

resting places and on one side the entrance, whereas in Greenland the resting places or family benches are all arranged on one side, for which reason the houses have a more or less elongated form, the length corresponding to the number of the inhabitants. Owing to the square form the size of the Alaska houses varies within narrower limits, the number of their inhabitants is also more limited than in Greenland. Only some tribes in the Interior, described by Glasunow as a mixed race, seem to have larger houses, and so had the Aleutians in former times. But in Alaska on the other hand, in order to make up for the lack of sufficient room for assemblies in the houses there are larger public buildings, one or two in each place. They are called: *kagse*, plur. *kagsit*, also *kagge*, *kashim*, *kassigit*, and as it seems their use continues from Alaska towards the East at a rate corresponding to the narrowness of the dwelling houses.

In Southern Alaska the houses resemble those of the Indians by having a hearth in the middle of the floor with a smokehole in the roof over it. The inner room; as already mentioned, is furnished on three sides with alcoves, affording separate open lodges or sleeping rooms, while the fourth affords the entrance. This construction gives the houses a somewhat cruciform appearance. Moreover they are comparatively spacious and built mostly of wood covered with earth only on the outside. Northward on the coast of Bering Strait, WHERE WOOD BECOMES SCARCER the added alcoves disappear; the size of the inner room consequently diminishes. The resting places more especially are reduced to the utmost narrowness; the hearth for want of fuel is displaced in favour of the blubber-lamps; and the middle of the room instead occupied by the women, serving them as their working place.

Near the Mackenzie R. we again meet with the cruciform construction, but beyond this border it wholly disappears. By degrees as wood becomes scarcer we also see SNOW TRIED AS A