them to that of the remote

1. Loc. cit., p. 57.

2. In Hind's Labrador, vol. i., p. 259. 3. Ib. p. 258.

4. Loc. Cit., vol. ii., p. 101.

5. Myths of the New World, p. 24. 6. Ib. p. 24.

7. Voc. Français-Esquim. Monog., p. xxv.

8. Private Journal of Capt. G. T. Lyon of H.M.S. Hecla. Dur. Voy. of Disc. under Capt. Parry, New Ed. Lond., 1825, p. 346.

9. Arctic Searching Exped. N. Y. Ed., p. 209.

tribes of their own nation. ¹With the *Allani-a-wok*, as they term the inland Indians, they have no intercourse whatever.” —

Wilhelm Herzog¹ has endeavoured to establish a connection between the various languages of the Yuma stock and the Aleut and Eskimo. The resemblance of Old Californian skulls to those of the Eskimo lends this theory probability from other than linguistic evidence.

To Eskimo philology and phonology, the same attention has not been paid, as has been given to many of the languages of more southern tribes of American aborigines. Perhaps this is partly owing to the Eskimo having been so long regarded as a mere offshoot of the North Asiatic Turanians. There is considerable material for research in Eskimo philology, but it does not exist in a form which renders it easy of access to the student. I shall therefore endeavour to advance our study of the Eskimo a step, by presenting alphabetically arranged vocabularies in English of a number of Eskimo dialects, which have been recorded by travellers, explorers and missionaries. A few words of preface with regard to the general character of the Eskimo language may be fitly inserted here. Dr. Brinton² has said that the language of the Eskimo “betrays its nearer kinship to the races of the New World,” and other writers have expressed a similar opinion. Dr. Rink,³ observes, “with regard to their language the Eskimo also appear akin to the American nations with regard to its decidedly polysynthetic structure. Here, however, on the other hand we meet with some very remarkable resemblances between the Eskimo idiom, and languages of Siberia belonging to the Altaic or Finnic group, first as to the rule of joining the affixes to the end, and not to the beginning of the word, and second, the very characteristic mode of forming the dual by *k*, and the plural by *t*. Peschel⁴ says, “Their (Eskimo) words are always formed by means of suffixes, and so far the method is the same as in the Ural-Altaic group, though the important character, the harmony of the vowels, is wanting in the Innuvit language. Although the Eskimo language is in no sense incorporative, it will soon be shown that it is a transition between the Ural-Altaic and the American types.” Peschel gives

1. Ueber die Verwandsch. des Yumasprst. mit der Sprache der Aleuten u. der Eskimostämme, Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie, Bd. x., S. 449, Berlin, 1878.

2. Myths of the New World, p. 24.

3. Tales and Traditions of Eskimo, p. 74.

4. Races of Man, p. 395.

the following example to illustrate his remark about incorporation. The Eskimo would use but a single word to express the idea "he says that you also are going in haste to buy a beautiful knife":—*sauig - ik - sini - ariartok-asuar-omar - y - otit - tog - og.* knife beautiful to buy go haste will likewise thou also he says. "But it is most important to note," says Peschel, "that this loose combination of roots is not incorporation, for in the American languages the connected syllables are always curtailed of some sounds." I have here inserted for comparison with the example given by Peschel, the following:—In Mexican a priest may be addressed as—*notlazomahuizteopixcatlzin*, a word composed of *no* (my), *tlazontli* (esteemed), *mahuiztic* (revered), *teo-pixqui* (god-keeper), and *talli* (father).

Gilder¹ makes a remark similar to that of Peschel, that the Eskimo language is agglutinative but not incorporating. This is briefly the distinction between the Eskimo and American Indian tongues. Dr. Latham² was of opinion the passage between the western Eskimo dialects and those of the neighbouring Indian tribes was comparatively easy; although Mr. Dall³ has since stated that the Eskimo tongue does not resemble any of the Indian dialects and has but a very few loan words. Wilhelm Herzog⁴ has tried with some success to establish a connection between the western Eskimo dialects and the Yuma stock of California. As I have pointed out, the number of coincidences between the Eskimo and those aboriginal Indian tribes of the region adjoining their primitive habitat seems evidence of the extent of their relations in the prehistoric past.

There is a large amount of material for the prosecution of and researches in Eskimo philology, but a good deal of it is yet in manuscript in the Libraries of the Scientific Institutions of the United States. Mr. J. C. Pilling, of Washington, has lately published a Bibliography of the Eskimo language, which when all the works enumerated shall have been published, cannot but give a desirable impulse to the study of American philology. The number of MSS. in this list is very large and gives reason for great hopes for the future progress of science. Mr. Pilling enumerates some 60 Eskimo communities, or tribes, vocabularies of whose dialects have been recorded; some of them it is true but brief lists, but others like those of Fabri-

1. Schwatka's Search, 1881, p. 299.

2. Man and his Migrations, p. 122-3.

3. Loc. Cit.

4. Loc. Cit.

cius (Greenland) and Petitot (Tchiglit) more properly dictionaries. In his list he enumerates some languages such as the Kamtschatkan and Skitaget, which have not generally been recognised as varieties of Eskimo speech, although in former paper I produced some evidence in favour of the descent of the Kamtschatka tongue from the Eskimo. Mr. Pilling does not mention the short vocabulary of John Davis, from the people of Baffin's Bay, or the short list given by Martin Frobisher of the words of the language of the people of Meta Incognita, perhaps the two earliest records of Eskimo speech.

A short specimen of the language of Hogarth Sound is given by M'Donald,¹ whose work Mr. Pilling does not appear to have noticed. For this reason I reproduce it here. It is in the form of a letter from the young Eskimo Eenooloopik, to Mr. Hogarth, dated August 20th, 1840, on board the ship Neptune.

MR. HOGARTH :

Tenudeackbeek mooeput unickpock keimusoomote Eenooloopik
ackbeelik naluk ackbuckaounenguapekivouck vokiackut petackanoune
takoukshoeweekasunga-lara lou-are-bock Ennungite oompakeluackput
Pedluakkpanga Capt. Penny quiluite Innuite umnibouk tawane
tanakvanuune pedluarivanga. EENOOLOOAPIK.

Translation.

MR. HOGARTH :

Eenooloopik has arrived in Tenudeackbeek and intends to remain at Keimwokssiok. The Innuits say that for many suns the whales were very numerous, but before the ship came they had all disappeared. They also say that the whales will return when the sun becomes low. Capt. Penny has been very kind to me and to many Innuits, who all thank him. Next to him you were the kindest to me, when I was with you, EENOOLOOAPIK.

M'Donald also gives the following Eskimo words scattered passim ; *angekuk* (sorcerer) ; *ackbuck* (whale) ; *kuilloonite* (white man) ; *nooke* flesh ; *meekeouck* (tew) ; *quinameek* (expression of gratitude), *shounook* (bone). To give an idea of the importance of the collection of words "scattered passim," in the works of writers upon one subject, it may be noted that the work of Hall² contains no less than one hundred such words, and those of other travellers in proportion. Eskimo proper names form an interesting subject of study, and are of the greatest philological importance. It is to be regretted that some

1. Narrative of some Passages in the Life History of Eenooloopik, etc., Edinburgh, 1841, p. 18.
2. With the Esquimaux, 1865.

compilers of Bibliographies of languages have not seen fit to pay attention to the names of persons and of geographical features recorded by the various travellers who have written about the Indians. As these names are as much language as the words in the vocabulary, and peculiarly so in the case of primitive people like the Esquimaux, it is difficult to see why they should not have been taken into account when we come to consider the language. In the work of Kohlmeister and Kmoch (referred to above) there are enumerated about 120 such terms, showing the importance of these as a source of linguistic information.

In the compilation of the accompanying vocabularies considerable care has been exercised and a large extent of ground covered in order to obtain them. For the Greenland vocabulary the authorities are Egede, Cranz, Gallatin, Rink, Ross, (North Greenland) etc. For Hudson's Bay, Gilder and Gallatin; for Labrador, Richardson and R. F. Stupart, whose words from the dialect of Stupart's Bay are marked (S.), besides Gallatin; for the Mackenzie River or Tchiglit dialect the source has been Petitot, from whom also the Churchill River dialect has been extracted and arranged. For the Tchuktshi the sources have been Vater, Klapproth, etc.; for the Aleutian, Buschmann, Henry, etc.; for the Kadiak, Gallatin, Buschmann, etc.; for the Unalaskan, Vater, Buschmann, etc.; for the Tchuakkak, Winter Island, Stuart Island and Nuniwok, Vater, and in the case of Winter Island also Lyon. The Alaskan dialects are from Dall. In the preparation of the comparative Eskimo-Turanian vocabulary, the chief authorities have been, Hepburn's Japanese Dictionary, Oppert's Corean Vocabularies, Batchelor's Ainu Grammar, Scheube's Aino Vocabulary, Klapproth's Sprach-Atlas, Ujfalvy de Mezokovezd Mélanges Altaïques, Singer's Hungarian Grammar, Turkish, Redhouse, for the Turanian languages. For the Eskimo, the vocabularies contained in the works of Klapproth, Buschmann, Vater, Egede, Cranz, Long, Richardson, Ross, Dall, Whympier, Markham, Gilder, Rink, Petitot, etc. The spelling of the various authors has been preserved.

In the comparative vocabularies the numerals (1), (2), in the Tchuktchi column denote that the words belong to the dialect of the Anadyr or to that of the Tchuktchi Promontory respectively. In the Aleutian column the figures (1), (2), (3), denote respectively the Lissic, the Aleuto-Lisgewic and the Lisgewic-Aleuto, of Busch-

mann. Taken altogether the Eskimo language is one of the most interesting for the philologist and the great extent over which it is spoken and its numerous and isolated dialects make it a subject of the highest importance to linguistic science. When the Eskimo shall have received the same attention at the hands of students of language as have the Semitic, or the Aryan tongues, I trust I am not far wrong in predicting that an important step will have been taken towards the solution of the problem of the origin of language.

The earliest vocabularies of the Eskimo language which we possess are those of Davis ("a few words of the people of Baffin Bay"), and Frobisher ("words of the language of Meta Incognita"), which I here insert alphabetically arranged:—

DAVIS' VOCABULARY.¹

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.
Beard	macuah	Knife, a	sawygmeg
Below	sambah	Leap	conah
Boat, a	ponanieg	Live it	unircke
Bracelet, a	sasobneg	Music	madlycoyte
Coat, a	sugnacoon	Needle, a	paaygmah
Come down	gounah	No	nngo
Come hither	icune	Nose, a	uderah
Dart, a	asanock, maccoah	Oar, an	paootyck
Eat some	kesinyoh	Sea, the	aob
Eye, an	blete	Seal, a	ataneg
Fallen down	aba	Sealskin	lethicksaneg
Fish	maatuke	Shot	acu
Fog, a	tucktodo	Skin	lechiksah
Give it me	quoysoh	Son, my	ugnera
Go, fetch	aginyoh	Stag or Clan	tuckloak
Go to him	cochah	Thread, a	pignagogah
Harm (I mean no)	yliaoute	Tongue	ugnake
Have (will you-this)	maconmeg	Wash it	mysacoah
Iron	aoh	Yonder	awennyé
Kiss me	canyglow		

FROBISHER'S VOCABULARY.²

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.
Breeches, a pair of	callagay	Hand, a	argottteyt
Coat, a	attegay	Head, the	mutchatet
Ear, an	chewat	Knife, a	pollenetagay
Eye, an	arered	Leg, a	comagaye
Finger, foremost	teckkere	Nose, a	canguawe
" fourth	mekellacane	Ship, a	accaskay
" little	yackethronc	Thumb, a	coblone
" middle	ketteckle	Tooth, a	keiotot
Foot, a	atoniagag		

1. Hakl. Soc., Voyages of Ino., Davis. Lond. 1886, p. 20.

2. Voyages in search of N.W. Passage, Cassel's Nat. Lib., vol. i., no. 32., p. 61.

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO VOCABULARIES.

ENGLISH.	GREENLAND. (From Eggede and Rink).	HUDSON'S BAY. (Gilder and Gallatin).	LABRADOR. (Richardson).	MACKENZIE R. (Petitot).	CHURCHILL R. (Petitot).
Arm	tellek	{ tejejakanak ; { teloo ; oksektoo	{ tallek	talerk	tailek
Arrow	agdigak (bladder arrow)	{ kakleoke ; { kokyoke	{ karsuk	{ krarorok, katrok, { kuktikrook, kigivak iyukarktoark	{ kayerok
Autumn	ukiok (winter)	ookenksliark	{ ookeark (S.) { tiklak (pick axe)	{ tukinayork, { ulimaut ; tehiklark	{ ulimaut
Axe	ullo (knife)	{ oolemow ; { ooleemar	{ tukkaingaiok	tuno, tunua	kimerlok
Back	tunnuk, tunno	{ keenniklook (back bone)	{ tunno	{ mamaluuilark, { ayorp-tork	
Bad	{ keningsarsok, { ajor-pok,	ayorpok ; assilewok ; puuneakput (S)		amerark	
Bark	amerak	amingk (skin)	{ amek (skin)	{ nanuk	
Bear	{ nano, { nanok	nennook, nannook.	{ akhlak ; { nanook (S)		
Beard	ungit	{ oomitke	{ nennok	{ umrit, umilik	umwit
Belly	{ nak ; { akajarok	neyuk ; nongik	{ uminga { umik	akudjark	{ ihgain ; akoak { (abdomen.)
Berry		{ okpict (red) { panooing (black)	{ nek		
Bird	tingivok (flies)	{ kobluk (yellow) { tingmeya ; { tigmeyak	{ paungat (pl.)	{ orpik ; atcidjet { paoneret	
Black	kemertok	{ kemink ; { muktuk	{ tingmiak { tingmeyak { kengut ; { kernafok	{ tinmiark { krenertork	kemertork

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO VOCABULARIES—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	GREENLAND. (From Egge and Bink.)	HUDSON'S BAY. (Gilder and Gallatin.)	LABRADOR. (Richardson.)	MACKENZIE R. (Petitot.)	CHURCHILL R. (Petitot.)
Blood	auk	{ aoniak ; owg	{ auk (pl. aggut)	awk	
Blue		toomooktook	{ tungoiuktak tungayuktak	{ tugun-yortork	umik-bilik
Boat	kajak; umiak	{ oomiak; kyiak kyak; oomien	kaiak ; umtavik ;	{ krayark; umiarak	{ kiak ; omiak ;
Body	time (chief point)	kofejenk	time, kattik	{ tukroyork (dead b.) katirark	{ nipa (dead b.)
Bone	{ sorkak (whale bone) kingak (shin bone)	hwownick sowner (pl.)	kniapiagak (back- bone)	{ teaumerk	
Boots	kanuk	kunning	kaniiksoak	atannak	{ kamniak ; ipperautik
Bow	{ pisigsarpok (shoot with bow)	pitteekce petechee		{ pititeik	
Boy	meklitok	nukupairwence	nukapeak	{ nukatperark nutarark ;	atkak attaktoak
Breast	saekik	sokejuek (b. bone)		nyak	
Breeches	karlik	kokahiceng	karlik	kralik	
Brother	{ augejuk ; nuka (eld.) (ygr.)	{ aninger, nuryarger (sister)	amingna (elder) nukka (younger)	{ anayoa ; nuka	
Bush	orpik	{ orpik napakto (tree)	napartook (trees) okpiik (birch)	{ orpik	
Check	ulluk	oolooak	uluak	uluark	
Child	milaktok	{ milke ; nooterark	{ nutarak	nutark, iyaye	
Chin	tablo	kobloomarktree	machak	takluak, taklin	machak
Clay	marrak	{ artee gee ; koolcetar ;		marak	awpaluktok (red c.)
Cloth	manokak (over coat)		{ koalatak (S)	kranlok	
Coat				{ ulik atige ;	{ oliik ; kalypak

Cold	{ nigilertok, keja; niglek }	{ ikkee }	{ isse ; ikke ; eke (S) kaiwok (he c.) }	{ uvalark, keekre nigoelauerik tikitoark krayoark }	{ kaiyok }
Come	tikipok	teekeesharktooktoo		kannoyark	
Copper	tungak	{ kanooyak ; kodnooyer }	{ kanuyak kallugah }	tullurark	kayayok
Cry (weep)	keja	keeyeyook	kaiunivok	kriyavoark	
Cut	kipiva (he cuts it)	peluktook	{ pillakpok ; kippiwok (he c.) }	{ pilarktoark niwidjiark pania krauya ; ublurk, tuktu }	
Daughter	panik ; pannia	{ panna ; punna }	{ panik }		
Day	ullit ;	ogloome	uvlok		
Deer (reindeer)	tuktoo	tooktoo	{ tuktn ; tooktoo (S) tokkowiik (he is dead) toko (S, death) }	tokkroyuark	uija (dead)
Die	toko-wok (dead)	{ tookoowoke ; takahwuk (dead) }			
Dog	kemek	{ kimak, kingme krimeg ; mikkee ; eniktook }	{ kingmek kemmek }		kummek
Drink	mittiek	{ immekpoken (he) meahtuk mittiek secatee ; heentinga }	{ immek (water) meetuk (S) siut }	imerktoark	
Duck	siut	noona		ivurark	ciun, ciut
Ear	nuna	nereeuttooktoo	{ nuna noonah (S) nerriwok (he) imneet (pl.) }	{ teiun, teiutik nuna nerriyook manik }	inirriyok (imp.)
Earth	nerriok	{ manug ; munuk }			
Eat	mannik				
Egg	kalalek				aggut
Eskimo					

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO VOCABULARIES—(Continued).

ENGLISH	GREENLAND. (From Egede and Rink).	HUTTON'S BAY. (Gilder and Gallatin).	LAHRAHOR. (Richardson).	MACKENZIE R. (Petitot).	CHURCHILL R. (Petitot).
Eye	irse; irsik	{ eieaga; eyah (pl.) kobllooshooktoo (to wink) keciark keniak atata atta; soolook neeweaksak	isse; iye; aiga { kabluk (pl) kenak attatak	{ iyik, iyirk krablut (pl.) kinark ataatak, apan. tehnark [tehnul- ut (pl.)] arnenoerark	{ kimeriak { kappulut ataak
Eyebrows	kablo; kagallo	{ argite (pl.) teekcear; ikikote (index f.) (lit. f.)	{ tikkek (fore f.) kerka (middle f.) mikilirak (third f.) erkekok (little f.)	{ knikertkronk (lt. f.) inrark (pl. inukat)	{ ekkaikok (lit. f.)
Face	kinak	koukee	ignik; ikoua	uk'ga	
Father	attatak	{ ikkooma, ikomar ekkaloo; ikkaluk	ittigak { keuk, kank terienak niwiadzjak ailerit	kakluk, ilook mikkey	
Father (woman)	arnak	neerkee issekut { kow'ooing kaowga; terrearniak nulenksar-weenee atbee (imperat.) oydlnkupoo			{ tareyanak niptiakkiak
Finger	{ agssait (pl.) tikek; tirkerit (pl.)	manaknut; mamukpoo	ayungitok; anatik (S)		{ petcankuni
Finger-nails	kukuk				
Fire	ingnek				
Fish	autisagak				
Flesh	mekke				
Foot	isiket; niink				
Forehead	kauk				
Fox	teriangniak				
Girl	niwarsarak				
Go	autdarpok				
Good	{ giksok ajunglak				

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO VOCABULARIES—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	GREEN AND. (From Eggede and Blok.)	HUDSON'S BAY. (Gilder and Gallatin).	LABRADOR. (Richardson).	MACKENZIE R. (Pétitot).	CHURCHILL R. (Pétitot).
Knife	savik ; ullo	panna	{ anniyo ; tessék	tcavik ; ulhalak	anelrot
Lake	tasek	tussig	{ mio ; nabgukpa	{ taticrk	kamaneK ; taerak
Leg	{ okpet (thigh) kannak	kuhnok (shin) neyoo ; kannara	kannarlok	kranerk ; tehulon	{ koktoak (thigh) kanaak, mixeo
Lightning	kellek (thunder)	kadloomé-akkooma { koktuweuk (upper) koksln (lower)	{ innu-wok ; inusek (life)	krawmarklorK kakkiviar (upper) krarklo (lower) innuwok, omayoarK	
Lip	kartlo	innuwoke (he)	ussuk	angun ; uteuk	anghut
Living	umavok ; inuvok	{ nukupeak	{ angut ; innuk ; tukir (S) takkek	{ innok ; anghon	innuk
Male	{ nukagpiak, angut	angoot	{ kan, kank ; uvlakut (in the m.)	tatkrak	tatkrak
Man	{ innuk ; angut (homo) (vir.)	anninga ; tatkuk ; tukluk	anenak ; akkoa	{ krakvara	
Moon	anningat ; kaumei	ooblak	{ kakkak	{ ananark	{ annaag
Morning	ullut (day)	anana	kannerk ; kannek	{ anana ; amama	{ kinnak
Mother	ananak	{ kingnak, kukkuk kingyi ; kameera (my)	{ kongesek	{ errarkr ; kreynurk (hill)	
Mountain	kakkak	{ kangyook	{ unuak	umiloerok	
Mouth	kannek	{ tokelooga ; kooowesok	awkok, naukak ; owkuk (S)	kruniteirk	naaga
Neck	igiak (throat)	{ conooak ; oodinnook			
Night	unnuak	{ nao ; naka			
No	uagga	{ uoki ; noker			

Nose	kingak ; kingera(my)	{ keimak ; tlingyak kingara (my)	{ kingah ookchuk (S)	krenyark, kraymak
Oil	orssook	{ okezook (blubber) { ohtokok { istootkooah	{ ittavok pammioktok ilhterkut	orktook anayuklerk panniortok utkuteki (kettle)
Otter	uvkusik	ooqueezeek (kettle)	cheilalou (S)	nipaluk ; teillaluk
Pot	kerperlnuk	{ makkoopoke (it) { mokunktoo	sillaluk	awpalluktok
Rain	avgpalingtok	{ aoppalook ; { owg	anqpallikitak ; aupaluktok	kunk { nataktion-anoyark { tareor (sea.)
Reel	kuk	koog ; koo	kok, ku, koggut	tareyork
River	siorak	tarreo	siorket (pl.), siorak	nadjek
Salt	imnak	seeahwark	imnak	natcerk
Sand	{ natsek ; utsuk { (fjord s.) (gt. s)	tarreo ; tarreoke	{ netsek, puese { netchik (S)	natcerk
Sea	{ kasigiak ; puisse	{ ookjook ; { netchuk, kooshegeer	kassigi-ak { oguk, uksuk, { oog(tuke (S)	kratcegeark tuik ; keatcik(s. bone) maya, anoyuma (eld.) aka (ygr.)
Seal	tue ; tuvik (pl.) { nukartlik (ygr.)	keesik neiya ; nuryearger	nayunga (S) neya, neyango (his)	amerk kreylark tchiniktoark
Shoulder	amek killak	amingk ketluk { seenikpoke (he) { sinnikpoo	kesheke (S) amek killek	mikiyork iteirkwark
Sister	{ kuktiok ; { mitkissok	miketookeloo eshik { appoo	{ mikkeh ; puiook ahpoot (S)	apuu ; anniyo ; kannerk ; apnt, annio kranerik
Skin	anigo ; goviksoak			
Skip				
Sleep				
Small				
Smoke				
Snow				

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO VOCABULARIES—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	GREENLAND. (From Eggede and Rink).	Hudson's Bay. (Gilder and Gallatin)	LABRADOR. (Richardson)	MACKENZIE R. (Petitot)	CHURCHILL R. (Petitot)
Son	ernek ; ernerk	{ erkencarar { erninga ; { nferark (child) { okokpo { okakspoke (he)	{ ergnek { okarlune	nutark ; iyaye	iyait (pl.)
Speak	{ anguvigak, kaput { nngit (bird-spear)	allute	alupaut	kapona	uraktok
Spear	aluksant	{ opena ; { oopingyark	{ oopimkchuk (S)	alukteavn	orwewnyak
Spoon	upernak	shiksik		upinoerark	
Spring (season)		{ ooblooriok { oobloobleak	{ nblurriak	tikiteorark	
Squirrel		tiglecpoo	tiglikpok (he)	tigliktoark	ubloraek
Star		weark ; ooyarra	{ uyarak ; { kaertok (rook)	ammark (flint)	tigiliktok } uyara ; iknok (flint).
Steal	ujarak	owyer ; owyak	{ oopuarak (S) { aniak	nyarak	alrani (last s.)
Stone	kiek	neiya ; sukennuk	{ naiya ; { sekkinuk, { ehukinuk (S)	{ angyarak { ehikreynerk	{ illa-uyak { sakkaneuk
Summer	{ ajut ; sekkinuk { kaamet	tupik	{ tuppek, { toopik (S)	tupperkr	tuppek
Sun	tupek	{ tukoquar (those) { tanaquar (these)	{ okkoa ; { tomahny (S these)	okkoa ; tapkoa	
Tent	okkoa	{ oktoa { ichban (you)			
They	iblit	{ ilweet tookoetjik	{ igvit	illuit	ilbit
Thou	igiak	koobloo	kublo	nyak ; igiark	tukku-eyak
Throat	kublu			kubtu	kupoeinuk

Thunder	kallek	{ kadlukpooke (it) kodalhook	{ kalukpuk (it) ovetseik ; uvhut ooblumie (S)	kalluk	apelumi
To-day	allume ; vutsiak	{ oobloome ; ogloome	{ ooblumie (S)	{ ubhur-krakimna inurark pwotorok (big t.) ; krawpan ; ublum-aypa, arkagu okrank	
Toe	potowok (big)			kigut	ukak kiutit
To-morrow	ullume (to-day)	{ okgagoo cowpert ; okargo	{ cowkput (S)	{ uterano krablunark ayverkr	unnakum (heat) kuppelunet
Tongue	okak ; ocka	{ okhara ; ooguarik kenteetka ; kente (pl.)	okak ; okara (my t.) kiutit (pl.) onatomik, kiekpok		
Tooth	kigut, kuitit, (pl.)				
Warm	kiek	oko	{ kableunak cublunak (S) aivek inmek ennuk (S)		
White Man	kablunak	koblunak			
Walrus	havik (N. Gd.)	iviek			
Water	innmek ; inak	enik ; innmek			innmek
We	uaghe	oobahgook, oagunt	auvek	uvarut	uwanre (I)
Whale	{ haplunak (N. Gd.) arbelk	{ okbik		arverk ;	
White	kakortok	{ kowd'ook, kokuktoo,	{ kaggortak ; kaggarkpok kaidlukpok ;	{ kragartork	kakoktok
Wife	nulak	{ nooleeanga ; nuleanger	nulia	nulleark	xenenhé (voc.)
Wind	anore	annoway	{ anoi ; silla ; anorre	{ anore	annowé
Winter	ukiok ; okiok	{ okeoke ; okeeyook	{ ookeok (S)	{ okkeork ; ugtork	ukiok
Wolf	annarok	{ annaroke ; armow	annarok	annarokr	annarok

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO VOCABULARIES—(Concluded).

ENGLISH.	GREENLAND. (From Egede and Rink).	HUDSON'S BAY. (Gilder and Gallatin)	LABRADOR. (Richardson).	MACKEZIE R. (Petitot).	CHURCHILL R. (Petitot).
Woman	{ arnak ; agna, { arngnak	abdenok arqua ; armelar ; ap. { ikpokeyuk ; { ippukshur	akva ; angai mingi-yok { kassak ; aheila { ahilah (S) { ikbukchuk (S)	{ arne ; arnak { ih ; ah. ikpektciark	angrenak
Yes	taak	{ ikpokeyuk ; illeepsee ; ichbin	illipse ; igoete (S)	illipi	ikpakkak
Yesterday	vutsiak (to-day)	{ illipse (ye) { iblit (thou) { inuquoak(N (id) { piarak	atousek marruk ; maggok pingasut { settamut ; { sittamet ; { tedlima ; { tahima ; tellimat { arvanget ; { pingasuyoktut	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
You	{ illipse (ye) { iblit (thou) { inuquoak(N (id) { piarak	autowzig { mudelroc ; { moko ; pingahsuet seetahmut telelemut	illipse ; igoete (S)	ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	illipi
Young	atausek	makkoke ; mikke (child)	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
1	arlak	autowzig { mudelroc ; { moko ; pingahsuet seetahmut telelemut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
2	pingajuak	autowzig { mudelroc ; { moko ; pingahsuet seetahmut telelemut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
3	sessimat	autowzig { mudelroc ; { moko ; pingahsuet seetahmut telelemut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
4	tellimat	autowzig { mudelroc ; { moko ; pingahsuet seetahmut telelemut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
5	arbouek	autowzig { mudelroc ; { moko ; pingahsuet seetahmut telelemut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
6	arbouek	autowzig { mudelroc ; { moko ; pingahsuet seetahmut telelemut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
7	arlak	autowzig { mudelroc ; { moko ; pingahsuet seetahmut telelemut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
8	{ arbouek { pinyusut	okbinuk mok- onek okbinuk-mok'- asunik { okbinuksee- { tabmut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
9	kollimilooet	okbinuk mok- onek okbinuk-mok'- asunik { okbinuksee- { tabmut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok
10	kollit	okbinuk mok- onek okbinuk-mok'- asunik { okbinuksee- { tabmut	igoete (S)	nuratchahuk (young man) ataotciark { maloerok ; aypa { teitamati tallimet, tallimati { arveloerit { malloerunik- { arveloerit, { arveloerit- aypak arveloerit- ilaak	lowit { inuuk (y. man) atauyak malrok

WESTERN DIALECTS (ALASKA, SIBERIA, AND THE ISLANDS.)

ENGLISH.	TECHUTCHIL. (From Klaproth).	ALEUTIAN. (Buschmann).	KOTZEBUE SOUND. (Buschmann).	KADIAK.	UNALASKAN.
Arm			tadleek ; attsik		
Arrow		{ agidak ; ugludax (1) (3)	{ kakarook, ka- weeruk, koo- koogwait	{ chok	ahathak
Axe	{ kalchapak (1) { kalkalina (2)	anigaschik (1) anichsiss (2)	{ ooleemow tchikluk attighimuk	{ amgik	
Bear	akliak (1) ; kainga (2)	{ tangak (1) { tangach (2, 3) inglak (1)	{ tsmack	{ pagoonaa, { tagookat	{ tanhak
Beard	{ nikla (1) { tamljutuman (2) { aschaegelika (1) { aksheka (2)	ingljakum (2) kilna (1) kilmach (2)	{ oomich naiyak ; naiddjigga ; divtuk	tamelok { aksechka	sanhoon
Bird		{ tinglak (1) (eagle) { tichijax (2, 3) { kakschikilli (1) { chachtschach (2) { aameyak (1) { amach (2, 3)	timneart ; timarik kangnoak, toringmatik	tannechtuk toonhoohalee	{ tehlok (eagle) { kalohchzeek
Blood	auka (1) auku (2) { chajak (1) kajak (2) { ha njak (1) ygnijak (2)		{ aook ; kaoope { oomecak ; kaiyak aseet	aok palayak ; kajak	amak
Boat		ooluk (1), ulljuk (2) kagna (1) ohagnach (2)	oaeeyak kumnuuk		
Body	kamguk (1)	saidegaich (2)	{ petik ; petikshia		saeheek
Bone	{ tshaikak (1) { olebok (2)	ssaigich (2, 3)	einyook	tanogak (child)	
Boots	mikishak (1, child) { tchanka (1) { telakysgak (2) kalybak (1) kutlek (2)	{ ssimsin (1, 2)	kokelek		
Bow					
Boy					
Breast					
Breeches					

WESTERN DIALECTS, ETC.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	TCHUKTIL. (From Klaproth).	ALEUTIAN. (Buschmann).	KOTZEBUE SOUND. (Buschmann).	KADIAK.	UNALASKAN.
Brother	{ anechnlchtuk (1) { kamgojak (2)	uluha (1), uljngach (2) { kinganiak (1) { chinganach (2) { kinganaguch (3) { kalkagiak (1) { chalnagach (2) { chalehgach (2) asskin (1) aschinuk (2) angalik (1) angalich (2, 3)	ouluat { kairunga	anaga ooluak ujungla { kalnak	oolloohak kalkahyon
Daughter	{ pannika (1) { panika (2) { aghinuk (1) { gannak (2)	faikuk (1) { ssagljack (2, 3) { anogata (1) { tanggakuking (2) { tangagta (2) fstakutschadok totusak (1) tutassieh (2, 3) { tschekak (1) { tschikich (2) tanach { kajubin (1, I eat) { chakuehing (2) { chatga (3)	tooktoo (r. d.) kenma; koooneak { emug; eemoon eeewark; ewuck tsheedik; sitiki shudek; chiituk	ignuk; aganok togodsju (dead) { piubta { aikuk tanha, tanagok	} anneliak } ayhok taangata { schak; { saheedak { footoosak chekeke kada
Deer	tokok (2)				
Die					
Dog					
Drink	{ emegli (1) { magliaga (2)				
Duck					
Ear	{ tschiftuchk (1) { schiutak (2)				
Earth	muna (1) nunnek (2)				
Eat					

Egg		{ schanluk (1) ssamljux (2)	{ mannik irrik ; erruk	ingalak ataga, adaga	samlokammaholik
Eye	iik (1, 2)	tgak (1), dach (2, 3)			
Father	ataka (1), atfa (2)	atan (1), adhaax (2), adax (3)			athak
Finger	{ aihanka (1) talbano (2)	atchon (1) atchuch (2)	tegheya ; tamaridreh ; teekera (1st)	{ swaanga stungga	athoonen kahelren
Finger-nails	{ setunka (1) ischituk (2)	chagelgun (1) chatalgi (2)	shetooe ; kooquwek kookeoikka	knok	keynak
Fire	eknik (1), annak (2)	kignak (1), ohignach (2, 3)	innuk	{ ikaljuk	
Fish	{ ikahluk (1) ssaljuk (2)	agalyoghekkh ; kakh ;	khalloo ; khalluikht		
Flesh	kimika (1), naka (2)	ullu (1), ulljuch (2)	{ iddiguy etscheak ;	iuch ; idchnuk igugu	} keetok
Foot		kita (1), kitach (2)	tannik		tannyak
Forehead	kawak (1), kauok (2)	{ tannik (2) tannich (2)			
Fox	iuchka (1), iguk (2)	okotsching (1) ugaging (2) aikaguch (3)	{ kioktoot ; kaiyok	kabiak	uokcheen
Go		itscha (1) aka			
Good	{ matschinka (1) itainoktok	tshizhelik (1)	{ iltiwalluk mamaypoke necokmnuk ; tatteereegak, tutteeleega ebowit	assiktok	icha machbeelrek
Goose	eitut (1), lachlach (2)	llak (1), llajin (3)			
Grass	ewruk (1), wik (2)	{ karngangin (3)			
Great	kaaguk (2)				
Hair	niyet (1), niyak (2)	{ emlak (1) imlik (3)	{ mukhet ; nooit	buit anguk	imleen
Hand		{ tscha (1) tschach (2, 3)	{ aishet, argegei	nujet eshet	chianh
Hare	{ ukairaiuh (1) ulegech (2)	hauga (1)			
He	tana (1, 2)	kangich (2, 2) man (1)			oona

WESTERN DIALECTS, ETC.-- (Continued).

ENGLISH.	TCHUKTCH. (From Klapproth).	ALEUTIAN. (Buschmann).	KOTZEBUE SOUND. (Buschmann).	KADIAK.	UNALASKAN.
Head	{ naskok (1) { nashko (2) { tschirunok (1) { tscheonok	kangha (1) kanguch (2, 3)	{ neakoa		kambek
Horn	{ ennit (1) { mantaaak	ooladok (1) ollekh ugin (1) thin ktaak (1) kdaach (2, 3)	iniak; quaooog wonga	oknochwachtak oolak; naa nika, niga, ooringa chni	oolon
Hot	wi (1), wanga (2) { tchiknta (1) { iljelikik (2)	{ komlegu (1) { chumjaguch (2, 3) { tangik (1) { tangich (2) { aschok (1) { assuch (2)	chauwik, tsbawek, tdra immiruk		{ komjahook
House	{ tachirkuka (1) { tschischkok { tschebija, { tseepiak	{ kofschun (1) { adich (2)	sequetat kannuk; kanaiaic	asok tschischkuehka chiskoolika kamelak	aschsehko
Husband	jugut, igank (2) { nika (1), juk (2) (male)	taioch (1) taijaguch (2) tugulak (1) tugulak (2) tugulach (3)	tnak tadnk	asok tschischkuehka chiskoolika kamelak hlukha	athek
I	irallik (1), taunkik (2)			sehuk { yaalook; { foogehda { igaluk	tayaho (homo) { tooheedah
Ice					
Iron					
Island					
Kettle					
Knee					
Knife					
Leg					
Lip					
Male					
Man					
Moon					

WESTERN DIALECTS, ETC.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	TCHUKCHIL. (From Klapproth).	ALEUTIAN. (Buschmann).	KOTZEBUE SOUND. (Buschmann).	KADIAK.	UNALASKAN.
Spring (season)	{ anchtoha (1) { pochlachta (2)	{ sstok (1) { sthach (2) { sthan (3)	{ obloaret	{ tschinguluk { madzak	{ stan
Star	{ iralikatach (1) { igaljitek (2)			yamak kiek	
Stone	wigun, (1), wigach (2)	akatak (1)	{ maje; neiya	agadak	ahhapak
Summer	kegmt (1), kuiga (2)	agatach (2, 3)		tugjunagali	
Sun	{ matschak (1) { tschekenak (2) { tingillingachta (1) { tuihugg (2)				
Thief	{ katluchta (1) { neptschug (2)	shulukshik (1) ssuljuch (2, 3)			
Thunder	ulliu (1), ullju (2)	{ agnak (1) { agnach (2) { ahalu (1) { kigussich (2) { kigussin (3)	{ uwa; ukevaa	uljui; agonok	ahnak
Tongue			{ kutei; kootay imik	chudyt; hoodeit	keahoozen
Tooth	{ wutinka (1) { gutik (2)			tangak; mooc keyya; keja	tanak
Water	enak (1), mok (2)	{ komakuk	kowlook (cloth)	agbook	
Weep	kia (1), konyng (2)	{ aayagan (1) { ajagach (2, 3) { matguk (1) { midtuch (2)		{ katachtok { katogalee	
Whale	agobok, abuk (2)				
White	{ kachsichuchtuk (1) { katilge (2)				
White					
Wife					
Wind					
Winter	{ ukjumi (1) { ukshok (2)				
Wolf	keilunak(1) amma (2)				kyaeek { ukshiook

Woman	{ unachtschik (1) unadschek (2) kuchtumak (2) i (1), ai (2) anlitschi (1) ellpetschi (2) atschik (1) Inkalpijuk (2)			aganak kabohak, (trees) tsabaluka aang itlpit ; alpit		
Wood	{ attachlek (1) ataschek (2) malguch (1) malgok (2) pingaju (1) pigajut (2)			attauden asleha pingaswak	atoken arlok kankoo	
Yes	{ istima (1) ischamat (2) tachlima tatlimat atashimadigin sewimlak (2)			stamik talimik aghoiljujun	seecheen chaan atoon	
You	{ malgukawal (1) malguk pingaju (1) pigajuk (2) stammo (1) agbimik (2)			malchonghin kulinghuen kulen	kancheen seecheen atek	
Young						
1		{ attakon (1) attachan (2) attachan (3) alluk (1) alach (2, 3) kankun (1, 3) chankun (2) schitschin (1) ssatschin (3) tschang (1, 2, 3) atun (1) atung (2, 3) olung (1) uhung (2) uljijung (3) kamtsching (1, 2, 3) ssitsching (1, 2) ssigung (3) gasuk (1) atuk (2) atieh, assak (3)				
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

TSCHUAKAK I.
(From Buschmann).

ENGLISH.	TSCHUAKAK	ENGLISH.	TSCHUAKAK.
Arm	aihanka (hands)	Nose	kanka
Axe	kajugun	Rain	niptschuku
Bird	kawak	River	kijuk
Black	molikchtal	Sand	tschirgat
Clouds	makssliuk	Sea	imak
Day	aganik	Stars	ialktagit
Earth	nuna	Stone	knakjak
Eye	tschichka	Sun	tschekinuk
Father	atanna	Tooth	kebutani
Foot	itiganka	Tongue	uliupa
Fox	kawijaka	Water	mok
Hands	aihanka	Whale	iautuk
Heaven	tschlia	White	kchtschuktak
Ice	tshikuk	Wife	mulechka
Iron	tschawigak	Woman	agnak
Island	kichkagat	One	atawtschigak
Lake	naiwagach	Two	mamosik
Man	juk	Three	piengaju
Moon	takik	Four	staman
Mother	nang-a	Five	tassliman
Mountain	najagat	Ten	ullia
Mouth	kanka	Twenty	juwinak
Night	upuk		

WINTER ISLAND.
(From Buschmann and Lyon).

ENGLISH.	WINTER ISLAND.	ENGLISH.	WINTER ISLAND.
Arrow	kakliok	Mother	ánana
Bad	mamaitpok	Mountain	kingnak
Beard	unikh	Mouth	kannira
Boat	kayak	Night	unnuk
Dog	kaimeg	Nose	king-ar
Ear	hiutiga	Reindeer	tooktoo
Eatables	nerioka	River	ku
Eclipse	shiekenehtonilikpa	Spirit	innua
Eye	ai-iga	Sun	naiya
Father	attata	Tattoo	kakkeen
Fire	ikkonia	Tooth	kiutitka
Food	tamooa	Water	immek
Foot	ittikatka	Whale	hiokkak
Give me	pilletay	White man	kabloona
Gnat	nulikak	Wolf	amarok
Great coat	kooillitlenk	Wife	nuliya
Hand	iyutka	Wolverine	kablie
Hood	amanta	Woman's boat	oomiak
Husband	uinga	One	atawsek
Ice	sikku	Two	ardlek
Iceberg	peekalooyung	Ten	irkitkok
Knee	setkoa		

STUART ISLAND AND NUNIWOK.

(From Buschmann).

ENGLISH.	STUART ISLAND.	NUNIWOK.	ENGLISH.	STUART ISLAND.	NUNIWOK.
Arrow	kehut	kehuput	Mouth	kipich	kapka
Bear	tagukak	cewut-aguka	Nose	knak	knaka
Beard	ugat	talomok	Otter	pamoktat	pamoktat
Bird	tehimiat	tuniammiak	Rain	iwishuk	iwujuk
Black	tangik	} tschumich- { schitok	Tooth	kehutit	kehutet
Dog	kimuchtat	keimuchta	Tongue	uliu	uliuka
Ear	tschiutit	tschnat	Water	mik	mok
Eye	ik	igikka	Whale	agiwgit	agobok
Father	adaka	atakka	White	ikuk	katagali
Fire	knik	kinik	Wolf	kiklungit	kagopik
Fish	ikaliuchpit	talechnika	Wife	nulialiaka	nuleaka
Foot	igut	itugomka	Woman	agnak	agnok
Fox	kawssiak	kasijagat	One	atawtschik	atawtschik
Gnat	mliugshok	mliumigit	Two	aipa	aipa
Hair	nujat	nucht	Three	pingachwa	pingaju
Hand	talik	aichanka	Four	tschtami	tschtamik
Husband	nugalpiak	nugaspiak	Five	talimi	tasslimik
Iron	tschauik	muissich gak	Six	agwingu	agwingog
Knee	tschashkut	tschashkok	Ten	kulguchtok	kulin
Mother	anaka	annaka	Twenty	juinak	tschuinak

ALASKAN DIALECTS.
(From Dall).

ENGLISH.	UGALAKMUTE.	CHUGACHUQMUTE.	NUHBERAGMUTE.	KUSKWOOMUTE.	EKOOMUTE.	UNALAMUTE.
Bad	antoadonk	anishkak	antoak	knignaagkuk	assetuk	assetuk
Big				elakluk	ongtuk	ongtuk
Boy				tangialavok	tangowiluk	
Chief					ongtuk	ongtuk
Cold				packnak	minglaktuk	k'witanak
Fire				knik	kannuk	'kunk
Fish				ikalouk	nukut	'kolowit
Girl				nozeachuk		punceguh
Good					asukhtuk	askhtok
He	oum	oum	tkna	taoma		una
Hot	magakhtok	magakhtok	hwignia	kikchatak	hwih	kootzunguk
I	roingnia	kooi		hwihka	cheekook	wuuga
Ice		tebaguk		ehiko	tskestak	seko
Island					chiwik	kegiktakh
Knife					chuwik	chuwik
Land					nuneh	nuneh
Little					meekek	mikut
Man					yuk	yut
No					peetak	peetak
Rain					ibizhukhtuk	igesikhtuk
Remoiler					toontook	toontook
Snow					unyak	slachhtuk
Water					muk	muk
Wife					mlikhuk	mliayka
Woman					okhanuk	oghanut
Yes					hwokah	wah
You					ikh'leit	ikh'leit
1					atowchuk	atowsik
2					mabbrukh	malamik

3	pinadook	pinanoak	paiaivak	pingten	pingaik
4	schtamik	s'chamit	t'chamik	t'stamen	s'estamat
5	talimik	talimik	talimik	telemut	telemat
6	aghviniik	akioljin	akhviniok	agwimulit	ichuksut
7	2 repeated	malchoulin	acrahvanam	maloodinulit	malooksipuleet
8	3 "	immolgin	pinaiivakh	pinganulit	pinauksipuleet
9	4 "	koulmoyian	chtamiakvanam	koolimolit	koolinotyit
10	5 "	koulin	kullnuak	koolinak	kolin

ALASKA, ETC., DIALECTS.
(*Dall*).

ENGLISH.	UNALASKAN.	ATKAN.	KONTAGMUTE.	MAILEMUTE.	CHUKURMUTE.	SCHUGAZZ.
Bad	macheedolikan	malcheeshelikan	aseelrok	ashruk	mogloerak	assitok
Big	anianach	tangoelilik	ang'tuk	ongyruk		angtschkoktschok
Boy	anektok	anektok	tanoghak	omaylik	klugg	knach; kinokh
Chief	tajaghu	toigon	potznatok	allapah		egachluk
Cold	kinanach	kinganabik	knok	iknik	annaehae	achajack
Fire	nignach	kignach	ekachleut	ikobhlewik		assichtok
Fish	kach	koach	aggrakeak	puueeguh	enkan	magachtok
Girl	achadok	ogeghlikin	aziktoak	naa	goone	chmi
Good	macheeselik	chizhelik	oono	kooshunguk	chliggo	tschikok
He	inan	ikoon	mogfoak	wunga	kechet	kikechtouak
Hot	akivasselik	keu	chooi	seko	munna	unna
Ice	kelach	k'thak	tahigo	kikhtuk	chawik	mikuengroschak
Island	chananak	tsangik	tkehangielk	chowik	yun	schuk
Knife	kamleeh	ungazehisip	noono	munneh		
Land	tehikiteh	chegak	meyuk	mikiduruk		
Little	angnunadatak	angonoloku	mukalnyak	enyuk		
Man	taiggaich	toioch				

ALASKA, ETC., DIALECTS—(Continued).
(Dall).

ENGLISH.	UNALASKAN.	ATKAN.	KONJAGMUTE.	MAHEMUTE.	CHURUKMUTE.	SCHUGAZZ.
No	kogcho	maselikan	pedok	pecehuk	al'eah	katak
Rain	chichtach	chintakik	kidak	seeuhkruk	nepchug	
Reindeer	ithayok	itkayech	toondoo	toontook	koimalk	
Snow	kameh	kaneek	ameg	uphuu	kaing	amiu
Water	taneh	tangak	tangak	imuk	muk	imnak
Wife	agegai	aiyagai	nulya	nuleeka	mulikert	nulijaka
Woman	angeginak	aiyager	aganok	okanok	anak	aganak
Yes	ang	aang	ang	wah	ec	
You	thinn	ingaan	ch'pit	illewit	goot	
1	atakan	atfokan	acheluk	atowsik	atchig	atitschik
2	alach	alluk	malogh	malruk	maelruk	atleha
3	kaukjannoon	kankoon	pingaen	pinysoot	pinaiig	pingayna
4	sitchin	sitchin	stameu	setemat	stamoeh	tschitaami
5	tehann	chang	taliman	talenat	talinaet	tallimi
6	atyoon	atfoou	agowinigin	aghwinelect	arringt	achoinhigu
7	talann	olung	malehongan	mahlooditagh-- winuleet	mararvingt	malchomin
8	kauitchin	kantsching	inglugin	pinysoomlag- hwinelect	pingaivingt	ingeljala
9	sitchimin	sitching	kollengaan	koolimotyuk	stamiluelig	kolungoan
10	atik	masuk	kollen	koollect	koela	kohn

HUDSON'S STRAITS AND CUMBERLAND SOUND.

(From Hall).

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.
Arm	telo	Fire	ikkumer	Skin	{ kow (wal- rus hide)
Axe	oodloo	Flesh	{ krang { (whale's)	Sky	selar
Bad	peongetoo	Foot	issikar (pl.)	Small	mieookooloo
Bear	{ artukta (yg)	Give	piletay	Sorcerer	angeko
	{ ninoo (wh b)	Good	peeuke	Spear	oonar (seal s.)
	{ puongnung (blk. b.)	House	igloo	Sun	sukeneir
Berry	{ kiotungnuna	Husband	winga	Tent	tupic
	{ (blue berries)	Ice	seko	Tide (ebb)	tinne
Bird	{ sikyarung	Iron	sowik	Wait	wichou
	{ (b. like robin)	Island	kikituk	What is	{ kissu
Black	kernuk	Kettle	ookoosin	this ?	
Blood	oug	Knife	oodloo	Where	noutima
Boat	kia ; oomien	Lamp	koodlin	Whale	ogbig
Boots	kuming	Louse	koomuk	White (man)	kodluna
Breeches	kodling	Man	innu	Wind	{ wongnuk { (north w.)
Child	nutarung	Me	wonga	Woman	nuliana (wife)
Cold	ikke	Mitten	pauloo	Yes	{ armelarng { noodloo
Come	kiete (c. in)	Much	amasiut	1	attousen
Deer	tuktoo	No	name ; argi	2	mukko
Die	{ tukawoke	Opening in ice	oukunnier	3	pingrsiut
	{ (it is dead)	Red	oug	4	tessamen
Dog	kingok	River	koong	5	tedlamen
Duck	meituk	Salmon	{ ekerlooung (small)	6	okbinerpoon
Earth	nuna		{ ekerloo (la.)	7	mokkinik
Eskimo	innuit	Sea	tarrio	8	pingasunik
Fat	{ ooksook (bl.)	Seal	{ ookgook (lg)	9	tessamenik
	{ toodnoo (tall.)		{ kussegear	10	koodlin
Father	atata				
Finger	teekee				

NORTH GREENLAND.

(From Ross).

(Humeke two Dialects N. and S.)

ENGLISH.	NORTH DIALECT.	SOUTH DIALECT.	ENGLISH.	NORTH DIALECT.	SOUTH DIALECT.
Awk	akpalliarasuk	{ akpulliorsh (usweet	Nose	kinjak	kinjak
Daughter	panni	pani	Sea-horse	havick	havick
Dog	kimuk	kimuk	Seal	pussi	pussi
Eyes	pisiok	pisiok	Shaft (har- poon)	{ ermeinuk	ipporu
Fire	innik	innik	Shirt (duck skin)	{ pinuset	ater
Go away	naakrie-aiplaite	naakrie-aiplaite	Skin	haminuk	haminuk
Harpoon	tookuk	olooktuk	Sledge	kamoutik	kemoutipalaut
Hood	ilpaousuk	okoukak	Son	enra	enra
Hooks (for lamp)	{ kelipsuet	ousint	Stone	{ okekesuk (blk.lamp)	ouyorak
Ice	licou	licou	Sun	succanuk	succanuk
Iron	sowik	sowik	Traces (for dog)	{ pelinlet	{ usintel
Knife	bellaonduk	sowik	Water (fr.)	hemuck	hemuck
Loon	akput	pyealhussweet	Water(sea)	heniok	heniok
Meat (boil.)	olelie	osotoelu	Whale	haphuk	haphuk
Moon	{ anningaak kaimut	anningaak ; pinga	Woman	arnet	arnewerset
Mouth	kanneek	kanneek	Young (man)	innusholok	innuquowak
No	naakrie	naakrie			

Numerals the same in both dialects :—One, allausit ; two, ailek ; three, pin-guijuk ; four, sissimat ; five, tallemat.

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO AND INDIAN VOCABULARIES.

*I.—Eskimo and Tribes of British Columbia.**(Indian from Tolmie and Dawson).*

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	INDIAN.
Arm	{ tellek (Gd.), tailek (Ch. R) tallek (Kotz.Sd.), talek (Malem)	talloo (Kawitshin) uhthleik (Thlinkit, hand)
Bear	tanhak (Unal.), tangak (Ala.)	tahn (Haida), nanne (Aht)
Beard	{ oomik (Huds. St.), umiut (M. R.) oomich (Kotz. Sd.)	{ imuh (Tshimsian)
Body	aseet (Kotz. Sd.)	oosit (Aht)
Bone	teaunerk (M. R.), heownik (H. B.)	stzaun (Kaw), hummot (Aht)
Ear	{ tshuat (Stuart I.), teium (M. R.) hiutigat (Wint. I.) shudek (K. Sd.)	tahksta (Bilk) geu, keu (Haida)
Father	apan (M. R.), abaga (Kad., gd. f.)	abo (Tshims)
Finger- nails	{ kukek (Gd.), koogwek (K. Sd.) stunga (Kad.), chaelegun (Al.)	kahaku (Thlinkit) slakunge (fingers)
Fire	{ keynak (Un.), ukga (Ch. R.) kinik (Nuniwok), innik (N. Gd.)	kan (Thl), haik (Kawitsh) inik (Aht)
Fish	khallinkht (K. Sd.), khalloo (K. Sd.)	klo, kluk (Tinné)
Forehead	{ kauok (Tschuk.), kaw (C. R.) kauk (Gd.), kawak (Tchuk)	{ kakook (Thl)
Heart	umat (Gd.), omut (H. B.), oman (M. R.)	ihumuh (Aht)
House	ooladok (A.), oolak (K.), oolon (Una.)	allal, allun (Kawitsh)
Ice	{ ktak (Al.), teiko (M. R.) chikoo (Lab.), tchikuta (Sch.)	{ tihk (Thl)

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO, ETC.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	INDIAN.
Knife	{ sauik (Gd.), chowik (Mal.) { sowik (H. B.), chauwik (KSd, Ir.)	} skow (Haida)
Land	nuna (Gd, H. B, Mal, Kad, M. R.)	nammao (Aht)
Man	{ innuk (Gd, C. R.), innok (M. R.) { juk (Tch.), ooinga (Kad. husb.)	wins (Sahapt) youh (Thims), enika (Kaw)
Night	uata (M. R, eve'g), oodinook (Cu. Sd)	uthai (Aht)
Sun	sukkenuk (H. B.), sikenyuk (Mal)	snukum (Selish)
Teeth	{ kigut (Gd, M. R.), kiuteet (C. R.) { kigussich (Al), gutyk (Sch)	kik (Kwakiol) gigeis (Kaw), utit (Sahapt)
Water	{ kuak (K. Sd, river), kuk (Gd) { knuk (C. R.), koo (H. B.), koke (Mal) { achanut (Mal), aganak (Kad)	} tsuuk (Aht), ko (Niskwali)
Woman	{ ajagach (Al), aganach (Sch)	} ak igeluk (Tshinook)
One	attowseak (H. B), attausek (Gd)	tsowak (Aht)
Two	ailek (N. Gd), ardlek (H. B)	utluh (Aht)
Ten	{ koela (Chukl), kulle (Tch) { kulen (Kad), kullnuk (Kusk)	} klal (Haida)

*II.—Eskimo and Waulatpu-Molele, etc.
(Indian from Hale).*

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	INDIAN.
Arm	{ tellek (Gd), tailek (C. R.) { talerk (M. R.), tallek (K. Sd)	} teilag (Wail)
Arrow	{ kakliok (Wint. I), agdligah (Gd) { chok (Kad), chook (Tch)	} watchl (Mol)
Beard	{ tamelok (Kad) { tamljutuman (Tch)	temeks (W) tememeok-cho (W)
Bird	tinmiark (M. R), tingmeya (H. B)	tianiyiwa (Cayuse)
Bone	oaeeyak (K. Sd)	iaotso (Tchin)
Daughter	panik i (Tc), panik (G), punne (CSd)	puena, pena (Mol)
“	{ ashkin (Al) { asskin (Al)	okchan (Wail) asa, ahkan
Dog	piuhita (Kad)	kiuhtan (Tchinook)
“	{ eamukta (Mal), kemek (Gd) { kummek (C. R.), iukuk (Al)	camuch (Tchin) witkui (Mol)
Earth	analq (Al)	ano (W)
Eye	iik (Tch) iyik (M. R), eigea (H. B)	egot, hakamush (Cayuse)
Father	ataak (C. R), atta (H. B), attata (Gd)	totscha (W)
Fire	annak (Tch)	hamai (Willamet)
Forehead	kanok (Tch), kaowga (H. B)	okegwo (M)
Friend	ilipolee (K. Sd)	elapoint (W)
Go	{ iltiwalluk (Kotz. Sd) { aulaork (M. R), attee (H. B)	whuleok, kuli (Tchin) tatten
Grass	wik (Tch), iwik (Gd)	qoischt
Great	paluk (M. R. termin.)	pol, pul (Willamet)
Green	okok (Gd, K. Sd)	yotzyotz
Heart	oman (M. R)	quamonitchl
House	ooladok (Al), oolak (Ka), oolon (Un)	helim (Molele), alutkh (Skwale)
Husband	{ iniak (K. Sd) { quaog (K. Sd)	inaim (W) qwap (M)
Ice	teiko (M. R), ktak (Al)	tok (W)
Iron	chawik (K. Sd)	kewoeko (Watlalu)

ESKIMO AND WAILATPU-MOLELE, ETC.—(*Continued*).

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	INDIAN.
Knife	{ sequetat (K.Sd), chowik (Mal) { teavik (M.R)	schekt (Cayuse) gaweke (Watl)
Lightning	{ kathluchta(Tc), schnlukshik(Al) { kallek (gd. thunder)	ekelikst tshultoa
Man	{ innuk (Gd), innak (M.R) { angut (Gd), anghut (C.R)	{ anwoeke
Mother	{ aunaag (C.R), anaha (Kad) { anaan (Al), anana (M.R)	{ aan (Ruslen)
Mountain	ingrit (Tchuk), kingnak (H.B)	yongint
Nails	{ stunga (Kad) { setunka (Tch)	schingish (Skil) suks
Snow	{ koognik (K.Sd), annigo (Gd) { annue (Kad), annighu (Tch)	{ annoopak (W)
Star	sthak (Al)	kaki (Walla Walla)
Sun	{ akathak (Al), ahhapak (Un) { agakak (Kad)	{ akatchach (Watl)
White	{ kachtschuchtuk (Tch) { katagalee (Kad)	tchlaktchlako (Tshailish) tchlaksch (Mol)
One	atoken (Un), atachan (Al)	eght, echt (Tchin)
Head	{ kamnek (Un), kangha (Ala) { komak (M.R)	khumukum(Piskaw) khumut (Kowelitsh)
Mouth	{ kauuk (Mal) { kanok (Kad)	kamukh (Skwale) kunikh (Kowelitsh)
Teeth	wutlinka (Tch), hoodeit (Kad)	yentnes (Tshailish)
Mother	illak (M.R, parents)	ulua (Nsidshaws)
Father	illak (M.R, parents)	ulua (Nsidshaws)
House	oolak (Kad), ooladok (Al)	alntkhl (Skwale)
Foot	talik (Stuart Island, hand)	tailuks (Molele)
Son	iyait (C.R. pl), iyaye (M.R, child)	waiu (Mole'e)

III.—*Eskimo and Comanche.*

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	COMANCHE.
Bear	aoutkliut (Mal), akvik (M.R)	ochzo
Body	aseet (K.Sd)	wakhchee
Bone	teaunerik (M.R), tcheonok (Tch)	tsonip
Boy	einyook (K.Sd)	too-anikpee
Breast	tshakuyiak (Tch)	toko
Child	iyaye (M.R)	too-achee
Earth	tshekak (Al), chekeke (Un)	chokoo
Evening	amak(Un), amach(Al), unnuk(MR)	jehume
Feet	igugu (Kad)	koegen
Forehead	kawk (C.R), kauk (Gd)	kai
Hatchet	tukinayork (M.R)	tohihowan
He	oona (Mal), oona (Kad), inan (Al)	ennes
I	wounga (Mal), wonga (K.Sd)	un
Knife	tcavi (M.R)	habi
Night	{ tak-poke (M.R, it is dark) { taark (M.R)	{ tookana
No	naaga (C.R), nago (K.Sd)	neatz
Tent	itcark (M.R)	tozak
Throat	{ tokelooga (H.B, neck) { tukku-eyak (C.R)	{ toichk (neck)
Tongue	ukak (C.R), okak, oka (Gd)	ekh
Warm	uterana (M.R)	uduik
Yes	a, eh (K.Sd), waa (Mal), ah (M.R)	ha

IV.—*Eskimo and Dakota-Hidatsa (Siouan).*
(*Siouan from Hale*).

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	SIUAN.
Alive	{ inuvok (Gd), innuwoke (H.B) { innuwok (M.R)	inima (Tutelo) eni, ini (T)
All	orkrot (M.R)	okahok (T)
Arm	{ aishet (K.Sd) { eshet (Kad, hand)	histo (T) isto (Dakota)
Ashes	olayoyork (M.R, dust)	alapok (T)
Aunt	aya, atca (M.R)	icami, ika (Hidatsa)
Axe	ungachizip (Al)	hisepi (T)
Bad	{ ashuruk (Mal) { kuyork (M.R)	icia (H) ukayek (T)
Bird	ekashika (Mal)	tsakaka (H)
Bird's nest	tch,te (M.R)	ikica (H)
Bite	chagta (Ala, eat), akwaron (M.R)	yaksa (D)
Blood	itchui-tuark (M.R, bloody)	idi (H)
Blue	tugun-yortork (M.R)	tohi (D)
Boil	gagē (Tch)	hieha (T)
Bone	oaeeyak (K.Sd)	wahue (T)
Boy	kakooshka (Mal)	kocka (D)
But	ami (M.R)	mi (T)
Cheek	nlujugach (Al)	iyoda (D)
Chop (v.)	kikttertourk (MR), chaggidzu (Kad)	kaksa (D)
Claw	{ chagelgun (Al), kookikka (K.Sd) { shetohe (K.Sd)	tsake (D) tsakaka (H)
Come	uvunaren (M.R)	hawa (T), uwa (D)
Cry	{ kia (Tch), kayayok (C.R) { keyya (Kad), keja (Gd)	{ tceya (D)
Dead	{ toko (Gd, S.B, death) { tokok (Tch), tukro (M.R)	{ teka (T)
Duck	{ mittiek (H.B) { meetuk (S.B)	skiska migata (H) maghak sitca (D)
Eat	chagta (Al)	yuta (D)
Evening	uata (M.R)	qayetu (D)
Eye	irsich (Gd), shik (H.B), iye (Lab)	ista (D, H)
Father	{ atta (H.B, Tch) { ada (Al), attata (Gd)	ate (H, D) eta, tat, yat (T)
Finger	{ ekkai kok (C.R, little finger) { ekikoke (K.Sd), tikkiek (H.B)	{ hak (T)
F. nails	shetoe (K.Sd), chagelgun (Al)	tsutsaka (T), cackipu (H)
“ “	kookee (H.B), koogwek (K.Sd)	cake (D)
Foot	isiket (Gd), ithkeik (H.S)	isi (T), siha (D)
“ “	eshet (Kad, hand), etscheak (K.Sd)	itsi (H)
Fox	{ uokcheen (Unal) { uikaguk (Al), iuchka (Tch)	{ iqoka (H)
Girl	mikishak (Tch, child)	miakeja (H)
Grandfather	atatak (M.R)	adutaka (H)
Green	okok (C.R, K.Sd)	oto (T)
Hand	{ tsha, tshach (Al) { akseit (Gd), atchuch (Al, finger)	{ haki (T), saki (H)
He	uma (C.R), oma (H.B, M.R)	im (T)
Heart	kanog (Kad), kanug (Al)	yanti (T), tcanti (D)
House	{ itcark (M.R), tupek (Gd, tent) { tuppek (C.R), topek (Mal)	{ tipi (D), ati (T, H)
Ice	{ taiko (M.R), siko (Gd), seko (Mal) { sikkoo (H.R)	{ tcega (D)

ESKIMO AND DAKOTA-HIDATSA, ETC.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	SIUAN.
Kettle	asok (Kad), aschok (Al)	yesink
Kill	toko (Gd, death)	kte (J, D)
Leg	{ etscheak (K.Sd, foot)	} yeksa (T)
	{ iucha (Tch, foot), nicheo (C.R)	
Man	juk (Tch), jugut (Tch)	yubkan (D)
Mother	{ anana(MR)annag(CR)anaha(K)	ina, henun (T)
	{ annak (Un), anam (Al)	
Neck	{ takku-eyak (C.R, throat)	} tahu (D)
	{ tokelooga (H.B)	
Night	unjak(Kad)amgik (Al)unjuk(Tch)	hangyetu (D)
Old	arkro (M.R)	hohka (T)
Sew	kakkiok (Gd), kakio (Tch)	kagheghe (D)
Sister	oonheen (Un), anoyuma (M.R)	inu (H)
Sit	inik-toark (M.R)	amaki (H)
Small	tchikore-ituark (M.R)	tcikadan (D)
Speak	{ urak-tok (C.R), oeaktok (Mal)	} aaklaka (T)
	{ okak-poke (H.B)	
Walk	attee (H.B, go)	yatura (T)
Warm	okko (H.B), uterana (M.R)	akaha (T), ade (H)
Yes	a,eh(K.Sd), ioaa(Mal),ih,ah(M.R)	e (H), aba (T)
Fire	{ ikuma (H.B)	auaqa (H, burn)
	{ ukga (C.R, fire)	

V.—Eskimo and Cherokee-Choctaw.

ENGLISH.	ESKIMO.	INDIAN.
Axe	kalkalima [Tch], kalchapak [Tch]	gahlungahste [Cher]
Bad	ayortork [M.R], ajorpok [Gd]	ooyohee [Cher]
Black	kangnoak [K.Sd]	kungnaligh [Cher]
Blood	amak [Un], aamyak [Al]	homma [Choc]
Bone	he wnuk [H.B], tcaunerik [M.R]	fonu [Choc]
Ear	tshiftuk [Tch]	istehuchtsko [Choc]
Fish	ikkalloo [H.B], khalloo [K.Sd]	kullo [Cher], agaula [Choc]
Hail	kannik [H.B, Tch]	gahnasookha [Choc]
Hair	naitcak [M.R], nuyakka [H.B]	nutakshish [Choc, beard]
Head	nashko [Tch]	naskubo [Choc]
Heart	oman [M.R], omat [Tch]	oonchee [Cher]
Heaven	{ keliok [Kad], kulak [Tch]	} gullungluddee [Cher]
	{ keilyak [K.Sd]	
Hot	okko [H.B], uehnachtok [Tch]	ukanawung [Cher]
Night	unjuk [Tch]	ninnok [Choc], nennak [Musk]
River	kiugutt [Tch], kuk [Gd]	hucha [Choc]
Summer	kiuga [Tch], kiek [Gd]	kohkee [Cher]
Throat	igliak [Tch]	ahgelega [Cher]
Thunder	kalluk [M.R], kallek [Gd]	hiloha [Choc]
To-morrow	unak [Tch], annoaga [Kak]	onaha [Choc]
Water	{ imek [Gd], eemik [K.Sd]	} ahma [Cher]
	{ immek [H.B]	
Woman	{ achanut [Mal] aganak [Tch, Kad]	} ageyung [Cher]
	{ ajagach [Al]	

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY.

Eskimo-Turanian.

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Abandon (v)	hagi-ni [Magyar, Mag]	{ igi-toark [Tchiglit, Mackenzie River, M.R.]
Arm	täl [Vogul, Vog]	{ tailek [Churchill River, C.R.] teloo [C.Sd]
“	tel [Ostiak, O]	{ tallek [Kotzebue Sound, K.Sd] talerk [M.R.], attsik [K.Sd]
“	utte [Sam]	{ talek [Malemute, Mal] talik [Stuart Island, S.I.]
Arrow	{ johota [Samoied, Sam] ok [Turk, T], ok [Jakut, Jak]	{ chok [Kadiak, Kad], chook [Tch-uktchi, Tch], ikkuk [Kuskut], kukki-krark [M. R.], kchut [S.I.] kok-yoke [Cum. Sound, C.Sd] kakarook [K.Sd]
Ashes	hai [Japanese, Jap]	aria [M.R.], agak [Lab]
Aunt	haja [Kott, K]	aja [M.R.], aianga [Lab]
Autumn	aki [Jap]	{ ooke-ark [Stupart's Bay, S.B.] ookeuk-shark [C.Sd]
“	chuk [Aino, A]	{ okiok [Greenland, Gd]=ukiok [C.R.]=okheark [M.R.] =okeoke [Hudson's Bay, H.B.=winter]
Axe	galgate [Koriah, Ko]	{ alghatta, kalkalima [Tch] kalkhkanak [Kuskut]
“	inggako [Ko], adaganw [Ko]	amgik [Kad], attighimnuk [K.Sd]
“	{ tok [Yenesei, Yen], tuk [Yen], tschok [Yen]	{ tukina-york [M.R.]
“	{ suka [Tungus, Tng], schuka [Kalmuk, Kal]	tehiklark [M. R.] tschikluk [K.Sd]
“	suke [Mongol, Mng], suga [Karag's]	seqnetat [K. Sd = knife]
“	yoki, teyok, ono [Jap]	anao-tark [M.R. = tomahawk]
Baby	yaya [Jap], aia [A]	iyaye [M.R. = child]
Bad	{ ashii, ashiku [Jap]; wasa [Loo-Choo, L.C]	{ ashuruk [Mal], asiuruk [K. Sd] [Kaviagmutes] assilewok [Lab, he is bad]
“	aku [Jap]	ajor-pok [Gd], ayor-tork [M.R.]
“	achali [Ko]	asselrok [Koniagmutes, Kad]
Bark (of tr.)	kuori [Finn, F], kar [Lapp. L] ker [Vog], koor [Esthonian, Esth] ker [Mordwin, Mord], kereg, [Mag]	kreyrork [M.R.]
Bathe	abi, abiru [Jap]	iperak-toark [M.R.]
Bear	aju [T], atik [Uigur, U], keki [Tng]	{ aoutkliut [M.R.]
(animal)	{ ottugu [Buriat, Bur] ogougouk [Yak]	{ aho k [M.R.], artooktar [C.Sd, cub]
“	aju [T], atik [Uigur, U], keki [Tng]	akhlak [Lab]
“	kuma [J], kamui [A], kom [Cor'n, C]	tsunak [Kad], kainga [Tch]
“	hige [Jap]	uika [Tch], ugat [Stuart Island]
Beard	hanayaka [Jap]	anana-uyoark [M.R.]
Beautiful	chattala [Tung]	keeyeak [K.Sd], kigiak [Kuskut]
Beaver	okori [Jap]	ako, akugu [M. R. = at the beg.]
Beginning	okee [Jap]	akro [M.R., back of bo'a']
Behind	ksuch [Kamtchatka, Kam]	akscheka [Tch], aksiak [Kuskut]
Belly	ikivan [Jap, stomach]	ihgain [Ch. R.]
“	ichigo [Jap]	atcidjet [M.R.], asheuk [Mal]
Berry		

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Bird	gouche [Yak]	kaivak [Tch]
“	gasha [Tng], cicas [Lapp]	kiva [Gd], keewah [C.Sd]
Bite	kuwaye [Jap]	ekashika [Mal]
Black	kytyhalu [Ko]	xachtscha [Al], kachtschik [Al]
“	kad, kathe [Sam], kacth [L]	{ kakshikluli [Al], { kahchehzeek [Unalaskan, Un]
“	kuroi [Jap], chara [Kal, Mong, Bur]	herniuk [H. B]
“	kara [T], kougourre [Yak]	kernwor [M. R]
“	kunni [A]	kangnoak [K. Sd], kenertork [C. R]
Blood	hem [Sam], kem [A]	amak [Un], aameyek [Al], amax [Al]
“	akai [Jap = red]	{ ank, [Gd, K. Sd, Kad] { auku [Tch], awk [M. R]
Blue	geuk [T], knox [Jak], chuku [Mong]	tugun-yortork [M. R] tchuagat [Ku]
“	koke [Kal], koku [Bur], tuma [Kott]	kaogliak [K. S], toomook-took [CS]
Boat	hajo [Mag = ship]	{ kajak [Gd, Kad, Tch] { kaiyak [H. B, K. Sd], kyak [C. Sd]
Body	jessed [T]	aset [K. Sd]
Bone	czont [Mag], konti [F = femur]	{ tcannerk [M. R] { tcheonok [Tch = horn]
“	hone [Jap]	{ heownik [H. B], xagnax [Al] { sowner [C. Sd]
“	kotham [Ka], kotz [Jap]	keateik [M. R = shoulder-bone]
Bosom	mell, melly [Mag]	milluk [M. R]
Bow	chiiutsch [Yen], chii [K], jait [Vog]	saeheek [Un]
“	jugut [Ost], jouchs [Mord], joutsu [F]	{ ssaigich [Al], tchaikak [Tch] { setka [K. Sd]
Bowels	whiugl [Yen]	erglo [M. R]
Boy	oongua [L. C]	einyook [K. Sd]
“	tungpoka [C]	tanoghak [Kad]
Brain	keigane [Yen]	koki-tuk [C. Sd]
Branch	oksa [F], okad [Hung]	akpwit [K. Sd]
	oks [Esth], uks [Tcheren]	
	oge [Kott], eag [Yen]	
Breast	mail [Vog], mejl [Ost], melly [Mag]	milluk [M. R] sokedjuck [CS b. bone]
“	tschadji, shadsi [Kal], tegga [Yen]	{ tschaky-jak [Tch] { sekki [Gd], tshaguga [K. Sd]
Breeches	khott [K]	kuttik [Tch]
Brilliant	haje [Jap], oluma [Kott, bright]	{ ajut [Gd = sun] { alla-ki-wok [Lab, a bright sky]
Brother	aki [Tung, Mong], acha [Mong Kal]	agituda [Al]
“	achai [Bur], acho [Kal], akihu [A]	{ aka [M. R = sister] { ukana [M. R = b. -in-law]
“ (elder)	ani [Jap], aniki, anigo [Jap]	{ anayoa [M. R], anaga [Kad], { annak [Kusk]
“	enichse [Ko]	annoaga [H. B], aninger [C. Sd]
“	eninelcha [Ko]	anechluktik [Tch]
“	tschangkuon [Cor]	kamgoyak [Tch]
Burn	yaku, yuku [Jap], akka [L. Ch]	{ ukga [CR] = ikkooma [H. B = fire] { okko [H. B = hot]
“	egi [Mag], egne [Mag]	{ ikinerk [M. R = fire] { ikipa [Gd = sets fire to]
But	hanem [Mag]	ami [M. R]
Buy	hok [A]	juocho [Kad]
Cast (v)	utcharu [Jap]	igitoark [M. R]

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Cheek	gan [A]	keniak [H. B.=face]
“	kolleden, goleden [Yen]	{ ulloak [Lab], ooluaq [Kad ; ooloak [C.Sd]
“	cholana [K], holana [Yen]	{ oolooahak [Un], uluha [Al] { onluat [K.Sd]
“	galcha [Kal]	uluak [M.R.], ulugach [Al]
Child	yaya [Jap], aia [A], ahai [Cor]	iyaye [M.R.]
“	hekazu[A], kuken[Bur], kuk[Mng]	kikooshka [Mal]
“	ogo [Tak], ogul, oglan [T]	eegeelugugaga [K.Sd]
“	uli, aljukan [Tung]	
“	unoka [Mag=grand c.]	einook [K.S = boy]erneq [G = son]
Chin	uljis [Vog], all [Mag]	ulloak [Lab], uluah [M.R.] = cheek
“	ul [Mordw], tak [Cor]	{ uluha[Al], ooluaq [Ka'l] = cheek { taklu [M.R.]
Cloud	tul [Wog]	tali-guk [cloudy, Kuskut]
Cold	kangiru [Jap], inginikde [Tung]	kinanach [Un], kinganak [Al]
“	koenetsch [Ka]	kanjukukok [Tch]
“	kylma[F], galmes [L], keilm [Esth]	{ allopah [Mal] { allapah [Kaviagmute, Kav]
“	tsar [Cor], szong [T]	{ tcermik [M.R = ice], { sikko[Gd, H. B.], tciko[M R = ice]
“	kideq [Mag], iyich [Ost]	ekkee[H. B.], eke[S. B.], ikkee[C.Sd]
“	kai [Sam], kyrs [Syr], kyzem [Tch]	keja[Gd]kairunga [K.Sd, shivering]
Come	ki, kuru [Jap], tschi [Tung]	{ kaiyok [Ch. R.], kraoark [M. R.] { tiki-pok [Gd]
“	kokwasitch [Ka]	cakine[Mal]kiycet [CS, come here]
“		kai-woq [Lab, he comes]
Companion	hobai [Jap]	aipak [Gd]
Copper	{ aka-gane [Jap], { gane, kane [Jap = metal]	kanooyak [H. B.]
Cord	nawa [Jap]	kannoyark [M. R.]
Crow	chulac [Ost]	nuyark [M. R.]
“		{ kalnak [Kad], kalkahym [Un] { tooloak [K.Sd] { kalkagiak, kalngak [Al], { tooloah [C.Sd], kallngak [Lab] { kolhkaguk [Kusk]
“	xolat [Yen], hollo [Mag]	{ kyrook [K.Sd], keyya [Kad], { keja [Gd, Kad] kia [Tch]
Cry	kjelem [Ost], jaj [Mag]	chaggidzu [Kad]
Cut	vag, vag-ni [Mag], szeg-ni [Mag]	
“	hayashi, kedzru, hatzdru [Jap]	
Dark	charanchoi[Mong], charanga[Kal]	kerniuk[H. B.], kernwor[MR = blk]
Daughter	aj, jea [Vog]	iyaye[M. R = child], punne [C.Sd]
“	pun [Yen], pun [K]	{ pannik [Gd], pannika [Tch] { pannia [Gd, H. B.]
“	punna [Yen]	puneeguhMa, Ka, [Unalg'e, Unalg nivierteark [M. R.], newekik [Tch]
“	niraika [Mong]	{ achadok [Un] { aggeakak [Koniag = girl]
“	ukin, ugin [Mong]	
Day	hallugg [Ka], halui, halo [Ko]	ullit [Gd]
“	jalle [Sam], yeld, dialle [Tawgy]	illa-ayak [C. R = sun]
“	chald[Ost = sun], jalakas[L = light]	kowlukpoo [C. Sd = dawn]
“	ii [Yen], ig [K], jale [Jurak]	ajut [Gd = sun]
“	nichi [Jap], na [en], nai [Ost]	neiya [H. B., K. Sd = sun]
“	cheg, chokene [Yen]	sekkenek [G], tschenanek [T = sun]

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Day	ekn [Yen]	igniuk [Kuskut]
Deer	yuk [A], tooky [Tung=elk]	tuktu [S.B, K.Sd, M.R, r. d.]
Devil	tschitkjr [Mong], tschilkir [Kalm]	tchiutilik [M.R]
“	chuische [Yen]	
Die	gokiyo [Jap], hogiyo [Jap]	{ toko [S.B, and Gd=death] { togu [Kad] tokok [Tch] { tukahiouk [C.Sd, dead]
Dog	kanak [Sam], chin [Jap]	{ keimeg(HB.Winter Isld=W.I) { kenma (K.Sd) { kemek (Gd), kymyk (Tch) { kooncak (K.Sd)
	ken [Chinese], kan [Aino]	kummek (C.R), camukta (Mal)
Door	uba [A], uvi [F]	kingme, kimak (C.Sd)
Drink	iyäm [Tcher]	upkuark (M.R)
“	inni [Mag]	{ immiek-poke (H.B) { imerk-toark (M.R=he drinks)
Duck	galle [Ko]	emik-took(C.S), emoon, emug(K.S)
Ear	schen [Tung]	{ galgagalachi (Tch) { olua-ulirk (M.R=goose) { schijun (Kad), tehnik (M.R) { tchintak (Tch)
“	kuo, ku, chu [Sam], kui [Cor]	ciun (Ch.R), teiun (M.R)
“	{ tchiki [Mong], { tschekin, tschiken [Kal]	teituk (M.R), suit (Gd), seeatee (C.Sd)
“	tschikin [Bur]	tscheeutik, shudek (K.Sd), tshuat (S.I)
Earth	na[Tung], ma [Mag, Esth], maa[F]	nuna(Gd, H.B, Mal, Kad, Teh, M.R)
“	{ mu [Vog, Ost; Syranian, Syr] { mon [Sam]	{ nuneh (Kav), nounah (Nush- { ergag, Kuskwog, Chugach)
“	ttati [Cor]	tshekak (Al), tchikitch (Un)
Eat	sogo [Yen]	xagata, xaxujing (Al)
“	ja-mak (T), kuta (Jap)	kajuhin(Al), kala (Un), naga(Tch)
“	ideku (Mong, Kal), idyku (Bur)	ashadlooik (K.Sd)
Egg	muni (Sam, Vog), muna (F)	manik (Gd, M.R) munnik (C. Sd)
“	munna(Esth)muuo(Tch)mun(Ost)	mannig (H.B)
“	muno(Tch)monn(Vog)mony(Mag)	mannik (K.Sd)
Elbow	hyi (Jap)	ikkuik (C.R), equeesik (C.Sd)
Elk	tooky (Tung)	tuktu-oma (M.R)
Empty	kara (Jap)	tchuar-toark (M.R)
Enough	aku (Jap)	axo (C.R)
Evening	ehtoo (F), iet (Vog), itu (Ost)	uata (M.R)
“	udesi (Mong), udsyche (Bur)	
“	aathin (Ka), ud (Sam)	uavara (M.R)
“	yube (Jap)	{ upuk(Tchuakkak Island, Tchu. { I, =night) { enga (K.Sd), ingalak (Kad) { enga (Nort. Sd)
Eye	andju (Yuk)	irsik, irse (Gd)
“	ihsah (Tung), esha (Tung)	{ eieega (H.B), aiiga (W.I) { iye (Lab), eyah (C.Sd) { iik (Tch), ik (S.I)
“	hai (Sam), ya (Aino)	{ igikka (Nuniwok I, Nun. I) { takchiuk (Tschugaz, Tschug) { shik (H.B)
“	chik, chuki (Aino), chigi (A)	
“	tesch (Yen)	thak, dax, tgak*(Al)
“	dat (Yen)	

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Face	gan (A = cheek)	{ keniak (H. B), keenyuck (Mal), kinna (K. Sd), kenak (Lab), kinark (M. R), keenark (C. Sd) keenuk (K. Sd)
Fall (v)	ochiru (Jap)	yuka-tork (M. R) eyukar-took (C. S)
Father	tete (Jap), acce, tatta (L)	{ attata (Gd, H. B, W. I) ataga (Kad), ada (Al)
“	atja (Sam), achai (Sojot), jag (Wog)	{ atatak (Gd, M. R), ataaka (Tchug, Kad)
“	ata (Ost, Mordw), atai (Syren)	{ atakka (Nun. I), adaka (S. I), adaga (Kad)
“	atya (Mag), etschia (Yuk)	{ atanna (Tschu. I), atta (H. B, Tch) athak (Un), atti (Kuskutchewak)
“	etschiga (Kal), aga (Turk)	{ ataa (C. R), ataka (Tch) athan, adax (Al)
“	{ ob, ab, op (Yen), apa (Mag), op (K), abe (Mong), api (Cor)	pân (M. R)
“	illegin (Reindeer Tschuktchi, R. Ts)	illaak (M. R = père et mère)
Father-in-law	appi (F), up (Wog), up, op (Ost)	apan (M. R = father) father]
“	oba (Tcher), vuop (L)	abaga (Kad), apaka [Tch = grand- tchuner (M. R)
Feather	kyna (F)	tchuljuga (Kad)
“	tegöl, tegelin (Ko)	tchully, tchuljuk (Tch)
Female]	onna (Jap)	anrenak (C. R), arne (M. R), agna (Gd)
Fingers	tarka (Sam), tarka (F)	tirkirit (Gd), ekiko (K. Sd, lit. fing.)
“	togan (Yen, Kott), tegen (Yen)	teghaya (K. Sd)
“	tok (Yen), tilghuni (Ka)	tikkiek (H. B), teekeur (CS = ind. f.)
“	tjute (Syrn), tjute (Lapp)	{ atchon, atchuk (Al), agssuit (Gd), kigyuk-thuk (C. Sd, sec. fing.)
“	gyhgek (Ka), keko (Ka), uj (Mag)	ekkaikak (C. R), aiget (Kad = hand)
“	tekbet (A)	taibano (Tch), ikikote (C. Sd = lit. f)
Fingernails	toukigni (A)	{ tegheya (K. Sd), tikkiek (H. B = fingers), koogay (K. Sd)
“	chada (Sam), kad (Ost), kacth (L)	{ shetooe (K. Sd), xatalgi (Al), chagelgun (Al)
“	keko (Ka = finger), kadam (Motor)	{ kukek (M. R), kookek (H. B. and C. Sd), kookuikka (K. Sd)
Fire	agoime (Yakut)	{ ikkooma (H. B), ikkoma (W. I) ikoma (Lab)
“	ku (Yen)	ukga (C. R), ikomar (C. Sd)
“	engilo (Yuk)	ingnek (Gd), ignik (K. Sd)
“	ountchi (A)	annak (Tch)
Fish	kalla, kaul (Sam), kala (F)	ekkhallow (H. B), ikkaluk (C. Sd)
“	kole (Tawgy), kal (Mag), guolle (F)	khallow (K. Sd)
“	kul (Wog), hul (Ost), kalla (Esth)	ikaljuk (Kad), ssaljuk (Tch)
“	kal-mach (Suan), kol (Tch), xul (Ost)	ihahluk (Tch) ikalouk (Kuskwogm)
“	kola (Koibal), kele (Motor)	itkraluk (M. R)
“	olla (Tung), olloga (Yuk), ilti (K)	ilook (Ch R)
“	koki, kuki (Cor), giyo (Jap)	{ kach (Un), koach (Al) tchadak (Ulagakmute)
“	tolgo (Cor)	talechnika (Nun. I)
Flesh	nioogo (Ost)	naga (Ma), naka (Tch), neerkee (C. S)
“	niku (Jap)	{ neke (Gd), nikkey (C. R) nerkre (M. R), neerkee (H. R)

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Flesh	koki, kuki (Cor)	khach (Al)
"	kam (A)	kurnüka (Tch)
Fog	kaasu (Finn), giz (Hung)	iseriak (Lab)
Foot	iyic (Sam), ajak (T)	{ isiket (Gd), ittikeik (H.B)
"	atax (Jak), atak (Uigur)	{ itigark (M.R), issekut (C.Sd)
"	goutch (A), kok (Syrn)	{ iguk (Kuskut)
"	anin (Yen)	{ iddiguy, etscheak (K.Sd)
"	noigi (Yuk)	{ itiat (Kad), igut (S.I)
"	ashi (Jap), tsja (Cor)	{ igugu (Kad), iguk, iuchka (Tch)
"	jalka (F), juolgge (L), jalg (Esth)	{ ing (Kad)
Forehead	kat (Turak)	iniija (Kad)
Forest	hayashi (Jap)	niuk (Gd)
Fox	kettu (F)	etscheak (Nor.Sd), tsha (Al = hand)
Frost	tsar (Cor), cigu (Kor, ice)	iltegara (K.Sd)
Girl	ajadkann (Tung)	kauk (Gd)
"	achanokin (Bur)	kayak (Ch.R), keiyu (K.Sd = wood)
"	akin (Mong), ekin (Kal)	kioktoot (K.Sd) kavhiatchak (Kusk)
"	kangag (A)	{ teermik (M.R = ice)
"	puna, pun, (Yen), pun (Kott)	{ keegkeyook (C.Sd, freeze)
Go	{ anuga (Kott), ini (Jap)	ashkin (Al = daughter)
"	{ genigar (Tung)	aganagach (Tch)
"	iku (Jap), utashish (Ka)	{ achadok (Un), aggeakak (Koniag)
God	etsch (Yen), esch (K)	{ aganak (Kad)
Good	eju (T)	kangneen (K.Sd)
Goose	gala, guleu (Mong) galun (Kal & Bur)	puneeguh (Kaviag, Mal)
"	chalacho (Mong)	{ annee (H.B), aunee (Mal)
"	tschem, tem (Yen)	icha (Un), itscha (Al)
"	scheme (K)	istla (Tch)
Grandchild	unoka (Mag)	azik-toak (Koniag)
"		olua-ulerk (M.R)!
Grandfather	ob, obo, ab, op (Y), aba (Mong = fath)	elajagin (Al), lachlah (Tch)
Grass	ebeus (Mong), ibysu (Mong)	timmiak (C.R), timairik (K.Sd, bird)
"	ibisun (Kal), ebuhun (Bur)	tigmerk (M.R), tchimiak (Stuart I)
Gravel	jari (Jap)	anektok (Un), anekthok (Al = boy)
Grease	aki (Jap)	einyook (K.Sd = boy)
Great	oki, woki (Jap), uwhoko (L.C)	abaga (Kad), apakaka (Tch)
"	okdy (Tung), agge (Sam)	ebout (K.Sd)
"	ent (Ost)	eewuk (Tc), iuik (Gd), eeweek (H.B)
Green	koku (Bur)	siorak (Gd)
"	jukusan (Jap)	ukuk (Ch.R)
Hair	nurikta (Tung)	uguyuk (C.R)
"	nochon (Bur)	kaaguk (Tch)
"	tscherachu (Kam), tchertch (A)	{ ange-woke (H.B), angi-doorak
"	tenge (Yen)	{ (Mal), anguk (Kad)
Hand	ka, kha (Bur), char (Mong)	okok (C.R), okok (K.Sd)
"	gar (Kalm), khae (T)	okrorok (M.R)
		niyet (K) nuchet (KS), nuyark (MR)
		{ nuyakka (H.B), nuyak (Tch)
		{ newyark (C.Sd)
		krariark (M.R), kreyerit (M.R)
		tinge (Gd)
		yagatchutuik (Kuskut)
		arge-gei (K.Sd), argut (C.Sd)

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(*Continued*).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Hand	chketch (Kam), giette (L), kete(T)	{ tathchka (Tch), ashigite (Mal) { ashet (Kad)
“	kat(Vog), ket, kot (Ost), kez(Mag)	aishet (K.Sd), aidgeit (C.R)
“	kässi(Esth), ked(Mord), ket(Tcher)	
“	tek(A), tag (Mag=limb)	tsha, tshax, dax, tshaq (Al)
“	ude(Jap), udam(Motor)oda(Koib'l)	aidge t (C.R)
“	settoo (Kam), soan (Cor)	chianh (Ua)
Hare	kuolbax (Jak)	quelluk (K.Sd)
He	oan, onno, unin (Ko)	oona (Kad), una (C.Sd)
“	unian (Kott=they)	inan(Un)una(Unalig, Mal, Konag)
“	tep, tap (Ost)	tabioma (M.R)
Heart	waima (F)	umat(Gd), oman (M.R), omut(H.B)
“		oömut (C.Sd)
Heat	honoke (Jap), chalchun (Mong)	{ unnakun (C.R), onark (M.R) { kallhtok (Kask)
High	magas (Mag), ura (Tung=mount)	mugwee(KSd=mount)arana(MR)
“	togam, togardu (Yen)	taki-york (M.R)
“	taka (Jap), takai (Jap), uiga (Yen)	yukhtuli (Tuskut)
Hold (v)	toameru (Jap)	rigumcaria (M.R)
Hot	honoke=heat (Jap)	unartork (Gd), ooonah (C.Sd)
“	hoteru (Jap), attisa (L.C)	uterana (M.R)
House	uche (Jap), katchi (L.C)	iteark (M.R), kagsse (Gd)
“	zibu, tschap, tshibi (Cor)	{ topek (Mal), tupik (C.Sd, tent) { toopek (K.Sd)
“	ke (Jap), ije (Jap), koutcha (A)	tcay-rark (M.R)
Hungry	kogat (Yen), kajagunau (Kott)	kajuhin. xagta (Al=eat)
“	khogat (Kott)	krak-twark (M.R)
Husband	anhai (Cor)	anhut (C.R), anhun (M.R)—male
“	okai (A)	uika(Tch), ugi (Al), quaog(K.Sd)
“	ukko(Fin), ika (Ost, married man)	uiga (Kad)
I	ware(Jap), mon(LVot), mani(Sam)	uwanre (C.R), umana (M.R)
“	ai (Kott), ain (Kott)	huih (Ekogm), goona (Chukl)
“	abana (Ten)	{ uvana (M.R), oovenir (S.B) { oowungar (C.Sd)
Ice	cigu (Ko), djuko (Tung)	{ tshikuta (Tch), sikko, seko(Gd) { seko (Mal)
“	jagna(F), jeg (Mag), juchi (Mdsch)	{ sikkoo (H.B), tciko (M.R) { chikoo (S.B), seko (C.Sd)
“	sok (Sam), szoug (Turk=cold)	tchiko (Kuskut), siko (Lab)
“	ser (Sam), seren (Sojot=cold)	tcermerk (M.R), sermek (Gd)
“	jarka (Tuk), tsar (Cor=cold)	quark (C.Sd=frozen)
In	ni (Jap)	né (M.R)
Iron	soi (Cor)	{ souik (H.B), chawik (K.Sd) { sevwick (C.Sd)
Island	sziget (Mag)	kechat(Chu), kigyeuuck-teuck(C.S)
Kettle	aschwak (Yen)	asok (Kad), aschok (Al)
“	hisage (Jap)	assuch (Al)
Knife	tchako (A)	{ sequetat (K.Sd) { tchiklark (M.R=hatchet)
“	pohrta (Tungus)	peyartuk (K.Sd)
Lake	tuse (Sam), tudjo (Sam)	tessek (Gd), taticrk (M.R)
“	ten, toux (Ost), to (A), tav (Mag)	touga (Tch), tussig (C.Sd)
“	tur (Wog), turku (Sam)	taerak (Ch.R)
Land	oki (Jap), nane (Lapp, mainland)	{ oki-tork (M.R), nuna (Gd, H.B, { Mal, Kad, M.R)

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Land	toi (A)	chiut (M.R)
Large	kogo (Tcher), chaegen (Yen)	uguguk (C.R), kaaguk (Tch)
“	jeke (Mong. and Kalm), jike (Bur)	chakliuk (Kuskwogn)
“	chea (Yen), kogo (Tcher)	yukhtuli (Kusk, high)
Laugh	tschakaigan, tschachajia (Yen)	kachkuktak (Mal)
“	tschakag (Kott), adjagen (Yen)	iglartoark (M.R)
Leave	hanareru (Jap)	anear-teidjoark (M.R), aniyok (CR)
Lie(ment'e)	esal (Hung)	seglu-vok (Lab)
Life	inochi (Jap), inni (Tung)	innuk-teark (M.R)
Light(levis)	kine, kannex (Ost)	kamaganak (Kad), kamagluk (Tch)
Light (lux)	walo (F), vilag (Mag)	ullit (Gd = day)
“	jalakas (L)	allakiwok (Lab, bright sky)
Lightning	kjyal (Kor)	kallek (Gd) kalluk (M.R = thunder)
“	silaka (Vol), tschillim (Sam)	shulukshik, ssuljux (Al = thunder)
“	kumylgilat (K)	{ kraumarklork (M.R)
“	{ jezshen (Tcher), jesen (F),	{ kaomo-woke (H.B = it is light)
Limb	{ jos (Vol), ashi (Jap)	isiket (Gd = foot), etscheak (M.R)
Lip	kkovan (Ka)	eshet (Kad = hand)
“	aodjun (Tung), ajak (Mag)	kakkiviar (M.R), kakkerluk (K.Sd)
“	kuchi-biru (Jap)	athek (Un), alix (Al)
“	ludak (Turk), tutkak (Uigur)	{ kotschun (Al), kokslu (C.Sd)
Living	amidu (Mong, Bur, Kalm)	{ kokluk (K.Sd)
Long	tate (Jap)	tootucka, tootuk (K.Sd, labret)
Love (v)	aizru (Jap)	oma-yoark (M.R)
Low	ala (F), wuole (L), ala (Mag), ul (Syr)	tatuk (Tch)
“	alo (Mord), ylna (Tch), it (Ost)	atcear-toark (M.R)
Male	yu (Jap)	allak (C.R = sole of foot)
“	osz (Jap), onoko (Jap)	ochimi (Kuskut)
Man	chu (L.C), chujukutsh (Ko)	{ juk (Tch), yuk (Chukl)
“	ukko (F), okai (A = husband)	{ yut (Unalig = man)
“	{ ika, ig, ike (Ost)	{ uteuk (M.R), innok (M.R)
“	{ agg (Mag, married man)	{ innuk (Gd. and C.R)
“	ickkiega (L.Ch)	{ juk (Tch), shuk (Kad)
“	ennete (Sam)	{ yugut (Kuskwog), yuk (Ekog)
“	innimene (Esth), ihmene (F)	{ agiun (Nusherg), akwin (Yugal)
“	ingernin (F)	{ uika (Tch)
“	ainu (A)	{ ugi (Un), ugin (Al = husband)
“	anhai (Cor = husband)	juk (Tch.I), yuk (chukluk)
“	chacha (Tung), tschet (Yen)	innuk (Gd), innuk (C.R), innok (MR)
“	chicham (A), otoko (Jap)	innueet (pl, H.B)
Many	oi (Jap)	angut (Gd), angoot (C.Sd)
Metal	kane (Jap)	enyuk (Mahl, Kanagm)
“	aka-gane (Jp, copper, i.e. red metal)	anhon (M.R), anhut (C.R)
“		shuk (Kad), yut (Unalig)
“		uteuk (M.R)
“		uwit (C.R)
“		{ kanooyak (H.B)
“		{ k umoyark (M.R = copper)
“		{ kannujak (Un), kanuja (Kad)
“		{ kanuak (Tchugaz)
“		{ yaalock (Kad)
“		{ igaliuk (Kuskut, month)
“		illa-uyak (C.R = sun)

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Moon	tangkitti (Ko)	tankuk (Tch)
More	emin(F), ena, una (Ost), enny (Mag)	aneyo-mun (M.R)
Morning	oglo (Bur), uglja (Mong)	ooblak (H.B), oobliaan (M), xilgax (A)
“	chonnohokse (Yen)	kaomowoike (H. B, it is light)
“	cheg (Yen, day)	kauk (Lab)
Mother	ana, ene (Ost), anai (Vot), ana (T)	{ annanak (Gd), ananark (M.R) { anana (W.I)
“	anguan (Kam), ani, enie (Tung)	{ ananak (Lab), annaag (C.R) { anaha, anaga (Kad)
“	anki (Ost), aingga (Ka), unu (A)	{ annak (Un), anaan, anax (Al) { anak (S.I), annak (Nun.I)
“	angnan (Ko), anya (Mg) onny (Tung)	ainga (Tch), anak (Tch), annaka (Tch)
“	{ ema (F), immi (Ost), em (Magy) { umma (L C)	amama (M.R) ani (Kuskutchewak)
“	am, ama, amma (Yen), ama (Kott)	amama (H.B)
“	ama, amia (Yuk), amma (Sam)	amma (M.R)
“	elle (Kam), illia (Kam), elha (Kor)	illak (M.R = père et mère)
“	eke (Kal, Bur, Mong) omi (Cor)	okooch (Gd)
Mountain	maki (F), moji (Cor), maggi (Esth)	mugwee (K.S), magoo-magoo (K.S)
“	hegy (Mag), kai (Yen), megi (Karel)	kakkak (Lab, Gd), xajax (Al)
“	konuon (Yen)	{ kinnak (C.R) kingnak (H B & WI) { kingyarko (C.Sd)
“	naju (Ko)	{ najagat (Tch I), naigak (Tch) { kingyi (C.Sd)
“	gyeigo (Ko), oka (Jap)	gaiuk (Al), kukkuk (S.B = hill)
“	urra (Tung), hegy (Magy)	kakkak (Lab)
Mouse	gulugana (Mong), gulguni (Bur)	errarkr (M.R), kakkak (Lab, Gd)
	chuluchani (Kalm)	kooblaook (K.Sd)
Mouth	zehylda (Ka), ajax (Tak)	agilga (Al) aheelrek (Un) ekigin (Tc)
“	khan (Yen), angya (Yuk)	kangyook (C.Sd)
“	choby (Yen), kaukasi (F)	{ kannek (Gd), kanneera (H.B) { kainneak (K.Sd), kanuk (Mal) { kipüch (S.I), kapka (Nun.I), { kauik (Kusk), kanerk (Lab), { kanna (Tch), kuckaluk (K.Sd)
Night	jut (Tcher), at (Ost)	uata (M.R = even), oodinnook (C.S)
“	anzkari (A), chona (Yen)	{ unnuak (Gd), oonoak (H. B) { unnuak (Lab)
“	kyunnak (Ka), nigynok (Ko)	{ unjak (Kad), unnjuk (Tch), { onuark (M.R)
“	chontu (Kott = dark)	{ unuk (Kad), unuk (Tchng) { kueennah (C.Sd, all night)
“	homaly (Mag = dark)	amak (Un), amach, amgik (Al)
No	nai (Jap)	nao (H.B) noki (C.Sd), nao (K.Sd)
“	naki (Jap)	naukak (Lab)
“	ina (Jap), anir (Cor), nem (Hung)	{ nagga (Gd), naaga (C.R) { nakka (H.B), nago (K.Sd) { ena (K.Sd), aunga (K.Sd) { naume (K.Sd)
“	uinge (Kor), jok (Turk), aku (Mand),	{ duinak (M.R), kugu (Al), { owkuk (S.B)
Nose	kaunkang (Ka), hong (Yen)	{ kinga, kingak (Gd) { keinak, kingera (H. B. = my n.)

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(*Continued*).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Nose	joonul (Tuk), hana (Jap)	f kingak, kingar, kingnuk, king- \ ana (K.Sd), nikh (Kusk)
“	onoktah (Tung), ang (Kott)	f kinaga (Kad), tlingyak (C.Sd) \ nognuk (K.Sd)
“	enku (Kor)	f anghosin, angussin (Al) \ anhozen (Un)
“	chamar (Mong, Kal)	kaymak (M.R)
Ocean	umi (Jap)	imak (Gd, Tch)
Odor	nioi (Jap)	nayak (M.R)
Old	hine (Jap)	anayo (M.R)
Old	aggkor (Mag)	arkro(M.R), iktnar(C.Sd, old man)
Open	akeru (Jap)	okuer-toark (M.R)
“	aku (Jap)	okéun (M.R)
Other side	achira (Jap)	alkkian (M.R)
Pebble	jari (Jap)	f ujarak (Gd), uyare (C.R) \ ooyarra (H.B), uyarak (M.R)
Penis	odsogi (Mong), osogoi (Bur)	otcook (M.R)
Perhaps	tabun (Jap)	tabliu (M.R)
Pike (fish)	huja (Yen), chuja (Kott)	tehukoak (Kuskut)
Pole	hagini (Kott)	aiye (K.Sd, post)
Quick	zal (Vol), jel-tak (Tatar)	kelu-mik (Un), krilla-mik (M.R)
“	toku (Jap)	tehuke-york(MR),shookully(C.Sd)
Rain	tshukutshi (Ka)	f tshutakat (Al), chehtak (Un) \ kitok (Kusk)
“	azgatch (Ka)	igesikhtuk (Unaligm)
“	ame (Jap)	imak (Gd, Tch = water)
Raise	ageru (Jap)	agar-tork (M.R)
Red	cholachin (Tung), akai (Jap)	f kawychly (Kad), kakluk (Tch) \ owg (C.Sd)
“	ulachan (Mong) ulan (Kal, Bur)	oolluthak(Un) aluthak, olutuk(Al)
River	kawa (Jap), jo (Mag)	koo (H.B), ku (W.I), kurk (M.R)
“	f joki (F), joga (L), \ jogan, jeaga (Ost)	kuk, kook (Gd), kuak (K.Sd) kooyk (Kad)
“	yoha (Sam), djaga (Kames)	f kuuk (C), koouk (K.Sd) \ coke (Mal), koog (C.Sd)
“	kig, kiha (Ka), ky (Sam), gychi (Ka)	kiuk (Kad), kiuk, kuigyt (Tch)
“	chuge (Ost)	koggut (Lab)
Roast	iru (Jap)	irayuk (M.R)
Root	nuku (Jap)	nakat (C.R), nakate (M.R)
Salute	jigi (Jap)	tchiki-yoark (M.R)
Sand	jari (Jap)	siorak (Gd), kaguiak (Kuskut)
“	tchigei (Ko)	tschoognuk (Al), choohook (Un)
Sea	dagas (Kal)	tagaink (Mal)
“	alagas (Kalm), ul (Kott = water)	f alaook (Kad), allaook (Un), \ alagak (Al)
“	umi (Jap), jam (Sam)	imak (Tch), imak (Gd), imik (K.Sd)
Shoes	ken (F), kom (Syr)	kamik (Gd), camook (Mal)
“	kem (Mordw. and Tsch)	kammek (C.R), kamguk (Tch)
Shoulder	kata (Jap)	keateik (M.R = shoulder-blade)
Sing	utau (Jap), oota-yoong (L.C)	f atuwa (Kad), attoa (Tchug) \ atuchtuk (Tch), ator-toark (M.R)
Sister (eld)	ane (Jap)	\ oonheen (Un), angeen (Al) / anoyuma (M.R)

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
“	nyy (Syr. ni (Ost), Lapp)=girl	{ naya (M.R), najak (Gd) { neiya (H.B), najahak (Tch)
“ (ygr)	{ oki (Tung), akin (Mong), { okin (Kal)=girl	} aka (M.R)
“	hug (Mag), oggug (Ost)	aggeakak (Koniag = girl)
“	nenye (May)	nayunga (S.B)
“ in-law	tschaqudo (Ko=sister)	tcakia (M.R)
Skin	nakha (F)	nakka (Tch)
“	kit (Yen), haj (Mag)	katschka (Al), kesheke (S.B)
“	kapu (A)	kaypak (C.R)
“	gameutch (A)	{ amek (Gd), amik (Tch) { amerk (M.R), amingk (C.Sd) { kreylark (M.R), keilyak (K. Sd) { kaillek (C.R)
Sky	koehall (Kam)	ineg (Al), innyak (Un)
“	ame (Jap), hanar (Cor)	wine-rark (M.R)
Sleep	uni (F), on (Syr, Perm)	{ itcirk (M.R), eshik (C.Sd) { eshak (K.Sd)
Smoke	utachan (Mong), ura (Kal)	nucktoalit (K.Sd)
Snipe	nokaky (Tungus)	{ uphun (Mal), ahpoot (S.B) { apun (M.R), appoo (H.B)
Snow	upas (A), oubach (A)	{ ktak (Al), teiko (M.R.=ice) { appoo (C.Sd)
“	tik, tyg (Yen), tik (Kott)	ser-mek (Gd, ice)
“	char (Sojot), char (Jek), qar (T)	annu (Tch), annju (Kad), anniyo (MR)
“	anighu (Kor)	{ kanneuk (H.B), kanneek (Al) { anigo (Gd)
“		kanik (Ma), kanneek (U), kanich (Al)
Son	hyat (Ten)	iyait (C.R)
“	ochul (Turk), nol (Jakut)	Iljax (Al), alaan (Al)
Song	uta (Jap)	atoron (C.R)
Speak	{ kyleku (Mong) { kelaku (Kalm, Bur)	kroléartoark (M.R) kalkhtuik (Kuskut)
Spoil	azareu (Jap)	awtcaclje (M.R)
Squirrel	sak, schaga (Yen)	tseyherek (K.Sd), shiksik (C.Sd)
“	schaga (Kott)	chikirik (Mal)
Star	alak (Yen), alagan (Yen, Kott)	ubloat (Mal), nblo-reark (M.R)
“	kaken (Yen)	sthak (Al)
“	ilkhoi, alagan (Kott)	{ illa-uyak (C.R, sun) { yaalock (Kad, moon)
“	alak, alagan (Yen)	ialktagit (Tchu, I)
Stone	jari (Jap)	nyare (C.R), wearzook (C.Sd, rock)
“	whraugon (Ko)	{ ujarak (Gd. and Lab) { ooyana (H.B), weark (C.Sd)
“	uva (A)	ingach (Tch), nyarak (M.R)
“	hyme (Tung), chuma (A)	yamak (K.Sd), anmark (M.R, flint)
“	kiva (F), kav (Mag), kevi, kew (Ost)	angmak (K.Sk)
“	ki, kev (Mag), kev (Mor), ky (Tcher)	aigach (Tch)
“	kiwin (F), kow (Wog), kock, kug (O)	kooodooanek (Kad), kaertok (M.R)
“	guiven, kugun (Ko)	uigum (Tch)
“	{ tscholo (Mong, Bur), { tschulu (Kalm)	krawlork (M.R) kallook-rowrork (K.Sd)
“	kiroi (Esth)	{ tkalkhuk (Kuskut) { kaertok (Lab)

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(*Continued*).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Summer	djoganna (Tung), shak (A)	kuiga (Tch), kyiga (Tch)
“	shega (Yen), schii (Kott)	kiek (Gd, Kad)
Summit	chojo (Jap)	gaiuk (Al, mountain)
Sun	schigun (Tung)	sickunyuk (Mal), sukkeuk (H.B)
“	ziguni (Tung), turgani (Tung, day)	tchikreynerk (M.R), sukenuk (C.S)
“	tykete (Ko)	tschekenak (Tch)
“	schunda (Vot), syunk (Vog)	sakkainek (C.R), sakanach (Gd)
“	schun (Tung)	{ tschinguguk (Kad) { tshingochok (Tchug)
“	naj (Wog), nai (Ost), nar (Cor)	naiya (W.I), neiya (H.B, K.Sd)
“	ega (Kott), ega (Yen)	ajut (Gd)
“	hichem (Yen)	akkta (Kuskut)
“	xat (Ost), hajur, chaja (Sam)	agadak (Al)
Sweet	amaku (Jap)	memak (W.I)
Swim	uin (F), joon (Esth)	anoarktoark (M.R)
Take	tiru (Jap), ukeru (Jap)	tiruyok (C.R), akwaron (M.R)
That	ani (Jap), una (Kott)	igna (M.R), oana (K.Sd), oona (H.B)
They	unian (Kott), ik (Mag)	ina-kun (Al), okkoa (M.R)
This	tarna (F), tan (Iuk)	tanna (H.B), tamāna (M.R)
“	inu, ina (Kott), ano (Jap)	una, imna, igna (M.R), oona (K.Sd)
Thou	ton (Mord), tshi (Mong, Bur)	txin (Al), thinn (Un)
“	ton (Lapp), tan (Ost)	tschi-tshi (Al)
Throat	{ turkku (F), torok (L)	tukku-eyak (C.R)
“	{ tur (Ost, Vog)	tokelooga (H.B, neck)
“	{ kurku (F), kurk (Esth)	krakerlut (M.R),
“	{ karges (Tcher)	tookooedjik (C.Sd)
“	kiuch (Ka)	uyak (M.R), iaak (Tch)
Thunder	kjyhal (Kor), tshellim (Sam)	{ kallek (Gd), kalluk (M.R), { kodahlook (C.Sd)
“	ajak (Kott), aggdy (Tung)	kalik (Kuskut)
“	ajak (Kott), aggdy (Tung)	ukga (C.R), ikkoome (H.B = fire)
To-day	ena (Yen), inni (Kott)	wanni (Tch)
“	inagi (Yen), innag (Kott)	vonnangalik (Al)
To-morrow	huommena (F)	anooaga (Kad), unako, unnok (Tch)
“	hol-ejt (Wog), hol-val (Hung)	ullit (Gd, day)
Tongue	omnior (Iuk), ynije (Tung)	{ ahnak (Un), aghnak (Al), { ookwaa (K, Sd)
“	njouktem (L), jilme (Tcher)	agonok (Kad), oguark (C.Sd)
“	{ kieli (F), kial (L),	{ ulju (Kad), alianuk (Kuskut),
“	{ kiel (Esth), kyl (Syr)	{ ulliu (Tch), uliupa (Tchu.I)
“	{ keulu (Kalm), kylyn (Bur),	{ ulliu (Tch), uliupa (Tchu.I)
“	{ aljap (Kott)	uliu (S.I), uliuka (Nun.I)
“	ulygyl, nl (Ko), alup (Yen)	ulu (Kad) ulliu (Tchug)
“	kele (Mong), iilygyl (Yen)	wutinka (Tch), gutyk (Tch)
Tooth	iet (Yen), iti (Kott)	chudyt (Kad), keeutee (C.Sd)
“	ykta (Tung), tody (Iuk)	teivorak (M.R), kewkleet (K.Sd)
“	tjiio (Jurak), tji (Yen)	okpik (Lab, birch)
Tree	ocho (Yen), okse (Yen)	aka (Gd), aya (M.R, aunt)
Uncle	acha (A), hai (Kott)	allak (C.R, sole of foot)
Under	ala (Mag)	kronmun (M.R)
Up	kami (Jap)	kuk (Gd)
Valley	kuki (Jap)	arayoark (M.R)
Walk	ariki (Jap)	{ kaomet (Gd = sun), { kaomo (H.B = light)
Warm	kuuma (F)	

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(Continued).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
Water	umi (Jap)	{ imek (Gd), immek (C.R, H.B) { emuk(S.B), imik (K.Sd)
“	ame (Jap, rain)	{ imuk (Mal), emak (Tch)
“	mima (Kam)	{ imark(M.R), immek (Lab, W.I)
“	mu (Tung)	mmak (Tchugaz), emik (C.Sd)
What	dono (Jap)	mooe (Kad)
White	{ haku (Jap), attych (Kam) { zagan (Kalm, Mong)	tchuna (M.R)
Who	kuk (F), gutte (L), kije (Ost)	{ kakoktok (C.R), ikuk (S.I)
“	{ ki (Mag, Tcher) kia (Mord), { kua (Tawgy)	{ kaggarkpok (Lab), { kokuktoo(CS), kragartork(M.R)
“	{ gidji (Kam), kud, kut (Sam) { joka (F)	knja(M.R), kaia(Kusk), kia(Lab)
“	{ kuka (F), koje (Ost), { kona (Mag= what)	kia (M.R), kiva (M.R), ke (Kusk)
“	{ kumi (Tawgy), hunjani (Tur) { hibea (Tur)	{ kina (M.R), keena (Mal) { kena (H.B), kina (C.Sd)
Wife	kanai (Jap), aji (Tung)	kitcik (M.R), kikut (M.R)
“	heghe (Tung, woman)	tchuna(M.R) tchuva(M.R = what)
Willow	schakta (Tung)	xenenlie (C.R), agegai (Un)
Wind	{ kei (Bur), salki (Mong) { salkin (Kalm)	aiyagai (Al)
“	kyttych (Kam), kyteg (Kor)	tchagatuit (Kuskut)
Winter	achsachsen (Kam)	kyeek (Kad), silla (Lab)
“	eschiu (Yen)	sulluarnek (Lab)
Wish	hosshi (Jap), honi (Jap)	kycheek (Un)
Wolf	chghahun (Kor)	ukshiok (Ka i)
Woman	alit (Yen), alit (Kott)	uktshok (Tch)
“	innago (L.C), onna (Jap)	itchuma(M.R), uninmartork(M.R)
“	heghe (Tung)	kagopik (Nun.I)
“	cheche (Tung)	oolea (K.Sd)
World	sekai (Jap)	{ anak(Chuklukm), anrenak(C.R)
“	chikui (Jap)	{ oongnak (K.Sd)
Yes	hei (Jap)	{ anhanenak (Un), aganok (Kad)
“	igen (Mag)	{ agna (Gd)
Yesterday	jaino (Jap), cheenoo (L.C)	ajagax, aajagan (Al), okanok (Mal)
“	khanj (Kott), chondj (Yen)	tshekak (Al)
You	ekn (Ien), ti (Mag)	cheke (Un)
One	itik (Syr), egy (Mag), egid (Ost)	eh (Kad), ah (M.R), a (K.Sd)
“	yksi (F), auft (L), aku (Vog)	aak (Gd)
“	uks (Esth), ok (Tcher), akte (L)	jani (Al)
“	ifka (Mord), akva (Wog), yhte (F)	kingulerk, kinuleytork (M.R)
“	hito (Jap), istsuka (Jap)	igoete (S.B), txi(Al), ichbin(C.Sd)
“	hutsha (Kott)	{ attakon (Al), atchig (Chukluk)
		{ attauden (K.Sd)
		atauyak (C.R), atik (Unal, ten)
		{ atousik (S.B), atoken (Un)
		{ atashek, attaglik (Al)
		{ atchimouk (Chugachm)
		{ ataucik (Ugalak)
		{ atowsik (Unaligm, Male)
		{ atauchik (Kusk, Nusherg)
		{ atawtschik (Nun, W.I)
		{ atowchuk (Ekogm)
		{ attansek (Gd), attowseak (H.B)
		{ ataotcirk (M.R)

ESKIMO-TURANIAN.—(*Concluded*).

ENGLISH.	NORTH ASIATIC.	ESKIMO.
One	oker (Ost, Sam)	{ acheluk (Koniag), { autowzig (C.Sd)
Two	malgi-jelokon (Juk, S, <i>i.e.</i> , 2x4)	{ malgook (Chugachm) { malogh (Kad), malkhok (Kusk) millei-tsungnet (K.Sd)
“	malgi-jalon (Juk, 6, <i>i.e.</i> , 2x3)	{ malruk (Mal), mallok (Kad) { malguk (Tch), mallerok (M.R)
Three	jalon(Tuk), ilan(Tung, Mandschu)	illaak (M.R)
Four	tjet, tjiet (Jurak)	setemat (Mal), sittamet (Lab)
“	tet, tiet (Ost), thede (Kamass)	sheetimut (S.B), sittamat (H.B)
“	tjata (Lawgy), teto (Jen)	tsetumet (K.Sd), teitamet (M.R)
Five	xa (Syr)	chaan (Un), chang (Al)
“	itsu (Jap)	atyoon (Un), attoon (Al=6)
“	sundza (Mandschu)	tshang (Al)
Six	malgi-jalon (Juk, 2x3)	malgok(Tch), malkhok(Kusk _g =2)
“	zorgan (Bur), jirgogan (Mong)	argwenrak(HB), arveneloerit(MR)
Seven	dologan (Mong), dolon (Bur)	talang (Un)
“	xelina (Kott)	olung (Al), oolloon (Un)
Eight	malgi-jelokon (Juk, 2x4)	malgok (Tch), malkhok (Kusk=2)
Nine	uijun (Mong), jagin (Tung)	aghinluk (Tch)
“	tshumnaga (Kott)	{ stamma (Tch) { chtamiakoanan (Kuskwog)
Ten	iel (Corean)	{ ullia (Tchuakak I) { koela (Chukl), kulle (Tch)
“	km.olen (Juk)	{ kulen (Kad), kullnuk(Kuskwog) { kollit (Gd)

GRAMMATICAL RESEMBLANCES.

Between the Eskimo language, and the Turanian tongues of North Asia, besides the numerous coincidences in vocabulary noticed above, there exist many remarkable resemblances in the general character of grammatical structure which at once strike the student of comparative philology. In Eskimo, grammatical particles are suffixed only, which is the case in several N. Asiatic tongues, although not so absolutely as in Innuit. The suffix of the *dual* number is in Yurak *ha, g, k*; in Ostiak, *g, k*; in Tawgy, *gai*; in Jenesei, *ho, go*; Wogul, *g, Aino, ki, gi* (plural; Lapp., *k, h* plural), Magyar, *k* (plural); and in Innuit, *k*; Aleut., *kek*; Mack. River, *ek, ik, eik, ok, uk, ak*, etc. Jukagir, *g, k, ch* (plural); Corean, *chai* (plur.).

The suffix of the plural is in Finnish, *t*, in Vepse, *d*, in Esthonian, *d*, in Mordwin, *t*, in Ostiak, *t, et*, Samoiede-Ostiak, *t*, Mongol, *ut, od*, Mandchu, *ta, te*, Buriat, *ut*, Innuit, *t*, Mack. River, *at, uit*, etc.

In Yurak the suffix of the second person singular is *n*, in Tawgy and Jakut, *ng*, in Tchigliit (Mack. R.), *n, an, in, en*; the suffix of the

third pers. sing. in Yurak is *jea*, in Ostiak-Samoiede, *i*, in Jakut *a*, in Turkish, *i*, in Tchigliit, it is *a*. A suffix of the first pers. sing. is in Ost.-Sam., *k*, in Tchigliit, *aga*. With regard to possessive suffixes we find, second pers. sing., in Tawgy, *na*, in Jurak, *n*, in Yeneseian, *no*, in Kamass, *nan*, in Ostiak and Wogul *n*, in Jakut and Turkish, *n*, and in Tchigliit, *n*, *an*, *in*, *en*; third pers. sing., in Ost.-Sant., *t*, *d*, in Kamass., *t*, Ostiak, *t*, in Tchigliit, *at*; first person plural, in Ostiak, *et*, Tchigliit, *at*, *ait*, Wogul, *oo*, Ost., *u*, *uch*, Tchigliit, *aiout*. In the verb we find the pronoun, suffix of the first pers. sing., in Kott. *n*, *an*, in Tchigliit, *una*, Mordwin, *n*. Third pers. plu., Finn, Mordwin, Tcheremish, Wogul, *t*, *ih*, Tchigliit, *ut*, *eit*, *oat*, etc.

In the declension of nouns besides the dual and plural already enumerated, the following resemblances are apparent. An accusative ending in Wogul, is *ne*, in Tcheremish, *n*, in Tchigliit, *mik*; a locative in Finnish in *na*, Tchigliit, *ne*; a genitive in Buriat in *um*, Tchigliit, *m*; a locative in Japanese, *ni*, Tchigliit, *ne*, *ni*; genitive in Finnish in *n*, Samoied, *n*, Tchigliit, *m*, etc.

These grammatical resemblances and the large number of words common to the two groups of language, form, I think, a reasonable ground for the advancement of the views I have set forth elsewhere, as well as in this paper, as to the relations which exist between the languages of the Arctic tribes of America and those of the so-called Turanians of Northern Asia.
