

O. K.

Redwood City, Cal.

Dept. of Biological Survey

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand the reasons therefor. I have a number of specimens of the same material which I have been unable to examine as yet. I will be glad to do so as soon as possible. I have also a number of other specimens which I have been unable to examine as yet. I will be glad to do so as soon as possible. I have also a number of other specimens which I have been unable to examine as yet. I will be glad to do so as soon as possible.

Between the foot hills  
of the Coast Range and the  
Washington the birds on  
the coast. The birds were well  
supplied with food from  
the numerous back fields  
gardens gave a most  
pleasing aspect.

In the town I noted that  
Carpodacus gambelli were  
quite common in the  
yards and along the  
roadside before reaching  
the mts. Artus ludovicianus  
was very plentiful as I  
observed it on all bare  
ground wherever bare and  
some frankia large  
flocks flying over the  
approach of the train.  
A Sparrow Hawk kept  
in company a short  
distance along the road  
and as we ascended the  
mountain a great many  
snail were seen  
still in country from  
8 to 10. A pair of  
Turkey buzzards and  
a pair of Buteo with  
a pair of Chamaea  
fasciata were all

the birds noted. This  
was probably owing in  
part to the cold air over  
the mountains causing  
the birds to seek shelter.

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Apr 14

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Left San Francisco  
April 25th 1877 upon  
the propeller St. Paul  
(owned by the Alaska Com.  
Co.)  
and en route to the  
St. Michaels, Alaska  
On board were about  
a dozen passengers viz:  
Drs. Macintyre & Wheeler  
& Messrs Redpath - Nicmann  
and a Russian <sup>(Capt. Hall)</sup> in  
the employ of the Company.  
The three Irishmen  
are on their way to the  
Sea L. - Michigan of  
going to St. Michaels and  
the Russian is stationed  
on the Kuchurovian Riv.  
about 300 miles from its  
mouth - There was also  
a Capt. Hamilton & Mr  
Morton going to the Sea L.  
St. Paul & Vancouver  
Capt. Woods going to Aniakchak  
as hermit

Monday  
The boat left at 10:30 AM  
for the coast. The weather  
was clear and the sea was  
calm. We arrived at the  
coast at 1:30 PM. The  
land was very green and  
the people were very  
friendly. We stayed in a  
small hotel for the night.  
The next day we went to  
the beach and had a picnic.  
The weather was perfect and  
the sea was beautiful. We  
enjoyed our trip very much.  
We returned to the boat at  
5:00 PM and sailed back  
to the harbor. The trip was  
very pleasant and we had  
a great time.

The first day out to sea  
was very calm. The weather  
was perfect and the sea was  
beautiful. We had a picnic  
on the beach and enjoyed  
it very much. The people  
were very friendly and  
we had a great time.  
The next day we went to  
the beach and had a picnic.  
The weather was perfect and  
the sea was beautiful. We  
enjoyed our trip very much.  
We returned to the boat at  
5:00 PM and sailed back  
to the harbor. The trip was  
very pleasant and we had  
a great time.

The Russian from the  
Krus. took a lot of birds  
over to 507, as the vessel about  
4 PM - this was a fine crop  
put near his house at the  
wintering post of which he was  
charge -

Friday May 4<sup>th</sup> '77

10<sup>th</sup> day out -

Rain in am, the  
weather clearing in the  
afternoon -

The "Gonys" (Albatrosses  
which have followed  
until today have disappeared  
and are replaced by  
several species of Petrels


The "Gonys" are probably  
*Diomedea nigripes*, but  
it is impossible to be  
certain as I have not yet  
obtained one. Their feet  
with a dark plumbeous or  
brown color and a  
band of white  
surrounding the bill




white the abdomen and  
on some specimens the  
upper part of tail covert  
are white.

A single specimen  
of Fulmar's population  
was observed about noon  
behind the boat. Its clear  
yellow bill plainly  
showing the dark base  
of the mandible, distinguishing  
it

20 or 30 specimens of a  
second species of fulmar was  
seen following the boat in  
which a single fulmar is  
common. It is a common  
improbable to say in  
addition to the fulmar  
20 or 30 specimens of a  
second species of fulmar was  
observed following the boat and  
in addition to the fulmar  
with yellow bill which  
has a flight much like  
that of the fulmar but  
is as large as the fulmar

of S. leachii. I account  
for its plumaged species  
which smaller with  
wings more like the pig. than  
like those of the other  
petrels which have wings  
when extended looking  
more like 

This bird has a quick  
fettering, airy, flight  
much like the Titmouse  
of the Islands among the  
tree tops.  forming

Saturday May 5 1877

Things progress as  
yesterday, but the following  
the steamers and the  
same. In the morning  
a duck probably an  
eider flew by the

boat heading for the  
Aleutian Is. which are  
west about 400 miles  
distant at the time.

A small group of fur  
seal were noted at  
about the same time  
swimming toward their  
summer residence  
on the Seal Is. in  
Behring's Sea. The  
wind changed from  
the N.W. to S. in  
the afternoon and  
rain fell.

A heavy sea was on  
during the night.

"Cipry" tells me of  
finding remnants  
tucked up the Knapro

and also fossils, shells  
and that the Indians told  
him of a lake near the  
portage to the Yukon  
where their bones are  
very numerous.

Sunday May 6 '77

Rain in the morning  
cleared about 10 am.  
after which the sun  
appeared at intervals  
during the rest of the  
day. At 7:15 P.M.  
~~with~~ two high peaks on  
the island, Anulga  
were sighted, about  
40 miles distant  
on the right side of the  
N.W.

A large no. of the various  
petrels were observed  
during the day & were  
far more numerous  
than at any time during  
the trip previously.

A different species  
was seen <sup>for the 1st time</sup> ~~on the 1st time~~  
one all white with wings  
black tipped as in gulls  
and about the size of a  
ring-bill gull - ~~it~~  
~~the~~ appeared in  
flight - much like  
a small plover in  
fact a slender bill &  
two dark green  
shaped spots or bars  
on the nape of sides  
of the neck -

A whale was seen in  
the morning and

In the afternoon  
a school of killer  
whales passed they  
presented something of  
the following appearance



Monday May 7 1897

Arose at daylight  
4 A.M. we were just passing  
the island of Akoutan  
which was on our  
right.

The active volcano upon  
this is. and bearing the  
same name was obscured  
by smoke & fog so only a  
glimpse of its base could  
be seen.

For some time we  
were apparently heading  
for the precipitous side  
of Unalaska which lay  
before us but soon  
a palea bay between the two  
islands was navigated and we  
passed into it and soon  
a bold head known as  
the Pinet came in  
view. and about 7:00 we  
turned into the bay which  
took us through a narrow  
channel into the harbor  
of Unalaska where  
we dropped anchor at  
8 A.M. after a passage of  
11 days from San Francisco  
all the islands which I have  
seen here are very high  
and present descent of snow

precipitously on each side  
They are covered with snow  
to within a foot 100 feet  
of the water except in  
exposed portions.  
The morning was pleasant  
about 60° the sun  
shining brightly.

The afternoon was very  
soft & serene with a  
calm breeze.

The wind from the morning  
to a great extent at sunset.

The harbor with surrounding  
of Unalaska are peculiar  
and will be reported  
hereafter.

At present there are  
about 3000 people at  
the town and about 1000  
on the islands, there being  
5 other towns on the Is.

There are about 3000  
Alutians on the island.

Chief of the Alutians  
the stationer of the island.

Unalaska  
Mr. Greenbaum

at 7.30 PM the schooner  
Bella from the Seal  
Is came in sight and  
landed about 9 PM.

### Unalaska May 8 '77

In A.M. saw 2 Tillards  
on the beach in village.

A severe storm of snow  
& sleet accompanied by  
a strong gale continued  
throughout the day.

The wind came down the  
harbor in sharp squalls  
raising a heavy sea  
and filling the air with spray.

The Alutians in the several  
villages on this Is. and  
in Alkanam and, one  
or two other stations on  
islands near by were under

a head chief who has a kind  
of general supervision over  
the villages and communities  
his wife through a sub-  
chief in each village.

The chief on this Is. has control  
over only a small Alutian

upon the  
his control is only  
during the good behavior  
of the chief, any bad conduct  
being sufficient to  
cause his removal.  
They are styled only as  
the nobles, and in  
his superior judgment.  
There was no communication  
for several weeks  
continued in office after  
for many years.  
They were all elected at  
a mass meeting,  
only ~~very few~~ of the  
~~chiefs~~ speak the  
chiefs understand  
speak English. Communion  
is held by means of  
Russian. 1 Priest  
presides over the altar  
is, and other priests  
scattered over the territory  
at Nuchaga, Bristol  
Belkoffski, Seal  
The Greek Church  
governed by a Bishop of  
recently recalled to  
Russia.

The affairs of the Church  
are arranged by a  
consistory, a number  
in which the priests  
the ~~meeting~~ ~~of~~  
with the consistory  
is resident in San  
Francisco consisting of  
several priests (from  
3-5) the number at  
present being reduced  
one of the ~~points~~ as well  
as the Bishop being  
recalled to Russia.

Each diocese is  
governed by a priest  
who officiates, and may  
consist of several parishes.  
The priest at this  
station is an Aleutian  
Russian, and is a  
very rich man  
according to the report of  
the people here who  
know him.  
The people here are  
very polite, touching  
their hats, or removing  
them when meeting  
any of the American  
and when entering the  
house removing their

hats. This is not only  
true of the men but of  
the women and of boys  
also. They are honest and  
in many ways to  
be admired while in  
others they are not so  
admirable.

The wind which was  
S.W. today turned slightly  
to the W. in evening and  
fell a little at sunset  
but not raised again  
about 10 P.M. with snow  
falling.

### Ounalaska May 77

Co. go on the steamer  
~~and other things~~  
and other things along  
the coast. The men are  
to do some of the work  
of all hands. The men  
who work on the boats  
working on the boats and  
hauling the goods. The  
at work on the boats.

About the place,  
they are quiet and unassuming  
and rarely quarrel except  
when under the influence of  
drass which they make from  
sugar cane.

When there is no work  
the A.C.C. men visit the  
men and their influence is  
the manufacture of the goods  
which are the main  
business of the place.

On the boat the men  
are poor as westerners  
at unloading cargo and  
as they have both European  
and of feeling they are  
as a general thing to be  
of the place.

at school is conducted during  
several months each year  
during winter. The school is  
a school is continued  
8 months a year and  
only English is taught.  
At this station only English  
is taught in the school and  
no other in the V.P.M. schools  
are kept up by the  
A.C.C. The school is

difficulty in getting the children to attend and many of them are over the school there is conducted by.

Unalakleet May 15 1877.  
rather clear in the morning and a fine day followed with rain in evening. Went out shooting in P.M., killed 2 Ravens, 1 Swallow Sparrow, 1 *Thalassidroma* which I found on the shore under a bluff upon which it flew as I approached. One large *plumbeus leucophaea* was obtained and many others seen. One *Bidonia* *Troubridgei* was shot and other delicate water fowl were seen but not identified. A few waterfowl were seen. The natives brought in a large number of Cod.

Aboutau May 11 1877  
Unalakleet at 3 P.M. and then down the bay under a light wind until 4 P.M. when the wind rose to a gale and blew with great force driving the schooner to the beach the small boat was watered & hauled.  
The rest of the trip was to take a hunting party of natives to the 2nd and 3rd groups on Sanak Island stopping on the way at Aboutau for 25 *Bidarkias* and natives.  
While coming on up the pass between Koonak and the wind blew fierce gale ahead and the schooner heaved to. It was impossible for us to go up to the top and indeed with the howling of the wind through the rigging and the full of spray and the pouring of the sea it was almost impossible on such a night to proceed one tent as though it might



bring up against a  
bluff. The half  
and two however we  
came safely to anchor  
opposite the town which  
consists of the houses built  
and built on a small  
narrow, low island.

The population is  
about two hundred two  
single trapped Eskimos  
and a dog although the  
wind was so strong the  
ground was so uneven  
that it was not possible  
to get out of the bay  
in any way, even  
tossing his half to land.

One bear came across  
the wide pass between  
Quinaloak and the  
island and was  
seen before he  
reached the shore.

The top of the mountain  
opposite was a  
steep cliff which  
did not look  
like a peak of  
a mountain.

A small body of water  
was seen  
the water was  
dark and  
the water was  
dark and

The water was  
dark and  
the water was  
dark and  
the water was  
dark and

The water was  
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The water was  
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the water was  
dark and  
the water was  
dark and

Seal Is. notes

Dr. Macmillan informs  
me that the  
name is high as  
the name is high  
as the name is high  
as the name is high

There is a small number of  
young seals on the beach  
and several adults are seen

Sea Otter notes from  
last winter show who has  
been absent for a long  
time. I believe in 1944-45  
and had charge of hunting  
parties of natives. I also  
was making notes.

About what are many  
small islands and rocks  
the Pacific is not among  
them. The sea is  
dark and the water is  
dark.

The young are brought forth  
upon isolated rocks and  
are soon under water  
and in the arms of its  
mother until it is  
gone for it until it is

~~about a~~ As the sea  
otter approaches the shore  
with a young one in her  
arms, it is surprised by  
the sight of a person  
standing on shore she  
will drop the pup and  
disappear. After a few  
the pup is left and

McClain, the young and  
if captured capture  
during a signal -  
the 2 or 3 seals on  
surround with a young  
one will carry it with  
them and when they  
are paired the pup  
will often be ejected

and why it would do  
carry the pup in  
the pup will be  
found to be the  
young in the pup

some but I do not  
know why it would  
during a signal the  
seals -

The young are very which  
and will be in the pup  
do not become  
pup or the pup  
also require the pup  
apparently is not.

It is noted, Capt. P. Hunt  
the young are carried  
with a pup and  
a small cub

The natives have a  
rule that none of them will  
while in the mountains and  
will not be away from  
the shore

as much as possible

When on the mountain ground  
about 20 birds were shot in  
one hour. Some of the birds  
that were shot at one place were  
taken in a cage they commenced  
throwing stones and when they  
killed them. I saw one bird  
who was in the cage and the  
head was taken off. The  
other birds were taken in a  
cage in the same way. The  
birds were taken in a cage  
of a man through a hole  
in the wall. The man  
took them. The birds  
were taken over the cage. The  
birds were taken in a cage  
by saying that it was the  
property of the man. The  
birds were taken in a cage.  
The natives are very superstitious  
and if they succeed in striking  
several of them with a spear  
they will not stop with it  
but will continue to kill  
until they have a rifle  
or a spear. I saw that  
the rifle is made of wood and  
is made of a piece of wood  
which has been  
succeeded in striking it.

But few other are to be seen  
anywhere else in the island  
except about  
Sana'a



Sea water pup. {me dua duk	
1 x 2 yr. 50	
2 - 6 yrs	Cos-lok
6 - 10 "	Se-ra de na
old female	Matka
"	Mall Re-kato

The Aleuts have a superstition regarding an evil spirit called a Bojly which is believed to be the cause of the pestilence so prevalent among the people. Any mysterious occurrence is attributed to the spirit and it is supposed that the Bojly did it. In this spirit is supposed to ordinarily have the form of a man but is able to change his shape at pleasure and to take the form of any animal, bird or fish. The natives think that the spirit breathes and sleeps during the night time only and lives in caves in the mountains. They believe that the Bojly takes the natives whenever they find them alone and carry them off.

They are Bojly on them.

When a nation or even several nations are lost at sea in olden times and their bodies were not found their disappearance is attributed to the Bojly. The Aleuts sometimes form hunting parties to pursue them but when they usually suppose them are a party of Bojly they do not like to interfere with them.

They are supposed to come about the houses during the night and work various kinds of mischief. When anything is stolen at night it is done by this spirit. In the fall of the year the Bojly and sometimes the spirit is held to have been the cause of the loss of a visitation. They sprinkle holy water about the door and then he will not return.

Another superstition is that each house has a domocavine, is supposed to be a kind of guardian angel who overlooks the welfare of the inmates and gives a warning of coming trouble or a death by certain knocks.

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Empress geese on the Aleutian Is., are called the Na-tida or Beach geese, they are resident upon Sanak and Adak Is. and probably on other of the eastern Aleutian Is. A ♀ spec. was brought on board today & traded to the vessel for a few hard biscuits.

They frequent the beach when they feed. The one about mentioned was eaten and proved very palatable.

Akoutan Is. May 12  
1877 - The Bella remained  
at anchor and none of  
the cargo was discharged  
owing to the heavy sea  
and the wind still blowing  
a gale.

Went along the beach to  
the point, extending out to  
Akoutan Pass

The hills rise very  
abruptly from the shore  
and in several places  
form perpendicular cliffs  
rising from within a few  
yards of the shore which is  
bordered by a beach covered  
with large rounded pebbles  
stones worn from the  
angular pieces which fall  
from the cliffs. One of these  
cliffs about 150 ft high  
was very striking being  
of basaltic formation and  
the angular columns  
generally with 4-5 plane  
faces meeting at definite  
angles, extending from  
near the bottom to the top.  
In one place the columns

curved inward from the top they forming a bracketing precipice under which one would seem in imminent danger of being crushed by the numerous parallel columns which seemed ready to become detached at any moment and come toppling down. This feeling was heightened by the hard wind blowing at the time and the numerous gigantic fragments lying on every hand where they had fallen on the beach.

Fig 1



is a poor

representation of a second currow beach

formation where the columns radiate from a center near the top of the bluff and extend down nearly 300 feet before they become lost in the massive rock of the lower part of the cliff. A fair section came into the bay and was shot at 145.

At Kocctau May 13, 1877  
 Spent the forenoon on shore - a hair seal ("nerpa") came into the bay and was shot at but not hurt. A native shot me a Larus argentatus, the bill is very much as in L. argentatus, the color a ~~light~~ brown yellow with a large orange yellow spot on the angle of the lower mandible. The legs a pale pinkish flesh color like those of the adult L. argentatus.

Cormorants, as well as  
 some birds, a few  
 Kittiwake and white  
 winged gulls and a  
 pair of Ravens nesting  
 on a bluff on the shore.  
 The nest is about 50  
 feet up in a perfectly  
 secure rock, on a  
 projecting shelf.

The day was calm  
 and the cargo was  
 transferred to the shore  
 and about 50 natives  
 and 14 birds, they were  
 taken on board after  
 they had a Chy-poot on  
 shore. Many of them  
 were left to go right  
 much better pleased to  
 remain at home than  
 to go to several months  
 of hunting while  
 others were glad to see  
 a ship and a boat.  
 When on the hunting  
 ground of a man  
 they were very busy  
 with his spear.

supposed to be unclean  
 and must go to the bath  
 house and cleanse  
 himself and everything  
 thoroughly before he can  
 call anything.

The sea otter's sense of  
 smell is so acute that  
 the natives do not use  
 to go on the hunting  
 ground and especially  
 on the rocks frequented  
 by the otter.

Sakumak Is. May 18, 1877  
 song of Melospiza cinerea  
 juv. tu-tu-tu-tu-tu-tu  
 out the last note - sometimes  
 shortening the same  
 syllable.

Water appeared to be  
 a loud splash - water  
 splashing - water splashing

Elliott's Gull  
 A clean, muscular  
 bird - two - two - two  
 and when on the ground  
 a loud splash - water  
 note of a cormorant.



Akoun Is. May 14, 1877

Started with a fair  
wind for Saunak Is  
about 7:30 A.M.  
As we rounded the headland  
at the mouth of Akoun  
harbor, we were in the  
lee of the bluff, and were  
becalmed for an hour about  
a half hour when the  
~~water~~ tide drifted to the wind  
ward and we went off in  
good style. I saw last  
my interest in the scenery  
and retired to commiserate  
with my stomach which  
has taken up arms against  
the up & down motion of  
the boat. Happily the  
feeling soon took a great start  
passed away and I went on  
deck just in time to get  
a good view of some fine  
views of the high cliffs  
along the shore of Saunak  
Island. The cliffs rise  
abruptly from the water  
to a height of several  
hundred feet and down

down on the <sup>side</sup> passing rocks  
as though in defiance at the  
invasion of their domain.  
We were soon in Akoun  
pass swimming a strong  
tide which rendered it  
almost impossible for  
us to get through  
and our little boat the  
hills of Saunak Is along  
which we sailed during the  
day and night  
(The tide ran about 6 knots  
an hour while we were  
going through the pass)  
Left in the morning  
of the 15th of May 1877

We went into Saunak  
harbor which is a small bay  
enclosed by low jagged  
cliffs back of which are  
the low mossy knolls  
with which the surface  
of the island is mainly  
covered. The only high  
point being 3 high hills  
placed in a ~~straight~~  
line close together to the  
left of the harbor.  
This is the least diversified  
of the island or a low yet  
seen

The numerous hillocks  
successively reach other  
over the surface.  
About the foot of the  
mountains were several  
small lakes  
one of which is situated  
within a few rods of  
another, but is about  
30 feet above the surface  
of the other. The ocean  
is only a few rods away  
and communication between  
them

I landed for an afternoon  
on my arrival and took a  
stroll up among the  
rocks. The tide was out  
and many bright  
colored sea anemones were  
strewn among the rocks  
in the bays. In the gullies  
rocks were the sea anemones  
Chitons and sea anemones  
and I found several  
branching sponges.  
A few specimens of sponges  
and sponges were seen  
and some were captured.

was ~~very~~ common.  
A Mall Eider and  
some G's were seen  
on a rock and  
shot at but I only  
managed to wound the  
one. While walking along a  
short distance  
I started a fine specimen  
of the Wandermine taller  
from the sharp irregular  
volcanic rock which  
formed the shore at that  
place and secured it.  
The notes I utter  
are given on the  
preceding page.  
A short distance  
further among some  
of the same formation  
where the waves had  
washed the loose debris  
away leaving only the  
solid rock  
(about) foot high I found  
a pair of Elliott's sandpiper  
and shot them both  
and was shot on  
the low rocks and the  
other flew upon the  
sharp cliff about 20 feet  
high and stayed looking  
at me until I was

Again, down  
about an hour later  
I found a 3rd specimen  
above a small outlet to  
pool of the lakelets  
I found mentioned at it  
and along the narrow  
opening and flew, soon  
I looked to check the  
magnifying glass similar  
to those of the spotted  
sawfly, finding its  
flight is identical to the  
same having the same  
stiff downy cover to  
the forewings when flying  
it does not move the  
tail up & down however  
the wings are mentioned  
on a preceding page

A pair of Ravens  
were seen in the a.m.

Journal May 16 1877

Left the harbor about  
5 a.m. and sailed  
against the wind the  
boat lay making but  
about 65 miles  
by 8 p.m. the sun  
set about 8.30 p.m. the  
lights burned on the coast

or more larger so  
that the night is of  
comparatively short  
duration up, we  
about 7.30 p.m. we  
had a fine view of the  
volcano of Shymaldea  
the mist about the  
shore and higher up  
the large masses of white  
cumulus clouds covered  
the land and surrounding  
hills while high above  
the rolling clouds toward  
the apex of the volcano  
shining with snowy  
whiteness as the sun was  
reflected from its snow  
covered sides and from  
the top rolled detached  
masses of clear white  
vapor at short intervals  
with a clear blue sky  
a back ground the sky  
a very fine view of the  
lights

Unalakleet May 17 1877

The wind was in the morning but soon fell to a light breeze and we went about 10 miles of all day.

Many waterfowl were seen around the boat but no species not noted before - the dark colored Petrels (C. caeruleus?) were in large flocks.

Sum. above

Along the shore the bluffs have several great pieces of hematite iron ore from which the natives make a red paint. There is also a black paint from plumage which they find on the lo-

— = + —

# Unalakleet

May 18 1877

Arrived early in the morning a strong wind arising in the night and blowing all the next day.

# Unalakleet May 19 1877

Went out shooting in the afternoon - saw 4 birds ♂ & ♀ which I have not yet identified the species is common in Dutch Harbor. I also obtained a small duck ( ) and 2 juv. specimens of Larus leucosternus. The specimens are nearly adult plumage but on one there is only a trace of the red spot on the lower mandible and on the other it is about 1/2 the size of the same spot in the adult. (around the head low beyond Cape Dutch)

Harbor the Violet green  
Cormorants are common  
but shy.

Saw a number of *Phaethon*  
*rubricauda* and one *M. minor*  
Also a single of *M. minor*  
in a small fresh water  
pool which with a single  
Red Eagle were the  
only birds I identified.  
The chief of the island here  
tells me that the *Phaethon*  
always have young and  
that the *Sittacus* which  
are common here, have  
eggs now.

A few Cormorants, Riqueen  
Guillemots (H. Columbia)  
and ducks come into  
the harbor every day  
also several species of  
the Alcidae which were  
not yet identified.  
The gulls which are  
more numerous than  
pomp beyond doubt  
harbor none a great  
abundance of  
in the vicinity of the  
bluffs and will probably  
soon have eggs.

Umanakpa - May 20  
Did nothing - stormy

May 21  
Went out in the  
morning around into  
Captain's Harbor.  
Saw Black Guillemots  
Cormorants, Sooty Ducks  
and *M. minor*.  
Plenty of *M. minor* seen  
left the boat on the  
coast of Umanakpa  
and followed the shore  
around to Captain's Bay.  
Saw but little of interest  
on my way around  
except the *M. minor*  
of which there is an abundance  
on every hand.  
Passed through a natural  
gapway or Arch which  
is about 150 ft high  
and was enough for a  
carrriage to pass through

Passing along the bluff  
on the opposite side  
of the I. I. from the house  
I was surprised to hear  
a long whining sound  
almost exactly like that  
of a small kitten calling  
its dam. Looking along  
the face of the bluff  
it was with some  
difficulty that I distinguished  
the form of a hawk  
standing in a small  
niche high upon the  
face of the bluff. At  
about 9 P.M. I was  
alone, becoming dark  
As I approached the hawk  
strung out with wings  
I could hear a cry and started  
upward the point of the  
bill an instinct shot  
only elicited another  
cry, following  
it I moved the hawk  
down from its perch  
in another niche which  
I saw the hawk to pass  
of the surrounding road  
was not to be seen  
as its perch was  
I walked to the bluff  
it flew out and

flew out again to be brought  
down by a second shot  
at a point another niche in  
a slightly different and  
higher up and from  
another perch of the same  
bluff and returning my  
bird I shot a loud  
continuing cry from  
the bird I heard out the  
nest of another hawk  
peering over the edge of  
the bluff about 150 feet  
high and about 20 feet  
below the top of the bluff.  
I shot twice at this in  
hopes to cause the bird  
to leave the nest which  
I did not do then but  
without causing it  
to leave only the same cry  
being repeated. I now  
becoming dark I returned  
to my boat and home.  
On returning to camp I  
found that the hawk is  
falco sparverius taken for  
the first time in the  
country.  
A pair of Long Eared Owls noted  
at the top of the hill

Oumalaska May 22  
 Taking the birds to  
 down in the ship I went  
 into Captain Harbor  
 In the first bay I found  
 the birds I saw I remember  
 of *Polysticta stellaris* but  
 they seemed too shy to allow  
 me getting within 100 yds  
 of them. *Vireo columba*  
*californica* common but  
 very nervous to keep well  
 out of range  
 A single specimen obtained  
 as it flew by. Cormorants  
 Glaucous Gulls & Brachyramphus  
 auricularis were common  
 in the outer bay where  
 Porteguin docks quite  
 common but keeping  
 in a small party only  
 they - a few *Hormonchata*  
 rubra, *Corvus*, *M. californicus*  
 Gulls *Clusia* *gambelii*  
 high over the bay  
 I wanted to  
 went up the mountain  
 to an eagle nest which  
 they told me it was on  
 a shelf about 500 yds  
 up the face of the cliff  
 anything out of  
 ordinary place to visit  
 and saw several more

of sticks or grass. The day  
 with me said it was too  
 early for the eggs  
 which I saw  
 in a corner of the  
 mountain top. I had  
 my shot at it  
 then played the bird  
 for the distance  
 from a distance  
 side - slight  
 which is mixed with  
 the darker summer plumage  
 as they sit on the  
 nest.  
 A single *Polysticta* was  
 seen - also numerous  
 Gulls - *Clusia*  
 were along the beach, on  
 the hill side  
 Several large *Hormonchata*  
 were about the bay  
 A small gull with black  
 tips to the wings was

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May 23 - 77

Climbed up to the hawk's nest before mentioned, but could not get to it as the only means of reaching it is by a shelf about six inches wide. Mounted and at last had a chance to climb to the nest to drive the bird off - when I found and they fell nearly to the ground then, called out a loud yell about 500 yards away when she fell but upon my making search she was not to be found. I returned to the village with the determination to secure the eggs by some means but the storm coming up it was postponed.

May 24 - Visited the

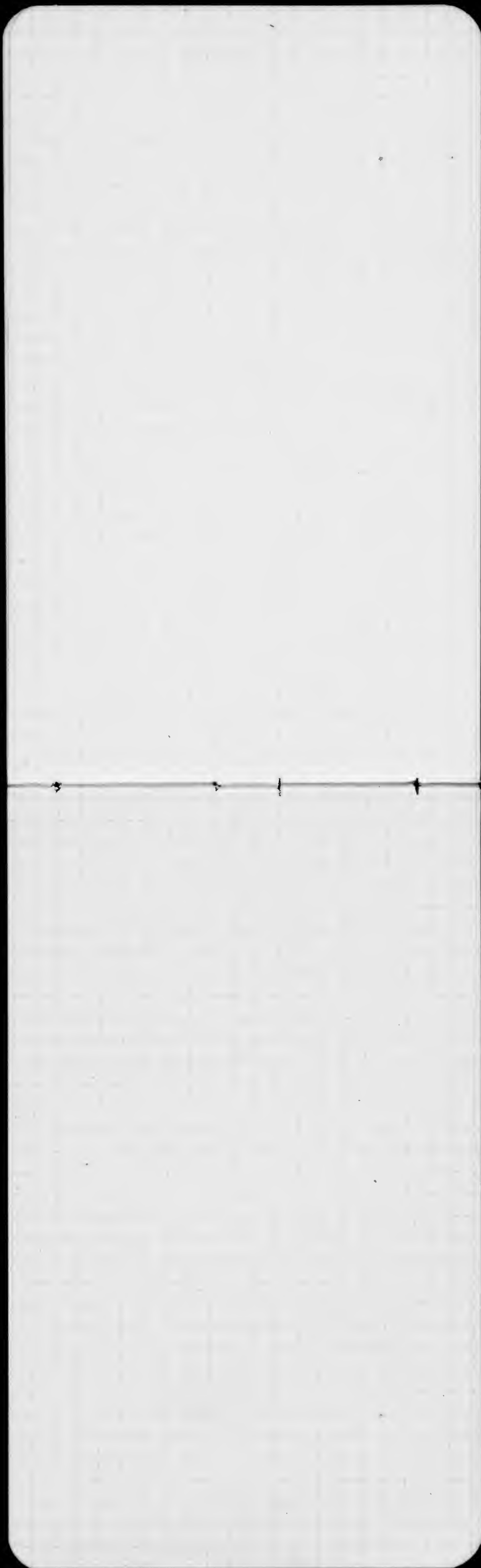
Hawk's nest with some ropes & two companions with the intention of covering myself & going to the nest but the sight of the cliff caused them to retire without

accomplish my desire  
and indeed to look over  
the edge gave me an  
peculiar sensation. In  
the afternoon enlisting  
the services of an able  
boy Col. Woods and  
one of the party we  
returned and trying the  
rope about the boys  
walked in a line  
with the rope way along the  
edge to the next point  
around a projection. As  
he started with my courage  
gave way and he came  
back. Then tied the rope  
under my own arms  
and worked my way  
out on the shelf which  
was four or five inches  
to let my feet rest  
upon, but as the cliff  
projected over the edge  
was obliged to hold my  
self against the face  
by means of small cracks  
and projecting fragments  
which had a bad habit  
of falling off when touched  
and standing with a thin  
top below, at last I had  
the satisfactory action of

transferring three eggs  
to my hands, and then  
getting back up, when  
I took a long breath for  
although the danger  
was very slight. The one  
does not feel exactly  
comfortable when a slight  
mistake would leave  
him dangling in mid  
air about 100 feet over  
a pile of sharp rocks  
below.

The nest was on a  
narrow shelf and the  
body of the incubator  
composed of several slabs  
of wood with a rich  
lining of dry grass and  
It was about 10 inches  
in diameter and the  
slight hollow in the  
center about 10 in.  
in diameter.

The eggs proved to be  
fresh specimens.



Alfred W. Kelly  
Commercial Hotel  
San Francisco  
Cal.

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Clipped M. Kelly  
Commercial Notes  
San Francisco  
Cal.

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Sent to Port Townsend  
by Capt. [unclear] for  
5th - [unclear] [unclear]  
1 [unclear] [unclear]  
3 [unclear] [unclear]

~~Mr. J. H. ...~~  
~~R. 500~~  
Mr. J. H. ...  
R. 500

Chas. L. See



