

or tribes, two of which they know, and say they have different modes of dancing. One is called It'-ka-lyi, and inhabits the It'-ka-ling River, east of the Colville; the second, It-kal-ya'-ru-in, whose country is further south; and the third, whom they have never seen, but only heard of as the people who barter wolverine skins, knives, guns, and ammunition to the Esquimaux at Herschel Island, for Russian kettles, beads, &c., together with whalebone and other sea produce. These three tribes, they further say, are all dressed alike, and are fierce and warlike, but not cannibals like other Indians they have heard of. They are, without doubt, the mountain Indians to whom Sir J. Franklin makes frequent allusion in his narrative of his journey westward from the Mackenzie River, a tribe who have had but little intercourse with the Hudson's Bay Company; and Mr. J. Simpson, travelling the same coast in 1837, also mentions them as but little known. As the name Ko'-yu-kan, by which they are known at Point Barrow, is the same as that given to the tribe in whose treacherous attack on the Russian post at Darabin, Lieutenant Barnard lost his life in 1851, and as some of their coats and other portions of dress offered for sale at the "Plover" in 1852, were of the same make and material as the suit in the possession of Mr. Edward Adams, of the "Enterprise," the companion of Lieutenant Barnard, there can be little doubt they are one and the same people. If, as seems probable, they are also the same who destroyed the Hudson's Bay post in 1839, in latitude 58°, they occupy a great extent of country between the Colville and Mackenzie rivers, and range from near Sitka to the Arctic Sea. It is at all times desirable that great caution should be used in drawing inferences from mere sounds in an unwritten language which is but partially known, yet it seems worthy of remark, that the Esquimaux word, Kōk, a river, if prefixed to the name Yu-kon, will bear a strong resemblance to the name Ko'-yu-kan, given by them to the Indians inhabiting the country through which the You-con flows. They also know by report the people of Cape Prince of Wales, Kin'-g-a-meun, and the Kokh-lit' en'-yu-in, Asiatics, who come to Kotzebue Sound yearly.

Some traditions they have besides which refer to a land named Ig'-lu, far away to the north or north-east of Point Barrow. The story is, that several men, who were carried away in the olden time by the ice breaking under the influence of a southerly wind, after many sleeps arrived at a hilly country inhabited by a people like themselves who spoke the same language. They were well received and had whales' flesh given them to eat. Some of these wanderers found their way back to Point Barrow, and told the tale of their adventures. After some time, during a spring when there was no movement in the sea ice, three men set out to visit this unknown country, taking provisions on their backs; and having performed their journey without mishap, brought home confirmation of the previous accounts. Nothing further could be learned concerning this northern expedition except that each man wore out three pairs of mocassin soles in the journey; and since then there has been no communication with the Ig'-lun Nu'-na, but they believe some others who have been carried away on the ice may have reached it in safety.

We could never find any who remembered having seen Europeans before Mr. J. Simpson's visit in 1837, but had heard of them as Ka-blu'-nan from their eastern friends; more recently they heard a good deal of them from the inland tribes as Tan-ning or Tan'-gin. This probably refers to the Russians, who have regular bath days at their posts, and is derived from tan-ni'kh-lu-go, to wash or cleanse the person. They also apply other names to us, apparently of their own invention; one is E-ma'kh-lin, sea men (this is the name of the largest of the Diomed Islands); another is Sha-ke-na-ta'-na-meun, people from beneath the sun (en'-gu-in a-ta'-ne Sha-ke'-nik); but the most common one is Nel-lu-an'-g-meun, unknown people (nel-lu-a'-ga, I do not know.)

To themselves they apply the word En-yu-in, people, the plural of ē-nyu'k, a person of any nation, prefixing, when necessary, the name of their nu-na or country, as, Nu-wu'ng-meun, that is, Nu-wu'k En'-yu-in, Noo-wook or Point Barrow people; Ing-ga-lan'-da-meun, Englishmen. Lately those met with in Grantley Harbour and Port Clarence have adopted the epithet Es-ki-mo'.

In addition to the notice of the phases of the moon, they possess sufficient knowledge of the stars to point out their position in the heavens at particular seasons, and we believe use them as guides sometimes in travelling. They look upon them