

Russian navigators whose records have been preserved for us by the laudable efforts of Coxe.

The second period may be said to have begun with the establishment, as a legalized monopoly, of the Russian American Company and the consequent circumnavigations of the globe by Russian naval vessels, which brought mails and accessories of civilization to the rude and hardy fur-hunters of the northwest coast. These began with the voyage of Krusenstern in the *Nadezhda* and the work begun by him was admirably carried on by his successors; Lisianski, Kotzebue, Golofnin, Vasilieff, Wrangell, Lütke, Tebienkoff and others. Many of these expeditions were accompanied by men of science, either as surgeons or as special investigators, whose names to the biologist and anthropologist are as household words. Such were Langsdorff, Chamisso, Merck, Eschscholtz, Choris, Kittlitz, Postells and Mertens.

Other nations though naturally behind the Russians were not absent from the field. The voyage of Beechey and later of Sir Edward Belcher; Dease and Simpson, and other officers and servants of the Hudson Bay company, combining exploration and commerce or barter; the United States exploring expedition under Wilkes, and the North Pacific exploring expedition under Ringgold and Rodgers; all added materially to our knowledge. A single group of expeditions sent by Great Britain, in addition to the above mentioned, were also not fruitless, though, considering the opportunities offered, the results were extremely meagre. I refer to the Franklin relief expeditions on the ships *Herald* and *Plover*, *Enterprise* and *Investigator*.

The names of Collinson, McClure, Kellett, Moore and Maguire, are familiar to all interested in arctic geography and Hooper, J. Simpson and Seemann who accompanied one or the other of these parties, have left their imprint on the history of anthropological research. During this period also the noble and devoted Veniaminoff began his missionary labors in Alaska simultaneously with which he accumulated data for memoirs on the natural history of man which will always remain standards of reference.

With the return to Europe of officers who had served their time in the colonies and whose scientific tastes had led them into studies of the people over whom they had ruled, material accumulated, until in 1855, the work of the anthropologist in Alaska and adjacent regions was summed up by Holmberg in the paper I have al-