

TUNGUSIC TRIBES IN 1616 A.D.—(*Continued*).

Chuneche-Aiman.....	Chuneche.	Omocho-Shoro.....	Omocho-soro.
Chuntschun.....	Chuntschum.	Onggolo.....	Onn golo.
Churcha.....		Sachalian-ni-Aiman.....	
Chuye.....	Chuya.	Sachaltsha.....	Ssachaltsha
Djaisian.....		Sakda.....	Ssakda.
Djakuma.....	Dshakumu.	Sargu.....	Ssargu.
Djakuta.....	Dshakuta.	Sibe.....	Shibo.
Djan.....	Dshan.	Sirachin.....	Shirachin.
Djang.....	Dshann.	Sirin.....	Shirin.
Djanggia.....	Dshann'gia.	Suan.....	Ssuan.
Djetschen ni Aiman.....	Dshetschen.	Suifun-Ningguda.....	Ssuifun ;
Djoogia.....	Dshoogia.		Ningguta separate.
Djusheri.....	Dshusheri.	Suksuchu-Aiman.....	Ssukksuchu.
Donggo.....	Donn go.	Tomochu.....	
Dung.....	Dunn.	Ula.....	
Dunggia.....		Urgutshen.....	
Eche-Kuren.....		Usui.....	Ussui.
Elmin.....		Usuri.....	
Feneche.....		Wanggia.....	Fanggia.
Fiu.....		Warka.....	Uarka.
Fodocho.....		Wedsí-Aiman.....	Uedsi.
Giamucha.....	Giamuchu.	Yaran.....	
Gualtsha.....		Yarchu.....	
Gunaka-Kuren.....		Yeche.....	

Major J. W. Powell, in his elaborate and complete work on American Linguistic Families, gives the following statistics of the Dénés or Athapascans: "The present number of the Athapaskan family is about 32,899, of whom about 8,595, constituting the northern group, are in Alaska and British North America, according to Dall, Dawson, and the Canadian Indian Report of 1888; about 895, comprising the Pacific group, are in Washington, Oregon, and California: and about 23,409, belonging to the Southern group, are in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Indian territory. Besides these are the Lipan and some refugee Apache who are in Mexico. These have not been included in the above enumeration, as there are no means of ascertaining their number." M. Malte-Brun, writing in 1878, gives no statistics of the Mexican group, but furnishes the names of tribes included in it. He says: "The Apaches or Yavipei constitute a barbarous nation which has no fixed abode. They wander through the northern provinces of Mexico, sometimes approaching the vicinity of Zacatecas. In their incursions they commit all sorts of depredations, destroying and burning the pueblos, haciendas, and isolated farms. They are divided into several tribes; the most important are those of the Navajos, Gílenos, Mimbrenos, Chafalotés, Faraons, Llaneros or Lipillanes, and Lipans. They speak the same language, which only varies in accent from tribe to tribe, so as not to hinder their being mutually intelligible. They have no connection in language or origin with the Comanches. The principal dialects of