

inlet¹ at the Moravian stations of Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okkak, Hebron, and Killinek (see map). Until quite recently (1904, when Killinek was established), a small but hardy band of "heathen" Eskimo lived in the neighbourhood of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Nachvak.² The Moravians had intended to establish a station here, but had been forestalled by the Hudson's Bay Company. Later they built missions on each side of Nachvak, at Ramah and Killinek, and the Nachvak post was practically squeezed out of existence.³ The main body of Nachvak Eskimo emigrated to Cape Chidley, although a few persisted in their heathen independence and are said to be still living near Eclipse harbour. Generally speaking, the Labrador Eskimo of the northern Atlantic coast are settled at the Moravian stations and directly under their control. This has been fortunate for them, as, under the watchful care of the good Brethren, they have escaped the total destruction which has overtaken their kindred of southern Labrador.

The coast of Ungava bay is quite similar to that of the Atlantic, being bold and fringed with islands, but differs in having few inlets or good harbours. On the east side of the bay, Eskimo are found at the Hudson's Bay Company posts at the mouths of the Whale and George rivers. There is a considerable settlement at Fort Chimo, at the foot of the bay, near the mouth of the Koksoak, where both the Hudson's Bay Company and Révillon Frères have large stations. On the west side of Ungava bay the French company has a post at Wakeham bay, one of the few good harbours in this region. Here and at Hopes Advance are long established Eskimo villages. Scattered families are

¹ The author discovered two survivors of the old southern bands of Labrador Eskimo, living in Sandwich bay. They were both women and married to white men, but still spoke good Eskimo and remembered native stories and customs. One had considerable reputation as a conjurer. The former husband of this woman, a famous hunter and doctor named Toma'suk, was the last male descendant of those large marauding parties which the French and English explorers met in the Strait of Belle Isle and estimated at the astonishing figure of 30,000.

² There were also a few Eskimo at the Hudson's Bay Company sub-post at Aillik. On the abandonment of the post they formed the nucleus of the Moravian settlement at Makkovik.

³ The early good-will manifest between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Moravians was later changed into an intense trade rivalry. However, the relations between the officials is said to have always been most pleasant.