

territory or locality from which a stranger comes. This is shown in the use of suffixes appended to the same, as *-miut*, the people of such and such a place. The Alaskan Eskimo, according to Nelson, have designations for regular tribal divisions, but the only reference which the Labrador Eskimo make in speaking of their neighbours appears to be that they stand in a certain direction in relation to them. This distinction, used by the Fort Chimo Eskimo of Ungava bay, has been applied by Turner to the entire peninsula, and I have adopted his general divisions, as they appear to hold good throughout the northern area, with the reservation mentioned above.

They are as follows:

The *Su-hi'nimiut* "those who dwell at or in the sun," *i.e.*, the dwellers to the east, the Eskimo on the Atlantic coast and on the Ungava side as far south as Leaf river.

The *Ta-ha'γmiut* "those who dwell in the shade," *i.e.*, the dwellers to the west, the Eskimo from Leaf river to Cape Wolstenholme. This division includes the "Northerners" of Turner, the Eskimo from Hopes Advance.

The *Iti'vimiut*, "the dwellers on the other side," *i.e.*, the Eskimo on the other side of the coast, the east coast of Hudson bay.

To this category might be added another division.

The *Ki'γikta'γmiut*, or "island people," the Eskimo inhabiting the islands off the east coast of Hudson bay, now extinct, except on the Belcher islands.

The following lesser divisions or place-names for the Eskimo from Cape Chidley west were obtained from one informant: *Killi'nuḡmiut*, "land's end people," Cape Chidley.

*Kanjiḡualukcu'amiut*, "long, narrow bay people," George river.

*Kokso'akmiut*, "big river people," Koksoak (Fort Chimo).

*Uḡa'va'miut*, "farthest northerners," Hopes Advance.

*Nuvu'gmiut*, "people at the point," Cape Wolstenholme.

*Iti'vimiut*, "people across the point of land," east coast of Hudson bay.