ind. The ful, the nati nd repulsing oss. In 178 nts organized than any t s of Siberia: and number ne of the ves , and was co h Shelikof, w ering island, nd other islar made at I' on fresh wat eutian hunte sland now cal e Saints harl hostility by d, they began ortifications The winter v mon were v he present ( ed.

nxious to secu discoveries a

A RUSSIAN BLOCK HOUSE

a, and to obtthusiasm, and fortunately for the success sive privilege Shelikof's schemes, the Russian governes. To furthint just about this time became convinced beria, leavingat many abuses existed in the relations beberian merchaeen the various independent trading comave instructionies and the natives, and that it would be his wisdom ast to abolish the traders' rule, and place lirected his lie whole American traffic in the hands of of Russian intsingle strong company. So Shelikof and thward, to kes partner, Golikof, were invited to Saint ablish statiotersburg to be presented to the Empress, he coast of the manifested great interest in their proset up maicts, and conferred gold medals and swords south as Ca honor upon them. On September 28th, tructed to se788, a decree was issued, giving the come language, any exclusive privileges of trading and he Russians, anting in the regions discovered and conibes they migolled by them. Besides all this a subsidy men; to collf two hundred thousand rubles was advanced ther articles on the public treasury, to be repaid in surveys, buyenty annual instalments without interest. chools. In Siberia Shelikof looked about him for a kutsk, the caan who would carry out his plans, and set e he placed lis heart upon Alexander Baranof, a native or transmissif Kargapol in eastern Russia. Baranof was account of lorn in 1747, and from his native place went naps and plao Moscow, where he was a clerk in retail is work. Thops; in 1771 he set up in business for himatter up welf, but dissatisfied with his prospects, he

migrated to Siberia in 1780, and took the management of a glass factory in Irkutsk. Later, he engaged in trading on the Anadir river and in Kamchatka, and did a fair business. Being fond of his independence, he at first refused to enter the service of the Shelikof company. So Delarof, a Greek, was appointed in charge of the colony at Kadiak. He behaved with great kindness and justice; but, though visitors of all nationalities praised him highly, he was much too lenient and honest to suit his unscrupulous directors.

In 1789 Baranof lost two of his caravans, and was rendered bankrupt. Shelikof approached him again, and this time Baranof accepted his overtures, and entered the service of the company in 1790. He was excellently fitted for the work he had to do; shrewd, politic, full of courage and energy,



Photo by Partridge Interior of Russian Church, sitka, alaska