

testify. Such a collection of parallel facts has rarely been presented for the connection of one or more peoples of unknown derivation, and would be impossible as mere coincidences. The only characteristics in which the Tungus may be said to differ from the Tinneh are the truthfulness of the former and the complaining ways of the latter. But the evidence of Sauer to the first of these is not conclusive as to its characterizing the whole Tungus family,* nor can it be said that all the Tinneh tribes are equally unreliable. In docility the two families agree. The Tungus of Sauer were cheerful, and so are the Tinneh in general, although inveterate grumblers, at least in certain tribes, as may be the case with some of the Tungus were more known concerning them. Certainly, no two families representing the old world and the new present closer affinities in name, vocabulary, grammar, physical appearance, dress, arts, manners and customs than do the Tungus of Asia and the Tinneh of America.

Before dealing with the Iroquois, who should in geographical order next claim our attention, I prefer to take up the origin of the Choctaw-Cherokee family, which shows its Asiatic connections more clearly, and which will tend to illustrate and confirm the Iroquois relationships. The original area of the Cherokee-Choctaw confederacy extended from Tennessee southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The Cherokees and Choctaws are generally regarded as distinct peoples, although their languages have much in common. The tribes included under the generic name Choctaw, are the Choctaws proper, the Chickasaws, Creeks or Muskogees, Hitchitees and Seminoles, all of whom are famous in history. They were originally a warlike, encroaching population, of a proud, fierce spirit, differing alike from the reserve of the Algonquin and the childishness and docility of the Athabascan. The character of the Iroquois is that of the Choctaw, and these are the great warrior tribes of North America who brought into the continent its peculiar arts of warfare as the Tinneh family gave to it its peculiar arts of peace. The Choctaws, we are told by Dr. Latham, Catlin, and others, used to flatten the head, and may thus be supposed to connect with the Salish or Flathead family of Oregon. But for the present we seek to discover their old world relationships rather than those of the new. The northern Asiatic people who flatten the head are the Koriaks, who inhabit the extreme

* Wood, in his "Uncivilized Races," characterizes the Tungus as good-natured, but full of deceit.