

- E. PETITOT. *Vocabulaire français-esquimau*. 1876. [Cited, PETITOT.]
Résumé des communications sur le Grønland (Meddelelser om Grønland, X).
[Cited *Résumé*.]
- K. TH. PREUSS. Die Ethnographische Veränderung der Eskimo des Smith
Sundes (Ethnol. Notizblatt, II, 1, p. 38).

When Greenland or the Greenland Eskimo are mentioned in the following pages, the Eskimo of the West Coast, who are now under Danish government, are meant. Angmagsalik, or East Greenland, is that portion of the East Coast inhabited by the independent tribe called Angmagsalingmiut, our knowledge of whom is recent, and due altogether to Holm. The term 'Central Eskimo' is employed as by Boas, Rink, and others, and includes the tribes of Baffin Land, Melville Peninsula, Boothia, and the adjacent coasts and islands.

The Smith Sound tribe of Eskimo (Ross's Arctic Highlanders) inhabit the shores of northwestern Greenland, south of and along Smith Sound. Their southernmost habitation is in the group of islands off Cape York (about lat. 76°); the most northerly is Ita (lat. $78^{\circ} 18'$). When hunting, they occasionally pass beyond these limits; and finds of implements and house-ruins indicate that in the past they inhabited the coast at least as far north as lat. $81^{\circ} 36'$ (BESSELS, pp. 136, 251). Discovered by Sir John Ross in 1818, the Smith Sound Eskimo have since been visited by Franklin, Kane, Hayes, Hall, and Peary, as well as by whalers. So isolated are they, that, excepting these intermittent visits from whites, they have practically no communication with, or knowledge of, any part of the rest of the world. Melville Bay, whose shores seem uninhabitable, cuts them off from the Greenlanders, so that there is absolutely no intercourse between the two districts, nor any record of any intercourse. In fact, Ross states (p. 84) that they refused to believe that he came from the south, saying that there was nothing but ice there. Hayes (p. 385), it is true, was told by a Smith Sound native that his people had once inhabited the coast 'continuously,' but had been cut off on both sides by accumulating ice; but this statement, even if accurate, was made after the Smith Sound Eskimo had, through the Arctic explorers, met several Greenland Eskimo. Only with the tribe of the Central Eskimo inhabiting the east coast of