

San-to-tin' was further said to occupy the territory about a lake on ^{Tanana River} White River and westward to extend down the Tanana River to a point nearly opposite the head of Forty-mile Creek. Below this people, on the Tanana come the Sa-tshi-o-tin' or "Bear Indians," Lieut. Allan* gives the names of tribes or bands along the Tanana, from its head down (though on doubtful authority) as Nutzotin, Mantototin, Tolwatin, Clatchotin, Hautlatin, the second and fourth of which seem to represent the names given to me.

From the above information, such as it is, I think it probable that ^{Conclusions.} the Ai-ya'-na or Ai-yan people may be said to consist of the following tribes: Kloo-a-tsul-tshik, To-tshik-o-tin, Tsit-o-kin-o-tin, Ka-tshik-o-tin, O-til'-tin, San-to-tin, and Sa-tshi-o-tin'. The name Ai-yan may be that of a premier tribe or of a meeting place common to the various tribes. The Ai-ya'-na would thus extend from the lower part of the Lewes to the mouth of the Porcupine, and include the basin of White River, together with the greater part or all of that of the Tanana.

The term Kutchin as a general suffix to the names of tribes, replacing *tinné*, *tina* or *otin* has, I believe, been carried much too far westward in this region on ethnological maps, being properly referable only to certain tribes situated to the north of the Ai-ya'-na and Es-pä-to-ti-na and lying between these and the Eskimo. Docking off this gratuitous termination from the names Han-kutchin and Tenān'-kutchin applied as tribal names by Dall on the main river above the mouth of the Porcupine and along the Tanana River respectively; we may, with some probability, consider Han and Tenan as versions of Ai-yan. Differences such as this and others previously referred to in the rendering of Indian words—which are never clearly pronounced by the people themselves—are, as I think any one who has had some experience in endeavouring to reduce them to writing will admit, very easily explained.

A grave was seen on the Upper Pelly, near the mouth of the Mac- ^{Graves.} millan and others near the site of Fort Selkirk. There were the usual coffin-boxes, surrounded by pickets, and near them tall poles were set up, bearing streamers of cloth.

The Tagish Indians, occupy the greater part of the valley of the ^{Tagish Indians.} Lewes above the mouth of the Tes-lin-too, as well as the last-named river as far as to its efflux from Tes-lin Lake, the lake itself being in the Taku country. To the Tagish belong the group of lakes of which Tagish-ai or Tagish Lake is the principal. They may be said to be separated from the coast tribes by the water-shed ridge of the Coast Mountains on Chilkoot Pass, though the line of division is not apparently well drawn, and they likewise probably reach the head-

* Report of an Expedition to the Copper, Tanana and Koyukuk Rivers, etc., 1887.