

type and which I would call the Oceanic, and the other, as the Déné. He writes thus: "Two maxima of frequency occur, while cases between the two maxima are quite rare. . . . The primary maximum of the Bilqula [the northernmost division of the Salish] agrees very closely with that of the Oregonian Tinneh [more properly Déné] while it will be seen that the secondary maximum coincides very nearly with the maximum of the first group embracing the northern tribes and those of Vancouver Island. *The resemblance of the two maxima of frequency to the types of the Coast Indians and of the Tinneh is very far-reaching.* . . . The explanation of these phenomena must be sought for in the mixture of the two types of people.<sup>1</sup> . . . We know that a mixture of these two people has taken place among the Bilqula. . . . Among the Bilqula, in Washington and throughout Oregon we find a type present of a stature ranging from 166 to 172 c.m. with a cephalic index of from 84 to 87, and a facial index of from 83 to 86. Among the Bilqula and in Oregon this is the prevailing type while in Washington it is of secondary importance. In these regions Tinneh are the main mass of the population. They were present in Washington and form a considerable element among the Bilqula. Therefore it must be assumed that *this type represents the Tenneh.* . . . It is worth mentioning that the Tlingit of Alaska, who have intercourse with the Tinneh appear also taller and more brachycephalic."<sup>2</sup>

Given the conditions I suppose, a primitive stock already in possession of the soil and successive invasions and settlements of Oceanic hordes such as we know were navigating the waters of the Pacific in the early centuries of our era; intercourse and admixture of these in marriage, with the consequent and inevitable break-up of the original speech of both peoples in the mouths of their offspring; the springing up of new and distinct forms in each centre, coupled with the tendencies to divergence and change which we have seen characterize American speech; and we have a cause more than sufficient to originate the 39 stocks now found on this coast. And as if to confirm this view a modern instance of the birth of a new language under similar conditions has recently been brought to notice. The occupation of Mount Mlanji in Central Africa and the building of Fort Lister which was garrisoned by Sikh soldiers from India gave rise to "a most extraordinary language, being a mixture of Hindustani, Swahili, Yao and Chinyanja. It is one of the newest languages on earth, it cannot be more than a year old, but it is well understood by the people. The vocabulary is limited and as for the grammar it is yet unformed, but I am confident that should the soldiers remain in this country-another five years the philologist will be delighted to study Indo-African languages of the future and to trace their origin and the marvellous words

<sup>1</sup> The italics are mine.

<sup>2</sup> Vide Seventh Report of the B. A. A. S. on the Northwest Tribes of Canada. 1891.