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ON THE ORIGIN OF SOME AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES.

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SECOND ARTICLE.

In the former paper I indicated the existence of a broad line of distinction dividing the aboriginal languages and peoples of this continent into two well-defined groups, the one Malay-Polynesian, the other Turanian in origin. It is with the latter that I now propose to deal. The Turanians of America stand in geographical relation to Canada chiefly through the Wyandot-Iroquois family, two important divisions of which, the Hurons and the Six Nations, occupy no inconspicuous position in the early history of the country. Originally this family extended as far south as the Carolinas, and the isolation of the northern Iroquois in the midst of an Algonquin area is due to that intrusive character and love of conquest which made the warlike Mohawk and his fellows the terror of other Indian tribes. The Assineboins or Stone Indians, whose name is Algonquin, are also Canadian, dwelling upon the banks of the Red River and its tributaries, but they are Dacotahs belonging to the great family commonly known as Sioux, most of whose tribes are found west of the Mississippi. Mr. Lewis H. Morgan, who has investigated many questions relating to the aboriginal population of America, maintains that the Wyandot-Iroquois and the Dacotahs are branches of the same original stem, and all that I know

argument for the Peninsular Asiatic origin of the Cherokee-Choctaw family, we have found it to be proved by language in its grammatical and verbal forms, by tribal designations, physical features, moral character, religion, and at least one peculiar custom.

For the Wyandot-Iroquois family I have so far found no tribal designations in the Peninsular area that correspond, but the identity of the two war-gods Arioski and Areskoui undoubtedly links them with the Koriaks proper. This is confirmed by the many resemblances that are found to exist between the Cherokee (Koraeki) and Iroquois vocabularies, some of which are indicated in the Mithridates. Such are the Cherokee *gahnee* and the Cayuga *kanoh*, arrow; *oostekuh*, child, and the Tuscarora *yetyatshoyuh*; *choosa*, die, death, and the Mohawk *keah-heyuh*; *keira*, *keethlah*, dog, and the Onondaga *tschierha* and Tuscarora *cheeth*; *cheela*, *cheera*, fire, and the Caughnawaga *ojeehlah* and Tuscarora *ot-cheere*; *atseeai*, man, and the Minekussar *itautsin*, and Mohawk *ratsin*; *naune*, mountain, and the Wyandot *onontah*; *yahnoguh*, tongue, and the Iroquois *honacha*; *ageyung*, woman, and the Tuscarora *ekening*. The relations of Iroquois and Peninsular words are numerous and close. The following is not a selection but a chance collation of them:

WYANDOT-IROQUOIS.	PENINSULAR.
arm.....onontcha <i>Iroquois</i> .	oondoo <i>Insu</i> .
axe.....askwechia "	kvasqua <i>Kamtchatka</i> .
bad.....washuh <i>Tuscarora</i> .	wasa <i>Loo Choo</i> .
hetkeh <i>Iroquois</i> .	khatkin <i>Koriak</i> .
boat, canoe..gahonhwa "	cahani <i>Aino</i> , huni <i>Loo Choo</i> .
boy, son ....yung <i>Oneida</i> .	iegnika <i>Tchuktchi</i> .
brother....jattatego <i>Onandaga</i> .	ototo <i>Japanese</i> .
child:.....kotiona <i>Iroquois</i> .	kodoma "
earth.....ohetta "	ttati <i>Corea</i> , tjidsi <i>Japanese</i> .
eat.....hiquekch "	cwa <i>Japanese</i> .
egg.....onhonchia "	ngach <i>Kamtchatka</i> .
father.....ata <i>Tuscarora</i> .	atta <i>Tchuktchi</i> , teti <i>Japanese</i> .
haneo <i>Seneca</i> .	annakh <i>Tchuktchi</i> .
lahkeni <i>Oneida</i> .	illiguin "
fire.....yoneks <i>Tuscarora</i> .	annak "
fish.....keyunk <i>Mohawk</i> .	sakkana <i>Japanese</i> .
foot.....auchsee <i>Tuscarora</i> .	assi "
achita <i>Wyandot</i> .	gitkat <i>Tchuktchi</i> .
come.....karo <i>Mohawk</i> .	kuru <i>Japanese</i> .
go.....higue <i>Iroquois</i> .	yuki "
hair.....ahwerochia "	kurrassee <i>Loo Choo</i> .
hand.....chotta "	settoo <i>Kamtchatka</i> .
osnonna "	soan <i>Corea</i> .

WYANDOT-IROQUOIS.

heart	.....	bahweriacha	<i>Iroquois.</i>
heaven, sky	.....	toendi	<i>Wyandot.</i>
		kiunyago,	<i>Seneca.</i>
man	.....	eniha	<i>Nottoway.</i>
moon	.....	kanaughquaw	<i>Cayuga.</i>
		kelanquaw	<i>Mohawk.</i>
mother	.....	anah	<i>Tuscarora.</i>
mouth	.....	agwaghsene	<i>Mohawk.</i>
nose	.....	yuungah	<i>Wyandot.</i>
river	.....	joke	<i>Nottoway.</i>
small	.....	ostonha	<i>Iroquois.</i>
snow	.....	ouniyeghte	<i>Mohawk.</i>
sun	.....	hiday	<i>Tuscarora.</i>
		onteka	<i>Iroquois.</i>
tongue	.....	ennasa	"
water	.....	hohnega	"
white	.....	kearaga	"
woman	.....	yonkwe	"
		otaikai	<i>Wyandot.</i>
		ekening	<i>Tuscarora.</i>
sister	.....	akzia	<i>Onondaga.</i>
finger	.....	oniago	"
basket	.....	atere	<i>Iroquois.</i>
tail	.....	otahsa	"
kill	.....	kerios	"
write	.....	khiatons	"
copper	.....	kanadzia	"
nail (finger)	.....	ohetta	"

PENINSULAR.

kokurro	<i>Japanese.</i>
ting	"
khigdn	<i>Koriak.</i>
aino	<i>Aino.</i>
kounetsou	<i>Aino.</i>
geilgen	<i>Koriak.</i>
anak	<i>Tchuktchi.</i>
ekigin	"
chynga	<i>Tchuktchi, honna Loo Choo</i>
kiuk	<i>Tchuktchi.</i>
uicinan	<i>Kamtchatka.</i>
anighu	<i>Tchuktchi.</i>
tida	<i>Loo Choo.</i>
nitji	<i>Japanese.</i>
nutshol	<i>Kamtchatka.</i>
mok, nouna	<i>Tchuktchi.</i>
shoproosa	<i>Loo Choo.</i>
innago	"
tackki	"
aganak	<i>Tchuktchi.</i>
zia	<i>Aino.</i>
ainhanka	<i>Tchuktchi.</i>
toeroo	<i>Loo Choo.</i>
dzoo	"
korossu	<i>Japanese.</i>
katchoong	<i>Loo Choo.</i>
kanujak	<i>Tchuktchi, sintju Japan-</i>
kouda	<i>Kamtchatka. [see.]</i>

Such are a few of the resemblances which lie on the surface, in connection with which, and this will equally apply to the Cherokee-Choctaw languages, it may be said that the Iroquois dialects are more closely related through their vocabularies to the Peninsular tongues than are the English and the German to one another. Like the Cherokee-Choctaw family, the Iroquois have also been found to agree with the Asiatic peoples in their grammatical forms, physical features, and religion. The sun or chief divinity, *matschak* in *Tchuktchi*, *nitji* in *Japanese*, and *neetakhassch* in *Choctaw*, has appeared as *onteka* in *Iroquois*; and the *Catawba noteeh*, the *Adahi nestach*, the *Cuchan nyatch*, the *Peruvian inti*, and the *Araucanian antu*, *antaigh*, carry on the sun-worshippers of north-eastern Asia far into the southern continent. The warlike, intrusive *Koriak*, who has driven his relative the *Kamtchatdale* to the south of his peninsula, and almost exterminated the *Yukagir*, is, apart from all other considerations, the fittest Asiatic with whom to compare the similarly warlike and intrusive *Iroquois*.

The third family of North American Puranians, but really