

8. The adjective follows the noun, the same as in the Sioux.

9. In the foregoing 260 words and sentences I do not recognise one word as similar to any word in any other Indian language with which I am familiar. But I have never before examined any of the 'Tinneh' or Athabaskan stock. I might, perhaps, except *ninna, ni . . .*, the second person of the pronoun, which is analogous to *niye, ni . . .* of the Siouan dialects.

10. The sign of the past tense may be *te*, and of the future *ita* (see *smoke* in vocab.), but of this I cannot be sure.

11. The Sarcees seem to keep their lips parted while speaking, and the accent is generally on the *last* syllable of the word. The language has rather a clicking, 'slishing' sound.

12. In inflecting some of the verbs I have introduced the personal pronouns, but I imagine their presence is not necessary except for emphasis.

*Notes by Mr. H. Hale on the foregoing Report.*

Mr. Wilson's report on the Sarcees is specially valuable as being the only detailed account we possess of this interesting branch of the great Tinneh or Athabaskan family. Some information concerning the tribe has been given incidentally by various writers, including Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Umfreville, and Petitot, but no particular description of the people has been heretofore published. It has been known merely that they spoke a dialect of the Tinneh language, and that they lived in close alliance with the Blackfoot tribes.

The Tinneh family, or stock, has attracted much attention from ethnologists, partly from the peculiar character of its members and partly from its wide diffusion, in which respect, as Mr. H. H. Bancroft has observed, it may be compared with the Aryan and Semitic families of the Old World. It occupies the whole northern portion of the American continent, from Hudson Bay to the Rocky Mountains, except the coasts, which belong to the Eskimo. Tinneh tribes also possess the interior of Alaska and British Columbia. Other scattered bands—Umpquas, Tlatskanais, and Kwalhioquas—are found in Oregon. The Hoopas and some smaller tribes live in Northern California. Thence, spreading eastward, Tinneh tribes, under various designations—Navahoes (or Navajos), Apaches, Lipanes, Pelones, Tontos, and others—are widely diffused over Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and the northern provinces of the Mexican Republic.

The best account of the Northern Tinneh, east of the Rocky Mountains, is found in the introductory portion of the 'Dictionnaire de la langue Dènè-Dindjié' of the eminent missionary-philologist, the Abbé Petitot, who resided many years among them, and studied their languages, customs, and traditions with much care. In his list of the tribes belonging to this portion of the stock he makes a division styled mountaineers (*Montagnards*), possessing the country on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The southernmost tribe of this division, on the east side of the mountains, is the *Tsa-ttinnè*, a name which he renders 'dwellers among the beavers.' The name is derived from *tša*, beaver (which has various other dialectical forms, *tso*, *sa*, *za*, and *so*), and *tinnè* (otherwise *tennè*, *tena*, *atena*, *tunneh*, *dènè*, *danneh*, *dindjié*, &c.), the word for 'man' in the different dialects. M. Petitot describes the *Tsa-ttinnè*, or 'Beaver Indians,' as comprising two septs—a northern tribe, who hunt along the