

trade and established posts all over the region, they also use their power to put down any conflicts, which are always injurious to trade. The boundaries now violable with impunity fall into oblivion and the more energetic hunters and trappers go where they choose. In this manner the geographical group names I have described are ceasing to have any serious significance and every new ethnographical visitor will find himself unable to make the ancient boundaries correspond to the distribution of the moment. Nevertheless, in a general way the old maps such as that of 1877 still indicate the focus of the former group or tribe and doubtless will long continue to do so. The Innuited tribes on the Kuskokwim have been found by Nelson to extend farther up the river than was supposed in 1877, reaching nearly or quite to Kolmakoff trading post. The advance up the Yukon shown on the census map is recent, if authentic. The St. Lawrence Island people are more nearly related to the Innuited of the American coast than to those of Asia, though their commerce is with the latter and with their Korak neighbors. As regards the Innuited of the region between the Koyukuk River and the Selawik River, the miscegenation indicated by the census map has no foundation in fact. The error doubtless arose from the permission accorded by the Innuited to special parties of Tinneh to come into and through the territory of the former, for purposes of trade.⁵ The north shore of the peninsula east of Port Möller is represented by the census map as occupied by the Aleuts or Unüngün. The region is really not inhabited, except for a few temporary hunting stations, except by typical Innuited. Notwithstanding these and many other errors in this compilation, it is probably correct in extending the area of Tinneh about Selawik Lake, which is a useful addition to our knowledge. In 1880 while visiting Cook's Inlet I was enabled to determine the essential identity of the native Innuited of Kenai with those of Prince William Sound though among them were many Koniag'müt brought there for purposes of trade in hunting the sea-otter.

With regard to the Aleuts, the degree of civilization to which they have attained is very promising. The people are not scattered over the archipelago except in their hunting parties. In the western Aleutian Islands the only permanent villages are at Attu and Atka Islands. The division into groups is rather a matter

⁵ The first white men to visit this region were J. S. Dyer and Richard Cotter in 1866. Zagoskin's alleged journey was fabulous and concocted by him in the Nulato trading post. Jacobsen and Woolfe have since made the trip and perhaps others.