Hudson's bay and straits (except that of the Esquimaux in the latter) may be said to be exclusively ~~in~~ the country of the Knistenaux. Some of them, indeed, have penetrated further west and South [illegible] to the South of Lake Winipic and the South branch of the Saskatchewine."

p. 64 [There is some confusion in the line above described as between where it strikes Winipic River and thence to Isle a la Crosse] E.G.

Mackenzie adds the following note "The similarity between their language & that of the Algonquins is an unequivocal proof that they are the same people. Specimens of their respective tongues will be

p. 64 hereafter given."

The account of their manners & customs is too long to insert here. A vocabulary is appended containing a comparison of the Knistenaux and Algonquin languages containing about 325 words.

"Mazer R. which Mackenzie mistook for the Columbia.

Chipewyan Indians.

"They are a numerous people, who consider the country between the parallels of Latitude 60 and 65 North, and longitude 100 to 110 west, as their lands or home. They speak a [illegible] language which is very difficult to be attained, and furnishes dialects to the various emigrant tribes which inhabit the following immense tract of country whose boundary I shall describe.

It begins at Churchill and runs along the line of separation between them and the Knistenaux, up the Missinipi to the Isle a la Crosse, passing on through Buffalo Lake, River Lake and Portage la Roche; from thence it proceeds by the Elk River to the Lake of the Hills, and goes directly west to the Peace River and up that river to its source and tributary waters; from whence it proceeds to the waters of the River Columbia*; and follows that river to latitude 52°.24 North and longitude 122°.54" West where the Chipewyans have the Atnah or Chin nation for their neighbors. It