

accept as decisive the evidence contained in the following passages.

„The similarity of the two tongues (the Iroquois and the Cherokee) apparent enough in many of their words, is most strikingly shown, as might be expected, in their grammatical structure, and especially in the affixed pronouns, which in both languages play so important a part. The resemblance may perhaps be best shown by giving the pronouns in the form in which they are combined with a suffixed syllable, to render the meaning expressed by the English self or alone, — „I myself“, or „I alone“:

	Iroquois	Cherokee
I alone	akoñhāa	akwuñsuñ
Thou alone	soñhāa	tsuñsuñ
He alone	raoñhāa (haoñhāa)	nwasuñ
We two alone	onkinoñhāa	ginuñsuñ
Ye two alone	senoñhāa (Huron, stonhāa ¹)	istuñsuñ
We alone (pl.)	onkioñhāa	ikuñsuñ
Ye alone	tsioñhāa (Huron. tsoñhāa)	itsuñsuñ
They alone	ronoñhāa (honoñhāa)	unuñsuñ.“

„If from the foregoing list we omit the terminal suffixes haa and suñ, which differ in the two languages, the close resemblance of the prefixed pronouns is apparent.

To form the verbal transitions, as they are termed, in which the action of a transitive verb passes from an agent to an object, both languages prefix the pronouns, in a combined form, to the verb, saying „I-thee love“, „thou-me lovest“, and the like. These combined pronouns are similar in the two languages, as the following examples will show:

	Iroquois	Cherokee
I-thee	koñ, or koñye	guñya
I-him	ria, hia	tsiya
He-me	raka, haka	akwa
He-us	soñkwa	teawka
Thou-him	hia	hiya
Thou-them	s'heia	tegihya
They-me	roñke, hoñke	guñkwa
They-us	yoñke	teyawka.“

¹) The Huron is the mother-tongue of the Iroquois dialects. In the words comprised in these lists, the letters have the German sounds except that the ñ represents the French nasal n, and the ũ is the short English u in but.