

poplar boards); they hunt round Lake Athabasca and along the Slave River.

3. The Cariboo Eaters, or *Ethen-eldéli*, live to the east of the Great Cariboo and Athabasca Lakes, in the steppes extending as far as Hudson Bay.

4. The Yellow Knives, the Copper Indians of Franklin, *T'atsan ottiné* (copper nation), who frequent the steppes to the east and north-east of Great Slave Lake.

To the group of Montagnards, or Déné, of the Rocky Mountains, belong

5. The Beavers, *Tsa-ttinné* (dwelling among the beavers), with

6. The Sarcis, who have separated from them. The first hunt along the Peace River, the second in the Upper Saskatchewan towards the chain of the Rocky Mountains.

7. The Sekanis, *Thè-kka-né* (those who live on the mountain). The greater part of these border on the trading posts of the Fraser; a few only frequent the heights of the Peace and Liards rivers, where they have acquired a great reputation for misanthropy.

8. The *Na'-annés* (inhabitants of the West) or *Noh'-hanné* of Richardson. There exists of them also but a small nucleus on the eastern slope of the mountains.

9. The *Mauvais-Monde*, Wicked people, or *Ettcha-ottiné* (those who act contradictorily). They frequent the chain of peaks in the latitudes of old Fort Halkett and are very little known. Richardson names them *Dtcha-ta-uttiné*. Finally

10. The *Esba-la-ottiné*, or dwellers among the Argali.\* These are the Sheep-people of Franklin, and the *Amba-ta-ut-tiné* of Richardson. They live on the high mountains between River Courant-Fort and that of the *Na'-annés*.

In the Slave group I place,

\* A kind of antelope found among the Rocky Mountains.

11. The *Etcharé-ottiné* (those who dwell in shelter). These are the *Tsilla-ta-ut-tiné* of Richardson and the Strong-bows of Franklin. They hunt along the Liards river.

12. The Slaves, properly so called, who are divided into the people of Hay River, Trout Lake, Horn Mountain, the forks of the Mackenzie and Fort Norman. In order to save space, I refrain from giving their Indian names. The name of Slaves was given to them by their southern neighbors the Créés, on account of their timidity.

13. The Dog-ribs, *L'in-tchanré*. They live on Slave and Bear Lakes, to the east of the Mackenzie and on the banks of the Coppermine River. They are subdivided into the Dog-ribs of Fort Rae, *Takfue-ottiné* and *Tse-ottiné*.

14. The Hare Indians. They people the Lower Mackenzie, from Fort Norman to the Glacial Sea, and are divided into five tribes, the *Nui-ottiné* (people of the moss) who live along the water shed of Great Bear Lake; the *K'a-tagottiné* (people among the hares), along the river; the *K'a-tché-gottiné* (people among the big hares), who hunt in the interior, between the Mackenzie and the Glacial Sea; the *Sa-tché-tugottiné* (people of Great Bear Lake), whose name indicates the territory, and finally the Bastard Loucheux, or *Nut-la-gottiné* (people of the world's end), the nearest neighbors of the Esquimaux on the north of the continent.

The Hares are the Peaux de Lièvre of the French, and the *Ka-cho-dttinné* of Richardson.

15. The *Eta-gottiné* or mountain people. They inhabit the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, between the *Esba-la-ottiné* and the Loucheux. Richardson names them *Dahá-dttinné*.

There need be no astonishment felt at the difficulty apparently experienced by the learned Doctor to express and write the names of these tribes, for he owns himself, after Hales, Isbister and