

that of the Americans." Mr. Baldwin, in his *Ancient America*, asserts that "Our wild Indians have more resemblance to the nomadic Koraks and Chookehees found in Eastern Siberia, throughout the region that extends to Behring's Strait, than to any people on this continent. Those who have seen these Siberians, travelled with them, and lived in their tents, have found the resemblance very striking; but I infer from what they say that the Korak or Chookehee is superior to the Indian." Mr. J. Mackintosh, whose book on "The Discovery of America and the Origin of the Indians," was published at Toronto in 1836, exhibited many interesting parallels between the American Indians and the Koriaks, but as he considered the former as one people and united the latter with the Tungus, his parallels are practically useless. So common is the statement that the languages of the Tehucktchis and Esquimaux are virtually one, that in my article on the affiliation of the Algonquin languages I was misled by the universal consensus into a homologation of it; but the exploring expeditions undertaken by the United States government have proved that the statement is unfounded, and that the Tehucktchis of Asia differ from the Esquimaux physically as well, being taller and thinner, with redder complexions and more prominent features, in every respect a superior body of men. The error arose in confounding the Aleutans and Kadiaks with the Esquimaux or Innuït, for the identity in language of these peoples with the Tehucktchis is beyond doubt.

While the Iroquois traditions, according to Dr. Oronhyatekha, assert the autochthonic origin of that people, those of the Dacotahs and Choctaws, as related by Catlin and others, refer to a migration from the north-west, where they dwelt for a time amid snow and ice. It is evident that the original home of Dacotahs and Choctaws was that also of the Wyandot Iroquois, and that the autochthonic theory is of a piece with the same doctrine among the ancient Greeks, a mere form of national vanity. Iroquois, Dacotah and Choctaw grammar agrees in all points, even to the proposed pronouns, with that of the Peninsular languages. The tall muscular form, red complexion and prominent features of the Tehucktchis agree with the physical appearance of the three American families. The encroaching, warlike, indomitable spirit of the Koriaks, of whom the Tehucktchis are a branch, can find no better parallel than among the three warrior peoples of North America. Some of the Koriak tribes flatten