former numerous appearances of Eskimo in this district, and a few still surviving representatives, as well as the very apparent mixture of Eskimo blood in many of the resident whites of southern Labrador, that the Eskimo in small roving bands, formerly inhabited the coast south of Hamilton inlet and part way down the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

There is also a tradition in this region that the Eskimo were accustomed to visit the northern coast of Newfoundland yearly, where they used to trade with the Beothuks. It is improbable that they would make the trip to Newfoundland from the country north of Hamilton inlet in their skin boats under the ice and weather conditions which prevail on the Atlantic coast of Labrador; but in favourable weather it would have been quite easy to have crossed the Strait of Belle Isle from the southern camps.

Lieutenant Curtis, who made a careful census of the Eskimo on the Atlantic coast of Labrador in 1773, fortunately gave the old tribal names, one of which was recognized by one of my informants as that applied to Belle isle. These tribal names are as follows: "from the Straits of Belle Isle going north the first tribes were known as:

" Nanyoki [Nain?] " Kunedloke [Okkak?]	100 360	
" Kunedloke [Okkak?]	360	144
		"
" Nepawktoot [between Okkak and Hebron]	70	44
" Cannuklookthuok [Hebron]	345	ш
" Chuckbuck [Saglek bay?]	140	44
" Chuckleluit [Lamson bay]	40	ш
" Noolaktucktoke [Ramah]	30	66
" Nuchvak [Nachvak]	60	44
From Nuchvak north into Ungava bay	210	44

1,625 persons

This list is the only one which gives us any idea of the old tribal divisions on the Labrador coast. After the establishment of the Moravian missions, the Eskimo were gathered around these stations and the old tribal divisions broken up.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> One of the early edicts of Gov. Palliser forbade the Eskimo crossing to the Newfoundland side of the Strait of Belle Isle, which they were accustomed to visit for a certain wood for their harpoon shafts.