

April 1851 to July 1851

Trinidad Journal

St. Vincent & the Grenadines

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Note

There appears to be a perfect lack of any feeling of conscience or moral ~~...~~ among the ~~...~~ - that is the experience of ages has taught them - but they do - quite by superstitious customs and usages the reason for which are in many cases unknown. I do not know a case in which they do not look upon that ~~...~~ as the most ~~...~~ of the world's way ~~...~~ used.

I asked why they do so and so they answer "we have always done so" considering this an unanswerable explanation.

page mss
1 = 200 words

D.S. W. 390
Pop sm 500
S. ma 900
H. ma 820

~~Taken Capt H.
10 pap. H. Leafy
10 " " " " }~~

3A
19 Owl Cap
Hoppers
36 H.
30 H.

200 Melson

Baron Wrangell tells of
the use of a Raven's Head as a headstone
by a Rinder Chukche Chief
to bring good luck and a
welcome (p 272. Haput Jam. Library
(H 110 1861))

List of books and papers to be
referred to

"Worship of Animals & Plants" Fortnightly
Review Oct 1, 1869, p. 422.

"P. L. Delort's 'Early History of Mankind'
1865 - Also same author 'Primitive
Customs' #

also 'Researches into early History of
Mankind & development of
Civilization' 1878

also 'Backgammon among the
Pop. Sci. Monthly Feb 1879 =

also 'Bellet's 'Naturalist in Siberia'
'Lubbock's 'Pre-historic Times'
and also 'Origin of Civilization'



April 6th

Continued notes from page 30. in
^{Intro.} guide to study of Ind. languages
In former times when the
residents used to throw the
lead out upon the tundra they
were in the habit of planting
two short sticks about 7 or 8
long across over the face of
the lead = ~~and~~ and
by his side was a cart containing
the ~~now~~ now placed by the
myself ~~and~~ says it is common
body ~~and~~ they ~~traces~~ traces were out
believe ~~and~~ now from seeing
boxes made for ~~and~~ in other
villages ~~and~~ the custom was
introduced here. The people
expose their ~~and~~ until now
as the burial of lead is common
to ~~and~~ now it seems very
probable that ~~and~~ was
first introduced ~~and~~ by
the ~~and~~ below ~~and~~

had seen the women
goes to the mouth of the
house of the one

It was a common practice for
them to throw female infants
out at birth - to die if
they were not wished by the family.
In the case of - it was a
common thing for women to
have two wives in early times
the first wife having the power
and had control of the food.

Both took food into Washington
without deliberation. Now a
young man wishes to marry
a young girl then he tells his
parents and if they approve then
one of them would be present at
the wedding and if they disapprove
the man was going. The custom
was to take his finest dress
and go to the bride's house
and sit near it and when
the pair then they either

took up their abode with the
parents on one side or other
or they made a house of their
own. There appears to be none
of the latter thing children at
an early age by their parents
which I am informed is the
one in lower portion. * A
Childless pair frequently or as a
rule adopted either a boy
or girl as a son so they should
have support in their old age
and also leave some one to
manage for them and make
provisions for their spirits after
they die. This custom is in force
at present and is the same as
in choosing a wife.
The practice of planting ~~food~~
stakes or sticks in the ground being
a wooden model of the seal
of various animals or
of an oar or paddle - this is always
above the door the subject of

the great to dead and each
relative who will make a *quaka*
for deceased whittles out a pole
or stake upon which is placed
any of the models mentioned is
deceased is a man - these
images show the sex of deceased
and upon the spear, ^{model} is painted
his totem and name and
~~directly~~ upon the sides
the box, if a place is afforded there
is painted in black ~~the~~ the
totem of deceased if he was a
hunter if he was a hunter
no totem was painted until the
shake were placed before an
ayouta when his totem
was painted on the box - If he
was a bad man - without
relations to make a great for
his memory then no totem
was placed. If a very bad man
then his body was placed
down and an offering of food

and ~~was~~ ~~after this~~ made
according to an inviolable
rule - but no weapons or other
marks of respect in the
of articles of use were placed
by the box and thereafter he was
forgotten - and no great was
ever made for him.

If deceased was a woman
gatherer totem will be put
on her coffin if her father was
not a hunter - if he excelled in
hunting any animal then this
animal will be replace the
totem upon her coffin.
At present these practices are
still observed to a great extent
here but sometimes sons' graves
will bear for totem the
picture of the animal which
their father excelled in
killing though the grave of his
successor father bears the totem
totem - The ancient totems

more in use however than
the newer one which in all
probability is a degeneration
of the totem system. At present
it is difficult to ascertain
at what importance was
attached to the totem by the
natives in pre-Russian times
owing to the manner in which
the specimens have always
made sport of, and the firm of
native customs until the
natives have become ashamed
to speak freely of them to a white
man and many of the ancient
beliefs and usages have become
obsolete or are rapidly becoming
so among the natives of this
vicinity from their contact
with whites.

Upon the subarctic tundra are
said to live dwarfs of the first
pair of which I have the following

Very long before the Russians
came to Alaska there existed a
large village at Pitomik talik.
It was one winter day the people
were much surprised to see
a man and woman accompanied
by a child coming down the Pitomik
talik R. The man wore a parkie made
of a single skin of fox skin, the woman
was made of two Arctic hare skins
and the soles of two mustelid skins.
The man stood about three feet
high ~~accompanied~~ their son about
12 or 15 inches out of ~~front~~ ^{front} than
their short stature. The man
was drawing a big run-a-ried
heavily loaded with his ~~traps~~
things and larger than the
sleds used by the natives
Pitomik talik. Coming up the
bank the man easily drew
up his sled and taking it by
the side raised it up and
placed it easily upon the sled.

frame - A feat which could
only have been done by the
united force of several of the
villagers. The visitors now
entered a house & were welcomed.
They remained here for some
time the man taking his place
among the men in Cashim.
The man was very fond of his
little son and one day
as the latter was playing outside
a savage dog bit him so severely
as to kill him. The father in a
rage caught the dog by the tail
and struck it so hard against a
post that the dog fell in two days.
Then the father prepared with
great sorrow a handsome box
for his son by which he placed the
various toys &c and then retired
to his house and refrained from
all work for four days at the
end of which he packed up his
sled and with his wife & child



joined to the sorrowful villagers,
who had come to like them very
much, and retraced their old
road. ~~Before~~ Before this the
villagers had always had the
bottom of their sleds formed of
long strips extending fore and aft
but the dwarf sled had the bottom
of numerous cross pieces which
struck their up and since
then their sleds have been
built. Up to this time the
villagers had given as cast
their dead out upon the tundra
as food to the dogs & other animals
but after seeing the dwarf
make the box for his son and
show various things around
they followed his example as
well in the four days mourning
as in making boxes for the dead.
Since then the dwarf or other
like them have been seen from
time to time upon the tundra

Dressed in fur clothing with
wand arrows in the hand
out if anyone tries to approach
he suddenly disappears into
the ground. Many times hunters
have seen their tracks upon
the tundra but none have yet
spoken to them since the pair
left Pit-mit-lahik. They are said
to be perfectly harmless.

The skulls of all Belugas
killed in net or by spear or
lance are carefully saved
and upon no account must
a dog be allowed to touch
them. For should this occur
then the hunter will always
be unsuccessful in his
return and to secure
the Beluga his net will
tear or the Beluga will avoid
his net and his spear will
not strike the whale.

Myunik, the most intelligent
& best hunter here allowed
a dog to eat part of head of
a Beluga he netted last
fall and his lack of securing
any other Belugas all the
fall was pointed out as
an infallible consequence of
his dereliction. ~~With~~
The heads are carefully taken
and placed in some way
the way place where they
never go and with them are
placed a lot of broken spear
shafts minus their heads &
barbs - Why the spears are
placed here I do not know
yet.

Deer, wolf, walrus, bear,
skins are dressed by the men
alone only - while the women
dress small fawn skins & also
the skins of hares. The men also
make skates and sometimes boots.

The seal skins are tanned
 which are prepared as follows
 Muskuk skins are tanned by
 leaving the skin after it is cleaned
 of fat in a mass until it begins
 to become sour and the hair
 loosens when it is scraped clean
 of hair and stretched upon a
 strong frame by ward passing
 from inner side to around the
 edge -  Then it is scraped to
 remove surface scum of water
 and dried and is ready for use or
 becomes an article of trade when
 it is folded into a fold or doubled over
 as follows (dotted lines represent
 the fold) 
 Seal skins are dipped in hot
 water for a moment to make the
 hair loose but otherwise treated as
 for muskuk skin. Seal skins
 with hair are simply stretched
 and dried. If the hair is oily
 it is thoroughly washed in urine

Deer skins are always tanned
 with ~~hair~~ hair left on is washed
 on one side in urine and
 rolled up allowed to soak thus for
 a few hours and then it is
 unrolled and the remaining
 urine and other matter upon
 the surface is removed with
 it ~~is~~ scraped. After this
 is well done the skin is dried
 and again the scum is scraped
 then it is hung up in a rack
 when the fire is built and it dries
 until it is hard and brittle as
 hoop staves. Then it is
 taken down and again
 a time and it is carefully & slightly
 scraped all over the scum
 now breaking the roots of the
 hair and the surface skin or
 epidermis thus being cracked
 over rendering the skin pliable
 when it is ~~thoroughly~~ thoroughly
 done again. Then decayed

fish eggs are well boiled
and when they are boiled to
a mild warmth they are removed
from the skin and it is again
wrapped up in a hard bundle and
for 4 hours it is opened and
worked by the hands until it is
dry after which a good scraping
is the process.

Fawn skins are soaked in
urine and then thoroughly
scrubbed and then worked with
pumice stone and the hands
until it dries and the process
is ended.

Marmot skins are worked
in the teeth and hands
until dry and then skillets
and dried on a frame and are
ready for use or they may have
a light wash of oil or any other
liquid.

Parchment sealskin was
prepared by removing hair

and then soaking all the oil out
in urine & then suspended
upon stretching frame outside
in cold weather and it is done.
All the white parchment like
inleguments are prepared
by cleaning well from oil
and hanging in cold.


The dark reddish color is
given to any skin by soaking
the inner back of the skin
over night in urine and
washing the skin with the
deactivation * — — —

In ancient times when
people were hunting along
the north coast from Byiat
Island to Cape Prig Isles it
was not uncommon for them
to be blown or forced across
to the Asiatic shore by wind
or ice and the man they
were seen by the natives they
they were killed without mercy.

An old Eskimo man
tells me that he crossed
a number of sleds and
a lot of natives from the Siberian
continent at Agiak after
drifting some time at sea.
They were worn out and at last
made their way back by
way of Cape Pr. of W. The same
man says it is sometimes
frozen so solidly we could
walk on it and that sleds
crossed over. They only
travell with light loads
and one man to a sled and
long teams so to make quick
time as the ice is likely to
break up at any time.

The natives say if one of the
small Eskimoes such as
inhabit the lakes & ponds on
tundra is taken up it in
the hand it will rain heavily
soon after and the fish called
itvi shukh tu li~~ti~~

The throwing stick for spears
must be a cubit (from 1st finger
tip to wrist) plus one finger breadth
for Beluga hunters and their spear
the same as all this style of throwing
spears must be 3 cubits with
an added thumb width for each
the arm is passed over for 2
cubit and then the final cubit
has added the width of the closed
hand in place of the thumb with
added the other thumb.

For seal hunting they are
particular about throwing and
their bows were a fathom
long & bound with sinew and with
bone strengtheners - the bows
had a double band =  and
their arrows were tipped with
blow or bone, deer horn or ivory
and each man made his
as long as the distance
from tip of extended thumb of left
hand to tip of a shot handed man from

tip of extended first of ... to
the inner end of right
collar bone.

April 10th

Went to other side in p.m.
and Mr. Mercier gave me
a fine greenstone adz (#7415),
which was found some years
ago upon the side of a mountain
back from the Yukon a
day or above mile. The
adz was found imbedded in a tree
and completely overgrown so
that the grinder in cutting the
tree (a spruce) was quite surprised
to find this in the wood near
the butt. This locality is
in the neighborhood of the
site from which the "jagals"
used to take - this kind of stone
and I sell it to them for a few cents.

Mr. Greenfield gave me two
fine jillets of the bill-neck
kind of Colymbus's downy.

which were brought from
Kotzebue in his winter.
These jillets are worn by
men in their winter dresses.

(see Cat. no 7416 + 7417)
Still from Unalakleet and from
"Mist" today report that
snow all gone and
valley of some Unalakleet
it is necessary there out
winter's snow.

11th

The weather became
cold last evening and from the
fine thawing ... we
had the first sharp frost
since ... came on changed
a gale from north with
falling ... thermometer down
to 6° last night.

Wth

Still at work upon my Inuit
dictionary etc. - Today we
had quite a snow fall of

from two to three inches
with a S. gale - In the
even the wind is and
temp. down to +10°

Natives just arrived today
the great village beyond Kollik
report geese having been
seen there (Tu lak) some days
ago about the 10th inst!! and
say they have been seen on the
Kuskokwim some time ago -
A pair of *Larus fuscus* was
seen over the village here
on the 12th - Cock of Ptarmigan
have been uttering their
loud harsh challenges since
the 1st inst - though this cold
weather puts a temporary
stop to their passions,
Their necks begin to show
umber colored feathers about
the 10th

The warm weather about the
6th drew flocks of Redpolls

Ingalik Raven Legend

and snow buntings about
but they have retreated
to the interior the past few
days

24th Nothing of note
since last entry except the
steadily continued cold
weather -2° in early am. of the
22nd & 23rd - Several inches
of snow on the 18th &
19th - Considerable high
west wind has packed the
ice in along shore -

Some time ago I secured
the following legend from
a Nulato Ingalik
Once, when people were all in
form of ^{animals,} bears, wolves & the
earth was hid in thick
darkness so dense that when any
one went out for food he was
always accompanied by others
and forming a long line one

holding fast to the skirts of the
preceding one's hunting shirt
they went out short distances
but were always careful to go
come with as little straying as
possible for fear of being lost.
At this very large village where
all kinds of people lived - various
ways were tried in vain and at
last the people turned in despair
to a rook and asked him if he
could help them and they, at some
time, make him many rich
presents. The Rook says he will try
and set out and alternately running
is man or flying as Rook he goes on
he comes to a solitary house - flying
up to an adjacent tree top he waits
at last sees a man come outside
→ The R. calls out yū khol, yū khol
or (where is the dawn? where is the dawn?)
The man looked up in surprise,
then ran in telling the people what
he heard - The R. said he had to go

gather and as flew on and at last
when he was tired he stopped on
a tree near another solitary house
and saluted the first one he saw with
the same cry as before with the
same result.

Thus he travelled on for many days
until he saw a faint glimmer
of light in the horizon far away
and each day it became plainer,
but each day he reached another
house where he asked the same
questions as before until one
day when the light was quite
bright before him the man at
the house told him that just
beyond lay a very large village
where the old chief with ~~young~~
daughter had the sun shut up
in a bag. R. hurried on
when he saw the place before him
he went back a little and
flying up a capling he
began plucking ^{the} leaves

and covered himself with them
and then closing his eyes a
moment he thought he had on a
fine sable parkie on and looking
saw he had. He then went to
a birch tree and taking the
of the bark placed one around
leg & then as before he
had on a pair of deer skin
boots - with the same material
he made moccasins and
with parts of various plants
he made all the various articles
of dress of a young man. Chew
gum & molds a Tanana knife
& birch bark sheath then
thinks it into the real thing.
He goes to ~~some~~ Chief's
house, is well ^{recd.} ~~recd.~~ & thinks
the girl falls in love with him
& they are married and
on the 5th day she is confined.
When two days old the child, a
boy, walks and about

soon begins to cry.
R. married girl when he had ~~so~~
found it impossible to find
the old man kept the sun.
The old man gives the young one
all kinds of toy but the latter
will not stop crying for the reason
is thinking earnestly all the
time "cry" "cry harder" at
last Raven says to the child
"you must be crying for the
sun you grandfather has shut
up somewhere. The child now
howled worse than ever until
the old man took a bag from a
hidden recess & taking out a
bag containing the moon
hung it up in corner of the
house so the child could
see it. The latter was quit
R. sees as the old man closes
day that there are two things
there left and he thinks how
he may secure all them

The main obstacle is the old man who never quits the place at last R. ~~comes in from outside~~ ~~side of the dogs and~~ makes someone outside cry out - "the dogs are eating your fish" - All rush out leaving R. & old man together; R. then jumps up & cries "don't you hear, the dogs will eat all your fish, go ahead I'll follow you & he hurries the old man along through the door before the latter can think. When R. sees the old man without in the low passage he hastily runs back claps the moon into the bag & flies through skylight just as the old man got outside.

R. lit on the first tree and opening the bag cast the first piece he found, which was the sun, up into the

sky and daylight spread over the earth. The second piece he cast up in another direction - the moon was seen. The 3^d piece he broke up into various small fragments and cast them up to form the stars and the two larger fragments thus thrown at the end he made Venus & Jupiter. R. now returned home and was feasted and thanked and loaded with presents at the place he had passed on his way and when he came home he was made a great chief and never did any more work - the others always supplying him with the best of everything.

Ingalit Legend of the two
Shamans

In a village near the Yukon there once existed a village containing many people - One day a mysterious sickness began to afflict the people and one after another strong men and women fell back suddenly and expired and great was the grief and fear of the wretched survivors. In great haste they went to the Raven Shaman who was living in their village at the time and laying many rich furs and other presents before him they brought him to aid them and stop the people from all dying. He accepted their presents and preparing himself he went outside the Kashim and walking slowly around it he carefully examined the snow - just behind the place he discovered an

Ermine track leading away from under the Kashim into the woods and ending his search he cried ah - h perhaps you are what I am - after - He then followed the track far away until it changed to the track of a man and this he followed several days until it led him to a large village - Here he looked about and seeing a house near the Kashim he entered it and set a time as a guest then he heard the men of village come ^{out} of the Kashim when they had been taking a sweat bath - Raven went out to the doorway and peered through a crevice at the people but was disappointed for he said "it was none of those" just then another large powerful man came out

with his eyes tightly shut
as the smoke in the kashim
had blinded him.

P. exclaimed to himself -
"that is the one" and as he
thought this the Ermine
Shaman, who had his back
toward Raven, cried out,
"Who is looking at me - some
stranger is looking at me!"
Not long after all re-entered
the kashim and among the
others went Raven
The women brought in food
and Ermine Shaman asked Raven
to eat with him. P. went
+ sat down but kept thinking
how could he kill the Ermine
Shaman - the latter suddenly
exclaimed "you need not try
to hurt me I know what you
are thinking of; you better eat
with me". P. did not dare
eat at first but Ermine S.

began and so he followed suit
and tried to think what he
could do to the food to kill the
Ermine Shaman - again the
latter told him not to try to
do anything as he was watching
him - just as there only
remained a mouthful of food
in the dish Raven managed
to insert in it a minute black
piece of something which
Ermine swallowed unconsciously.
They soon after lay down and
in a little while Ermine
became very ill and cried
to Raven, "What have you
done to the food? If you do
not cure me of this sickness
you have brought you will
be sorry" Raven answered,
"Why did you go and make
so many of my friends die
now I have fixed you and
you will not recover for

"I will not aid you"
Ermine groaned and said
"Cure me, for if I die your
life will end at the same
time. R. refused & started
for home hurrying on
day and night to get there
before he died for the farther
he went the worse he felt until
at last he reached his village
and had to be carried into the
Kashim and lived just long
enough to tell his sorrowing
people what he had done and
the cause of his death and then
expired -

He is placed in a grave box
with his bow, spear, snowshoes,
bow arrows, flint tinder &
for making fire, with an
axe as well all placed about
conspicuously outside except
the flint, tinder & tobacco which
were put in a fire bag and

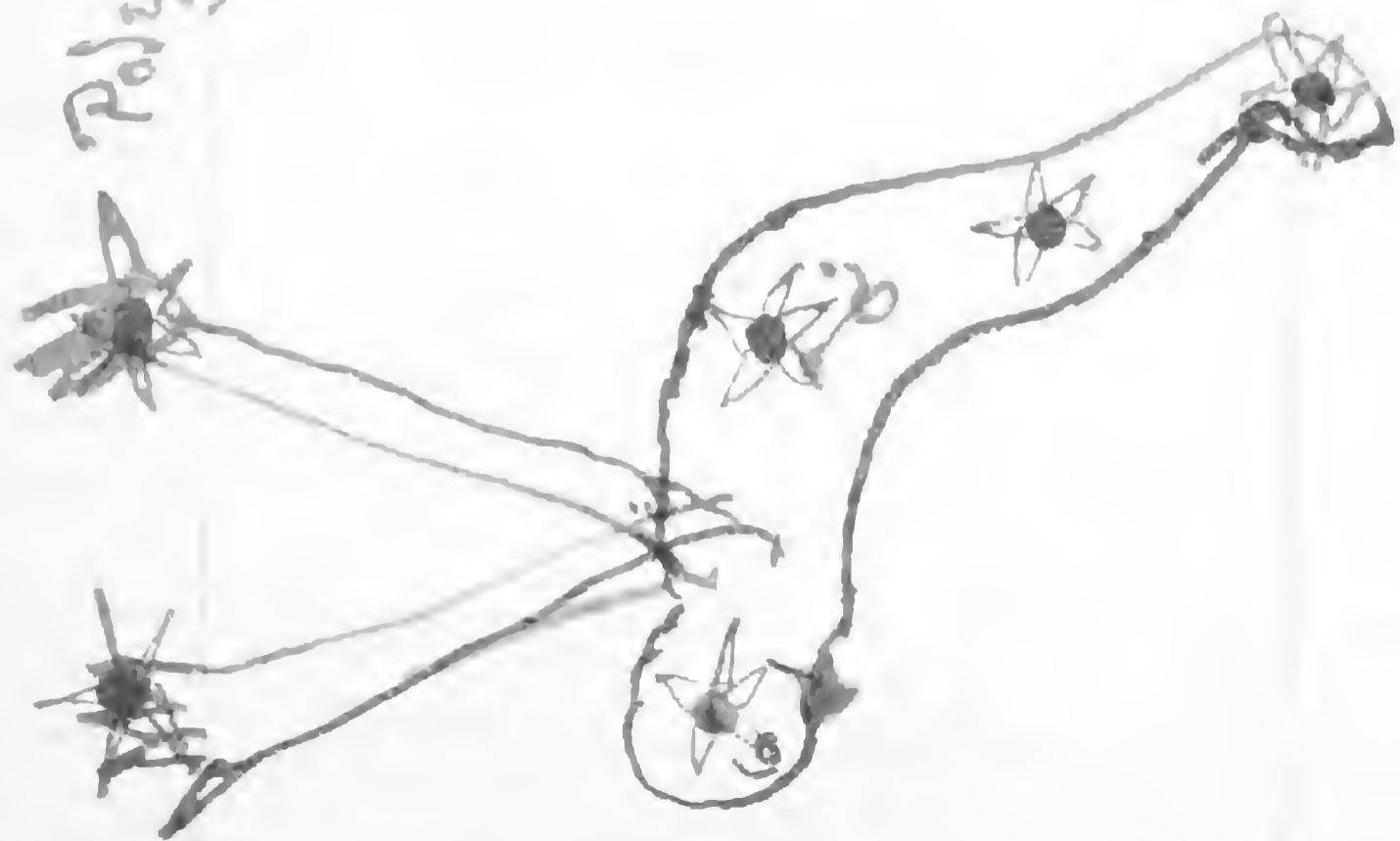
laid in the coffin -
When he was buried he
(Raven Shaman's soul) felt
himself sinking slowly
down, down, until he found
himself standing upon the
bank of a great river exactly
counterpart to the Yukon he
had known since boyhood - snow
close around him upon the
snow, which covered the frozen
river and the land, lay
the articles ~~he had seen~~ which
had been placed by his grave.
Gathering them up he looked
about and saw the track of
the Ermine Shaman leading
up the frozen river upon
the ice and he followed the track.
By and by he saw ahead of him
the Ermine Shaman walking
slowly along & as R. came
nearer E. halted and waited
for him

As he came near P. thought
ah-if I could only kill
him again he would be
annihilated - E. understood
the thought however and said
Have you ~~to~~ not done enough
that you wish to still do me
harm? We are both dead
now and that should be
"enough" - All right answered
P. let's travel on together
as we are going the same
way - and so they proceeded
and at night fall they came
to the ramparts of the Yukon
(300 miles above starting point) and
P. taking his ax cut a pile of
logs and seated by a cheerful
fire they ate of the food their
friends had given them when
they were buried - each giving
the other something to eat -
They then went to sleep.

The next am - they arose & P.
put the charred ends of the logs
together which were left from
the fire and said our friends
who come after us will see
the fire place here and will
make this their first halting
place always after -
Then turning to E. he said
"well, which way are you
going to take now?" The
latter answered "I am going
there pointing toward the
part of the heavens ^{now} occupied
by the constellation of the St. Bear
Ermine. then asked P. where
he was going and the latter
pointed toward the point
in the eastern sky occupied
at that season (December
and January) by the morning star
Very well I am going
said Ermine and he began
to float slowly up toward

heaven - He was a few yds
 above the ground when R.
 raised his spear and
 threw it so well aimed that
 it struck and remained in
 Ermine's back (in ~~the~~ ^{small}
 of back). Ermine cried
 out and then bent his
 body forward and threw
 his hands back and this
 floated up and became
 the constellation of Ursa
 major (as follows. the small
 star marked "a" near base of
 dipper handle being the spear
 head in E's back.

Polaris



Raven then walked far off
 into the dawn and has ever
 since shown himself as
 the morning star in winter
 while, the year around the
 other times round, round
 with the spear in his back

* May 2 - 1851

St. Michaels
 On the 29th of April the first
 goose was seen, since then
 a few scattering individuals
 have been seen - The temp.
 was down to -8° April 26
 One of the natives from the
 village (Nikolai Chugotin) was
 here a few days ago and
 made a remark that he
 was the father of another girl
 just born a few days before.
 With the most matter of
 fact way he said "I was going
 to throw it (the infant) out

upon the tundra but I
felt sorry - it was too dear
to me." This is one of the oldest
residents here who has
been in constant intercourse
with the Russians for over
40 years yet he would still
throw his child out to be
eaten ^{alive} by the dogs or to die
of cold or hunger.

Natives from Cape Lisburne
and Point Hope say that during
the past winter (in Dec. or Jan.)
two men went out in the
night to put their seal nets
out, for they say this is the
best time for catching seal
there in winter as the
seal cannot see the net,
while they were setting their
nets and some little distance
apart one of them heard the
steps of an approaching
White Bear close by

and he instantly laid flat
upon his back on the
ice hoping to escape notice
as he had no weapon of any
kind with him - To his
horror the bear came shuffling
up and stopping began to
smell along his body and
ended by standing and pressing
his cold nose against the
tip of the hunter's nose and
sniffed vigorously to see if
the man still breathed.
The latter retained his
breath until his head began
to swim when the bear heard
the other hunter moving
about and with a parting
sniff at the terrified hunter
he started off at a trot for
the unsuspecting victim.
As soon as the bear was
a short distance away the
frightened Eskimo sprang

up and fled on the wings
of fear as the death shriek
of his companion struck
his ear. The next am
the villagers set out led
by the ~~widow~~ wife of the hapless
hunter and all armed with
guns they came to the scene
of the occurrence just
at dawn and found the
bear had as eaten all but
a portion of his victim and
he was still engaged upon
this when the widow fired
the first shot into him which
was followed by a volley
from the rest which ended the
career of the bear. The
widow then drew a long
hunting knife and rushing
like a fury upon the carcass
of the bear cut and slashed
until her strength was
exhausted and the animal

skin hung in shreds -
Every winter the bears do
more or less damage to
the natives of the north coast.
Hence among the natives
of St. M. and probably among
other ~~natives~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~ the
idea is held that if the
Red- or the Black Bear is
made sport of or called by
any disrespectful terms
the bear will know it at once
and the next time the one
thus or ill-timed goes out
away from the village he
or she will be torn by a
bear and killed. Consequently
the natives always speak
respectfully of them.
They say it makes no difference
even if the one thus speaking
is in his house and the
bear in the outhouse - the latter
will know it

They also give the beaver
the capacity to understand
^{the} language of man if the
latter be within hearing
distance. An old man I
had questioned said that
if a beaver gets all his
body in a hole except his
tail he can hold his tail pressed
so firmly upon the ground
that it is impossible to get ones
fingers under it to secure
a grip but if you say -
in Inuit "Beaver, lift ~~up~~ your
tail" he at once complies and
is forthwith drawn out
and knocked on the head as
a reward for his compliance.

May 18th
Went to the other side of
Fay yesterday and stopped
all night and today made
an excursion to the top
of the higher of the twin mountains
about 10 miles back inland
to the S.E. of this place with
Mr Greenfield - of W. F. & T. Co.
The walk occupied us
nearly 3 hours each way
over very ~~very~~ rough ground
covered with hard tussocks
and knobs which wrenched
one from side to side until
our joints ached before we
reached home again.
~~From~~ A mile on such walking
is nearly as tiresome as two
of ordinary firm level
ground - for here at almost
every step ones foot twists
and turns on the knobby
tussocks or perhaps sinks

Suddenly knee deep in
a concealed hole and
nowhere is any good firm
foot hold to be found but one
goes stumbling, slipping
and staggering along and
when tired ones progress
resembles that of a drunken
man on a pavement
and ones joints fairly cry out
to have relief from the trying
work - After practice however
one can stand considerable
of this - The natives will go
scrambling about all day
without fatigue to speak of
Numerous parties of
Sandhill cranes were
seen during the day all
coming from the Arvik
R. and all high over head.
Several parties of geese
were seen coming from
the same direction.

We found that the two hills
are old broken down craters
as follows - the bottom



of the pit being about on
a level with the base of
hill (300 ft.) and opening to
the eastward - the top
of the hills were covered
with scoria of which
the hills were evidently
composed - The sides were
so steep that a large piece
of scoria set rolling would
go leaping down to the bottom
of the hill either in or out ^{side}
the rim. We found Arctic
willows on the extreme
summit which had the tips
of their stems about 3 inches
long of new growth and
the Catkins but just

begin to swell - These
willows begin growing as
soon as the snow thaws away
on an early spring in some
places in ~~April~~.

As we came down the
hill slope we came upon
a beautiful pair of *Lagopus
rupestris* which were walking
gracefully along together feeding
upon old berries we were
within 20 feet but the birds
beyond looking at us curiously
paid no heed - we walked on
slowly and the ♂ uttered a low

~~rolling~~ rolling *kr-r-r*
and the ♀ answered with a
low clear whistle-like *yop*
like a very faint ~~and~~
clear utterance of the *yop*
yop of a hen turkey.

The birds fed along until
we were not over 15 ft. and
then the male ran along

a few feet with his eye
membraned erect (these latter
I see from another spec. are
colored exactly as in albus but
are shaped as follows: - only
two filament edges
in places as in albus



The birds shortly took flight
for about 100 yds and
stopped on the hill side the
male lighting upon a stiff
stretched wings much like
albus and at the same time
uttering a louder and
longer *kr-r-r-r* than
before - ~~though~~ This note
is very similar in quality
to the *kr-r-r* uttered by
anas acuta

The ♀ was sprinkled with
gray feathers all over sparingly
but the male had only 3 or
4 dark feathers near the

Eggs along the black bar:
On our way up and back we
saw many of the common white
Pteronigra.

Several ~~the~~ small spiders were
seen running about on the
patches of snow during the
day.

May 14th

A lot of geese (*Gambels*, *Hutchins*
and *leucoparva*) with two
Cranes came in today &
second crane

No. 1923 which measured
L. 36 in. Sp. of W. 68 1/2 in. Iris
orange yellow - Bald part of crown
dark crimson or blood red -
with a change to yellowish
mottling about eyes -

May 15th

Chordeiles & *virginianus* and
Numenius borealis first seen
yesterday and today -
Fringa semipalmata has

arrived sparingly - *Anas*
acuta common -
Also *Xema*, *Larus brachyrhynchus*,
Anas boschas, *Anas carolinensis*
have been obtained or seen
more or less common -
Long-tailed jaeger also seen -
The past 2 or 3 days has been
beautiful weather -

16th

Passerella iliaca is here also
Spizella monticola and
D. lapponicus -

The warm sun of yesterday
and today has formed water
pools in many places
and the ice is beginning to
look black or rather dark
in a kind of clouded appearance
characteristic of the ice after
the warm weather of spring
sets in. The prevailing
north wind for the past 10
days has brought in all

[*Mergus serrator* & *Colymbus septentrionalis* here on 13th

the floating ice of the Sound to the seaward so there is no water to be seen from Egg Is. I learn from natives who came in today - the ice is still solid and unbroken from here to the island - beyond it is well broken up. I began packing specimens today. One or two *Gallinago wilsonii* were seen some days ago.

17th

Cold & foggy with SW. wind a crane #1927. Measures as follows: L. $37\frac{1}{2}$ in. Sp. of W. 7 in. Iris pale orange red. Coonies 135 grown in one goose examined yesterday. From Mr. S. I learn that the Lynx, is said by the Tanana natives to hunt rabbits in packs of 5 or 6 - the spread as they utter a whistling noise as they sweep in a

line the length of an island covered with bushes. The natives are very careful about the bones of this animal and when the meat is sold to a white man they are very careful to secure every bone and take them away for they say if the bones are eaten by a dog they will catch no more Lynx in their snares.

The meat is said to be very white and tender and good eating.

A Tanana native once caught a *Wolverine* in a Lynx snare and as this animal is notorious for its cunning, he was sure some dire misfortune awaited him and he left the prize in the snare for some time

afraid to touch it but
at last the idea of such a
valuable skin going to
waste caused him to go and
take it out but he kept
saying as he took it out "God
damn the americans"

" " " as fast as
possible hoping this to draw
the evil upon the heads of the
latter in place of on his own.

May 22 -

Grouse	= 1930	d. 40	in. sp. 8 1/2	in. 7 1/2
"	1931	" 36	"	70
"	1932	" 35	"	67

Iris orange yellow

May 24th

Raining yesterday and
today with the temp. from
35° to 42° and the ice look
pretty wet tonight. This
appear better than on

the 21st when we had
a snowfall of about two
to three inches.
A few ~~blue~~ Branta nigricans
were seen on the 28th & 19th
20th and yesterday today
the regular flight has set
in - Eiders ducks have
been about for 5 or 6 days
and Loons & various ducks
& snipe are now arriving
in numbers.

A set of 5 eggs of Haralda were
taken on the 20th and
fully developed. eggs have
been taken from geese
Mergus serrator here in flock
for 8 days - Styrax arctica
common today.

May 25th

A stiff gale from the S. with
snow and rain today.
The ice was broken from
shore and drifted slowly out

giving the welcome sight
of open water.

26th & 27th

The ice was well driven
off shore and broken up the
last two days - a stretch
of 15 to 20 miles of water.

28th

My workman brought in
Azostrichia coronata & today
also a White Crowned Sparrow.
and reports the murres as very
scarce yet about eggs.

29th

My man brought in some *Tringa
maculata* today of which
out of about 8 or 10 only one
was a male I examined the

neck and as well as I could
make out the part inflated
to distend the breast is the
gullet which becomes very
soft and elastic. I could not
find when the air was

introduced into the gullet as it
freely ruptured. The skin
on the throat ~~becomes~~ was
very soft and loose hanging
almost like a dewlap and
thickly lined internally with
a thick irregular layer of fat.
The latter probably tends to
aid in producing the deep
~~at~~ bass tone of the notes.

Last eve the first *Hirundo
horrorum* came to the place.
The cold rain of the past
week putting it a down
behind. Quite a number
of Swans, geese, cranes &
ducks eggs have come
in lately.

All these species of Jaegers
seen the past few days
Also the Rusty Elk Bird -

May 30th

A native brought in a *Chondestes fulvus* this morning #1940 -
measures L. 9.40 ⁱⁿⁱ sp. of w. 19 -
Iris dark hazel, Tarsus dull lead blue

Two species of Red Phalarope =
♂ #1941 L. 8 2/3 sp. of w. 16 3/4
1942 " 9 1/4 " 17 1/2
3/1st

Rainy yesterday & today.
Only a trifling patch of snow
remains here in the most
sheltered nooks and the ice
which still closes the inner
bay is thawing away rapidly.

June 1881

^{1st}
Pleasant day.
^{2d}

Warmest day up to date rising
from 28° in early a.m. to

I shot a pair of *Tringa maculata*
which measure as follows
#1943 ♂ L. 9 2/5 in sp. of w. 17 1/4
1944 ♀ " 8 1/2 " 16
Grouse - #1945 L. 36 sp. of w. 67

June 7

Grouse.
#1946 L. 37 1/2 sp. of w. 73 ♂
1947 " 37 1/2 " 73 ♂
1948 " 37 " 72 ♂
1949 " 37 " 64 ♀
1950 " 39 " 75 ♂
1951 " 34 " 66 ♀

Branta hutchinsoni

#1952 L. 22 sp. of w. 46 ♀
1953 " 23 1/2 " 49 ♀

Somateria fischeri

1904	L.	22	Sp. W.	36	♂
1905	"	22	"	36 1/2	♂
1906	"	21 3/4	"	35	♂
1907	"	21 1/2	"	35	♀
1908	"	21	"	35 1/2	♀
1909	"	22	"	36 1/2	♀

My workman brought in the just measured species with a lot of eggs numbering about 100 & including a set of some, few of which he shot the ♀ as she left the nest and he also took 12 eggs of *Xema* - ~~the~~ See in egg cat. for other eggs all under June 2nd.

He reports only one or two pairs of *Xemas* nesting on the island when I secured so many eggs last spring and says the *Xemas* are much less numerous than formerly up the canal and that all kinds of birds (and species) are nesting freely near our last

year collecting ground. I learn for the first time now that each year in fall in Nov. & last of Oct. the Ptarmigan of both species gather in great flocks along the North shore of Noton Sound & cross the sound to Stewart Is. & the mainland & seek the sheltered interior. They fly in the evening & after dark and it is in this flight that the captures occur so many in nets at the head of Noton Bay where the birds come across from Noton Is. in great flocks -

In April the birds pass back flying only at night and in large parties at was one of these migrating parties I saw at the village Mill one eve. last Oct. or Nov. just as darkness settled down. All were

headed for the mainland as
can be seen in my notes at
the time —

June 15 + 16

The Herring have been
running for the last day
or two and spawning along
shore upon the sea weed
growing along shore on the
rocks. The water fairly
boiled with fish which might
be easily caught by ones hands
as they walked and turned
among the sea weeds. The female
would glide slowly over the
weeds or wriggle through
them depositing eggs which
at once adhere by the peculiar
secretion they were covered
with — these eggs clung as
readily to ones hand against
which eggs were also deposited
if it was held in the water.

A great amount of seaweed
was covered with eggs above
low water mark. so that the
low tide the next eve left
them exposed & they were
dried & on the following high
tide were washed off: the eggs
deposited below low water mark
alone were left. The temp. of
the water at time was 44.2°
The water was ~~was~~ colored
a dirty milky white by the milt
for 2 to 3 fathoms or over from
shore.

17th + 18th + 19

Herring still running
and spawning outside.
on the latter date the
"Corwin" U.S. R. S. Capt.
Hooper came in and
brought a letter giving me
notice to go on a cruise with
him to St. Lawrence Is. also
to the Arctic in search
of the "Jeannette" at which

I was much pleased and spent the 20th and 21st packing and preparing to leave St. M. In the afternoon of 21st the A.C.'s steamer St. Paul arrived and brought Leavitt my relief for the signal service and taking my mail I went off to the Corwin at 6 P.M. and she got up steam and left for St. Lawrence Is. where I am to gather Crania and thus. Spec' then a short arctic cruise to pick up a man left in the Arctic on Polinekin Is. to try & get tidings of the Jeannette and then back to St. M. to send down mail and then on for the real work of the expedition to try for Wrangell land.

Fine sunset between 10 & 11 P.M.

27⁵

Standing a W. SW direction today. I saw a fine walrus & shot him in the morning but did not secure it as the fellow sunk very quickly. Murres seen from time to time were the only birds until we passed out from the discolor'd water of the sound into the deep sea & the water was of a bluish blue. In the W. the water below is green and to the N. is a peculiar white color like the snow of ice was seen

28²

The wind blows a light easterly but steadily increasing as we stood close to the northern shore of St. Lawrence Is. which we struck about 10 miles at 6 A.M. The wind was so severe that we were compelled to keep on by the two villages & a few wharves to visit. The wind blowing

a stiff gale from the N.
and making heavy breakers
all along the shore. We came
to anchor in the evening behind
the NW. point of the island
which is terminated with a sand
spit on which is a small village
of natives whose round topped
huts, built of walrus skin
are very different from those seen
on the shore of Norton Sound
When tents only are used in summer
When the wind moderated a
little in the eve a small bidarra
came off with a pale dozen
men on board who presented a
striking variety of physiognomy and
showed a greater range of features
than I have seen among so few
natives of one village or group.
Their umiak had its sides
very much straighter up and down
than the umiak in Norton Sound.
These people talk a little

of the language used on Sledge Is
and to the Southward along Norton Sound
My interpreter from S. M. said he
understood about half they said
but to do any trading a coast
native from near Aloua Bay who
speaks English was used as all the
S. L. people make (commonly) use
in their visits to Aloua Bay to buy
deer-skins for parties - they used
formerly to visit Esperanza at
times on the American coast
They had long seal-skin sleds
alongside their boats. They were
provided with tomopags and had
one woman ^{called} ~~and~~ short dress
at the corner of the umiak and
a couple of dogs on each side of them
ready at the point where the boat
held on to the ice - No kayakers
were seen. The boat below shows
the Aloua people

I was slightly seasick ~~at sea~~
so had nothing but lie in the Cabin
4th

Early this morning the gale from
the north increased and we
stove along the west end of island
and came to anchor again in
a small bay near the northern end
of the island. On our way along
the high rocky coast forming
a series of cliffs we saw many
sea birds among which the Murre,
Pigeon Guillemot, Crested Auk and
"Chockies" were all plentiful.
A few Cormorants were seen
and Larus fulvus was quite
common wheeling & skimming
about in the high gale like a
petrel. Last evening a Stercorarius
pomatorhinus was seen pursuing
one of these birds along shore.
The bay in which we anchor was
formed by a glacier of which
phenomena Prof. John Muir

~~the night~~
on board finds abundant evidence
all along the shore in the
sculpturing of the mountains
and in terminal moraines & a
note from St. M. - The natives tell me
that Raven kill young Ravens by
putting out their eyes - White
Lewks catch or chic hairs by sticking
the claws of one foot into the
hairs of the other and then drag with
the other on the snow or ground
and flap the wing back until
the hair is drawn in.

At St. M. I have seen a pair
of swallows remain several
days after the other birds have
wait for their young which
were to young to fly with the
main body.

The spec. of *Actodromas* ^{was taken}
was taken at Holman Inlet the
first Sept. 1910. by Capt. Hooper who
took a *Larus Marinus*

the same season at the
Dismal
Pomarine Jaeger from Pt. Barrow
& others as well as Lanius glaucus
seen near Herald Is.

Got under way in the eve and
stood along the coast until reaching
the end point we saw a few
native houses perched on the
summit of a bluff and running
in about the same shape
I then dropped anchor as we
did so a few natives were seen
squatting near the top of the bluff
behind some rocks. Soon after
coming to anchor Capt. Hoop
on their spears. On the
shore and found a number of
ruined huts of natives who
perched in the famine of
1870-71 in one house two lay
coiled up & in another 5 natives
with their utensils &

scattered about when they
were last seen. These huts
were on the slopes of the hill on
the mountain face and from
a few rods from the sea up to
the top of the hill. The houses
were framed of inward & outward
whale ribs - jawbone with
now & then a piece of wood
The bones were arranged
like the logs posts of the native
houses on Norton Is. Some
were so well exposed from
their materials were of paper
and are covered with a layer
of rocks, sail & paper to keep
them dry. The usual type of
houses the only parts were
each made of a whale jawbone
which ran the top of the hill
and natives summer houses
the dwelling of the people
The cause running down street

as the men in black and
 white parkies made from
 'Amie' skins and the women
 in kamlayks ornamented
 with bright tassels of dark
 reddish dyed seal pup fur and
 with the cross & bill ornament
 of the crossbill sewed in
 front across the frame.
 Their deer skin clothing they
 make in the same style as
 the people from the Siberian
 coast where they get their
 deer skins. The women
 also wear tattoos in the same
 style. Two pleasant looking
 little girls were seen and
 with the exception of a single
 rascally fellow the dozen or so
 visitors were very fair samples
 of decent Eskimos.
 Their summer houses are built
 of the strips of whale bone cut
 from whales jaws and

which are simply sewed
 together using the pieces
 the same frame as follows
 and the most covered with
 seal.



The frame the jaw bone
 material is sewed down with a
 large rock of 20 or 30 lbs. to keep
 the frame from blowing down.
 The interior of this house was
 about 20 feet in diameter and
 10 feet high. It was built in
 a corner of a large bay and
 under the same as the present
 of each family. There were
 apparently no sleds or dogs
 harnesses in the house and
 except for the seal pup fur
 village was all made of
 ice all dead. The dog was
 with which he was the
 numerous though at the same time
 we could only look inside

As impression on the poor wretches
who live surrounded by the fellows
cut off by winds or blizzards who must
lie dead in their own houses or
straw along in the snow
Close by as the passing struck
people dragged dead out before
dressing themselves. There were
about 100 dead lying in the
vicinity of this village
All the utensils of the people
lay about in the houses
When we landed a pair
of Snow Buntings were seen
and a pair of shot the native
children (two whom you may
be seeing little girls) ran away
off to show my man their net
which contained 1 egg was taken
Along the shore were many
Kittiwakes (Kotques) and I saw
the burrows of one crushed spee.
of this reptile species of arvicola
so common at St. Michaels—

A ♂ Agrotella — sp? same
as on seal is? was seen on
beach uttering a sort metallic
trilling note a little like
that of the Semipalmated Sandpiper.
After the P. rivialis was shot the
♂ flew from rock to rock and
kept uttering a loud plaintive call
continually till we left.

Some cormorants (Violet Green)
were flying about.

25th

The gale still holds on from the
north and we remained ashore
till afternoon and at signs
of the making up of storm the boat
crossed for Booth Bay.

Capt. H. P. Smith, the weather here in
even. I tried to secure a photo of the
people but there was too much
wind. The natives here talk so
much like those on 2. Those of
Boston so that I could make out
considerable of their conversation

these words and some things appear identical with those used at St. M. or are new combinations as we like it and one very interesting point St. M. managed to talk with them on a little island that I happened to see. The women also had some with a little patch now another. The women also have with the patterns used on the various cases of wood. The style of the hand seems varied over the island in some cases the following table shows the pattern a little bit.



1881

1982 Plect. ~~lap~~ nivalis ♀ June 24.
St. Lawrence Is.

1983 Plect. nivalis ♂ June 26

1984 — — ? ♂ " "

1985 spoonbill sandpiper ♀ " "

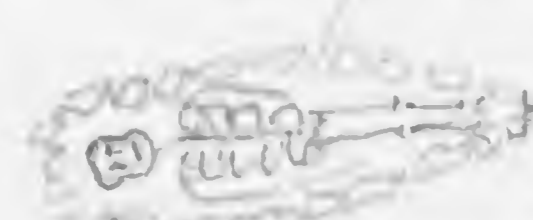
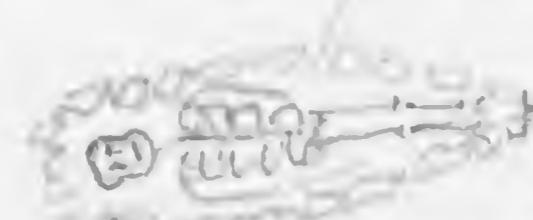
1986 Larus glaucus ♂ " "

1987 " — ? " "

392 (1 + nest set) Plect. nivalis St. L. Is. June 24 '81

Plect. nivalis

The men practice the tomahawk the stockings the same as on the mainland of Asia. They have a queer mixture of French & English clothing. St. L. Is. is mainly volcanic rocks with marble. A woman with glasses in a N.Y.S. course sleeping in the St. P. small water post showing the same scene since 1880 was St. P. of found the native grave yard about a mile back from the village with the bodies sometimes under an oval

caisson and mostly laid full
 length on ground & surrounded
 with a line of rocks as follows.
~~with~~  The stick
 in a)  was planted in
 ground or at foot of face &
 projecting upward like a bow-stick
 5 to 7 or 8 ft. The sticks & beams
 were strown about without any
 order. I tried to secure a
 photo. of a group of Eskimo
 children but the children
 too young. Then I finished
 looking through the camera one
 of the men said, with a certain
 matter of course tone "He mukki
 now" meaning "will she die
 now?" pointing at his wife
 he being sure that I was
 trying some big medicine on
 her. As we prepared to go we
 saw 15 or 20 flocks of Emperor
 Grebe flying to westward over
 sea. A pair of Harlequin ducks

were seen as were the glaucous
 Gull and later in the day
 a Pomarine Jaeger.
 Some of us started in afternoon
 for Aktoon Bay which became visible
 (in the head) as soon as the sun
 cleared above us. The Arctic
 there being visible from 5 to 10
 to 15 miles or clear, weather
 reports. I sat up all night
 with Capt. in the pilot
 house and watched over a good
 approach to the bold rocky
 coast until in the morning
 about 4:30 AM ~~we~~ ^{we} dropped on
 June 26th when we
 dropped anchor inside the
 Spit about a mile below
 Emma Harbor and close
 to the Coal pile left by the
 Russian Govt vessel two
 years ago for Nordenföld
 and for some of which we
 are in here. On the spit

is a collection of walrus
sides covered with like
those seen on the coast.
On the outlet of which is a small
frame building put up by a boat
was located here for our winter
quarters. My companion was
by the natives since when the place
has been occupied by the
This trade is well as many
of the numerous vessels calling
here on gold whistling - the people
are consequently poor & willing
to sell themselves for alcohol
and are poor though they get
considerable sums of money
in a few days.

The scenery around the bay
is fine from the steep hills
about 1500 to 2700 ft
above the water. The water
all about the bay is
composed of small angular
chip like fragments of

gray granite and a kind of
quartz rock of dark greenish
mottled with black.
The bay extends about
16 to 18 miles back into the
mountains in two branches
which unite just above our
anchorage. In the right hand
branch close to the junction
with the other is Emma Bay
the winter quarters of H. M. Ship
Albatross.

The men began cooking and
I started out with my gun.
When we came in Murres, Pigeon
Crown Guillemots, Loast and
Crested Auklets, Glaucous, Kittiwake
and Red legged Kittiwake gull
with numerous Violet Green
Cormorants a few Pomarine
Jaegers and one Raven
were seen. A Larus-like
argentatus was very common
and one speckled, obtained out of

several shots. The birds flying
down on shore. I passed
over the ice. through a
net but was only rewarded
by seeing one white snow
bunting, one of which uttered
a loud clear musical sound
which sounded clear and
strong from the high rocky
summit of the ridge. This
sound is harder, louder, and
a little more than the
Lapland Snowbird but it
sounds wild in the rock
solitude. I saw only one
the thickets, water finding
its way down the stone
down the hillside. A dark
colored spider was also
common among a sort
among the stones and was
the only insect seen except
a brownish red caterpillar
near the net to be on the

Bare stone until living after
the winter. Probably these
larvae do not attain their
growth in a single season.
Flower Bay. The series of
very similar bays in this
part of the coast are all
joints and show marks of
glacial action from a north
direction. On St. L. the snow
was still laying in some places
where drifts had formed in
winter and we saw a few
pieces of ice on our way to the
point. In Emma Harbor
up the ice is still left and
the hills all about have many
snow patches scattered
over their sides. The ice still
covers some small fresh water
lakes just beyond Emma Harbor.
These lakes are said to abound
in some kind of fish by the natives.
As I found scattered here and

them where a small patch
of earth had formed on the
rocks often in patches much
than one half an acre or more
flowers among which the
Anemone

2 sp. of *Arctostaphylos*. *Thalictrum*
one *Sedum* (low) and
an *Alchemilla* *Phlox* a *Corydalis*
and a *Viola*. All these
plants are abundant and seen
fairly freely. There is also
found a Salmon in
the water near shore.

At 10 am I returned to the
vessel and in the P.M. the
Captain and I went to
the native village. The native
women taking with them
their *bisson*. We went
through all the houses but
found them the same as at
St. L. Is. The women are
tattooed at this latter

place and the language is
nearly the same so that I
could understand considerable
that was said and could make
myself understood more
or less and the inflections of
the words appear the same
as at St. M. - with a slight
different sound to the words,
which with the *Immut* which
is the true language of these
people are numerous words
from the Reindeer Chukchee
I bought a few ethnologies
and secured a couple of
photographs and going back
found marmots quite common
burrowing in the rocky soil
of the spit close to the native
houses. I secured one specimen
that upon a small *Arctostaphylos*
grown flat a *Spoon-bill sandpiper*
a *Black cap warbler*; and saw
a small *phoebe* with a rug-

of Baskon's boat like a
long neck but its shape appears
different. I then went back
to the bank, just a mile
from village where the water
was clear, some on a rock
bank, a number of stones
were scattered on the
bank, the dead ones were
buried under a mass of stones
in a hole made in the stone
for the purpose and ranged
around in a rude oval like
the one at St. L. by sea. Larger
stones - over the head at each
place a pile of
4 or 5 stones, and
scattered about the grave
were seen a broken mussel
and other articles all broken
before leaving. Many bodies
had been laid down in
a ring of stones ^{mentioned}
with no implements and

nothing placed on the
laying at the feet, grass
extending away from the
stone hole in place of stones
were sticks of wood several
feet long & 2 or 3 inches
in diameter none were seen
planted at end near foot
of column upwards outward.
I now returned on board and
the vessel having loaded we
prepared to leave and a copy
Chukchee was taken on board
~~two~~ ^{two} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~men~~ ^{men} ~~sent~~ ^{sent}
on shore with the natives
this fellow was taken on
at St. L. Baskon's signs of
insanity all around to St. M.
and back at sea we were made
to stop from St. L. so he started
Mungaf near the right nipple
piercing the lung and was
pumped overboard but when
a rope was thrown him he





Chung to it till dawn on
board. It was curd for and
watched all night and showed
evidently the intention trying to
get a knife from a sailor to
kill the Capt and some of
the officers.

We steamed slowly out around
the head making the entrance
to the bay and as we passed
we saw a path leading in a
zigzag course up to the summit
where a shelter of stones was
seen - This looked as if by the
by the station, to watch for vessels
in Spring and another one was
seen by some of the officers near
the village on the spit near
Spit.

We stood up along the
Coast for St. Lawrence Bay
Passing several native
villages before I turned in

June 27th
We reached the S. head of
St. L. Bay and stopped before
a native village to inquire
for the Rumber Chief
from whom we expect to
get gun skins - We learned
there is with medicine
mechanic man and so
taking a man on board who
talks a little English we
went up to the mouth of the bay
but found it too full of ice
to pass the S. head of St. L.
Bay the mouth of the bay
there are several villages
with a large man, the
other place. There are
other pieces in medicine
and our interpreter gave
a large river flow into
the head of the bay.
About a hundred people
came on board when we

anchored off this latter
village and a more
villanous crew I have
not seen in the north.
The men are towards
the women open and
as at Plover Bay the
women are similarly clothed
but they talk differently
for neither I nor my
man could understand
a single word they said.
These people are probably
all degraded Peinies
people but their features
are very similar to
those of the Eskimo.
I secured some photos.
They brought on a lot
of spawning smelt the
males of which have a
curious keel shaped
development of the scales
on each side.

King Eider ducks were
quite numerous in flock
all about. A man was
sent to call the searching
Ornithott but the Capt.
not wishing to wait for
him started up the coast
again. The natives use
remnants of walrus from
St. Loo to mend all
these boats & are very strong
on sleds with iron sleds
flanges will carry 300 lb
instead of 100 lb float.
A good man has a little
tattooing on face. One
man has a yodli on one
each cheek near corner
of mouth  and
a boy was  seen
at Plover Bay with
the following on forehead
over each eye  which
reminds me of  the

Raven to Lem.
28th

Early in the morning
in a thick fog we
made the western Drowned
and stopped to land 3 men
with an outfit for ascertaining
the current in the Strait.
I fitted out & left my
man to collect some of the
sea birds which were in
my mind about the island
peeping up a continual
low humming noise and
looking like a swarm
of bees. A lot of natives
came on board they were a
far pleasanter appearing
crew from how we
yesterday and I could
make myself understood
as they talk the Eskimo
very closely allied to
that used at St. M.

Having landed the party we
stood on post east Cape
a bit rocky head land and
for Cape Sledge. Came
A lot of the same black
winged terns & only 1 seen
at Plover. Saw kept in
the water all the P.M.
29th

Snow squalls all day.
We arrived in the morning
just off Cape Sledge
which to the west
side as on the Vega
was in sight.
The shore is bordered with
a couple of miles of
narrow ice making it
difficult to land though
the native village is
plain sight.
A Pomarine jaeger in
black plumage - a lot of
King eiders, murres, pigeon

guillemots, and drake
ducks and the gulls
before mentioned were
seen beside a duck
which I could not
recognize.

The water is about
38° today and a fresh
North wind.

We passed Cape Dodge and
12 m. N.W. of here we came to
anchor off the village of Upernivik
for from 1/2 to 2 miles off
shore it extended a belt of
much ice with heads of
capes strewn abundantly through
it which the steadily freshening
N wind with the accompanying
swell caused the capes to toss
against about as to prevent
a boat landing much as I
wished to land. The entire coast
from E. Cape to this point is
high - from 500 to 2000 ft or

over in barren hills.

We waited about until the
high point which lies
west of the village of Upernivik
and which we afterwards
learned is an island with
a small bay inside - After
a time we had a sort of
nature's apparition on the top of
the island and then a flag
was seen and soon we made
out that the party were
after some time and we long
they were seen coming over
the ice with their light then
out and found a couple of boats
they were alongside the edge
of the ice which the heavy
sea was tossing about in
a rough manner a surf boat
and the tugs were sent off
and a line thrown to the
men on the ice which they
made fast to their skin

boat and then the lifeboat
toward the buoyant side boat
over the towing moose by
ice along the edge and into
the water. Once the boat was
turned ready over and
by a large ice cake hung
almost under the feet
of the men and we thought
all would be thrown into
the water but a moment later
they were floating safely in
the water for from the
ice and was soon onboard
the ship. The party consisted
of 1st Lt. Herring & 3rd Lt.
with a sailor & a native from
near Bloss Bay as interpreter
beside a native from the village
who came off to be paid. The
party left their winter equipment
except for snow on shore with
them, dog sleds and the
wind blowing to a gale from

the north wind raised a chop
and started for us. The
ice could be seen to
the north by us. The wind had
been with the ice for some time
snow squalls and fog shut
down in the ice and the
wind increased steadily with
a heavy swell. We learn
from the party taken on
board that they had seen a
N. K. line which they thought
to be 1200 ft high by (approx)
advanced up the coast with
dog sleds carrying their
skin boat and sleds, things
at the rate of about 20 miles
per day and reached Cape
Annam where they left their
heavier things and made
26 mi. farther to Cape Wankarem
they found in the possession
of the natives a number of
articles obtained from

The wreck of a vessel
which came floating down
the coast from the NW in
the fall of 1870 and which
was drifted away to the NE.
On this vessel the same
natives who wander on our
sea coast were lying dead in
their beds and the bodies
were now covered with
water. The vessel was
seen by the natives.

From what we heard
Hopper is quite sure this
was the wreck of the
"Vigilance" Capt. Nye - which
was lost in the ice the fall
of 1879. The party report
the natives along their route
up the coast except to
where we found them
to be all friendly, but very
curious and continually
annoyed them by their

inquisitiveness. I will
make some extracts from
the journal of Lt. Reynolds
upon this trip under a future
date - see

June 30th

We ran down and rounded
East Cape early this am -
passing a large village on the
North side of the point on account
of the heavy surf there from
the gale blowing on shore
from the N. at the time.
A few light snow squalls
during am - with fog
nearly all day in craggy
masses rushing over
the rough tops of the pits
on the Cape & flowing down
in broad streams of water
through the canyons to
disappear in torn fragments
fast way down the cliffs.
The hill sides abundantly

strewed with long narrow
beams and sharp rocky
depressions across which
the blast of wind in various
quits throwing up clouds
in clouds from the top of the
mountain and sweeping in soft
and tepid winds which
made the trip large and
for an hour and a half
through the ripples with
a loud humbling noise
after we came to anchor
under the cliff close to the
village under the SE point
which rises to
a height of 2500 ft
is formed by a rock and
descends to the sea
covered the slopes with
a deep layer of boulders
blocks like the hills
of Glacier Bay. The
wind blew so hard all

day that we did nothing but
lay at anchor and not
a single native dared
come on board.

As we came around the
point we saw a small
cascade formed by a small
canyon near the water edge
which the waves kept
in a mass of spray often
lifting the water up and
sending it in every direction.
The dark frowning
cliffs around whose water
falls whistles and turns
flocks of Kittiwakes, Puffins,
Murre and Gulls with
a line of small caps of
ice trailing slowly past
the point but tide round and
the heavy snow banks were
when on shore made a fitting
scene for this guardian
to the entrance of the Arctic




Summit point
East Cape.

As we approached the shore the houses each with the door, rounded entrance gave the appearance of a group of cliff swallows nests scattered irregularly about. We counted 54 houses which must contain at least 250 people and I believe more while another village or near equal one exists on the north side of the Cape. Ruinous underground houses the walls built up of stone and covered with earth were seen in the midst of the other houses but I did not find whether they

live in them during winter or not. many pits showing former building sites were seen. Only women children with a few old men were seen in the place all the men having gone off to the vessel to trade their whalebone walrus ivory & white fox skins which these articles with some Reindeer skin were all that this coast produces except a villainous crowd of natives. Passing through the village we climbed the hill and saw a few more buildings near the top and on the summit proper. Saw a Inuoy Out. Flitting over the median slope was seen a single Budytes and a small flock of *Aspidoscelus* passed over the village while I was there. Upon the brow of a ridge above the village was

Entered the grave yard
and approached it I came
upon a small black one-eyed
dog with a human like
countenance devouring
the remains of a dog 12 or 14
years old. Only the head and
chest remained - As I
drew near the dog slunk away
with increased tail as though
alarmed, its shoul. like tail
The graves were scattered over
this by the adjoining village
a mile or more - The bodies
were mostly buried under
a foot or two of stones in a
hole, made for the purpose
and the body being wrapped
straps over all length.
In many cases rough plants
of the same sort were laid
over the top of all and held
in place by large stones and
among the stones to observe

the body usually at one side
was placed the relic of
deceased the spear head
showing the man and the dog
pot-holes and lamps the women
graves. Above grave was
a large bear's (Polar) skull and
above some deer horns -
On some arrow points I
saw the same the same
= is common on the American
shore - I was able to make
myself understood to these
people about as at Plover
Bay here apparently to
the same admittance of the
Rindley Chukchi -
The clothing & talloony are
of the same pattern as noted all
along this shore - I found at
the graves a stone lamp about
18 inches long shaped as
follows  and made of
some soft stone - and

A stone pigeon
and a hammer stone
were used there when rocky
soil gave foothold on the
wind swept slope peeped out
pretty and fragile flowers
of Arabis, Saxifraga.

T. Cordarino, T. Primula
a beautiful blue forget-me-not
a Myrtensia, Calina and
a Ranunculus - and a
Potentilla - several Carex
and a Poa formed the
plants in flower and
a dwarf willow - All
these plants are most
numerous covering
3 inches in height
and the bright and delicate
shades of purple, violet and
pink with white and
yellow which early spanned
the sunny slopes in the
lower & sheltered positions

made a pretty contrast
to the rugged rocky surroundings
and down two ravines Arabis
and pushed two snow fed
rivulets in a series of
cascades and slides to run into
the sea at the base of the
cliffs a round which united
numbers of sea stacks
Pr. 77 located ^{the best} two great
ice sheets sweeping down
from the N. across this point.
This cape is formed by a
peninsula separated from
the main land by a low
neck across which the
ice sheet swept.

I went on board &
returned to secure ^{some} photographs
of the place but with poor
result owing to lack of time
and high wind -
Early in the afternoon
the Crown got under

way and with a high
wind we stood across
the tract to the lesser
Diomedes Is. where we
stopped barely long
enough to take on the party
left there on our way up
and then we stood
down into Fanning Sea
for Cape Schaplin to land
for the interpreter for
the land party just taken
on board.

My man has secured
a lot of Crested, Parrot, Billed
and least Auklets, a few
Pigeon Guillemots & Brails
Eggs of the three ~~first~~ first
species which nest
abundantly on the
island beside murres, both
Puffins, violet green Cormorants
Kittiwakes and perhaps
other species.

July 2 -
Stood down the coast
until view of Cape Schaplin
when we saw a lot of skin
boats having off in our course
waiting for us we took them
on board until all were on board
numbering some 9 or 10 boats and
about 130 or 140 men and a few
women. Many of the men walk
along the coast talk English
which they have learned from the
whalers. Some of their expressions
are very funny given with
the odd intonation in the
words. Capt. H. says that when
he passed here that he did so
without stopping or making
out from one boat. "Capt. why
in hell don't you stop and
anchor?" [The interpreter
for tells us that the natives
on the N. coast told him
of boarding a few whaling parties

when off Cape Dodge, a steamer
with three masts having
on board two Eskimo from
the American Coast ~~and~~
one of whom had labret hole
in lip - ~~and also~~ there
were also on board party
of dogs sleds - this was
two years ago and was
undoubtedly the fragment
on her way up - She was
seen just as the ice was
making in fall.

The natives came crowding
on board until the deck
was covered - all of them
bringing white - Fox skins
whale bone and walrus ivory
to trade - They said no vessel
had stopped there this season till
now - They were a good return
set taking a mixture of Eskimo
and Peleudes, Chatchi
I secured a few ethnologies

from them and also 16 fine white
fox skins for a robe. These skins
I had a couple of tobacco pipes, costing
25 cents ^{each skin} for all four - I gave Cape
2005 skins -

About noon we passed on and
in the evening we stopped at the
Bar and left for north the
understanding that he is to accompany
us north in the spring the winter
in the Arctic.

We now turned toward St. Lawrence
which is our next halting place.

July 3 -

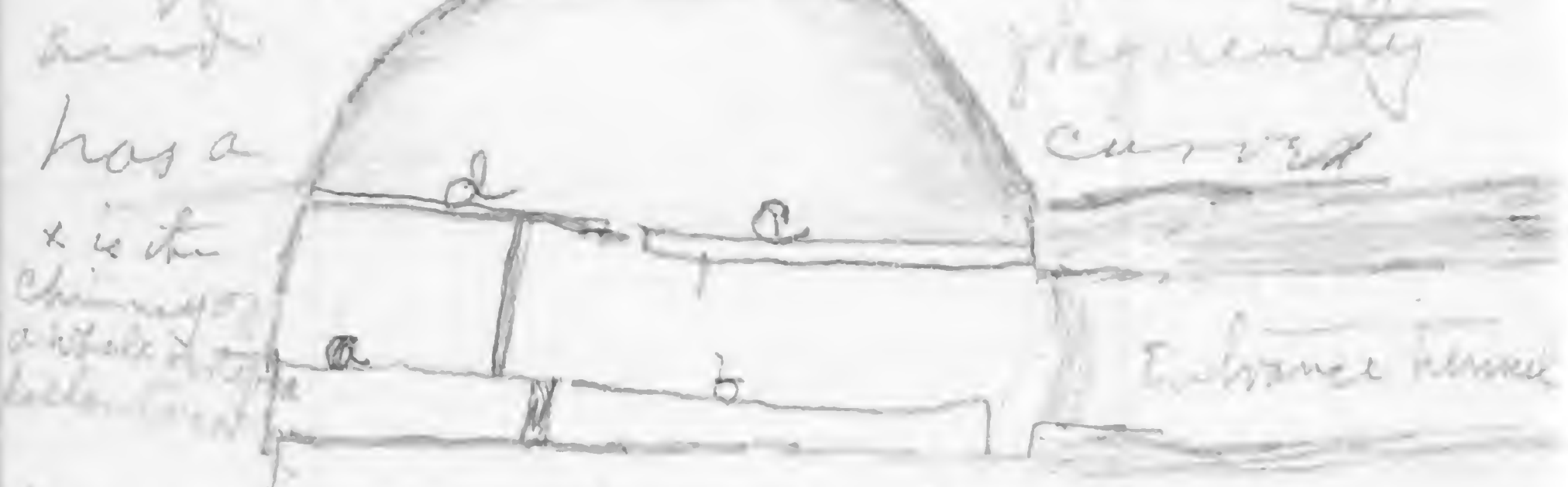
At 12 M the Capt. would see
land - the land was close
and I - I was going nearly
due north and I was in
the pilot house with the Capt.
the vessel came to anchor
off a small native village
and I went on shore in
the dingy to place with some
gunny sacks to obtain

Crania and ethnologica for
this is one of the villages in
which all the people starved
two years ago - I found two
houses with about 25 people
and secured a lot of crania
& returned on board
when the Com. was raising
and proceeding to coast 6
or 8 miles farther past another
small village to another and
much larger place in all
by which the people were
dead. The wind blowing
made a bad swell on the rocks
I was by this place but I
landed in the surf boat and
the dingy was sent in with
bags & tools. In the first
village the dead - with one
exception were all in the two
houses lying on their clothes
as they had died but at this
village which must have

contained about 200 people
nearly all of whom died. The houses
were made in a circle around
the tops of two houses in a
circular arrangement and
outgoing I saw the bodies of
the dead lying in the houses
all covered with their
clothing and buried up in
the same position as though
they were sleeping. In one house I saw
the one house the bodies
were piled up in one corner
and in another house the
bodies were piled up in one
corner while those who had
last lay about on the beach
in a good number. In all
the houses the wooden dishes
of the place were turned
bottom up & kept in the houses
as they were, some in the
kitchen and some in the

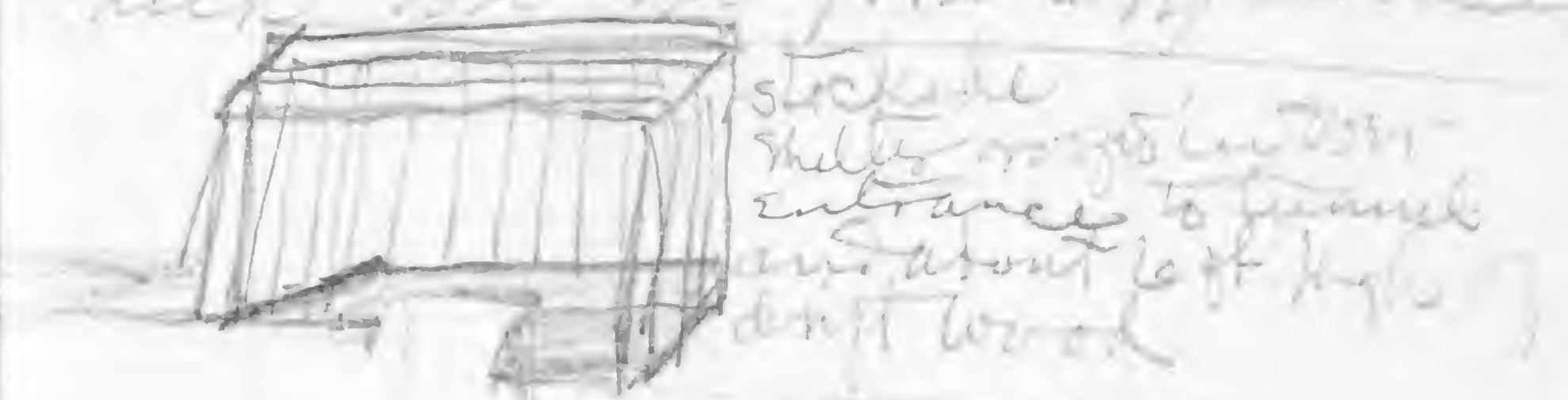
the misery of starvation left
 as their only fate. * Each of
 these houses however was
 closed from the outside as
 noted below. The following
 sketch shows the structure.

One of these houses
 houses. The tunnel is about
 20 yds or 25 yds long
 and frequently
 curved



(a, b, c, d = sleeping benches
 to one side in its cap as
 as though to prevent draught.
 Various utensils, clay pots
 Kautags, arrows, and among
 the most valuable things were
 pieces of skins of narrow strips
 of bone laced together in an
 overlapping series. I secured
 various fine things and

had peat and about guns,
 knives axes and ammunition
 showing that the people had
 means of procuring game if
 they had not lacked the requisite
 energy. In all the houses
 were empty whisky bottles
 and it was probably these
 which were the primary cause



of the death which
 of some unavailing desire
 and the resulting starvation
 on the part of the people
 Oringa allaha; Larnstones with
 Bedlegs - Larnstones
 upon the writing, Glaucus
 Kithirake - Shot birds
 Gulls common - Larnstones
 seen - Larnstones just behind the
 2 P.M. of the strange deck.

have obtained in fall at
St. M - the males were
mostly white with some
black - I shot a female
of the party in the same plumage
as those shot in fall -
Several flocks of King Eiders
some Harlequin Auklets
Red Phalaropes, some
Arctic Terns and some
Arctic Skuas - Crested Auklets
Terror Billed Auklets and
a few Pacific Eiders with
one down (arcticus) marked
full the list of birds and
the small animals seen
The animals seen though
drawn about the village
were great numbers of
Walrus heads, walrus
skulls, dog skulls
saw some footprints near
the village first visited -
The bodies of the people

placed outside formed a continuous
series from half a mile ^{away} ~~away~~
to the very entrance to the
houses - becoming more
more numerous near the houses
and the latter were all ^{the} ~~the~~
pitched on ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{ground} ~~ground~~
in the usual ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{places} ~~places~~
of depositing of the dead
in some cases however the
body lay beside the ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{house} ~~house~~
in ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{house} ~~house~~ ^{with} ~~with~~ ^{the} ~~the~~
body on the ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{ground} ~~ground~~ ^{at} ~~at~~ ^{his} ~~his~~
side in ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{house} ~~house~~ ^{and} ~~and ^{the} ~~the~~
clothing of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{deceased} ~~deceased ^{was} ~~was
lying ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{covered} ~~covered ^{with} ~~with~~
a ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{thin} ~~thin ^{skin} ~~skin~~
At 11 AM - I had secured a
quantity made collection
along the sea ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{was} ~~was~~
found to ^{be} ~~be~~ ^{subsoil} ~~subsoil~~ ^{though} ~~though~~
there is still ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{remains} ~~remains ^{of} ~~of~~
the ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{people} ~~people~~ ^{who} ~~who~~ ^{lived} ~~lived~~ ^{there} ~~there~~
as much as I secured~~~~~~~~~~~~

2019	Phalaris cristatella	♂
20	"	♂
21	"	♂
22	"	♀
23	"	♀
24	"	♀
25	"	♀
26	"	♀
27	"	♀
28	Parrot billed Auk	♂
29	"	♂
30	"	♀
31	"	♀
32	"	♀
33	"	♂
34	"	♂
35	"	♀
36	"	♀
37	"	♀
38	"	♂
39	"	♀
40	"	♂
41	"	♀
42	"	♂

2043	Parrot billed Auk	♂
44	"	♂
45	"	♂
46	"	♂
47	"	♀
48	"	♂
49	"	♀
2050	"	♂
51	"	♀
52	"	♂
53	Uria columba	♂
54	"	♀
55	Larus kotzebui	♂
56	"	♀

393 (32) eggs = insects of each *Simulium* and *Parasitica*

394 (23) " " Parrot billed Auk

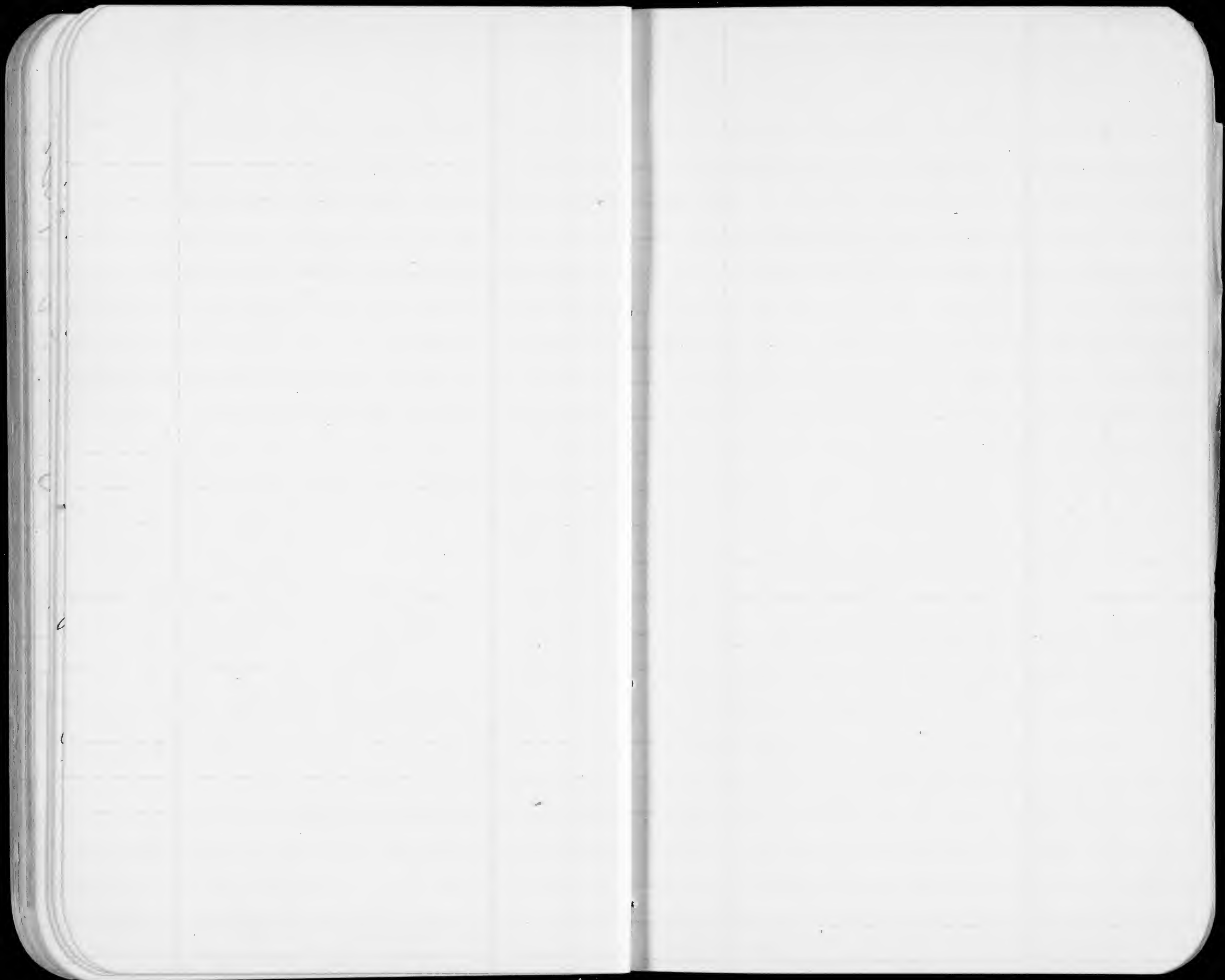
395 (32) " " Crested Auk

All these eggs are from the Diomedes Is. June 30 - July 1
 In the afternoon of the 30th we reached St. M. and found all well & every one busy on the new north steamer which is being put up.

St. Lawrence July 31, 1879

Quite a lot of nice things
were brought me from
the upper Yukon by the traders
there.

The 5th 6th and 7th
I spent packing and
completing my arrangements
for quitting St. M. there
is a striking change
between the Siberian shore
and here. Here the grass
flowers form a thick mat
and young birds are nearly
fledged while there the rocks
are half covered in snow and
the birds are sitting on unhatched
eggs. The surface of the
sea changes from 38°
near Plowry Bay July 20th to
 55° in the E. shore of Norton Id.



York
York

1840
Merritt
H. H. D. Baker
The

Sept 21/1900-74

~~How pale orange red
fox~~

See descent of
man from
p. 94-95

Am-dogs learning to howl from
skins dogs with a most ridiculous
quavering note that excites one to
laughter - dog howl when bell is rung
and answer - and answer one another

~~Esquimaux warm~~

~~To be caught only when~~

Such fitch like objects are
supposed endowed with reason

3 men going out in famine (thief) bagman

Esquimaux say he likes to see things going better

than or give as he understands the journey

while that state is a meaningless noise

in his ears - No god nor any name

for a supreme being - (See ...)

and "Early history of Manhood"

Everything outside of man is looked on as
through supernatural interference

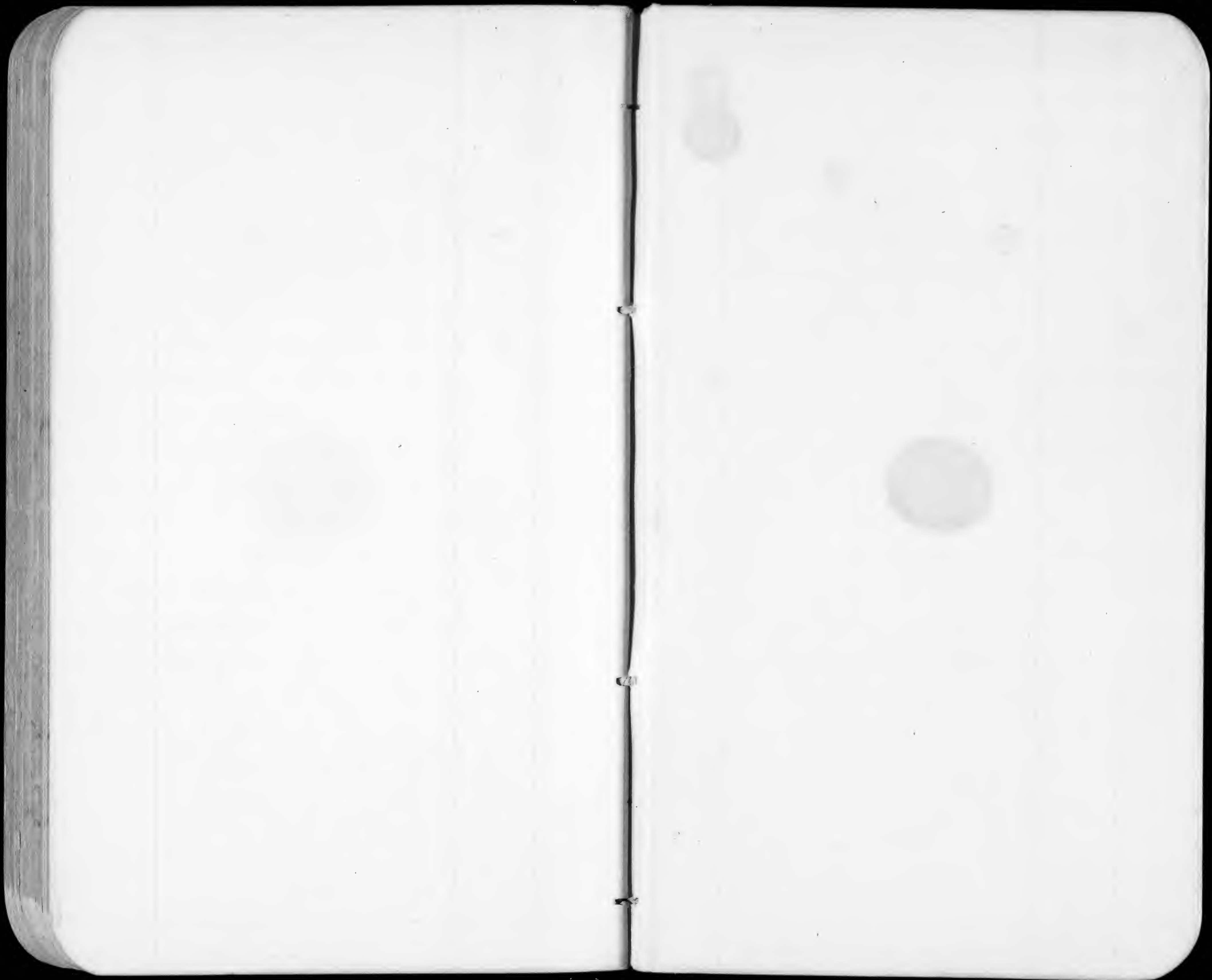
Hilling Canada Jay Young as described by Mercie

Ingalik mourning —
cleaning themselves with human
urine — etc

White Owl catches the parts of the droppings
till they have no feathers — Ravens kill
sometimes a pair of old swallows
are left 4 or 5 days before they
fall in a cent.

extent of
Moose
Gukon

Marmot
T. maculata
4100 a level



Sketch of a meteor on the side of the hill
July 3 1881



On the 13th of July 1879
A meteor apparently
4 or 5 in. long in diameter
and moving from E. to W.
was seen at Ft. Reliance
Upper Yukon - it appeared
about 1/4 mi. high at first
and descended gradually
to within 200 yds of
earth when it vanished
or rather was extinguished
or came to an end.
The observer J. McQuesten says
the front was black becoming
red in the middle and
the tail end flew a stream
of large red sparks which
would fall slowly toward
the earth for some distance
before becoming extinct.
The meteor was comparatively
near the observer when
it ended its career so
he is positive it was used
up and destroyed by the sparks
it gave out.

Among the Alouets it is
 being held that the Bears can all
 hear & understand what is said
 of them even though they are not
 present & if they are made sport of
 they will devour the sedger.

The Beaver is also thought to
 understand anything he hears.
 - lifts his tail if told by hunters -
 The Spirits of bears understand
 and talk same as men.

my man tells of a talking dog
 made to talk & understand
 by a shaman

All animals are believed to
 have a Spirit -
 After death of animal its
 spirit haunts its old ground
 invisible - ? ?



Last No. Bird at N.M. = 1981
 " " " nest eggs " = 391
 " " " fish " = 319



W. 72 in
 " 8 " 11 1/2 in

W. 10 R.
 Tail = 5
 Head's occiput 2 2/5

