

on the diversity of their languages, gave to the Aleuts a divided descent, in part from the Esquimaux of America, and the Mongoloids of northeastern Asia.

The Russian explorers and fur-hunters of importance in the discovery of the various islands were:

Bering in	1728
Bering and Tcherihoff in	1741
Nevodskoff in	1745
Serebrnikoff	1753 to 1756
Trapesnikoff	1758 to 1760
Bethshevin	reached Alexsu, furthest island east.
Tolslyh	1760 to 1764

These navigators, with few exceptions, treated the natives with great barbarity. Many of their expeditions were failures and their vessels wrecked; several of them were burned by the natives. All of them suffered great hardships. Of their vessels, says Coxe, page —, "Most of them which are equipped for these expeditions, are two masted; they are commonly built without iron, and in general so badly constructed that it is wonderful how they can weather so stormy a sea. They are called in Russian *Skitiki*, sewed vessels, because the planks are sewed together with thongs of leather. Some few are built in the river Kamschatka, but they are for the most part constructed in the haven of Ochotsk. The largest are manned with seventy men, the smaller with forty men."

Hence the Aleuts, as naval constructors, with their elegantly and artistically built bidarkas and baydars far excelled in skill their abusive invaders. But these latter had guns. In their warfare they displayed much military invention. To avoid the guns they constructed large double screens made of seal skins, stuffed between with dried fibre of grass, and advanced toward the vessel, pouring upon its deck their missiles from behind, and finally setting fire to it with sulphur found in their island craters.

Inside of the war faculty, and touching the home and domestic idea, wild to our appreciation as it may be, we are taught by the elaborate and exhaustive report of Mr. Dall on the mummies from our "Four Crater" cave, that their art work by their women, whether the result of nearly lost hereditary culture, or of native original industry, patience and invention, was high in its excellence. (See report of Case 17478 in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, page 11 of Dall's Report, cited). This ethnological description is rich in its suggestive text. How did the Aleuts learn to make these extra fine fabrics, with nothing but Aleutian raw material? Our present chief is silent but he left head enough to explain it all.

In brief, from all this we can derive enough to feel sure that this ancient folk, after their own way of thinking, education, and old civilization, possessed a high sense of religion, believed in a future life, as proved by their devoted funeral ceremonies, worshipped a divine creator; appreciated the love of home, were profoundly impressed with the devotion due to the family bond. Still further may we trace the illustration, for if cranial capacity and form can be regarded as