

all British travellers who have traversed these countries, that "the sounds of the Tinné language can with difficulty be rendered by the English alphabet, and that a great number of them are of a pronunciation which is absolutely impossible to an Englishman."

To the Loucheux, or *Dindjié* group, belong thirteen tribes, which from the Anderson River to the East, extend into the territory of Alaska, as far as the vicinity of the Pacific, where, as on the Mackenzie, they are circumscribed by the Esquimaux family.

These thirteen tribes are: 1. The *Kwítcha-Kuttchin*, or inhabitants of the steppes of the Glacial Ocean, between the Anderson and the Mackenzie; 2. The *Nakotchro-ondjig-Kuttchin*, or people of the Mackenzie; 3. The *Títlet-Kuttchin*, or inhabitants of the Peel River; 4. The *Dakáadhè* (Loucheux), named also *Tdha-Kkè-Kuttchin* (people of the mountains), and *Klo-vén-Kuttchin* (people of the edge of the prairies). They inhabit the Rocky Mountains between the Mackenzie and Alaska; 5. The *Væn* or *Zjen-Kuttchin* (people of the lakes or of the rats); their territory is on the Porcupine river; 6. The *Han-Kuttchin* (people of the river); same territory; 7. The *Artez Kuttchin*; 8. The *Kutchid-Kutchin* (giant people), who live on the Upper Yukon; 9. The *Tchandjeri-Kuttchin*, who hunt along Black River; 10. The people of the rising ground, or *Tannan-Kuttchin* (people of the mountains), along the River Tanana; 11. The *Tétthit-Dhidit*, or people seated in the water; 12. The *Intsi-Dindjitch*, or men of iron; and lastly; 13. The *Tsæs-tsiég Kuttchin*, who people the same Yukon.

III.

The Déné-Dindjié type is entirely different from that of the Esquimaux, but has numerous points of resemblance to the Sioux. Several portraits

from Dakota, in the galleries of the Museum of Anthropology, in Paris, are in every respect Montagnais, Hare or Beaver faces. Besides, the features of Dindjié approach the Nabajo type, of which I have seen faithful portraits, sometimes the Hindoo type. Finally the faces of the Egyptian dancing girls, also in the Gallery of Anthropology in the Jardin des Plantes, have reminded me feature by feature, of the faces of the Dog-rib, Slave and Hare women.

To have a rigorously exact description of the type of our Indians, it would no doubt be necessary to depict them tribe by tribe, for each of them presents characteristics which distinguish it from its sister tribes. But as I cannot linger on this subject and prefer to devote my essay to the discussion of the question of origin, I will merely pencil a sketch of the general type of the nation.

The Déné-Dindjié have the head elongated, pointed towards the base, unduly raised above. Its greatest breadth is at the cheek bones. The forehead is passably high, but it is tapering, conical, depressed towards the temples, and has a rounded protuberance on the upper part. The arch of the eyebrow is clear cut, but very high and strongly marked. It shows a large eye, black, ardent and shining with a snake-like lustre. The upper eyelid, heavy, and rather oblique, often assumes a singularly suspicious and distrustful aspect. The nose is generally aquiline, as seen in profile, broad and somewhat flat on a front view; the side of the nostril is strongly indicated, especially among the Loucheux, whose nose is also more prominent and hooked. This partly arises from the swan bone and other ornaments which they wear in the nasal membrane, like the natives of New South Wales, the Esquimaux, the Sauteurs and the Indians of Panama. They have lately abandoned this usage. Their mouth is wide, furnished with small teeth, com-