

belong to entirely different stocks. The difference is as complete as that which exists between the Persian and Turkish languages. It is well known that these last-named languages, though utterly unlike in grammar, have a common element in the Arabic words which each has adopted from a neighboring race. We are naturally led to inquire whether similar traces exist in the Cherokee and the Choctaw of a common element derived from some alien source. The comparative vocabularies given in Gallatin's work comprise chiefly those primitive and essential words which are rarely borrowed by any language, such as the ordinary terms of relationship, the names of the parts of the human body and the most common natural objects, the numerals, and similar terms. There are, however, some words, such as the terms for some articles of attire, the names of certain animals, and a few others, which in most languages are occasionally taken from a foreign source. Thus the Saxon-English has borrowed from the Norman-French element the words for boot and coat, for cattle and squirrel, for prisoner and metal. It is, therefore, interesting to find that the vocabularies of the Cherokee and the Choctaw, differing in all the more common words, show an evident similarity in the following list:

	CHEROKEE	CHOCTAW and CHICASA
Shoes	<i>lasulo</i>	<i>shulash</i>
Buffalo	<i>yanasa</i>	<i>hännush, yennush</i>
Fox	<i>tsula</i>	<i>chula</i>
Prisoner	<i>ayun̄ki</i>	<i>yuka</i>
Metal	<i>atclun</i>	<i>tülle, toli</i>

These resemblances, occurring only in words of this peculiar class, can hardly be mere coincidences. A more extensive and minute comparison will be needed to establish beyond question the existence of this foreign element common to the two languages, and the extent to which each has been modified by it; but the indications thus shown seem to confirm the conclusions derived from the clear and positive traditions of the northern Indians. Every known fact favors the view that during a period which may be roughly estimated at between one and two thousand years ago, the Ohio valley was occupied by an industrious population of some Indian stock, which had attained a grade of civilization similar to that now held by the Village Indians of New Mexico and Arizona; that this population was assailed from the north by less civilized and more warlike tribes of Algonkins and Hurons, acting in a temporary league, similar to those alliances which Pontiac and Tecumseh