

Private Journal

Vol III  
E. W. Nelson

St. Michael's  
Alaska

Dec. 20<sup>th</sup> 1879 to Oct. 1880



Smithsonian

Ethnological series - nos

5941, 5942, 5943, 5944, 5945

of my collection & Catalogue are  
representations of orderings from  
Stellers Sea Cows which I believe  
is still alive in small numbers  
in Bering's Sea

Pim u' sal i git = name of the natives for  
I know to Kingigam

Si sikh pik - amukh pimi akhainkan  
sea water? found at seal back black and  
white patch between  
base legs

Ko gat = ghost in lakes  
does bad to people

Ammi kuta = ghost on tundra burrows  
through ground as though it was water  
does bad to people

Akh' kut = ~~ghost of sea~~ <sup>killer whale</sup> which kills  
seals & whales - and hurts people (see below)

Nun warn ya a = lake spirit which drains  
lakes by burrowing out from them the  
water following

Kak whan u' gat nig u' lu mite the  
land from bottom by akh kut

See extracts from Signal Service  
Records April 20 to June 20 1872  
St. M. - migrations birds are  
very early pp. 40 to 43

mi k' in - Selawik R-

Last spec of bird 1689

" " " Egg 1200

3 long } drills  
5 short } drills

3 blow pipes

2 scalpels

2 pliers (long & spring)

scissors

42 knives & about 25 other birds





December 24<sup>th</sup> 1879  
 The trader and Agent of the Trading  
~~and~~ Company on either side  
 of Bay were over and we  
 had a Christmas dinner though  
 it was one day in advance of  
 the almanac yet it was thoroughly  
 enjoyed, particularly the Reindeer  
 Steaks which are a great rarity  
 with us, also in fact is all flesh  
 except fish which forms our  
 staple article of diet during  
 winter with Stormigan and  
 these or ducks which are kept from  
 the fall.

25<sup>th</sup>

Early this morning Friedrichs  
 started for Anvik and the  
 other traders here were busy  
 getting ready to leave tomorrow  
 I spent part of the day in getting  
 additions to my vocabulary.

26<sup>th</sup>

At day break Kosheonikoff,  
 started for Sulato and Tunesimo  
 for the Mission and the yard  
 is once more free from dogs  
 which some sixty to seventy strong



have kept the place in an uproar for several days, every now and then it being necessary to suspend operations and rescue some dog from the jaws of its comrade, or from suffocating by wedging its neck through some impossible crack and then packing in an agonized manner until relieved; for they are as expert at seizing opportunities for mischief as an unruly child and have to be extricated from somewhat similar awkward situations which with the usual administration of a sound whipping seems only to give zest to the next occasion.

24th

Nothing of note but a heavy gale with snow in the evening, ~~28th~~ from the south

28th

The pogoga continued today with unabated violence and it was impossible to see beyond a few yards while the wind blew from 45 to 65 miles an hour.

My man prepared the following specimens for the museum of the Alaska Com. Co -  
Marten & related - with the following dimensions

Head & body 17 1/2 inches  
Tail vert 6 1/4 in; hair at tip 2 1/2 in.  
Head 4 in. Ear 1 1/2 in.

Manus 2 1/2, pes 3 1/2.

Color; Whole head more or less ashy lightest on the cheeks in front of ears and the long hairs growing along anterior border of ear nearly white. Posterior border of rim very light ashy above the rest of posterior part of ear covered with sooty brown fur which is also the color of a forked patch which extends from the nasal pad back to each eye but is not well defined and fades gradually into the ashy of head.

A slightly darker line along median upper surface from nose to occiput and along lower surface from chin to throat divides the light cheek spaces - The entire throat to breast (sternum) is mottled irregularly with patches of orange varying from intense



orange to palest orange yellowish  
 feet & legs ~~dark~~ nearly black.  
 the feet are black the legs shading  
 off nearer the body to the lighter  
 body color but there is a sharp contrast.  
 The extremity of tail is also black  
 but near body it becomes like the  
 rump. Dorsal surface a pale  
 yellowish approaching <sup>an</sup> ashy tint  
 anteriorly & posteriorly it becomes  
 more and more intense until  
 along flanks and sides of rump  
 meeting in front of insertion of  
 tail it is a ferruginous orange  
 red. Over all is a wash of dark  
 brown from the dark brown  
 tips of the long hairs.

The under fur on dorsal region  
 and sides is light plumbeous at  
 base, yellowish or orange at  
 tip thus deciding the color of the animal  
 which is only modified by the dark tips  
 of long hairs. A dark line connects  
 the manus and pes on each side  
 reaching from axilla to pubes.  
 This is a dark smoky brown and  
 as it occupies the greater part  
 of ventral surface, this part of the  
 animal is darker than the back

The under fur is lighter plumbeous  
 than on back with darker tips  
 which are of a darker shade of  
 ferruginous than <sup>on</sup> the sides which  
 shades into the abdominal color  
 by intensifying.

The feet are heavily furred beneath  
 with stronger claw on fore feet  
 Claws white.

Mink - <sup>Mulato Dec. 1879</sup> Total length 21 in.  
 Head & body 14 1/2. Tail vert. 6 1/4, hair at tip 3/4  
 Head 2 3/4, ear 1/2, manus & claw 1 3/4  
 Pes & claw 2 1/4

A white, irregular chin patch <sup>throat</sup>  
 with another white streak between  
 thighs.

Under fur <sup>pale</sup> silky brownish  
 from nose extending over all of  
 dorsal surface the upper fur is  
<sup>chocolate brown</sup> dark nearly black, becoming black at  
 distal half of tail.

Feet ~~and~~ legs also nearly black  
 Pads of toes & soles not furred though  
 densely furred between.  
 The under surface is of a paler chestnut  
 than the upper.



♂ Ermine - St. M. Nov. 1879 -

Head & body 9 1/2 in.

Head 2, Tail Vert. 3 1/4

Ear 1/2 " hair at tip 1 3/4

Manus 1, pes 1 2/3

Pure white with delicate yellow shade on ventral surface becoming more intense posteriorly and on proximal half of tail. Distal half of tail jet black, Whiskers white and black mixed -

The three above described animals are in coll. of A.C.P.

The skulls of the above have the following dimensions -  
Musk -

Sept to 31st nothing of note

January 1880

1st

Temp. -35° to -6°, Calm nearly all day fine drifting snow nearly all day - Snow fog with pale white lunar porthelia in the morning.

2d

Temp. -30. to -7° - Wind light and Northerly. Faint solar porthelia during the day -

3d

Temp. -18° to -45° wind light and variable all day, Bar. 31.012 inches!! My collector was out shooting today and killed a Northern Star  
♂ Lepus timidus - dimensions as follows: - W. of head & body 22 in. L. of head 5 in. L. of tail 3 in. L. of ears 4 3/4 in. L. of foreleg from shoulder joint to tip of claw - 12 in. L. of hind leg from hip joint = 17 in. Iris hazel - Pure white, tips of ears tips of ears with a tinge of dark leaden ashy fur tipped with black. The leaden ashy tip is surrounded by palest buff tinted fur tipped with black - The claws dark horn color on manus light horn on pes - Weight 9 lbs -  
H.E.

My workman prepared a fox (small seal) #1288 which had the following dimensions Total length 3 ft. 3 in. Tail 3 1/2 in. Hind flippers 10 inches, Front flippers 7 in. Color: - The entire dorsal surface and sides pale brownish from the color of the base of fur, over this the tips of the fur are silver gray, <sup>giving the main color of a short distance</sup> ~~rounds eyes~~ with a lustrous gloss. Below the color is a clear glossy silvery white. Over the entire animal but much more numerous on the dorsal surface are small round or oval dark brownish spots -



I had also prepared a nearly grown  
 fetus of the same species of seal.  
 The color of which was a clear, uniform  
 and lustrous lemon yellow. This  
 color gradually changes to white after  
~~the~~ birth and then as the young  
 seal becomes larger is replaced  
 by the colors of the adult when only  
 1/4 or less the size it will attain.

5<sup>th</sup>

Temp. -50 to -42° today -  
 Nothing of interest.

6<sup>th</sup>

Temp. 0 to -20° - -

7<sup>th</sup>

Temp. -14 to -31° - Aurora faint in  
 morning and evening -

8<sup>th</sup>

Temp. -14 to -30° -

9<sup>th</sup>

Temp. -14 to -31. Calm all  
 day -

10<sup>th</sup>

Temp. -18 to -30° -

11<sup>th</sup>

Temp. -14 to -30° -

12<sup>th</sup>

Temp. -14 to -29°.

We had an old native tell us a  
 long tale today. It consisted of  
 the adventures of a man and woman  
 in an unknown land where only  
 light exists and the narrator claimed  
 it was an extremely old story.

Peetka Golsen arrived from  
 Norton Bay. He brought a good  
 specimens among which a fossil  
 oyster shell was the most interesting.

13<sup>th</sup>

Temp. -14 to 32° - Peetka says he has  
 been 10 days on the road -

In the evening I had Peetka and  
 two natives in my house and  
 made some valuable additions  
 to my vocabulary -

I also learned several of their beliefs  
 regarding the future world and  
 the spirits that inhabit it.

They have numerous spirits which work  
 more or less evil and may be called  
 devils though they have no idea of the  
 opposite, in the form of a spirit  
 of good -

This refers to the Unaleuts of whose  
 beliefs and myths I will write  
 more fully elsewhere.

Talyak arrived from Unalakleet in  
 the evening -



14<sup>th</sup>

Paulka left this morning.  
Temp. - to - Bar. below 30. inches  
the first time for nearly a month.  
And the sky is becoming hazy -  
announcing a change of weather  
though the temperature fell  
during the middle of the day and in  
the afternoon.

15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Nothing  
of interest occurred.

20<sup>th</sup>

Mr. Neumann and myself began  
collecting legends of the  
natives. Our first story teller  
is an old man from Aziak. At  
Betring's St.

Mr. Neumann has a legend from St.  
Michael's natives of which the following  
is an abstract; The Natives insist that all of this tale is  
not far from St. M. upon the Canal <sup>the</sup>  
that separates St. M. Is. from the  
mainland is the site of an ancient  
village that was destroyed many generations  
ago by a war party of Ingaliks.  
Long before this occurred a single family  
lived on this spot the husband Pitikchorlik  
and Takuka his wife with several children.  
Game was abundant and all went well.  
Pitikchorlik often went out

seal hunting and at length he began to  
remain longer than usual and one day  
was gone very long.

When he returned he excused his absence by  
saying he had been far but found no seal.  
He sat moody and silent in the house  
and ate but little and alarmed Takuka  
asked what ailed him. He replied  
that he was going to die the third day  
from then.

Takuka cried much but he told her to listen  
and then directed her, ~~that~~ that after he  
died she was to dress him in his  
seal gut hunting shirt, put him in  
his kyak and tie the gutskin shirt around  
the opening as she had seen <sup>and for 3 nights put food before him</sup> him do.

Upon the third day he died and Takuka  
did as he had directed.

Upon the third morning after his death the  
Kyak and Pitikchorlik had disappeared.  
Takuka cried but the children had to be  
cared for and she set to work.

Upon one braving excursion she wandered farther  
than usual and ascended a small mountain  
from here she saw a column of smoke rising  
in the distance. Until now she had known  
of no people living near but her own family  
& being curious she went on until she  
came to a hill that sloped abruptly to  
the sea. Placing her basket of berries

Had the spirits might be gone from them.



upon the ground she cautiously crept to the edge and peering over saw three houses at the base of the slope.

After watching a long time she saw, at last, three women come out and go to the beach where they began dancing and singing. Soon they were answered by a song from the water. The melody struck her ear as familiar and she seemed to hear her husband again. Looking seaward she saw near by a Kyak the occupant singing a loving song and playfully throwing his spears into the water and picking them up as he proceeded.

When he landed Takuka was astonished to find it was in fact her husband who was carrying the women before her.

As his deceit became clear her blood seemed to burn within her while some thing held her from rushing down at once to the faithless husband. They entered one of the houses and till far into the night their voices were heard.

The next morning Pitkhepoolik came out and singing merrily went away hunting.

Takuka now descended the hill and entered the house. The women were astonished to see her and asked her many

questions which she answered cautiously. At length one said you are very pretty you have such beautiful marks upon your face. (for Takuka had a tattooed line between the eyes and three others extending from the lip across the chin) <sup>Can</sup> will you mark me so I will be as beautiful as you are? If you will I will make you presents.

Takuka said it would hurt a little but the other said she would not mind it and so Takuka told her to go to one of the other houses and boil a kettle of oil and when it boiled to come and tell her. When the oil boiled Takuka went to the house and told the woman to kneel before it and then thrust her head into it and the woman was killed instantly. The body was then laid in one corner and the face covered. Then Takuka returned to the two others, who, meanwhile had determined to undergo the same operation for it would not do for one to be more beautiful than the others. So they promised Takuka presents if she would ornament them also so she led them to the house and telling them not to disturb the one sleeping in the corner she had them kneel one after the other and killed them



back. Then taking their clothes she went and dressed up ~~her~~ legs and stood them up on the beach and taking a bear skin she returned to the top of the hill and waited.

At last her husband returned singing his usual song of greeting but no reply came from the three figures on the beach, at length he became angry and sailed at them still no answer and reaching shore he rushed up to them and saw the deceit, now thoroughly angry he rushed to the houses and in the last one he found his wives dead.

Rushing out he hurled imprecations at the one who had done this vile act while <sup>he was</sup> frantically rushing about Takuka had donned the bear skin and placing a large flat stone under it on either side she stood up on the edge of the hill.

Pitikhoolik saw her and cried ah, you, vile and evil dog oga bear, you are the doer of this deed and quickly raising his bow he sent an arrow whizzing at the bear which turned its right side towards him, the arrow struck the stone and fell to the ground, another arrow was quickly sent but turning

the other side it too fell from the stone - Then with a fearful growl the bear rushed down upon the wretched man who spear in hand stood waiting to receive it, but the spear broke like a reed in his hand against the stones and the bear threw itself upon him and notwithstanding the hunter's strength he was at last thrown to the ground and tearing his heart out Takuka devoured it and then glowered satisfied upon her victim. But now she remembered her children and tried to take off the bear skin but all to no purpose it seemed like a part of herself so she at last desisted and taking her basket of berries that until now lay unheeded she hurried away. As she sped on her brain seemed filled with a strange and awful desire to kill and she now began to fear for her children and stopped yearning to go on but then with a last despairing cry the feeling of the mother vanished and on she rushed and reaching the house rushed in killed the children then went madly roaming over the country



destroying everything she met but when ever she saw any other bear they became imbued with the same evil nature that possessed her and it is only since that time that bears have been more harmful than deer. At last Takuka (which is the native name for Red or Cinnamon bear) reached the Kuskogwin river where she was slain by a bear hunter whose arrow entered a crack that ~~he~~ had been made by long use in one of the stones.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> -

The following tale is from Aziak Is - and is believed to be true by the natives. In the village at Cape Pr. of Wales in former times (very long ago) there lived an orphan boy who was used badly by everyone. One evening he was sent out to see how the weather was, ~~he~~ had no tobaccos and did not wish to go for it was winter, but at last he was forced to go, but came back saying he had seen no change after being sent out a number of times he came back and said he saw a great ball of fire like the moon rising over a hill not far away the people began to laugh at him and sent him out again

and he saw the fire drawing nearer until it was close by, the boy ran in and told what he saw and hid himself. Soon the natives saw a fiery figure dancing on the gut-skin windows in the roof and soon a skeleton came crawling upon its knees and elbows into the cashim and motioned to the people upon which every one fell upon his elbows and knees, turning the spirit (or ~~the~~ ~~spirit~~ rather as the natives call it) crawled out as it entered only every man was forced to follow upon knees and elbows when they were outside they died one after the other as they crept along until not one was alive and the spirit disappeared. \* At last some people who had not been in the cashim came and found the dead people lying around. They found the boy and he told them how they had died. They then went out and found tracks leading through the snow towards the mountain following they came to a very ancient grave where the tracks ceased. A few days later the brother of one of the ~~dead~~ men who had been killed went out fishing far from the village. He stopped late and it became dark when a long way from the village



As he was walking along he saw, at once, appear before him the evil spirit that began crossing his path, the young man tried to escape but the spirit kept in his path in spite of all his efforts. In desperation the young man then seized a fish from the basket that hung upon his back and threw it at the spirit but although the fish was frozen hard when it was thrown yet it turned back and darted back over the thrower's shoulder into the basket alive and jerking itself about. As a last hope one of his dog skin mittens was next thrown and as it came near the spirit it changed to a dog and ran about the spirit growling and snarling thus distracting its attention for a moment when the victim dashed by and ran towards home. NB. (while the man was being stopped by the spirit a voice from over head cried out a number of times and told him to untie the feet of the spirit. By the young man was afraid to obey) The man had gone only part way when the spirit again confronted him and throwing the second mitten it also became

a dog and like the first stopped the spirit for a time and the man had just fallen exhausted in front of the Cashim when the spirit came again but passed close by without seeing him and went in but finding no one it came out and went away. The man now went home but did not dare tell his mother what had occurred. The next day he went fishing again but while on his way he saw a man entirely black lying in the path as he drew near the black man told him he was wanted and rising told the young man to get on his back and close his eyes. He obeyed and soon the black man said "open your eyes" and he saw before him a house and by it a beautiful young woman. She said "why did you not do as I told you the other night when the spirit troubled you" but he answered that he was afraid. She then gave him a charmed stone to protect him from future harm and the black man carried him home as he had brought him. The young fellow now became a Shaman but he thought much of the beautiful woman he had seen and at last his father said, "You are no shaman



You will make me ashamed of you  
so you had better go somewhere else"  
The next morning the young man  
left home before daylight and was  
never heard of again.

22

A little girl died in the village today  
and the natives stopped work saying that  
whenever anyone dies they do no work  
for <sup>the</sup> four days following.

23

We have obtained several interesting  
legends among which the following are  
abstracts of ~~two~~ which Mr. Neumann has  
written in full - Two others I have in  
full detail so they will not be noted here.

A man and wife with young son lived very  
long ago upon Apiak Island. he was loving but  
at the same time jealous and frequently ill-  
used his wife until at last she preferred death to  
such a life and went to her mother with  
her story. The latter listened to all then  
told her daughter to take a seal skin  
and rub upon it the dung of three Ptarmigan  
and three foxes and then to put food in  
a Kantag ~~and~~ and with the child upon her  
back, go to meet her husband and all  
might end well.

She complied but the moment the husband

Came near shore he began as usual  
to abuse her and told her to go home that  
he would give her a beating when he  
arrived. The woman ran to the edge  
of the small bluff upon which she  
stood and as her husband landed she  
cast the seal skin into the water and  
leaped after. All was done so quickly  
that he could only look on in amazement.  
Then he ran to a slightly elevated  
spot and to his surprise saw his  
wife seated upon a seal skin  
supported by a distended bladder  
at each corner and thus supported  
they floated rapidly away.

When the woman had leaped into the  
sea she was caught by the charmed  
skin which had suddenly enlarged  
and developed four floats and thus  
kept from harm.  
Directly after a violent storm broke  
forth and the night quickly hid  
her from the view of her husband  
who returned home blaming all but  
himself for his loss.

The woman floated on unharmed by  
the furious storm that encompassed  
her and for several days nothing was  
to be seen of land. At last her provisions



gave out and then she floated into continual night. When nearly exhausted by starvation she fell asleep and was awakened by a sharp shock another and another followed and she heard waves breaking on a pebbly beach - And determined to make an effort for life she sprang from the skin and to her joy stood upon a beach composed of small round objects into which she sank at every step ankle deep. Stooping she picked up two handfuls of the ~~round~~ objects which had excited her curiosity and then went on slowly in inky darkness. At last she came to a house and feeling along found the door and entered. The hall was dimly lit by an oil lamp and she saw piled upon one side many deer skins and upon the other piles of whale and seal oil and meat. Entering the house she found it vacant but two oil lamps one on each side were burning and over one lamp hung a piece of whale blubber and over the other some deer fat. In one corner was a deer skin bed - sitting down she determined

to await her fate  
 At last she heard footsteps and then a snuffing in the hall and someone said 'I smell strange people and then a man appeared but to her horror his face and hands were coal black - Without saying a word he went to his bed and sitting down took a kautag of water and removing part of his clothes washed himself. To her relief she saw his bare chest was as white as her own - Suddenly a kautag full of steaming flesh was placed inside the door by someone unseen and the man helped his guests and then ate his supper - After this he asked how she had come there and she told her story, he consoled her and went out, soon returning bringing several deer skins which she was to make into garments for herself and boy - But she had no needle and he brought her one made of copper which pleased her much as she had only seen bone ones before. So they lived on he going to hunt every day and she remaining at home. After a time he said, we



Am here alone and I will make you my wife and they lived contentedly she obeying his injunction not to go outside.

\* One day her boy was playing about when he suddenly cried out with joy and going to him she saw that he had upset the kantung she had brought from home and there strewn about were many fine large blue beads such as are so highly prized by her countrymen. She then remembered the objects upon which she had walked and then decided these beads must be what she had picked up from the beach and that the shore must be covered with vast numbers of them.

x Ever long she presented her husband a fine boy of which he was very fond and told her to take great care of it. One day the steaming kantung was placed as usual within the door and she saw it was held by two hands, then suspicious of her husband began to fill her mind, at last he saw something wrong and said why are you so silent what is the matter, and she told him. He asked her now if she

did not wish to return to her friends and she said that why should she wish an impossibility. Well listen to my story and we will see said her husband. I belong to Uvalakleet and was once the husband of a beautiful wife whom I loved but she had a bad temper and so troubled me that I lost all heart, failed in my formerly successful pursuit of game and was in despair. One day paddling listlessly out to sea absorbed in gloomy thoughts a fierce storm suddenly broke upon me, in vain I tried to regain the shore, the high wind forced my kayak on with such rapidity that I lost consciousness and remembered no more until I found myself bruised and lame lying upon the shore where you too were cast. Beside me was a dish with food which I ate and feeling strengthened I arose and thinking the food must have been placed by me by some one I started in search of their houses but the dense darkness hid all from view. I could find no people and my wants were supplied by some invisible being and at last I could see a little and built this house and since then have lived here under the protection of the spirit who you have seen *see me*



Since then I have lived here under the protection of a spirit which takes the form of a gilly fish and supplies my food as you have seen. I hunt also but the spirit secures the game for me.

In time I became slightly used to the darkness and ~~was~~ could see a little but the exposure ~~was~~ to the continual night has made my hands and face black as you see and it was for this reason that I forbade your going out."

The above was told one night after the woman's son had grown to be a youth and after killing some birds with his bow and arrow his father took him out hunting and he had killed two hares, which, like all things that lived outside in this country, were jet black. The hares were skinned and it was their flesh that, brought in by the spirit had caused the jealousy of the woman.

Her husband told her to follow and led her to the hall way where he opened a door and showed her great piles of rich furs, a second door showed the same and then he told her to cut the ears off each of the skins and put them in her kutag with the beads she had found upon the skin. She complied and he said: "You have

a desire to see your old home and I also, wish to see my friends and we will part. Take your boy upon your back, shut your eyes and take four steps."

No sooner had she obeyed his words and opened her eyes than she closed them, dazzled by the bright sunshine in which she found herself.

When she was able to look about she was greatly astonished to find herself close by her village.

She went at once to her mother's Cache and placed therein her kutag of containing her beads and the ears of the skins and then she entered her mother's house and was received with joy and the news quickly spread and soon her husband came in with joyful visage and she was filled with pity for his eyes were red and inflamed from continual weeping for her.

He prayed her forgiveness and promised to be kind in future if she would only be his wife again. After long considering she consented and they lived happily for a time but in the end his old habits returned and when their son became an young man she led him to her mother's



Qache and showed him the beads  
and piles of fine furs, for the roots tips  
had each become a skin, and told  
him they were all his, she then disappeared  
and was seen no more.

Her son <sup>afterwards</sup> became an influential  
trader by a judicious use of her legacy <sup>combined</sup>  
with his success as a hunter.

26<sup>th</sup>

Mr. Sipary arrived from the Redoubt  
Kolmakoffsky, Kuskogum R.

27<sup>th</sup>

Sipary tells me that there is a small  
kind of rabbit living among the rocks  
on the tops of the mountains between  
Kolmakoffsky and Kushagak and  
~~at~~ the natives say they have a fine yelping  
cry something like a little dog, when  
they are alarmed (Of the above is a fact  
the animals may be a species of *Lepus*.)  
He says that the *Sorex* (squirrel's <sup>marmots</sup>)  
are very abundant upon all the  
mountains south of the Kuskogum  
River. But they are considerably darker  
and more ferruginous than those  
found farther north.

He also tells that he has heard a  
Shaman from the lower Kuskogum

tell that he became a shaman through  
dreams.

At first he used to have various dreams  
and then he began to find himself  
mysteriously moved from one part  
of the house to another while asleep  
and so he began thinking the spirits  
wished him to be a shaman and he  
began practicing and soon became  
one of them (He probably was a victim  
of somnambulism at first from the  
description received.)

28<sup>th</sup> to Nothing of note  
except the departure of Sipary for  
his station upon the ~~the~~

February 1<sup>st</sup> 1880

1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Nothing of note  
4<sup>th</sup> Jimmy Williams arrived  
from the head of Norton Bay  
with Elia Koshevitoff from Ulat.  
The latter brought me a few  
mammal skulls and a fresh  
mink and ermine. — By the way one  
of the latter was taken up its  
headquarters under one of the  
buildings here lately.



Williams reports the natives upon Kotzebue Is. as very hostile and one party has been at his place with the intention of killing him, but departed without effecting its purpose, but Tommy has received word from the Sound that if he comes he will be killed and robbed, and, as the villages there contain several hundred people we have decided that it would be too hazardous for two men to go there, so in place of making a trip, as I had hoped, to that locality, I am proposing to go along the North Coast of Norton Sound and up to near Cape Pr. of Wales, into Port Clarence and out to Sledge or Asiatic Is.

5th

Elia tells us that the natives up the Koyukon river are becoming hostile and have made threats to raid upon Nulato - the reason assigned is that the traders there do not run opposition and so pay extravagant prices for furs.

At Koyuk Sta. Tommy says the trouble arises from some murders committed during a drunken row and that the natives say it was the fault of the

Americans for selling them the Whisky and they will have revenge from them - the Whisky is sold by Whalers or trading vessels in Kotzebue Sound in summer the natives thus obtain large quantities of the vilest quality of liquor and every year many are killed in their carouses

6th and 7th

Gales and driving snow, but the evening of the 7th the weather became warm nearly thawing (+31°) I have completed my preparations and bought an animal sled from the Chief here today (7th) If the weather permits we start tomorrow but very likely will have an extremely bad road to travel as the ice will be blown off shore by the strong southerly gale that, toward evening, made a high tide, the water rising upon the ice along shore. Tommy informs me that seven Ingaliks were killed by a party of three Eskimos gone Kotzebue Sound in the summer



Both parties were hunting deer in the intermediate country and a deadly hate entertained between the two leads every summer to a number of murders upon both sides. The Eskimos are also extremely treacherous and cold blooded and when out hunting one often kills another man from his own or a neighboring village for the sake of his gun or a deer skin or some other trifling article.

An intelligent native from St. M. made the remark a day or two since that, when a man goes out to hunting upon the mountains he has little sleep, that he must be continually upon the alert so not to be surprised, for anyone that should come along, though apparently very friendly if he found a man upon his guard would in all probability kill him without hesitation if he was found asleep.

It is for this reason that the natives especially those from the north of Unalakleet always live with their families alone in the mountains during the hunting season and

Tommy says that upon the northern coast of Norton Ids two men never go out together hunting or to inspect their traps unless they are brothers or some such closely connected blood relations.

7th

Prepared for starting upon my trip.

5th of the to April 3rd, 1880  
see diary of my expedition  
from St. M. to Sledge Is. P. 10-15

April 4th

As usual the weather has been excellent.

Mr. Neumann tells me the weather has been a continuous series of gales and snow storms since left and at the present time the houses are half buried and a 10 ft. space is buried under snow in several places and a drift extends upon the tops of the mountains.

The first of March a white dog came into the yard and was black & a dog that used to be sitting through the dog hole.



fast while the dog ran howling into the midst of its comrades dragging its plucky antagonist along but numbers prevailed and the stranger was killed.

This reminds me of a story told by the Company's trader at Kotlik. After a heavy snow storm a Red fox came to the house there and seeing it he ran out and tried to set his eskimo dogs upon it. They made a rush but the fox which was quickly overtaken suddenly laid down flat upon its back and began to play at which the pursuers stopped first in amazement then they accepted the ~~overt~~ overtures and began leaping playfully about until the trader set on an American log he had and the cunning fox was killed.

A Land Otter came to Kotlik this winter during a snow storm and was killed by the dogs.

5th to 13th

Nothing of note - Passed the time in getting my reports up to time and reading mon or less.

14th

The natives are seal hunting out on the ice and report today for the first time a gull (Larus glaucus) about the open sea with a few Haroldia glacialis.

About the 20th some Imperator (S. monticola) were seen in the bushes across the bay.

28th

The first goose (Brantautchinskii) was seen today at Steber's at sea and Larus glaucus and Haroldia glacialis are numerous.

29th

Somateria f. nigra is reported from the open water. Also a single Anas acuta has been seen.

30th

I was rejoiced this morning to see several Oegothus ~~be~~ flitting about the fence uttering their familiar and pleasant notes. This is the first time they have been seen about since the winter set in.



May 1<sup>st</sup> 1880

The native Inupiat brought in a ♀ *Som. V. nigr.* this morning and an old man from Stebens brought me a fine specimen of the *Falco* that Winters so commonly along the lower Yukon.

This specimen was caught in a ~~g~~ Ptarmigan snare just after setting a neighboring snare of a grouse.

For the past 4 or 5 days the days have been beautifully clear and moderately warm although the north wind has kept the temperature from rising as it would otherwise have done. A considerable number of *Anser albifrons* and *Brantautchinensis* have been seen at Stebens.

2<sup>d</sup> & 3<sup>d</sup>

Clear and cold upon the 4<sup>th</sup>

Snow fall during the evening -  
see to hid upon the 5<sup>th</sup> also.

6<sup>th</sup>

No new birds seen about.

7<sup>th</sup>

My workman came from Stebens today bringing a male *Picus canadensis* which he shot there the 4<sup>th</sup> of May. This is the farthest west record of this species in America Long. 162 1/2 W. though it also occurs west to at least 165° W upon the Kaniak Peninsula.

Draw in the afternoon

8<sup>th</sup>

Still cold, down to 0°. Last night the snow still covers everything and as yet the appearance is in favor of a late spring. Snow in the river.

9<sup>th</sup>

Rain and mist nearly all day. The snow melting rapidly

10<sup>th</sup>

The mist gave place to snow early this morning but it was thawing most of the day.

11<sup>th</sup>

Frizing all day.



12<sup>th</sup>

Freezing in shade all day.  
Cold and raw.

Slight snow in the evening.

A few days since a boy  
killed 3 *Branta hutchinsii*  
at the springs across the  
bay, the first geese of the year.

*Anas lomvia* was to be found  
in open water at sea this  
first of this month in company  
with *Haroldia*, *Somateria* and  
*Larus glaucus*.

13<sup>th</sup>

A boy brought me in a  
*Charadrius virginicus* in  
breeding plumage today.

This is the first of the long  
legged fraternity that has  
shown itself thus far and  
no one has seen a live goose  
about here so far except one  
flock that passed the native  
villages.

A hunter who was out today  
brought in a *Larus glaucus*  
and reports that he did not  
see a single goose or duck.

14<sup>th</sup>

A single *Gruus pratensis*  
was seen at Stebens today.  
The snow covers everything yet  
except a spot here and there  
on a south slope.

Temp. down to 3° last night.  
Some natives from Unalakleet  
bring the news that one of Kosheunikoff's  
sons killed an Ingalik early this  
spring and that in retaliation  
the Ingaliks have killed Paul  
Kosheunikoff and Robert (the  
W.F. & T. Co. agent at Nulato).  
How much truth there is in  
the rumor remains to be  
seen for the natives are so  
prone to carrying <sup>about</sup> all manner  
of exaggerated tales but in this  
instance the accounts are  
so circumstantial that we  
scarcely know whether to  
believe or disbelieve.

15<sup>th</sup>

Clear and cold (down to 3° last  
night) with a north wind.  
The Ptarmigan have only  
brown ~~black~~ dark about  
the head and neck yet and  
the weather seems to



warrant them in retaining their  
entire winter plumage for as  
yet we have no indication of spring  
beyond the lengthened days the sun  
being above the horizon from 3:15  
a.m. to 8:45 P.M. and the horizon  
is rose and yellow in the north  
at midnight

The following notes are from  
the Daily Journal of Sig. Ser. U.S.A.  
St. M. Alaska Spring of 1877 —  
from Turner's observations

Apr. 20. Snow nearly gone on Kukut  
passage, Croaks opening — ducks, full  
a rather birds at Ukukut

Apr. 24 —

Gulls and first goose today

Apr 27 White-fronted + Hutton's Gull  
seen

Apr 28<sup>th</sup> *Plectrophanes lapponicus* a bird

" 30<sup>th</sup> Gull, duck & snipe becoming  
numerous between here and  
Stebins.

Migratory Birds noted up to May 10  
1877 — St. M.

a. = numerous, f. = but few

a. *Cygnus americanus*

a. *Branta nutchinsii* & *Branta*

f. *Branta nigricans*

over

a. *Anser albifrons*

f. *Phalacrocorax*

a. *Grouse fratercula*

a. *Anser hyperboreus*

a. *Larus glaucus*

f. *Anas boschas*

a. *Melospiza carolinensis*

a. *Dafila acuta*

a. *Marca americana*

a. *Tema sabine*

a. *Streptopelia melanocephala*

a. *Emmetes pusillus*

f. *Algiatites semipalmatus*

a. *Stercorarius parasiticus*

a. " *uffoni*

a. *Tringa americana*

a. *Larus brachyphynchus*

f. *Tema macroura*

f. " *alutica*

a. *Macrorhamphus griseus*

f. *Gallinago wilsoni*

a. *Spizella monticola*

a. *Passerculus savanna*

f. *Passercula iliaca*

f. *Lanius ludovicianus*

May 12 — Ice spotted breaking up off Yukon  
mouth.

over



May 16 1877 the following extra birds noted

*Domatena v-nigra*  
*Hirundo glacialis*  
*Bucephala albeola?*  
*Fuligula ~~marila~~ marila*  
*Ardeia perspicillata*  
 " *americana*  
*Turdus naevius*

May 17

*Colaptes auratus*

19th

The ~~sea~~ sea outside the point appears free of ice

22<sup>d</sup> *Hirundo horreorum* arrived

24<sup>th</sup> *Spatula clypeata*

27<sup>th</sup> *Histrionicus torquatus*

29<sup>th</sup> *Colyte riparia* + *Budytes flavus*

30<sup>th</sup> 2 species of butterflies noted

June 1877

3<sup>d</sup> first flounder caught

6<sup>th</sup> first Chowichee reported from Stebnis

10<sup>th</sup> flowers in blossom especially Blue bell and grass growing rapidly the garden under way since May 15<sup>th</sup> has Radishes, spinach,

lettuce, turnips, leeks, cabbages, peas & brats growing nicely.

(N.B. Owing to rainy weather in midsummer most of these plants were spoiled as they grew altogether to great watery stalks and leaves - W.N.)

Herring, Rock Cod & Flounders abundant. Natives are bringing in Chowichee the season is 10 days earlier than before for the last four years (preceeding 1877)

11<sup>th</sup>

Bidarras have arrived from the north side of the Sound and the traders are here from Nulato and Anvik.

12<sup>th</sup> 5 peals of thunder in afternoon

15<sup>th</sup> Thunder & lightning in P.M.

19<sup>th</sup> Schr. Gent Miller arrived

20<sup>th</sup> Falkner Bell & others arrived



May 16 1887

Still cold temperature down to -10 this morning -  
Will defined polar bands of  
hazy currus from N to S. today  
give hopes of a change in the  
weather

17th

Still cold. Temp +10 this morning.  
My workman returned from  
Stewart Is. this afternoon  
bringing a Murre and a ♂  
Harelda glacialis and also  
reports that he has seen  
Anas boschas and Oedemia  
velutina and O. americana  
also a number of geese and  
Cranes -

The following are the measurements  
of Falco - ?

No. 1592 { L. 20 1/4  
sp. of W. 42

Irs + feet vivid blue  
Bill bluish horn color

Charadrius virginicus

No. 1593 { L. 10 1/4  
sp. of W. 21 3/4

L. of W. 7 in

" " " 2 1/2

Bill 1/1

18th

Spring has arrived at last -  
we awoke in the morning to  
find a fine rain falling  
although the wind still  
holds northerly.

During the day the temperature  
arose to 39° and rills of  
water began coursing  
down the hillsides -  
Hordes of many species  
arrived with unexpected  
rapidity and flock after  
flock of Curlew (Numenius  
subsericus) ducks and geese  
and swans passed over hills  
Electrophorus lapponicus was  
flitting over the tundra  
and Larus brachydephalus  
and L. vortex were seen  
about the ice -  
In the eve a single Ch. in  
U. & Anas acuta and one  
americana ♂. and another  
brought a light-plumaged  
Falco columbarius - f. acutus  
My collector shot and brought  
me one male of a species the  
following - Larus migratorius  
Larus brachydephalus etc etc



*Numenius hudsonius*

A single *Hirundo horreorum* was seen in the evening thus making an unexpectedly rich list for the first day of Spring for the winter cannot be said to have ended until last night. But evidently the weather has been warmer upon the Yukon than here, and the birds have only to cross the low mountain range to be with us.

19th

Fine sunshiny day with the temperature up to 43° in the afternoon although a steady N.W. wind blew all day. Ducks, geese, swans and Cranes were migrating in small parties and upon the tundra back of the Redoubt large flocks containing from 25 to 150 or more *Numenius hudsonius* & *N. borealis* though the latter were far the most numerous; the former generally leading larger parties of the smaller species one frequently marshalling a large band as is commonly seen among snipe. Flocks of *Spizella*

and of Black-bellied Plover were common and a great number of the following were seen - *Spizella melanocephala*, *Fringa semipalmata*, *Gallinago wilsoni*. In the afternoon a boy brought me in a fine *Dendroica coronata* ♂ and making a circuit about the Redoubt I found *Agelaius linaria* extremely abundant, *Spizella monticola* not uncommon though the bushes are yet hidden in snow and up on the tundra *Plectrophenax* *isabellina* is abundant though the birds are extremely few females are yet here and the males are not yet in song. Two small flocks of *Anser hyperboreus* were seen and a pair of *Sterna macroura* passed over head. *Stercorarius buffoni* arrived in full force and I captured two fine specimens - A ♂ *Zonotrichia gambeliana* & a ♀ *Junco hyemalis* were obtained in our garden while a number of *Hirundo horreorum* and *H. diolor* have been darting about the outskirts of the place all day.



The small falco ~~latit~~ called columbarius, yesterday is without doubt either *F. aculeon* of Europe or the var. *richardsonii* as a second specimen having just come in I have looked up the descriptions ~~with~~ and conclude it is without question as I have labelled it *F. aculeon*

Measurements of *F. aculeon*

- # 1598 L. 12 1/2 in. sp. w. plain  
 legs feet greenish yellow  
 # 1599 L. 12 in. sp. w. 2 in  
 legs feet greenish yellow. ~~at tips~~
- Dip  
 tail  
 at tips

20th

The weather continues fine and warm the geese, ducks and other large waterfowl are arriving in flocks. *Branta nigricans* is quite common - *Passerculus savanna* *cranthinus* I suppose it is, is arriving and I obtained two of *Zenaidura coronata*'s about the place today.

21st

Some hunters we have had out the last two days returned this morning with leg quese among which were many *Branta nigricans* and several *Anser hyperboreus*. My collector reports *Theridion sibirica* common up the canal as are also various other species.

22nd

Mr. Freemann and I started <sup>in the morning</sup> up the Canal with sled upon a goose hunt. A few flocks of geese were seen at a distance and sitting about the bare patches of grass were many *Branta nigricans*.

We made camp about ten miles from the Redoubt and took our positions and by evening the party had over 35 geese nearly all being *Branta nigricans*.

The evening became very chilly with a slight fog and we got under our blankets about 9.30 P.M.

23rd

Up at 3 A.M. had tea and took our stands where we waited with rattling teeth in a cold foggy air.



until as the sun gained power and the thin ice formed overnight the pools disappeared the Black Brant began flying, though, strangely enough scarcely one out of 200 geese was seen passing but the sound, the others not having yet appeared, contrary to the usual plan of arrival.

The Black Brant have but one note a rather low but far-reaching harsh guttural ~~gr-r-r-r-r~~ gr-r-r-r which is but slightly modified either when used as a call note when they are flying in flocks or as a kind of conversational note when gathered about the edges of small pools.

They only breed here as a rare exception not more than two stragglers are seen but at Post Clarence Berings Is. they nest in myriads and also farther north, but I don't know further it is impossible to say.

They are mainly known here as spring migrants in autumn but few are seen.

This is the first time I have seen them plentiful and now they are sweeping by toward the N. north or about the bare spots

upon the tundra here, feeding upon the berries of *Empetrum nigrum* in countless thousands so that their continually uttered call notes rise and fall with the breeze in a deep ~~and~~ chorus that combines well with the wild and lonely sounds they utter.

They remain about their roosting places until 7 to 9 o'clock upon cold mornings but if warm they begin migrating by sunrise. They fly in parties of from five to several hundred and sweep along low down close to the level tundra generally but 5 to 15 yards high and often less than a yard from the ground. The smaller flock generally coalesce to form larger ones. Their flight is far more rapid than that of the other geese seen here and they assume the form of a line side by side so the whole forms a flock is seen upon the front. A gun shot creates great confusion and the ends of the flock double upon the centre thus huddling the geese together so that a discharge often brings down four or five but within 200 yds the order of flight is again reestablished.



They are very much adverse to rising and as a flock comes gliding along in the strike a low ridge at right angles to their course even though the ridge may be but 10 or 25 yds high yet the flocks one after another wheel along its base and glide along and around one end. This habit is fatal to many as the hunter takes his stand at one angle of a hill in their course and true to their habit the very flock that strikes the hill comes along its base to his stand. Their flight when in flocks is characterized by a gliding motion accompanied by undulations which arise from ~~one~~ one goose at one end of the flock rising a few inches above the level of the others then sinking again, this movement is followed by the next bird and the next and next for hours so that a wavy undulate motion passes from one end to the other of the flock with the utmost regularity and precision. If the goose rises in the center the undulations spread toward both ends of the flock. ~~In fact~~ Again they sweep in long curves from one side to the other then

high up with a single impulse then in a moment close along the ground all with such perfect unison that one watches their evolution with admiration for an inviolable but elastic bond seems to unite the flock into an individual.

W.H.

Foggy and raw nearly all day. The Black Brant are becoming still more numerous - I shot 32 today when my cartridges were exhausted and I had to cease. *Xema sabini* is quite common as is also *Stercorarius propositus*. *Larus brachyrostris* is abundant also. " *flavus* - *Sterna macroura* is becoming common and yesterday and today *Hirundo bicolor* was seen common for the first time in this vicinity. Some *Gallinago wilsoni* were heard uttering their sharp notes high over head and *Spizella* is rather common. A specimen of *Turdus Alcocki* 1610 obtained. *Passerculus anthinus* frequent. *Plectro. lapponicus* abundant. The sweet Bobolink like note of the little songster is heard on every hand.



Lagopus albus has nearly completed its summer dress and is nearly done mating pairs only being found now. *Tringa semipalmata* is mated and trilling its joyous little lay in exultation on the tussock.

shot a fine specimen <sup>today</sup> of what I take to be *Numenius femoralis* of which the following are the dimensions as

# L. 14 in. Sp. 9 in. 3 1/4 in. <sup>Bill length</sup>  
 color of eye bright, of legs blue, of bill  
 bill dark flesh color on basal half of lower mandible  
 or not black horn

There were a pair whose call note and movements upon the ground were so much like those of *N. pusillus* that I came near passing them but determined at last to get them and secured one and, badly wounded, the other fell upon the tent so far off that I could not get it.

They were feeding upon the berries of *Empetrum nigrum* which forms almost the sole food for the various ducks, geese, plovers, curlews and many of the snipe and all of the smaller birds as sparrows &c that scratch here before the ground is free of snow.

7.5.0

Heavy fog in the morning: just before I left the camp I caught sight of something moving at the roots of a dwarf willow near the tent and a close inspection started out a *Putorius minimus*, the rare little beast was seen in full summer fur. The lower half pure white, the upper half dull chestnut brown, four legs all white, outer parts of thighs brown next to side white, which color also extends up enclosing the eye about, which in the white are about 1/4 of the hairs brown among the white, the white also reaches up to the lower edge of the ear. Total length of fur to tip of hairs on tail. L. of tail without hairs 7/10 in. L. of hairs on end of tail 3/10 in. L. of head 1 1/10 in.

Forearm & paw 1 1/10 in. long, ~~hand~~ manus 6/10 in. tip of claw  
 Hind legs feet to knee joint 1 6/10 in. Paw 8/10 to tip of claws. Ears. 3/10 in. high

Front edge of nose 6/10 in.  
 The movements of the little fellow were extremely agile and it darted from one place to another with surprising velocity so quick in fact that one scarcely missed him. From one point beyond he was at another. During the morning I bagged 20 Brants and then returned and breaking camp.



was returned to the Redoubt during  
 dugged in 3 days over 175 game birds  
 quite a number of ducks, Sandhill  
 cranes and many birds I had shot  
 for specimens.

26<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> I  
 have suffered from snow blindness  
 resulting from exposure to previous three  
 days to the reflected light from the snow  
 which still covers over half the ground.  
 The affection made itself felt as I reached  
 home and had just sat down in a warm  
 room - for four or five minutes when  
 suddenly a burning pain seized my  
 eyes and they felt as though full of hot  
 sand while the least flash of light  
 or the presenting of anything white  
 before me made the pains excessive.  
 The tears coursed down my cheeks  
 and it was with difficulty that  
 a cry of pain was made and then reported  
 that night I had very little sleep  
 and the next day I sat in a dark  
 room with goggles on yet with closed  
 eyes the faintest ray of light was  
 like fire to my eyes.

The next day they were somewhat better  
 and the next day I went about as usual  
 though my eyes are yet somewhat

inflamed  
 Upon the 26<sup>th</sup> a boy brought me  
 in a ♂ Saxicola ornata and a ♂  
 Lanius gambelii. And upon the  
 28<sup>th</sup> I shot another Saxicola -  
 In the morning several Passerella  
 iliaca were about.  
 Streptopelia melanocephala was common  
 up the canal as early as the 23<sup>rd</sup> as was  
 Pelidna americana - With the former  
 I saw some of the form of Streptopelia  
 intermediata between the eastern  
 and western forms -  
 Lanius virens is common  
 up the canal since the 22<sup>nd</sup> and  
 on the 24<sup>th</sup> some Spatula clypeata  
 were seen also Widgeon and  
 Mergus serrator, Colymbus arcticus  
 and septentrionalis arrived the 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>  
 and later -  
 About the 25<sup>th</sup> the first Somateria longicauda  
 and Haralia glacialis <sup>begin to</sup> come in from the  
 sea to take up their summer quarters  
 The latter are now paired as are  
 the Anas acuta -



29th

The following are measurements  
of various birds collected the past few  
days.

- Passerculus rufinus*  
 " 59 L. 5  $\frac{3}{10}$  sp. of W. 9 in.  
 \* 1630 L. 5  $\frac{4}{10}$  " " 9 "
- Agrostus linnaea* ♀  
 1631 L. 5  $\frac{3}{10}$  sp. of W. 8  $\frac{3}{10}$
- Saxicola ornata*  
 \* 1632 L. 6  $\frac{2}{10}$  sp. of W. 11  $\frac{2}{10}$
- Budytes flava* ♂  
 \* 1633 L. 7 sp. of W. 9  $\frac{8}{10}$
- Granta nigricans*  
 \* 1634 L. 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  sp. of W. 43  
 1635 L. 23 " 45  
 1636 " 24 " 47  
 1637 " 24 " 47  
 1638 " 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  " 46  
 1639 " 25 " 44  
 1640 " 22  $\frac{1}{2}$  " 44  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 1641 " 24  $\frac{1}{2}$  " 47  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 1642 " 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  " 46
- Grus canadensis*  
 1643 L. 38  $\frac{1}{2}$  sp. of W. 72 Iris bright dark  
 1644 " 39 " " 76 Iris orange yellow

30th

Fine, warm weather - the snow  
upon the land just melting  
and that upon the ice is forming  
large lake like pools of fresh  
water upon the sea ice.

The boys brought me a Fox colored  
sparrow and a *Luscinia sibilans*  
today.

31st

Fine day. I went back of the  
Redoubt after noon and was  
delighted to find a pair of *Lynx*  
*rufescens* about 100 yds from the  
houses - One I saw and the other  
flying off - An hour later I returned  
and secured the other which had  
returned to find its mate.

They uttered no notes and were  
tripping about over a dry mossy  
knoll upon which it is to be  
seen. I saw what they could find  
to eat.

I shot a *Junco hyemalis* in  
the morning close by the house.  
The *Lynx rufescens* had orange  
yellow legs feet, black bill, and light  
hazel iris - sizes as follows

- \* 1650 L. 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. sp. of W. 16  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 \* 1651 " 8  $\frac{3}{5}$  " " " 17  $\frac{1}{4}$



- #1654 *Zonotrichia gambeli*  
 L. 6 1/2 in. sp. of w. 10 in. feet pale  
*Turdus aliciae*  
 #1652 L. 7 1/2 in. sp. of w. 12 1/2 in. Tarsus dark hazel  
 #1653 " 7 3/4 " " " 12 1/2 in. "

June 1880  
 1st

Fine and warm

A boy brought me in a nest and  
 three eggs of *Agrius lineata* today  
 also two *Myioides t. pusillus* and a

*Gallinago wilsonii*

My collector brought in two gulls in  
 the evening one of which is in an  
 interesting stage between the young and  
 old the following are the dimensions  
 and colors -

#1654 *Larus*

L. 11 1/2 in. sp. of w. 4 3 in.

Iris hazel. Tarsus feet dull greenish yellow  
 Nostrils dull orange yellow.

Bill greenish yellow. Eye circles by a  
 membranous ring of bright red. Ring  
 of bill and back part of mouth bright  
 orange red fading to orange in forward  
 part of mouth.

#1655 *Larus* ? L. 19 in. sp. of w. 4 7 in.

Tarsus, feet same color as greenish yellow  
 Bill nearly same shade of greenish yellow

eye ringed with bright red membrane and angle  
 and inside of mouth bright orange red  
 becoming dull orange red in forward part  
 of mouth.

2d

Nothing of note, the weather continues  
 fine and pleasant.

Sent my collector and a native  
 boy up the canal to see whether the  
 birds are yet nesting or not and  
 to secure specimens.

3d

To our surprise the day became  
 remarkably warm, the temperature  
 up to 50° in the morning, in the shade  
 though a stiff breeze rising almost  
 to a gale was blowing from the north  
 all the middle of the day.

In the afternoon took a drive  
 to Shaman mt. On my way I saw  
 a number of jaegers among which  
 was one *Pt. pomatorhinus* which  
 is rare here at this season  
 or in fact at any time though  
 common from the Yukon north  
 to Cape Romanoff.

The tundra was unusually bare  
 of birds but *Budytes flava* has become  
 quite common the past day or two  
 and I shot 3 fine males.



beside seeing many others that were too shy to get.

A pair of Golden Plovers were shot and the female contained an egg ready to be dropped in a day longer. A ♀ *Plectrophanes lapponicus* was in the same condition and her abdomen showed that she had already a nest.

A pair of *Circus hudsonius* were gliding about outside of the hill upon the strong breeze, but they did not come within reach. In the bushes I killed a *Turdus swainsonii*? and saw another *Passerella iliaca* is also there as usual.

*Sterna macroura* is quite common about the small fresh water lakes upon the hill side. *Hydrochelidon magister* with the same notation as marks *Hydrochelidon* and *Sterna forsteri* when they are feeding in lakes and of course various common species were seen after which I returned home. Soon after a native brought in several sets of *Anas acuta* eggs for the table and I bought a ♀ *Histrionicus torquatus* of him for a few charges of shot.

In the evening an old woman brought me a set of 3 fresh *Tringa semipalmata* eggs.

The ice on the river day is half covered with pools of water formed by the melting snow upon its surface. Upon the tundra the snow is disappearing with great rapidity but the buds of willows and alders were in the most favored spots have only begun to swell. The grass which grows in tussocks everywhere over the drier parts of the tundra and under walking sticks or fatiguing has sent up small club shaped heads of blossoms upon stems 3 or 4 long yet the blades have scarcely peeped from the roots as yet. Over and over about the borders of sheltered pools or upon southern hillsides a faint tinge of green begins to show against the russet brown that forms a uniform coat for the tundra except here and there where straggling outcrops patches of snow lie in sharp contrast like bleaching spots of winter. At midnight which



sheds a subdued twilight over the land, the wind shows sombre black upon which the snow stands forth in startling distinctness and the melancholy light, the lonely and silent, far stretching wastes seem like a landscape from the dominion of death whose breath has stilled all activity while upon the pall like earth the snow assumes the form of the bleaching bones of the titans cast into dust. The swallows enter busily employed in games of hide and seek about the houses, chuckling and twittering or busily at work upon their dilapidated last year houses which the winter has put sadly out of repair.

Measurements of *Budytes* are

*Budytes flava*

# 1662 L. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  sp. of W. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

# 1663 " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  " 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

# 1664 " 7 " 9 $\frac{1}{5}$

*Turdus swainsonii*

# 1665 L. 7. sp. of W. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  Iris hazel

(*Passerulus anthracinus*?)

# 1666 L. 5 $\frac{1}{10}$  sp. of W. 9.

# 1667 *Histrionicus torquatus* ♂

L. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  sp. of W. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

feet & tarsi dark olivaceous brown, legs black. Bill bluish black with dull bluish horn colored tip. Eye hazel

# 1668 *Sonaterina v. nigra* ♀

L. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  sp. of W. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

feet & tarsi dingy olivaceous yellow. Bill dull <sup>dark</sup> greenish yellowish paler at nail and black between eyes on forehead. Iris dark hazel

Quite a number of birds and eggs were brought in today among the former were a number of *Budytes flava* and *Lentochia gambeli* also *Turdus swainsonii* and *Sonaterina v. nigra*.

One ♂ *Oedemia perspicillata* and a ♀ *Histrionicus torquatus* and a ♂ *Dendroica striata*.

I also secured a nest containing 3 eggs of *Passerella iliaca* # 117

The nest was upon the ground at the base of an alder in a dense thicket of scrub alders, ♀ and ♂ birds



Quite a number sets of  
*Plectrophanes lapponicus* and *Tringa*  
*semipalmata* eggs were brought  
 in with two of *Algothustina* all  
 were fresh. One nest of *Plectrophanes*  
 contains 6 eggs - the maximum so

6<sup>th</sup>

I spent the day in paper hanging  
 and other household work which  
 is our annual task at this season

7<sup>th</sup>

The weather continues mild  
 and sunshiny since the  
 last of May. Though the snow  
 still lies in sheltered places  
 and the ice stretches far as can  
 be seen to seaward.

A savanna sparrow (*anthinus*)  
 is singing its short ditty from  
 the top of our woodpile all through  
 the day and *Budytes flava* is common  
 circling in long curved lines  
 around the redoubt in a series  
 of paraboloid curves up and down.  
 I have made preparations to  
 go up the canal tomorrow upon  
 an egg hunting trip and trust to

see some rare birds.  
 Several sets of *Anas acuta* have  
 been brought in for the table and  
 one egg of *Larus glaucus* came in  
 yesterday 7<sup>th</sup>

At 9 a.m. I started with a heavily loaded  
 sled and 3 young natives to remain for  
 collecting with me also the Russian  
 and a native to return with the sled.  
 The road was very bad all along the  
 canal as far as the mouth of the  
 crooked canal where we found a  
 belt of water cutting us off from  
 the shore we must reach. At length  
 we made a trail and a native waded  
 nearly waist deep to the shore, we followed  
 with the sled when the ice gave way  
 and we found ourselves waist deep  
 in the icy waters, struggling ashore  
 we stopped and emptying the water from  
 our boots and wringing our stockings we  
 made a postage of about 600 yds across  
 the bare tundra and came to ice again  
 but a mile or so farther along we were  
 brought to a dead halt by an open stretch  
 of water across the canal upon one side  
 and a deep tributary creek flowing in on the  
 other. Making the best of the circumstances  
 I ordered a halt and we had tea and



drying our raibers as much as possible we started out to see what eggs we could find while waiting for the tide to fall a little so we could proceed.

Among the eggs found the most rare here was a set of *Phalaropus fulicarius* a set of the same found in the grass within two paces of a small pool of brackish water; A number of *Plectrophanes lapponicus* and *Fringa semipalmata* were found and also one set of *Grouse canadensis* eggs. The first mentioned set were placed in a slight depression in which lay as a lining the small dried leaves of the dwarf willow just as they ~~had~~ lay every where about there upon the ground, the parent was obtained, several *Phalaropes* were seen during the day and those shot all were the marks of incubation upon the breast upon either side of which is a bare spot occupying together nearly the entire low back two thirds of the breast.

At 4 P.M. the water was low enough for us to cross and we started on after making a number of long portages over the tundra to avoid open places <sup>and of small quantities from pushing on the sled</sup> the Russian began grumbling to the natives and to me regarding glowing accounts of what fine camping places we were ~~finding~~ and how easy it would be to get to our destination any day across country

if we wished to hunt eggs then ~~and~~ to all of which I turned a deaf ear for though a steady rain began at 4.00 P.M. and by 5.30 we were wet through yet I was determined to reach my goal if a possibility and at 9.00 A.M. we stood upon the opposite bank of a broad and deep creek and whose open water as well as that in the crooked canal effectively barred our way to the barabara that stood not over 300 or 400 yards distant. - But the fast falling rain and our wet clothes set us at work with a will and we soon had our tents up and after considerable trouble a fire was started and at 10.30 P.M. we were drinking hot tea with a hearty relish; and the rain not ceasing we laid down to sleep in our wet clothes and I for one was so tired that I slept soundly until six in the morning of the,

9th

The natives were soon up for being without blankets their sleep was not of the most sound for a high wind all night made it cold even in the crowded tents. After tea we started out and hunted eggs until noon I only obtained some *Fringa semipalmata* eggs and some *Lepus sibiricus* the other brought in others as will be seen by the following list, among the best of which stand those of *Lina sibirica* and the first egg I have obtained here of *Stomoxys*



The water fell afternoon and I sent back the sled to the Redoubt and we will now have to remain here until the ice breaks in the canal at least or walk some 20 miles over a series of muddy crabs and Sphagnum bogs.

As soon as the sled left we set to work and built a clumsy raft upon which our luggage was transported piecemeal to the opposite shore of the creek not without a narrow escape from losing our box of ammunition which would have ruined my trip.

After the tent was set up and all arranged I blew and labelled the following eggs while my collector was at work upon the birds mentioned in the following list.

Eggs collected June 8<sup>th</sup> in Canal.

- 121 (3 set) *Fringa semipalmata*
- 122 (3 " ) " "
- ✓ 123 (3 " ) *Phalaropus fulicarius*
- 124 (5 " ) *Plectropterus lapponicus*
- 125 (4 " ) " "
- 126 (6 " ) " "
- 127 (2 " ) *Gymn. canadensis*
- eggs taken June 9<sup>th</sup>
- 128 (5 set each) *Plectropterus lapponicus*
- 129 (6 " " ) " "

- \* 130 (set) *Plectropterus lapponicus*
- 131 (4 " " ) " "
- 132 (4 " " ) " "
- 133 (3 set) *Xema sabini*
- 134 (4 " ) *Fringa semipalmata*
- 135 (4 " ) " "
- 136 (4 " ) *Lobipes hyperboreus*
- 137 (4 " ) *Fringa semipalmata*
- 138 (1 set) *Lobipes hyperboreus*
- 139 (1 " ) *Fringa semipalmata*
- 140 (4 " ) " "
- 141 (4 " ) " "
- 142 (4 " ) " "
- 143 (4 " ) " "
- 144 (4 " ) " "
- 145 (2 " ) *Gymn. canadensis*
- 146 (odd) " "
- 147 (4 set) Duck 47
- 148 (2 " ) " "
- 149 (4 set) *Anas acuta*
- 150 (2 " ) *Anser albifrons*
- 151 (5 " ) *Branta canadensis leucophaea*
- Bird skins June 9<sup>th</sup> - Canal
- \* 1690 *Xema sabini* ♂
- 1691 *Phalaropus fulicarius* ♂
- 1692 " " ♂
- 1693 *Plectropterus lapponicus* ♀
- 1694 " " ♀
- 1695 *Lobipes hyperboreus* (?)
- 1696 *Fringa semipalmata* ♀
- 1697 *Harelda glacialis* ♂

# 150 (2-BALL) *Branta canadensis leucophaea*



June 10<sup>th</sup>

Eggs

- 153 (4 set + nest) *Lobipes hyperboreus*  
 154 (1 " ) " "  
 155 (" " + nest) *Plectrophanes lapponicus*  
 156 (2 set) *Gus canadensis*  
 157 (4 " ) *Colaptes auratus leucoparvus*?  
 158 (1 set) *Colymbus septentrionalis*  
 159 (2 " ) *Branta canadensis leucoparva*?  
 160 (2 " ) " " "  
 161 (2 " ) " " "  
 162 (3 " ) " " "  
 163 (4 " ) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 164 (4 " ) " "  
 165 (4 " ) " "  
 166 (2 " ) " "  
 167 (4 " ) " "  
 168 (4 " ) " "  
 169 (3 " ) *Lobipes hyperboreus*  
 170 (4 " ) *Phalaropus fulicarius*  
 171 (1 " ) *Colymbus septentrionalis*  
 172 (3 " ) *Phalaropus fulicarius*  
 173 (2 " ) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 174 (4 " ) " "  
 175 (4 " ) " "  
 176 (3 " ) " "  
 177 (3 " ) *Lobipes hyperboreus*  
 178 (4 " ) *Phalaropus fulicarius*  
 179 (4 " ) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 180 (4 " ) " "

#181 (4 set + nest) *Plectrophanes lapponicus*

Birds

#1698







The parent, <sup>generally</sup> flutters away while one is several yds distant and makes no outcry except a sharp "plap" "pliep" such as it also makes when disturbed in some small pool. Its mate comes and settles with it in the adjacent pool to which it has taken refuge and often they go to feeding as though nothing had occurred; though at other times they come crouching <sup>through the grass</sup> back to the vicinity of the nest. Sometimes the parent starts out at ones feet and flying a few steps alights and glides off trying to escape observation.

A single egg of *Colymbus septentrionalis* was taken upon a small muddy island a few inches above the water.

Several sets of *Phalaropus fulicarius* were also secured.

This species is far less common than its relative, but yet they are rather common. A *Gallinago Wilsoni* was heard about high over head near the tent for at least 3 hours in the morning and the whistling of its wings as it swooped downward were heard every few moments the entire time.



June 11<sup>th</sup>

Eggs

- 182 (2 set + nest) *Grouse canadensis*  
 183 (3 set) *Larus glaucus*  
 184 (1 set) *Grouse canadensis*  
 185 (1 set) *Granta nutchianii*  
 186 (2 " ) " "  
 187 (1 " ) *Anser albifrons*  
 188 (10 " nest) *Lagopus albus*  
 189 (4 set) *Anser albifrons*  
 190 (3 " ) " "  
 191 (3 " ) " "  
 192 (3 set) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 193 (4 set) *Lobipes hyperboreus*  
 194 (4 " ) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 195 (4 " ) " *americana*  
 196 (2 set) *Lobipes hyperboreus*  
 197 (4 " ) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 198 (3 " ) *Lobipes hyperboreus*  
 199 (2 " ) *Xema sabini*

Spent nearly the entire morning preparing the eggs taken yesterday. After noon we went out and secured the above named eggs. *Harle glaucus* is common yet we have not secured a single identified egg of it though one set taken on the 10<sup>th</sup> I think belongs to it.

Flocks a number of *Linnæus uropygialis* have been taken and seen generally in small parties of from 3 to 15 or 20 which were readily decoyed within gun shot by imitating their loud whistling cry.

*Harle glaucus* is common also about in the <sup>salt or brackish</sup> lakes and in the brackish lakelets. They keep closely in pairs and the male utters a loud ~~ii~~ ii - ii - ii - ii in a rich mellow tone that has so pleased some of the Fur traders that call the bird the "Organ Duck" and I agree with them as to its musical sound and as one wanders here and there among the thousands of pools to hear their clear pleasant notes affect one powerfully. The males keep their long tail feathers at various angles and as they swim about the ♀ they raise them to about an angle of 75° but vibrate them rapidly. The pedicell <sup>comp. 21</sup>



19th.  
 A southerly gale <sup>night</sup> last evening caused us to shift the tent door around to the north and peg the tent down well and it was fortunate we did so for the wind howled fiercely about us all the night and all day today. The water was very high at about 11 a.m. and I have hopes that the sea ice has broken. The wind kept us in the tent all the a.m. but it moderated afternoon and we sallied out just in time to meet a storm of rain and coarse snow flakes which hit us pretty nearly through before we reached the tent again. A number of nests were secured as the list shows but the only one of note is that of *Sterna macroura* which I found upon a small <sup>wet</sup> island in a pond. The island was covered with a very short growth of grass. My attention was called to the spot by seeing the parents repeatedly diving gulls away from the vicinity, but when I approached they make two or three steps at me and then flew back and forth over head without uttering a single cry. The nest was lined with a small handful of dry grass stems and contained 2 eggs.

while the ♀ contained a third ready to be laid tomorrow.  
 This species arrives here when the lakelets and evarts begin to open in flocks of varying size and when the snow has disappeared they soon break up and scatter about browsing irregularly wherever a place strikes their fancy so that their usual gregarious habits are almost totally wanting though they wander in straggling parties from one feeding ground to another.

Eggs -  
 \* 200 (4 set) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 201 (3 set) " "  
 202 (3 " ) " "  
 203 (3 " ) " "  
 204 (4 " ) " "  
 205 (4 " ) " "  
 206 (2 " ) *Sterna macroura*  
 207 (1 " ) *Fus. canadensis*.

Continued from p. 80  
 Dives playfully, is followed by the male but scarcely does she disappear for a moment when she rises and flying rapidly a short distance and disappears under water at full speed to be instantly followed by the male. This sport is often kept up an hour or



more ~~often~~ and frequently there are two or more males in full chase after one female which generally ends in her flying to some secluded pool with her choice while the rejected loses track in pursuit of some easier prize.

I have seen this same kind of sport by a party of some 3 or 4 male *Ardea acuta* and a female.

The musical notes of *Harlequin* are often uttered while on the wing and especially while several of them are in pursuit of the female when they all vie in making the air resound with their notes.

*Limosa uropygialis* when wounded and taken in hand utters loud harsh screams of fear and pain.

13<sup>th</sup>

A strong cold west wind caused a fog in the morning and made it disagreeably cold all day. As soon as the fog cleared away we crossed the creek upon our raft and crossing a short stretch of tundra came to a lakelet about 200 yds in diameter in the centre of which were two small islands upon the larger of which, (about 35 by 15 yds in diameter) we had previously seen quite a number of *Limosa sabinii* and had concluded there were eggs there as the birds were continually there and a gunshot from shore would bring up a white cloud of flitting forms numbering some 30 or 40 pairs of <sup>the</sup> birds. My collector managed to reach the smaller of the two islands with the aid of his long hip water boots but secured two sets of *Limosa* eggs one set of 2 eggs of *Colymbus arcticus* and one set of *Limosa* eggs in a space about 15 paces square. But the larger island over which hovered a host of the silent *Limosa* was surrounded by water waist deep so that my man removed his put on boots and waded in as he reached shore he found a duck's nest and then going rapidly over the island called out that it was



fully gulls nests. As I had never seen a Lema nest I was very anxious to do so but my man called out that the bottom of the lake was covered with ice and the water extremely cold and the cold wind blowing made it evident it would be unsafe for me to venture to make so I called my man back and after some hesitation he "took" me across upon his back and I landed dry shoes though the man who had now made the trip across three times was standing with chattering teeth. I first went rapidly over the land and was rejoiced at the number of treasures I had at hand. The eggs were generally laid upon the driest parts of the island often four or five nests in close proximity (2000 ft. apart) in addition to the objects of the Lema eggs I obtained there were at least as many more nearly finished nests which had yet to receive their eggs. In about half the instances the eggs were laid upon the dry grass blades the spot afforded with no attention except a slight slight depression. In the majority of the rest a few grass blades and stems had been arranged circularly about the eggs and in the exception

only had enough material been added to afford an apology for a nest that could be carried away upon one end of the island I found a Sterna macroura nest similar in situation and build to those of the gulls. Meanwhile the gulls were circling in evident anxiety over our heads and I began shooting them for specimens and in about ten minutes had killed 25 and used up all my cartridges so was forced to desist. Most of the survivors had left for neighboring grounds and I set to work securing the eggs after which I returned to shore as I had come. While we were on the island among their nest it was only very rarely that any cry was uttered but when it was it was the ordinary harsh grating note like that uttered when the winged bird is taken in hand but far less energetic and loud than in the latter case and in only a few instances did the birds swoop down at us but when they did so it was in perfect silence. Whenever a Larus glaucus or a Jaeger came near several of the birds would attack it fiercely and soon put it to flight though in two of the nests I saw where the Larus glaucus had been at the eggs in



spite of the vigilance of the parents when the Xemas nest singly in small pools and the nest is approached the parent is seen at a considerable distance and takes flight while the intruder is yet at a safe shot distance and appears to have no concern about her eggs. Upon the breasts of the ♀ are two large spots bars of feathers in which the eggs nest while being incubated.

But when we reached shore my man was blue with cold so I went back to camp with him sending the two boys to continue work. Reaching camp we soon had the tea kettle boiling and after placing the eggs in a place of safety we were ready to start out again just as the boys returned they had secured some eggs of *Hirundo flavialis* and a set of the eggs of *Passerculus anthinus* besides other common ones.

We then crossed the creek again upon our raft but as my evil-star would have it I landed where the bank ended abruptly in deep water and in place of getting footing in <sup>the</sup> inches of water as I expected I went up to my waist and would have gone under entirely if I had not caught upon

the sides of the mud bank with my fingers and managed to crawl out. I was determined not to turn back however and so took off my wet clothes and had them wrung out and putting them on again we started on and I was rewarded in a short time by securing a set of eggs of *Passerculus anthinus* and the parent fluttered from close under my feet and was shot.

The nest was upon a mossy well in the surface and was concealed by the moss and a few overhanging grass blades. The parent was running about the grassy border of a small pool close by, when shot, exhibiting great anxiety. They generally utter a short sharp "tsip" "tsip" "tsip" when one is near their nest. The male sings for hours at a time from the most prominent surrounding object, be it a tuft of grass a small weed, stump or as at the Redoubt from a pile of wood 15 to 18 ft high.

The song is a simple one of a few notes that will be given in a moment. A number of eggs duplicating those already taken were secured and one of my collectors secured a set of the eggs of *Tinca americana* with the parent and another got a set of *Macrorhamphus griseus*.







June 14<sup>th</sup>

The raw westerly wind continued from yesterday but the sun being less obscured made it a trifle warmer until evening when it became foggy. I spent the entire day up to the middle of the afternoon preparing the eggs obtained yesterday, numbering some ~~over~~ <sup>about</sup> 150. In the evening we make a short excursion that produced quite a number of eggs among which were several sets of geese *Anser albifrons*, one *Harlequin*, one *Colymbus* and one set of what my collector identifies as those of *Somateria fusca* - he saw the female fly away just out of gun shot and so cannot be positive about it. Several sets duplicates of what we have taken in numbers were obtained and one of the boys brought in a set of five swans eggs with the male which he ~~also~~ shot. The parent of the set of *Fringa americana* eggs, which was shot as it fluttered away from the egg and dragging itself along as though badly hurt proved upon dissection today to be a male much to my surprise. I had examined the two usual large bare spots upon its breast seen among sitting snipe and was sure it was a ♀ until a look at the large testes proved the contrary.

while the Chyrik was boiling ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> mergansers ~~mergansers~~ <sup>merganser</sup> flew over the tent and my collector shot a fine male but its impetus carried it into the middle of the deep tide ~~run~~ in front of the tent and a wind from our shore carried it away to the opposite bank and where we hope it will remain until morning as our only means of navigation is by means of a clumsy raft which the falling tide has left in the dry dock since noon. Two male *Anas acuta* were seen flying close together this morning in advance of the ♀ which flew close behind and kept halting in her flight and drawing back her head to utter a stentorian nasal "squawk" "squawk" I have seen the same thing before as well as that of seeing two males in the same pool quietly feeding in company with a single female but whether the female is polyandrous or not I cannot say as yet. The following eggs were taken today

|              |                           |   |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|
| No 1 (4")    | <i>Fringa semipalmata</i> |   |
| No 2 (4")    | "                         | " |
| No 3 (4")    | "                         | " |
| No 4 (3 odd) | "                         | " |



- 265 (3 odd) *Bobolinks hyperboreus*  
 266 (2 " ) " "  
 267 (2 set) *Grouse Canadensis*  
 268 (2 " ) " "  
 269 (2 " ) " "  
 270 (1 odd) *Anser albifrons*  
 271 (2 set) " "  
 272 (1 " ) *Colymbus septentrionalis*  
 273 (2 " ) *Branta hutchinsii*  
 274 (4 " ) " *Anatensis leucopria*  
 275 (3 " ) *Somateria fischeri*? see notes of the 14<sup>th</sup>  
 276 (5 " + nest) *Harelda glacialis*  
 277 (4 set) *Cygnus americanus*

This last set were deposited upon a layer of reedier moss with no feathers whatsoever mixed with them.

June 15<sup>th</sup>

Spent the morning in preparing eggs and waiting for the wind to abate a little so we could cross and try the opposite side of the canal. Afternoon was crossed on our raft and spent several hours upon a promising field where quite a number of nests were secured among which one of *Budytes flavus* is the only one new to my collection here though I had the satisfaction of finding a nest of *Somateria fischeri* and saw the ♀ fly away close by me but I made a bad shot at her and she got off.

~~I also got~~ the *ides* nest contained but a single egg so was composed of a lot of long grass blades arranged in a circular manner about the sides and bottom. A *Larus glaucus* nest I found upon a small island in a pond was a conspicuous structure nearly two feet high and 15 to 18 inches across the top with a base some 3 to 4 ft by 2 ft <sup>with a deep depression in the center of top 4 to 5 in deep</sup> all built of tufts of marsh grasses plucked up by the roots and while there one of the birds brought additional material in the form of a large tuft in his beak. Another *ides* nest I found was built of the same material and all



about the nest could be seen the places where the grass had been uprooted or half so and given up as too tough a job.

A *Colymbus septentrionalis* nest with two eggs were found upon the edge of a small island, the eggs were laid upon a few grass leaves as they had fallen under the weight of the snow. My collector found a nest, containing 3 eggs, of *Larus glaucus* which is a dingy white (an albino egg - the first I have seen among the gulls). A number of other sets were secured as the list below shows. I shot and examined specimens of *Lobipes hyperboreus* and *Phalaropus fulicarius* and found in every case that the ♀ was the one with the handsomest plumage - and a pair of *Lobipes* which were swimming in a pool the male was swimming about feeding while close behind and apparently pursuing him with its attentions came the female.

While taking the eggs of *L. glaucus* today the parents kept swooping down with hoarse screams within a few feet of my head.

## Eggs -

- 278 (3 set + nest) *Branta hutchinsii*  
 279 (2 " " ) *Sterna macroura*  
 280 (1 " ) *Colymbus septentrionalis arcticus*  
 281 (2 " ) " *septentrionalis*  
 282 (1 " ) *Somateria fischeri* (Hudsonian near as  
 283 (1 " ) " "  
 284 (2 " ) *Haralda glacialis*  
 285 (3 " + nest) *Larus glaucus*  
 286 (1 " ) " "  
 287 (2 " ) *Sterna macroura*  
 288 (1 " ) *Xema sabini*  
 289 (1 odd) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 290 (2 " ) " "  
 291 (4 set + nest) *Lobipes hyperboreus*  
 292 (4 " ) " "  
 293 (4 " ) " "  
 294 (4 " ) *Phalaropus fulicarius*  
 295 ( ) ~~*Fringa semipalmata*~~  
 296 (odd) *Fringa semipalmata*  
 297 *Passerculus anthinus* (see no. over, copy)  
 298 *Budytes flava*  
 (3 set + nest)



16<sup>th</sup>

Made ready in the morning and started for the Redoubt, for our provisions are exhausted and but little powder remains with which to kill game and in any case a diet of freezing water fowl boiled or roasted and eaten without salt and varied by addled eggs, ~~is~~ which has been ~~our~~ fare the past few days is not to my fancy. One of the native boys accompanied me while I left the other with my collector in camp to prepare the birds that were on hand numbering some 45 *Xenia sabinii* and others.

We placed our guns and my collecting basket upon the raft and pushing into deep water paddled and afterward towed the raft nearly half a mile wading knee deep in mud until the Crooked Canal, our main obstacle, was reached when we crossed it and set out toward the steamer canal to ascertain if there was yet any ice up it yet, as, if not, we must construct another raft. We had gone but a half mile or so when we were stopped by a broad deep tide creek so there was nothing for it but to go around it though it ran at right

angles to our course. Some two and a half or three miles up it we were halted by a tributary creek barring our course in this direction but fortune favored us and we found here a small quantity of drift wood all in small, decayed sticks but which we hastily fashioned into a raft and giving the boy my gun and basket to keep safe I pushed him with the raft into the creek (some 40 ft. across) and the wind soon landed him safely on the other shore. I then drew the raft back to me again with a long rawhide line I had provided myself <sup>with</sup> before leaving camp and embarking found the raft ~~out~~ until part of my legs, protected by water seal skin boots, were in the water with a pole as paddle. I soon landed and removing the line from the logs our raft we started on and now as the road lay open for some distance I determined to make a direct course for the Redoubt. Several hours travelling brought us to the edge of Fox Creek a stream connecting the steamer and Crooked Canals and as it was



necessary to ford it. And here  
 there was no hope of wood for  
 a raft I began looking for a  
 shallow place and a long straight  
 one only waist deep, so, making the  
 best of it I went in and after a  
 gasp or two at the coldness of the icy  
 water as it filled my long boots  
 gained the other shore. After wringing  
 the water from my stockings & pants  
 we started on and in a short time I  
 had the pleasure of finding a nest  
 of *Passerculus anthinus* with 5 eggs  
 The female fluttered from close  
 under my feet and then began  
 skulking away and hiding behind  
 tufts of grasses she went, until shot.  
 A few miles farther and we reached  
 the Steamer Canal and to my relief  
 there was yet an icy bridge left for  
 us to cross, locking which we must of  
 a necessity either swim across it  
 or go back some 9 or 10 miles and  
 build a raft and the cold west wind  
 with fog now drifting up from the  
 sea made such an idea very distasteful  
 We soon gained the other shore  
 and now our route lay over rolling  
 hills covered with innumerable <sup>tussocks</sup>  
 of grass that roll ones feet from

side to side ~~like~~ as though he were  
 walking upon a surface of <sup>loose</sup> ~~loose~~ <sup>balls</sup>  
 six or eight inches in diameter  
 while between these tussocks is  
 a deep yielding surface of soft  
 wet moss of ~~green~~ ~~leaves~~ <sup>leaves</sup> letting  
 the foot sink knee deep into  
 it, so that it can be easily seen  
 the road was as hard as one could wish  
 to travel. We stopped before long to  
 eat some boiled goose and a draught  
 of water completed my lunch after  
 which we moved on at once for I  
 began to feel very cold about the feet  
 and <sup>and legs</sup> from the strong cold wind <sup>blowing</sup>  
 upon my <sup>feet</sup> ~~feet~~ and did not think it safe to delay  
 in getting to where dry garments  
 were to be had as soon as possible.  
 On we went staggering or stumbling  
 at almost every step over an interminable  
 series of hills and valleys the only object that  
 relieved the monotony being an occasional  
 Jaeger circling about, a pair of <sup>occasional</sup>  
 ducks skimming by or a Yellow <sup>Wagtail</sup>  
 now and then upon the grassy crests of  
 the hills or along the edge of a rocky  
 space where some ancient <sup>volcanic</sup> <sup>eruption</sup>  
 had thrown up a pile of rugged basaltic  
 fragments like gigantic cairns half  
 buried under the moss and <sup>erupting</sup>



plants.

I was surprised at the very few birds nests that had turned up but my disappointment gave way when a *Macrorhamphus griseus* suddenly fluttered ~~away~~ from under our feet and skulking a few yards stood watching us from the shelter of a bunch of dead grass ten or twelve paces distant. Then resting in a slight depression in the moss with no attempt whatsoever lay four of the eggs I have often looked for without success the past few days. They were soon placed safely in my basket and then I began to devote some attention to a ♀ *Stercorarius buffonii* which was swooping down at us - I had previously seen the bird standing upon a <sup>mossy</sup> knoll such as the jaegers usually frequent but had thought nothing of it, now however I advanced and saw with delight a pair of dark green eggs, black spotted, lying upon the top of the knoll in a cup shaped depression in the moss with no attempt at a nest, then indeed was I repaid for my long and tramping for not 20 yds away we had found the snipe nest and two such birds I had not

anticipated - meanwhile the jaeger darted angrily at us uttering harsh screams of rage until we left. About two miles beyond we met two natives who told us they had already made two previous attempts to reach me with provisions but that they had been forced to leave ~~the~~ bidarkie in the canal and return as the ice prevented their passage and was too bad to allow them to go on foot. They turned back and ere long I saw from the hill top the red painted roofs of the Redoubt - quickening my pace we made rapid progress and just as I was crossing a small rivulet bro a *Budytes flava* darted out at my feet and alighting ten or twelve ~~ft~~ away crept through the grass trying to escape observation. The nest was placed <sup>the brink of</sup> a slight by precipitous spot 15 or 18 inches high and completely hidden from view by a dense overhanging tussock and only by stooping and peering <sup>in</sup> could it be seen without removing the cover. The nest and contents soon graced my basket and one we went and about an hour later as I was just entering the Redoubt gate a fine specimen of *Falco* <sup>colaptes</sup> ~~colaptes~~



flew over and was brought down by a quick shot thus ending my excursion by a lucky capture of both rare eggs and a rare bird though pretty well fatigued as a tramp from 7 a.m. to 2 P.M. over an extremely rough road most of the way with wet clothes.

In the evening an old man brought in a kind of Wolf fish which is only caught <sup>on rocky points</sup> here in spring about the time the ice commences breaking up. The last of May or first to middle of June (for description see fish catalogue.)

10/10

Arose to find the ground whitened with a thin layer of still falling snow which continued at intervals all day but melted as it fell after the sun gained power. Some boys brought in several sets of eggs today numbering two sets of *Budytes* & *Argiothrus* and one *Fringa semipalmata*. Where <sup>the</sup> *Electroplana lapponica* is driven from her nest <sup>in</sup> which the eggs have been incubated some time or when there are young she flutters along the ground with tail and wings

outspread and dragging upon the ground while she utters a plaintive note like the <sup>long drawn out</sup> syllables "chee" chee uttered in an entreating and rather metallic voice with a rising inflection at the end.

*Fringa semipalmata* in addition to the rather liquid guttural trill has also a variety of low twittering notes when in pairs or small groups on the feeding ground. I saw one female attack another, running with outstretched neck at the intruder to drive it away from the vicinity of her nest which I had discovered a few moments previously. *Xema sabinei* has a single harsh grating but generally not very loud note very similar <sup>in kind</sup> to the grating cry of *Sterna macrura* but harsher and shorter. When wounded and pursued or captured it utters the same note in a much higher and louder key with such a grating file like intensity that one feels inclined to stop his ears. The sound comes in quick sharp notes like that of a file forcibly striking <sup>at</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>very</sup> rapidly at ~~short~~ intervals of a half second upon a saw tooth. There is another modification of the same note uttered in a low rather



chattering manner as the birds gather about the border of a favorite pool or converse with their mates as they float gracefully about some mirror like pool with grassy edges.

The same note is raised in a higher key to denote anger or curiosity as they come circling about one when disturbed or fly off to a more solitary haunt. Their food is almost exclusively comprised of sticklebacks with an occasional water insect or larva and at times perhaps of the *Lemnaea* which abound in some of the pools.

18th

Set of eggs, *Budytes flavus*, fresh and *Scoptes* *hyperborea* as fresh, came in today. Cold and raw a storm of alternating snow and rain continuing nearly all day. In the eve. the hill tops were shrouded in snow.

19th

Sent the 3-holed Bida skin and two men up the canal to bring my collector with the eggs and birds I secured upon my late trip here.

A set of eggs and nest of *Pasp. per. culus* with me. Came in today, as did also in the morning

two or three sets of *Budytes flavus* one containing 7 eggs, the next I have seen. A boy brought in a *Scoptes hyperborea* in the black plumage.

D.F.

At 4 A.M. this morning a boy rapped at our window and called out "Schooner Schooner." We were greatly surprised as the ice still lay in an unbroken sheet over the inner bays while to sea only a few tide cracks reveal themselves.

Hastily donning our garments and going to the village, but we saw not a schooner but a steamer some 1000 yards off slowly working its way through the ice, though but an extremely small amount of water could be seen and that in long narrow cracks. As it was doubtful whether the vessel would reach us or not a native was dispatched with a message after the vessel and I then set to work to finish some small tasks I had on hand such as writing, bird skinning, egg blowing etc.



~~21st~~ ~~Wed~~ ~~22d~~

The cutter "Corwin" which came in yesterday moved up to the Redoubt the a.m. of the 21st. Yesterday some of her officers and Capt. Smith her ice pilot came across the tundra from her anchorage about half way to Stebnis and Mr. R. Neumann and I went on board with them in the morning and fearing they would not be able to reach here the Capt. landed a photographic camera and materials he had on board for my use. We found Capt. Hooper to be a very agreeable gentleman and as the ice cut us off from shore we were obliged to stop on board all night - and very little sleep we got for the ice was running with a strong tide and was continually bumping against the sides or grinding along the vessel and now and then a shock seemed to fairly lift her out of the water, but the ice pilot told us this was but child's play to the ice they had combatted for three days off Nunavak Is. During which time the vessel was three or twice almost lifted above the water in jams or when

she butted into heavy ice to open a passage.

The Capt. came off to dinner with us and we returned to tea with him upon the 21st

22d

I collected four natives and going over unpacked my camera and brought it to the Redoubt in parts. When I returned I found Lieut. Wycoff and Capt. Smith here and others had been on shore but had gone on board - Just as we finished supper Ketchum came across the bay with a dog sled and team and about 2 1/2 hours later the ice broke quietly up and floated about the bay preventing his going back that night. Wycoff went on board at 7 P.M. and Capt. Smith was sent for at 10 P.M. to come on board as they were to leave at midnight

23d

At 12.20 a.m. the "Cutter" got under way and started off in a thick fog to search for the two lost whalers, the "Janette" or any contraband vessels that it may run across though



its main objects at present are  
the two forms. ~~2~~  
24th

Nothing of note sent a 3-holed  
bidarkie up the canal to bring  
Puitka and the tent etc. back.  
The ice, although well broken  
up still hangs about outside  
the bay in long flows.

25th

Early in the morning we  
sighted a Schooner working  
its way through the ice of Stewart  
Is. and toward noon a steamer  
which we identified as the St. Paul  
was seen coming up behind her  
and not far distant.

My collector returned from the  
canal early in the morning  
bringing a number of ducks  
of which the following are measurements  
of a pair:—

|       |                              |                  |
|-------|------------------------------|------------------|
| #     | <del>Falco</del> Columbarius |                  |
| 1761  | L. 12 1/4                    | sp. of w. 25.    |
|       | <i>Comateris fischeri</i>    |                  |
| #1758 | L. 7 2/3                     | sp. of w. 36 (♂) |
| 1762  | L. 20 1/2                    | " " 36 (♀)       |
| 1763  | L. 7 1                       | " " 36 (♂)       |

*Comateris fischeri*

|      |          |              |
|------|----------|--------------|
| 1765 | L. 21    | sp. of w. 36 |
| 1766 | " 20     | " 34 2/3     |
| 1767 | " 20 2/3 | " 35         |
| 1768 | " 20     | " 34 1/3     |
| 1769 | " 21 1/3 | " 35 1/2     |
| 1770 | " 21 1/3 | " 35 1/3     |
| 1771 | " 21 1/2 | " 36         |
| 1772 | " 21 1/2 | " 35 1/2     |

*Stercorarius parasiticus*  
#1773 L. 19 1/4 sp. of w. 41 1/2

|       |                              |              |
|-------|------------------------------|--------------|
|       | <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> |              |
| #1774 | L. 8 1/2                     | sp. of w. 16 |
| 1775  | " 8 2/3                      | " 16 1/3     |
| 1776  | " 8 1/2                      | " 16         |
| 1777  | " 8 2/3                      | " 16 1/2     |
| 1778  | " 8                          | " 15 1/2     |

26th

A native brought me a fine spec.  
of *Simochrychus pusillus*  
#1779 L. 7 sp. of w. 13.  
Iris large and in proportion to feet.  
White with a slight hint of rose about  
outer border.



29th

~~The 29th~~

Paul Kasheunikoff arrived bringing the body of his father Ivan K. who was shot in the back of the head and killed by an Ingalik at Nulato to 22<sup>d</sup> of May 1880. During the latter part of winter Elia, one of K's adopted sons had some trouble with a native and <sup>some time</sup> later the Indian came with several others to Nulato. When he arrived Elia went out and meeting him at the gate drew his revolver and shot him several times killing him on the spot. The other natives ran away.

In May Elia had gone up to the Novikakat R. trading when Kasheunikoff sent for the brother of the one who had been killed and proposed to settle the matter according to native custom by paying the relatives of deceased the price they would ask after which the debt of revenge was settled and square. The natives came

~~some~~ six in number and received in full payment the value of 40 marten skins at which they thanked him and said they were perfectly satisfied. K. then proposed they go with him a mile above the fort to the W. F. T. Co's house when they would receive something from that trader. This was agreed to and they stopped at K's house while three went with K. after ~~making~~ <sup>making</sup> presents the W. F. Co's trader Mr. Robert gave K. so much whiskey (home made) that K. could not walk home. So Robert sent his sled to take him with his interpreter, an Ingalik, half way & returned the two stations they passed the grave of the dead Ingalik upon which the dead man's brother put his hand into K's pocket and drawing his revolver shot him in the back of the neck killing him instantly. After K. had fallen to the ground they fired several times more into his head in order to make sure and then taking the corpse on the sled took it to K's house and put it



into the house through a window. Meanwhile the natives who had been left at K's had heard the shots and began to get excited upon which ~~an~~ old Ivan Pavloff hurried K's wife & small children into his house and locked and barred his door. Then, although he had several shot guns <sup>heavily</sup> loaded with buckshot ready for such an emergency he called out to the natives ~~who~~ who now numbered six, and ~~at~~ as the murderers had arrived, and all of whom were in a group only a few yards from Pavloff's window, that if they would not hurt him he would not hurt them to which they agreed and when they demanded the keys of the store P. sent them out by his little daughter so the natives unlocked the store and took out some articles of clothing and a few small things and leaving the rest intact they fled to Sukaiyuk a village across the Yukon some 30 miles from Nulato

29th

The traders from the lower Yukon up to Anvik arrived today - Fredrick brought me a number of interesting ethnologica.

30th

The traders from the upper Yukon came in today. M. Weston brought me three specimens of Lagomys Princeps from near Ft. Reliance (about 100 miles to the Northwest of that place) and two skins and a skull of Ovis montanus & Bighorn, which are common on some of the mts in that vicinity.

July 1880  
1st

The schr. which has been lying outside came in at 7 P.M. and proved to be ~~an~~ the "Leo" with ~~a~~ on an independent trading voyage - All are busily at work getting off the cargo from the St. Paul



2<sup>d</sup>

Mr. Loring has returned as the A.C.'s Agent bringing a very pleasant lady as his wife, from Maine.

Mr. Juan Petroff also arrived on the St Paul and is my guest until the departure of the Yukon traders whom he accompanies for the purpose of taking a census of the natives of the coast and lower Yukon & Kuskokwim and then he is to proceed to Kushagak and from there cross the Peninsula and go to Kodiak and thus return to San Francisco.

4<sup>th</sup>

The remainder of the traders of the lower Yukon arrived. And at noon the A.C.'s schooner arrived on her way to the north on a trading voyage.

5<sup>th</sup>

The "Des" left for the north in the a.m. and in the P.M. the A.C.'s schooner "Matt. Turner" left for the north. The former has sold quite an amount of Henry Rifle Cartridges to the natives

and to the traders here in addition to considerable whiskey in the form of <sup>Home</sup> Bitters, I believe. They also sold revolvers, the Smith & Wesson, Rus. Model,

7<sup>th</sup>

The Cutter "Corwin" came in and reports the entire Alaskan Coast line blocked with ice from this side of Cape Nome to the northward - They could not pass to the eastward of the diomeds. On the Siberian Coast the season has been remarkably early according to the numerous whalers spoken. The whaling fleet passed into the Arctic on the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. The "Corwin" went within 140 miles of Wrangell's Land when the ice barred her passage. While in the Arctic they killed four Polar Bears and a number of Walrus. They have made fine specimens of some of the Polar Bear skins.



for notes on the birds seen in the north by Capt. Smith see back of this Vol.

gk

Capt. Smith and a number of the Officers of the Corwin were on shore. The cutter is taking on board the coal which the St Paul has landed here for her ~~use~~.

The Cutter has no tidings whatever <sup>either</sup> from the Janoulet or from the two missing whalers. On her trip she called at St. Lawrence Is. and found a scene of desolation and horror there. They estimate that they saw at least 500 natives lying about dead from starvation of the three villages on the island two were entirely depopulated and the third one partly. There remaining but one dog on the island at present. They say that all about the villages the people lie dead some dying as they crawled out the door and others falling about just outside and in several cases the people had drawn ~~the~~ body away on a sled a short distance from the house and then themselves had fallen and died beside the corpse. Every house contained a number

of bodies lying wrapped in their blankets. Outside no children and but few women were seen and either these were the bodies in the houses or else they were eaten by the men only. No signs of cannibalism were seen. Every piece of tanned seal skin from their boats were eaten and even the rawhide lashings of their snow shoes, sleds and in fact every fragment of animal matter was devoured that was eatable. The people who remain seemed perfectly apathetic and though there were plenty of Walrus about they were only killing enough to eat from day to day though they know that the spring is the only time when they can secure food in sufficient quantity to save for winter. Their only demand when they came on board the Cutter was for Whiskey and Cartridges and they refused to take anything else. Capt. Hooper says they have been supplied with so much Whiskey by the whalers that they care for nothing else.



and they sell their last bag of oil for this stuff and then pass the summer in a series of carouses and when winter comes on they have nothing to do but starve -

<sup>9th</sup>  
The Str. St. Paul left for the Seal Is. - Mr. R. Neumann goes to Uelaska as Agent there so I lose my most obliging and efficient friend who has done everything in his power to aid me.

In the eve. Tommy Williams arrived from Cape Darby and brought me a beautiful greenstone knife from a malemut at Cape Arubright - This knife cost him a revolver and a box of cartridges. But it is the only one anywhere along the coast and is the finest thing I have seen - It is very old having come down from father to son a number of generations.

10th -

The "Corwin" fired several shells about noon to show the natives and she then left for the north again, she hopes to reach Wrangell

Tom. Williams reports seeing two specimens of *Colymbus adamsii* near Cape Nome 119  
The June and he brings me two spec-  
3 *Phaleris cristallina*  
Land and she will then try to get as far to the eastward of Pt. Barrow as possible.

13th

The Str. Yukon left with the traders for the upper Yukon in tow - The Mr. Petroff also left - he is a very pleasant and entertaining companion and I shall miss his society very much.

<sup>14th</sup>  
The W. F. & Co's Schr. left for a short trip to the north -

<sup>16th</sup>  
The W. F. & Co's Str. St. Michaels with their Yukon traders left today.

17th

The traders for the lower Yukon left today. The A. C. Co's Str. Yukon will ascend the Tanana and establish a station 200 or 300 miles above its mouth - under Mr. Harper who hopes to find a rich gold field in that vicinity as he had very encouraging prospects there the fall of 1878 -



18th  
 Obtained a young *Som. fischeri* just out of shell from a native today and a juv. *Branta hutchinsii* few days old.

19th

The W.F.T. Co. Sch. arrived from the north

21st

The W.F.T. Co. Sch. left for San Francisco

23rd &amp; 24th

Some natives I sent up the Canal shooting returned bringing some young *Larus brachyrhynchus* just able to fly

Some young *Limas* and a *Sterna macrura* several very young *Som. fischeri* & *Colymbus septentrionalis* and half grown *Anas acuta*

27th

my collector whom I sent to Kegiktoiwik yesterday for Aleutian Terns came back bringing only six. He found several nests of *Sterna macrura* on a small island and obtained several young just from the shell and eggs ready to hatch  
~~Returning by the mouth of the~~

August 1880

1st

For the past week *Budytes flava*, *Passerculus savanna* and *Plectrophenax lapponicus* have been very common about the Redoubt and especially the young of the year which have kept about the houses in large numbers

The former frequenting grassy pads of water or flitting from stone to stone along the beach and the two latter in the yard garden and the weeds close to the houses -

Several young *Tringa semipalmata* have been running about in the yard and as the people walked about they would run to one side five or six yards and if followed they would run out under the fence

3d

My collector brought in a set of fresh eggs of *Meropus serrator* and another of *Oldeniscus americana* both of which were collected within three or four days on an island at the mouth of



Canal. Today I bought 19 eggs, all fresh, of *Uria lomvia* from a native who brought them in from Eggs. They were obtained by before yesterday.

12<sup>th</sup>

A native brought in a number of mussels ~~one or two~~ days old and a little older *Ardenia americana*

8<sup>th</sup>

In the evening two bidarras arrived from the north, at the other side of the bay.

9<sup>th</sup>

We learn today that the boats that came to the other side of the bay are people from East Cape Siberia and from the Diomedes Is.

10<sup>th</sup>

In the afternoon the Chutchies came over to this side and camped near the village. I took a photograph of their boats but am afraid it was too dark to get a good one.

11<sup>th</sup>

The Chutchies brought a lot of tame deer skins and some tanned seal and walrus hides to trade but their main demand was for brown or Otter (land) skins. These skins are in great demand among them for trimming their parkies. They traded at the rate of two tame deer skins for a medium brown and the same for Otter.


Both the Chutchies and Diomedes Islanders are tall well built fellows ~~about~~ averaging about 5 ft 8 in in height among those here. The men from both places and the women from the Diomedes are dressed as among the natives along the ~~Eastern~~ shore of the Strait but the Chutchie women wear immense great baggy deer skin suits enveloping them from head to foot in one piece as in following sketch. The pants and sleeves are enormous and give a most ludicrous appearance especially to the children (girls) of which the pants seem still more disproportionate. A biblike flap hangs under the chin and






is continuous with a capacious hood behind.

The women had no very small children but the youngest were carried astride their necks. The entire party comprises about eight or ten men and four or five women and they are very quiet and civil though if we were on their ground they would in all likelihood be more intrusive.

I secured quite a number of photographs of the people and as I made two trials to secure a copy of the tattooing of the Chukchee women they became frightened and protested saying they were afraid they would become ill if I pointed the camera at them. After considerably arguing I secured my object. These women have six or eight double lines on the chin as follows  besides on each side of the face a large ~~or~~ well formed pattern of circular or spiral lines crossed by straight parallel and vertical ones which covers a width of four inches from the ear towards the nose and from the eye to angle of jaw. on their arms below the elbow

they have tattooed several lines encircling their wrist, two parallel lines running up the inside of the arm and crossed by two lines near the elbow joint as in sketch.  Their hands and feet both of men and women are very small and neat which in the latter makes the awkward clothing still more striking. Their boats have flaps of seal skin along the sail to be raised if a sea is running.

107th

Spent all day in securing a Chukchee Vocabulary and in learning as much as possible from these people. They have a legend that the ancestors of the people living at East Cape came from St. Lawrence Is - a man and a woman in a bidarkie and point to a stone lying on each side of the Cape as being the bidarkies. They say there are <sup>numerous</sup> remains of old villages ~~are~~ the coast and that the foundations are of stone and still remain in position, one <sup>old</sup> village is close to the one at present occupied on E. Cape. Wood is very scarce



at this place and the natives live in tents made of tanned seal or Walrus skin lined with deer skin in winter. In autumn whales are plentiful and many are killed in the Strait. Nowhere along the coast are there any permanent houses as on the American side and there are no cashimes - I saw them <sup>sing and</sup> dance a few moments in the cashime last eve - and was pleased to see how closely like the Sledge <sup>and fings</sup> dances they were. One man told me that the old men said that long ago there were two kinds of people living together at E. Cape and that they could not understand each other well but he had no idea what had become of the other kind now - they say that the "Derr men" as they call the Chukchees of the interior, and who own all the deer, live inland only a short distance from the coast and frequently come there trading. They talk an entirely different tongue from the coast people. Among the latter I am told that one dialect is spoken from Kolivichin Bay east

nearly to the Cape E, and from here nearly to Plover Bay is another and from Plover, 03. Southward another still.

The natives from the Diomedes and from E. Cape are easily distinguished from those of this vicinity and southward by the much greater heaviness of the ~~the~~ and projection of the lower jaw and the bones of the lower half of the face while the zygomatic bones are less raised and the eyes have in consequence a less appearance of obliquity. The lower jaw is massive and rounded in front forming a large square front which, combined with small eyes and low forehead gives a rather repulsive aspect to their features.

13<sup>th</sup>

Spent the afternoon in securing a vocabulary and other notes from the Diomedes Islanders. These people have a legend that the first inhabitants on this island came from the sky in the shape of a man and a



woman who lived there a long time but had no children. at last the man took some walrus ivory and some wood and made of each five dolls which he put on one side and in the <sup>next</sup> morning there were ten people in place of the dolls and those who came from walrus ivory were very courageous while those from wood were timid and from these people the island became inhabited.

These people have considerable wood which they use in making barabaras. There are 7 eskimos on the island according to one of the men.

They have no stone axes in use now but they sometimes dig them up on the island when repairing their houses.

In older times these islanders were leagued with the people living on East Cape and kept up a continual warfare on the people living at Cape Pr. of Wales and along the coast toward Kolyue so also with those living in Port Clarence even penetrating to beyond Grantley

Harbor. They also were at war with the people living on King Island.

Once the people living on the smaller of the Diomedes within a single shot of the larger one joined with the Pr. of Wales natives and attacked the larger island but were repulsed. In size and features the natives from East Cape and the Diomedes closely related as are their languages. From proofs I have collected I

believe it is certain that the latest migration of natives was from America to Asia by the Straits, although, it is open to a little doubt yet there is one thing positive and that is that the immigrants of the entire Chukchee peninsula coastline are identical with those on the American <sup>continent</sup> coast around the Arctic coast line.

In the afternoon Thomas Williams arrived with his boat from Tulato. In the evening I obtained some notes from him regarding the Innuits living on at Floor Bay, Siberia where he



passed one winter and part of the following summer 1870-71. The people living on the coast here are Eskimos talking a dialect closely related to that used at St. Michaels. They have no permanent houses but build or make tall conical tents about 15 to 20 ft high and 20 to 25 ft in diameter. In winter it is lined with reindeer skins and then divided into 4 equal compartments which are often subdivided into stall like places which are the sleeping apartments. All the ~~inner~~ partitions are of hanging deer skins and the smoke of the oil lamps escapes through a hole at the apex of the tent. During the severest weather in midwinter these houses are stiflingly hot inside and as soon as the weather becomes warmer in spring the deer skin lining is removed and laid by until winter again. The people wound whales in autumn, after the head of the bay

is closed with ice, and try and haul the whale heading up the bay if this is done and the animal is badly wounded it will go far up the bay and die under the ice and after some time the carcass will swell and rising bursts through the ice even though it is two feet thick. The place is soon found and then the natives have food in abundance besides the whalebone to trade to the whalers in spring. Dried meat is brought of the interior "Drunmen" for oil, whalebone &c and the two parties are on good terms with each other. The deer men come to the coast in spring and trade deer &c for whalebone which they afterwards trade to the whalers for whisky which they take ashore and drink in company with the Inuits. At times when the Inuits are suffering from a famine they are fed by the interior men and in return they are repaid when a successful season follows



The Eskimos always send a man a day in advance to notify the Inuits of their approach and then the latter tie all their dogs to prevent them from molesting the deer.

Tommy says that whenever they were short of provisions they sent a man back a few days into the country and then a deer man would arrive and after the dogs were tied up a small party would arrive upon a heavy roughly made sled built of ~~wood~~ sealings. Unhitching the deer they would ask how many deer were wanted and bring anew and the deer were quickly killed and dressed and then they would be paid off and selling the sleds for firewood they would stop a few days with the coast people and then return to their inland homes.

The Plover Bay natives and in fact from there around East Cape the Inuits are totally demoralized by whisky.

Shot a Kennicott's Warbler from the fence in the morning -

obtained from the whalers.

14<sup>th</sup>

Quite a heavy thunder storm with lightning late in the evening along the mountains across the bay.

15<sup>th</sup>

Light thunder storm and no lightning in the afternoon. Tommy Williams left for Uluato -

In the evening several bidarras arrived from the Yukon below Anvik - they are after oil and seal skins preparatory for the festivals that are to take place the coming winter. Shot an *Anthus ludovicianus* <sup>and</sup> saw others in the morning.

16<sup>th</sup>

Sent my man to see about draining a lake across the bay which contains a lot of mammoth skeletons according to my collector who says he has seen them at low water. The migration of the small birds of the following species began the 9<sup>th</sup> of <sup>Aug.</sup> and is nearly over at present.



Black-cap Warbler  
 viz: Kennerly's, Yellow, Black & White and  
 the Golden-crowned Warbler. *Sturnus*  
*norboracensis* (Aug 11<sup>th</sup> only), White-bellied  
 Swallow (17<sup>th</sup> only), Titlark (15<sup>th</sup>) -

The *Budytes flavus* are nearly gone  
 though a week ago they were very  
 numerous all about -

*Passerculus savanna* is abundant  
 about the place but the Lap. Longspur  
 is becoming scarcer.

The Barn Swallows have all hatched  
 and the young have been about  
 since over ten days ago and  
 they will probably leave before long.

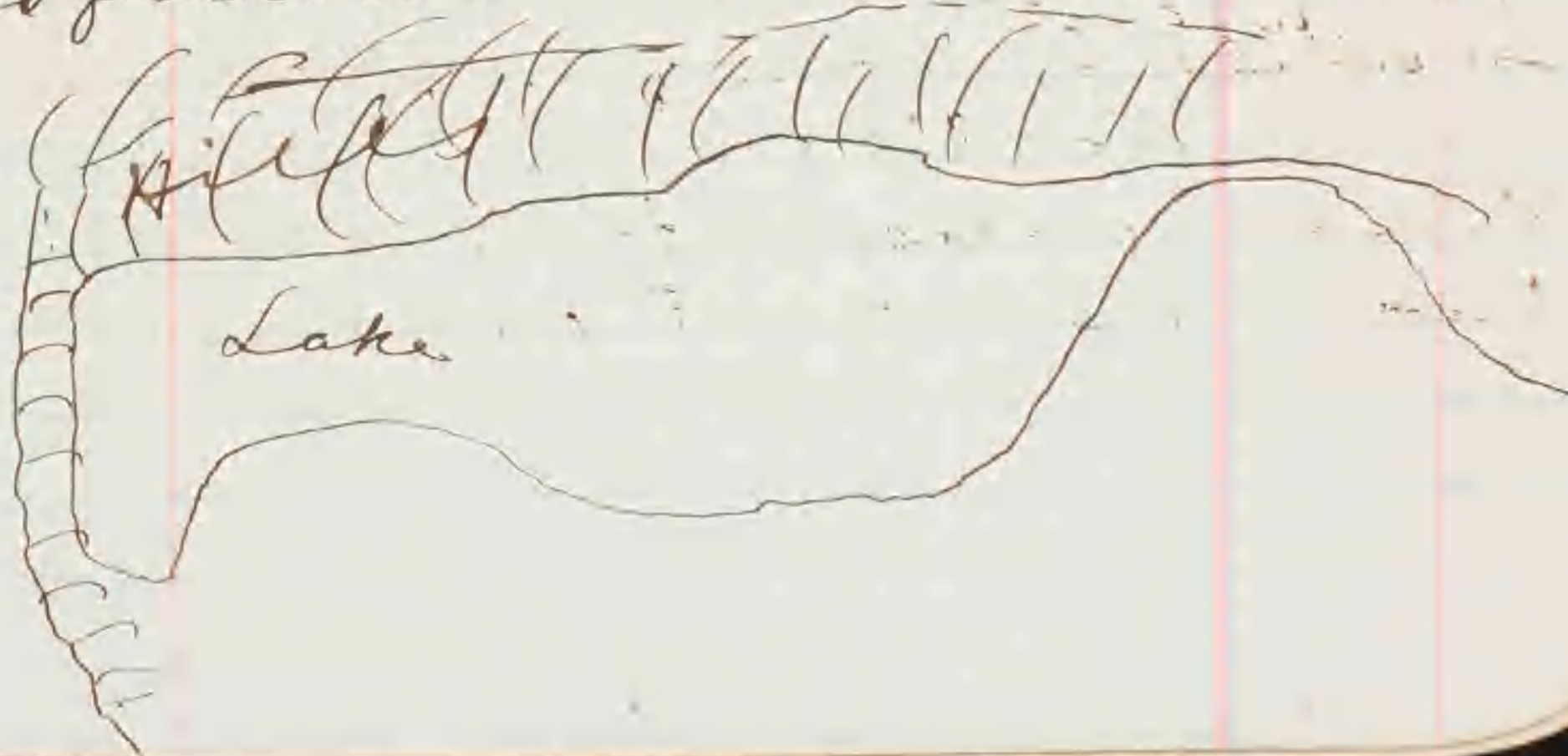
The 6<sup>th</sup> inst a flock, the first, of  
*Muscivora hudsonicus* were  
 seen passing over and last  
 night about 11 P.M. their long  
 musical whistle was heard from  
 the tundra back of the Redoubt -

The first Golden Plover (asiatic form)  
 an <sup>fully grown</sup> adult young of the year was seen  
 on the track -

Small parties of Black Turnstones  
 have been about for two weeks

17<sup>th</sup>

Crossed the bay with my workman  
 to examine the Bone Lake -  
 It lies about a mile directly  
 back of "Golser's place" and  
 is a long crescent shaped pond  
 over a mile in length by  
 half a mile wide - It is  
 filled to overflowing with  
 water at present and is  
 about 600 yards or more from  
 a depression that could  
 be utilized for draining the  
 lake and as the ground  
 was frozen on the tundra at  
 a depth of ten inches or a foot  
 and the lake is about six  
 feet deep I deem it impracticable  
 to drain it. ~~The~~ The lake is  
 at the base of a low ridge  
 as follows





My workman informed me of this place and that a few years ago while he was living at Galsens Place and frequently hunted on this tundra, he one summer found that the water of this lake had suddenly disappeared through three holes in its bottom which had opened under the deepest parts of the lake. Straws around ~~over~~ over the bottom were numerous bones of the mammoth and also bones of some ruminant either a deer, muskox or buzgals as the hoofs were seen in several instances.

A few ripe blue- and salmon <sup>berries</sup> were seen on the hill sides.

On my way back I called at the W. F. & Co's station and had dinner with the agent Greenfield.

Crossing the bay I met the Chukchees and Diomede Islanders on their way ~~across~~  
the

18th + 19th  
Nothing of Note  
20th

Charley Petersen arrived from Andraeffsky - He brought a fine specimen of the Saddle-back Seal from Cape Vancouver and another species of seal - both prepared with skulls for mounting. He also brought a fine lot of spears from Tunevak Island and various small ethnologica.

During the day two bidarras arrived from up the coast one of Cape Pr. of W. natives one from King Island and a third under Boky who has been trading for the AlCo to Cape Pr. of W. The first bidarra is under Ilaiyak who brings four fine specimens of the Saddle-back Seal from Berings Straits. ~~The~~ They are gray with a large oval dark area over most of the back and uniform light on the rest of the body - The natives say they also the females of the Saddle-back.



21st

A last years Beluga about 8 feet long was caught in my net today and I had its skin prepared and set to take down for a specimen. I found the skin I prepared two years ago is spoiled from remaining so long in the <sup>fine</sup> ~~water~~. At the soft outer skin <sup>has</sup> decomposed, I had to throw it away.

A bidarra arrived from the Yukon mouth with Larran and family.

22d

I secured quite a number of ethnologica from the natives from the north.

One of the natives brought Mr. Loomis a fine model of a right whale made of graphite and used as a weight when the natives have killed a whale. The weight is attached to a line and thrown over the whale and by means of another line is passed under the prize in order to make the line fast.

A number of photographs of natives and their camp were

taken in the afternoon. Soxy tells me that up to the time he left C. Pr. of W. not a single trading vessel had been there and in consequence not a gallon of whiskey has been landed - while almost as great a scarcity held at East Cape. Some men had crossed the straits and returning brought only a couple of quarts and reported that one barrel and 15 gallons in tins had been landed at that point.

The East Cape men reported that a steamer had given chase and sunk three sailing vessels which were trading on the Siberian Coast. Probably, if true, a Russian War vessel administering justice to the annual fleet of smugglers that infest these waters.

Soxy reports that the Cape Pr. W. people are very much cowed by the rum affairs have taken when in place of a lot of whiskey and cartridge smugglers they have seen the Revenue Cutter ready to make them pay for any



lawlessness.

23<sup>rd</sup>

Brisk easterly gale, <sup>Changing to S. and then to W. in P.M.</sup> Chadey Petersen left in the morning. While here he told me that the tide raises 20 miles or more inland along the river in the vicinity of Cape Romanzoff and from 20 to 40 miles in those toward Cape Vancouver and beyond.

He has just returned from Nunavak Island and reports that the deep snow last winter killed nearly all the deer so that the Malenuts and other outsiders living there are all going away this summer as they say if they do not they will starve the coming winter.

From the natives of the Diomed Islands I learned that the Cod fish is taken there ~~in~~ deep lines and that a small fish a few inches long, with a sucking disk on its throat, is common among the stones along shore. It adheres to the stones by means of its disk. I have heard of the same fish occurring on the outer

side of Stewart Is. here and on the rocky shores of St. Paul and St. George Is. I have no idea what it can be.

25<sup>th</sup>

My collector shot a *Sturnus norboracensis* today and on the

26<sup>th</sup>

I killed a young *Zonotrichia gambelii* and saw others - I also killed a Savanna Sparrow and saw quite a number of others.

The Barn Swallows were all gone by the 24<sup>th</sup> inst.

In the evening (26<sup>th</sup>) quite a number of Belugas were in the bay.

Just before sunset the southern and eastern sky was banked up with heavy leaden clouds leaving the sun shining brightly in a clear sky in the west.

The southern shore of the bay ~~and~~ was shrouded in fog except close along the sea, where the rounded slopes ~~were~~ were standing out in intensest green from the bright ~~sun~~ ~~shining~~ - ~~cutting~~ it sharply off at the base the dull leaden



tinted water, reflecting the color of the clouds, stretched to our feet with scarcely a ripple. Over head glittering like burnished silver in the sun wheeled and darted beautiful gulls and terns and at short intervals the murky waters were clef<sup>t</sup> here and there for a moment by the clear milky white backs of the white whales at the quarters about the bay in pursuit of their prey. Just as the sun sank to rest a pale rainbow lighted up for a moment and then vanished and as though the curtain of night the banked up clouds glided rapidly across the sky and a gloom seemed to shut over the scene, the green hillsides became a sullen brown, the gulls took wing to their roosting places and left the scene as cheerless as could be imagined.

31st

My workman came in the morning with the information

that he could not find the Beluga net - I sent him out again with two others to search and they returned some hours later bringing a young Mukluk (seal) which had been caught. They told me that a large Beluga had been in the net but had broken loose and made a large hole in the net after carrying it some distance. The young Mukluk was about four to five feet long and just shedding its first coat of hair. Only a little of the old yellowish hair remained and could be wiped off with the hand leaving the shorter finer and indistinctly mottled second fur in view. There was no sign of the red area about the muzzle which is so conspicuous in the old ones. A native told me it takes from six to seven years for them to reach the largest size and that the reddish muzzle though small the second year when it first appears, grows larger until in old ones the whole head



to back of the ear is of that color.

This one is a young of the year, according to the natives, though it weighs about ~~from 175 to 200~~ <sup>175</sup> ~~200~~ <sup>200</sup> lbs. I had the skin prepared and called to take down for a specimen.

My man brought in a number of Purple Sandpipers a few days ago. I have also seen several Black-Cap Flycatchers, and Savanna Sparrows beside Lapland Longspurs lately. The swallows only left for good the 26<sup>th</sup> of Aug.

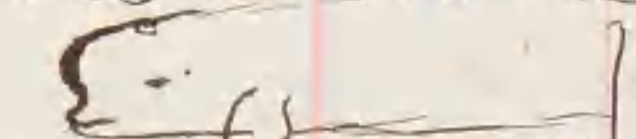
During all of this month I have been patiently waiting for an opportunity to go to Steward Is to examine some old village sites but one gale with rain has followed another until I have almost despaired of the opportunity.

September 1880

2<sup>d</sup>

A very slender young beluga was found in the net today. I took the following series of measurements.

Length 8 ft 2 in. Circumference of body  $\frac{1}{3}$  ~~length~~ of length from snout 4 ft. 8 in.  
Length of gape, complete, measuring along the line on closed lips from one corner to another 15 inches. From upper lip in front to blowhole 15 inches. From tip to tip of flukes 3 ft. Length of each fin 12 in. width of same  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width of flukes 2 ft. From eye to ear 4 inches. Eye to front insertion of fin 13 in. Eye to snout tip 11 in.

Eye to front of frontal knob 11 in. The frontal knob overhangs the snout so that a perpendicular line passed from the snout upward will touch the knob on its convex front, as follows:   
This only occurs in young of the year as the above described specimen and its predecessor both are. This specimen is prepared for the Alaska Com. Com.



From the natives I learn that during the first year the beluga are a livid bluish and rather dark and in the first 12 months they attain a length of some ten feet. The frontal knob overhangs the snout.

The second year they reach 11 to 12 feet and begin to have a mottled white and bluish coat. The frontal knob is <sup>a little</sup> back of the lengthening snout.

The third year they attain a length of 12 to 13 ft and have a nearly white coat. The snout is lengthened some two inches, or more, beyond the knob.

The fourth year they attain the adult pure milky white coat. Are 13 or 14 ft long and the snout extends 3 or more inches, and from this on the animal increases in size for several years but never loses the white coat and the snout projects three to five inches beyond the knob. The greatest length cannot be under twenty or more feet.

The largest ones are rarely killed owing to their shyness, and

their strength when hit as they rapidly leave the pursuers behind. Several natives refused to go and take the beluga from the net as they said they would not dare to chop wood nor shoot afterwards for a time for fear they would die as their belief teaches them.

3 to 4<sup>th</sup> nothing of note  
5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>

A fierce gale with rain raged continually.

The morning of the 5<sup>th</sup> a number of large flocks of *Oedemia perspicillata* and *O. americana* came circling about in the inner bay as though seeking refuge from the storm which soon after broke upon us.

Savanna sparrows are still quite common about the houses. Yesterday I saw a young Black-Cap Flycatcher and in the garden and today a young *Budytes flava* the first for a considerable time



The temperature has kept under  $40^{\circ}$  for the last 36 ~~hours~~ until this morning and the heavy clouds lifting on the main land this morning showed all the hill tops far and near covered with the white tent of the winter's advance guard.

Last night the temperature was at  $33^{\circ}$  near the sea level. In a letter I rec'd from Kolmakoff a few days ago I learn that a hard frost occurred the night of the 7<sup>th</sup> of August on the lower Kuskogrim.

My informant, Mr. Petroff, also writes that in the village at the Kuskogrim side of the Yukon-Kuskogrim postage is a graveyard filled with corvins. One monument is <sup>quite new</sup> sooted over and consists of a life sized figure, with round face and narrow slits of eyes and four hands, like a Hindu idol.

Two of the hands hold a tin plate rack, for votive offerings

and the body is dressed in a new white shirt and elaborate bead ornaments."

The above description tallies somewhat with the character of the post figured saw at Cape Vancouver and is probably for the same purpose. On the lower Kuskogrim and Yukon some valuable data could be obtained, which with investigations among the people between the former places and the people ~~living~~ of the Thlinket stock, will I believe, reveal a considerable likeness between their customs and beliefs from Mr. Loring who lived on the upper Yukon several years, I get the following: The natives are extremely jealous of any member of their tribe who accumulates wealth, unless with the ostensible purpose of making a frost and giving it away. One man, who was a successful hunter, amassed quite a lot of furs and trading goods some twelve years or more ago and who



lived in a better house than the rest away from the village was much disliked by the other less successful. This man was eager to learn from the whites and adopted some of their ways though in other ways not making himself obnoxious. With him lived two of his brothers. Finally the other natives determined that such an example must not be allowed and so a party of young men went to his place and killing the three brothers divided his goods and satisfaction was restored. This shows that although a community of goods is forced by usage i.e. that no one is allowed to accumulate property beyond a certain limit yet there are cases who come to grief by defying the custom. In all probability it was through similar cases that the custom of *egruskas* arose in which the most able hunter collect property for years for the acknowledged purpose of making a feast and dividing

it among the community. This is done all over the country among Eskimo and Ingalik men working years to secure a large amount of goods only to divide it among the others thus, being often left at the commencement of old age with only the poorest and least valuable suit of clothes and barely implements enough to support life while young and active men lounge about eating the food his bounty has provided or strut around in fine clothing he has furnished. \* Certain men among the malemits gather large amounts of goods, ~~large for~~ a native but only a few hundred dollars worth at most, but they can only retain them and their life by being open handed with food among the less fortunate during winter, thus creating a body of parasites with whom each type of trading chief is surrounded, and by making frequent *egruskas* in which they are



Careful to give but a portion of their goods and, as the natives understand that by allowing him to retain a certain amount he is enabled to continue his trading and thus continue his eqruskas, it is evidently in their interest to do so, and thus ~~among~~ <sup>in</sup> nearly every large village of Malenuts and coast natives from Unalakleet to Cape Lisburne there is a head man who has more goods than the others by far and, in many places as Kotzebue Sound and the Bering's Is. Islands this man has the say and often personally does the other men's trading. His authority is kept up only so long as he proves a public benefactor by his eqruskas and presents of goods, of which each of these politicians are careful to collect a large stock every year to feed the indolent and needy wretches in winter. Frequently he has a double hold by combining the office of Shaman with that of headman

The natives give him obedience as long as it is in their interest and the moment he ceases his favors or tries to secure his own comfort before that of the others he is doomed, by universal envy and jealousy, either to be killed and his goods confiscated or he may be told authoritatively to make a large eqruska and give all his goods. When he is given this chance he, of course, makes himself a beggar to save his life and then has to live like the meanest.

If he is killed no matter how many helpless children and perhaps three or four wives yet the selfish mob leave not a vestige of his property for their use unless as it may chance that the wives or the young have powerful relatives to make their claims heard otherwise they are at the verge of starvation though, perhaps, a day before their father possessed food enough to almost supply the village a year, yet



now they must trust to the bounty of successful hunters and whoever may be inclined to aid them.

This was strikingly exemplified after the murder of Agunapiak his brother and relatives taking everything leaving the children and two wives destitute ~~though~~ but in this case the murderer being brother of one of the wives cared for her and the children.

In the afternoon Zachar Belkoff the Priest arrived in a 3-holed bidakie from mission.

In the evening I secured the following notes from him about the extensive & ruined village which is near mission.

The place is on the left bank going up and is just below the small village below mission and is some 3 to 5 miles from the latter place.

The place is on the river bank on the side of the rather steep hills and comprises a belt about 3 miles long by 100 to 250 yards wide. A small creek empties into

the river here. In this village are the sites of 35 Cashimes and as a memento of this the natives of the lower Yukon except those on the Kusleok make 35 muskrat skins into a parkie while on the latter they make 33 skins for a parkie.

The village was built by people from near Nushegak or the Agul nuts with others from Nunook Is and the village of Kuskunuk.

They were very warlike and as a result not many remained when, in 1848, the small pox visited the lower Yukon and exterminated the last one of the inhabitants so that no one has lived there since, and now the place is grown over with bushes among which may be found the pits marking the sites of the houses and cashimes. The last one of which was occupied is sufficiently preserved so that the bench on one side is still seen partly projecting



above the surface.  
 The following belief regarding the ~~state~~ dead holds on the Kuskogwin.  
 The man's body after death is inhabited for 5 days and 5 nights by the soul or the shadow as they term it - and a woman's 4 days & 4 nights - This holds the same with male or female children.  
 On the Yukon the shadow remains four days & four nights with the body whether male or female.  
 On both the above rivers there is no work done by any of the village in which the death occurs during the day following the death. ~~But~~ None of the relatives can do any work during the time the shadow remains with the body without offending the shadow of the dead.

The following distribution of the tribes or rather dialects is from Tachar and tallies with my own observations:  
 From Pai mut (above Mission) to the sea including the Kuslevak and adjacent tundra, but excepting Pastolik, are the I Kog muts and have the

same ~~language~~ dialect from Pastolik to Shaktolik are the Unaleets, or tsniag'ä muts as they are called by the Yukon nations.  
 The I Kog muts extend across from the Yukon to the Kuskogwin and occupy that river and the bordering country from Tū tū kīg ū rüē ū müt just below Kolmakoffsky to Kwi gū lük and reaching Rushegak on the south.  
 The lower Kuskogwin and all the country to the north until bounded by the I Kog muts are the māg'ū muts (which is a name applied by the Russians from the number of minks found there) or the Ä'gū' muts as they called themselves originally.  
 The Ä'gū' muts inhabit Küshunük (a village near Cape Romanzoff) Nunevak Is. and then on the southern side of the Kuskogwin extending from above Good News Bay around to the head of Bristol Bay.  
 The northern shores of Alaska Peninsula is inhabited by emigrants from the south shores of same and, in consequence are "Kariag muts" with a dialect closely allied to that



of Kodiak Is and nearly  
intermediate between it and  
the Aleutian

Tacher gave me the following  
legend which he has received from  
the old men on the Lower Yukon.  
Long ago, in the dim past the Inuits  
lived far away from the Yukon - they  
were continually moving from  
the far east to the west and then  
to the north where they at last  
met a people who were called  
Käin shä dät and others went  
to the north beyond this. In the  
extreme north where no one  
has reached lives a race of  
man like beings with long  
tails.?? (Perhaps a priestly addition) <sup>a portion of</sup>  
After the above wandering the Inuits  
founded a village on the Yukon  
which increased until it contained  
35 Cashims - In this large village  
there arose two parties a good and  
bad. The former tried to prevent  
trouble but it was no use and  
a dueltory war began between the  
two parts. Surrounding people  
had long disliked and feared this  
strong place but taking advantage

of the disturbed condition people  
all about united and made war  
upon it.

The enemies were too strong  
to be resisted by the divided villagers  
and the great town broke up into  
~~two~~ three parties one going to  
settle at the present village of  
Kushumuk, another on Nunevak  
and another near the present  
Nushegak - The people of Kodiak  
heard of the arrival of the strangers  
and a strong party crossed from  
the island and reaching Bristol Bay  
were defeated by the strangers or Aglemuts  
to almost annihilation.

After this the Aleuts, living on  
a large island near the end of  
Alaska Peninsula, heard of  
the defeat of the Kodiaks by  
the hardy Aglemuts and a strong  
war party proceeded to Bristol  
Bay and gave battle and proved  
to tough for the Aglemuts half of  
whom were killed.

Hearing of the danger of their  
friends the ~~people~~ young men  
from Nunevak came and  
joined those from Nushegak and



the party proceeded to the vicinity of Good News Bay on the Kuskokwim Estuary where they exterminated the people and after burning the villages they erected new ones and lived there <sup>by their descendants who</sup> masters of the situation until the arrival of the Russians. The Aglemuts assisted the newcomers a short time and then deserted their captured land and <sup>some</sup> returned to their Nushagak home and others went back to Nunavak Is. Since then the people of the lower Kuskokwim have slowly resettled their former ground and of late years the Nushagak Aglemuts have been slowly advancing along the coast toward the Kuskokwim and are now nearly back to their former home at Good News Bay. When the migration was going on all the people had but one tongue but afterwards when they became settled different dialects arose. Very long ago the climate was warm and pleasant here and winter was unknown according to the native tradition.

In the foregoing distribution of dialects, and perhaps in the traditions some corrections may be found necessary.

8<sup>th</sup>

Snow still on some of the hill-tops and last winter's snow hangs in the ravines above Kegiktoiwik.

A week or ten days ago a half grown Polar Bear was killed on Stewart Island. I secured the following notes from Lachar this evening

#1877 Charadrius virginicus } Iris black  
L. 9 3/4 spow. 21 in

#1878 Somateria fischeri } Iris darkest hazel  
L. 70 spow. 35 in } ringed with milky blue  
Irrt dull yellowish olive  
Bill olivaceous rather pale

The following is all from the lower  
Spirit *Sä gän räkh* Kukon  
The native god or the one who made  
everything = *rik näl t'äkh on*  
*Sü lü kängükh* the latter being also  
the native name for the raven though  
this bird is not accredited with the  
creation of all but is disliked by  
the natives.



Loachar also gave the name of *Talame-kil-é-gúkh-tá* or the messenger of all as it can be translated from *tá* as the whole outside or world and *Kil-é-gúkh-tá* ~~is~~ a messenger or one who is sent. *Kiligukh-tá* has several obscure meanings and it is likely I have not secured the most appropriate one.

*Sun' rúng-ai' yúk* = the chief devil  
*Sun' shat* = the numerous inferior devils or <sup>spirits</sup>

Only a few are punished in the future life among these are thieves, great liars and shamans who use their power to injure people.

From my workman I secured the following items of status customs among the Unalutks.

The names given males and females are the same.

A child when born is given the name of the last person who died in the village. If the child should be born away from a village then the name of the nearest prominent object is given such as a bush, Mountain, lake or other object. When old age approaches it is a very general custom for the person to take a new name and discard the old one entirely as they think

they will thus secure a new youth and a considerably longer lease of life. In the same village a name is given the name of any one who has died last but if a name is taken from <sup>a number of</sup> another village it must only be that of a relative. If a person takes a new name all unite in forgetting the former one; and the new name is often from some personal defect or peculiarity.

*A-khú-kái-ling-úh* is the ~~name~~ <sup>title</sup> given those who pretend the power of foretelling events its meaning is = one who always knows everything.

The St. M. people have a legend that long ago the Cranes carried a woman away with them in autumn. They came in a great flock and lifting her up they circled slowly about underneath so dense that she could not fall all the time they made a great noise to drown her cries. Since that time they have retained the circling habit in fall just before leaving and keep up a great outcry.



Jth

When Lacher came on the 7th he told me that he saw quite a number of flocks of white geese in the canal.

From him I secured the following notes this evening.

From an extremely old woman on the Lower Yukon at Mission (he rec'd an account of a number of falls of volcanic ashes - some of them she knew of by tradition which said there were several falls at intervals in different years - The first of which she knew fell to the depth of about two feet and killed all the fish in the streams beside covering the ground to such an extent that most of the Reindeer and other animals perished from lack of food. This acted on the natives along the lower Yukon & Kuskogin great numbers of whom died of starvation.

There were two or three showers fall in the first part of this century and the last one but a few years before the Russians came to St. Michael. (Since I obtained the

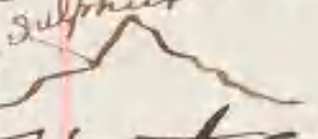
going, I heard from ~~an~~ an old man at St. M. that he remembers not many years before the Russians came that a fall of strange substance like ashes fell here only covering the ground ~~and that it~~ like the first fall of snow in fall giving the country a grey appearance - the ashes stuck to whatever they fell upon and when rubbed off left a polished appearance.)

As these falls showers came at uncertain times, and one of the worst came very long ago in spring, the natives were afraid to eat their food in the first part of winter. So they carefully collected bones and all manner of odds and ends ~~even~~ cleaning animal skins from their hair and saved it up during summer and fall while food was abundant.

Then putting one side their dried fish &c they ate during January their fragments and from this they named the January moon a ki tuk st a gu wik or ~~if~~ month of garbage eating. From

They also gave, very long ago, the name I go luk lukh or Bad cold month from as it was their coldest month.



Lochar tells me that while crossing the mountains in spring and almost directly South-east of St. M. some 35 to 45 miles or perhaps a little more he was stopped by a snow storm. Passing, by chance, the foot of a volcanic cone (he calls it a pointed or sharp topped mt.) he came upon a bed of sulphur encrusting the stones at the base of the final slope; as follows  There was but little in the first spot but looking about he found one place some eight inches deep and 50 or 60 yds in diameter. He secured a few pounds and paid no more attention - as he made the discovery in spring before the snow had melted except in a few small spots it is likely that a careful search in summer might reveal a considerable deposit. He still has some of the sulphur left though he obtained it about 16 or 18 years ago.

The name for the mammoth on lower Yukon is  
Kōgāk'pūk or Kē lig'ū ~~with~~ wūk.  
Pāl rāi'ūk is the name of the strange  
Crocodile like animal pictured  
on lower Yukon bidarras d'ishes

Lochar says the native tradition has it that very long ago the climate was ~~so~~ warm here scarcely any winter being known and that at this time this animal was common in the swampy country between the Yukon & Kuskokwim, being more plentiful ~~from~~ toward the latter river and beyond where the climate was warmer than on the Yukon. The frost kept in lakes and creeks and ate men and animals.

When a girl reaches puberty on the lower Yukon she is unclean for 40 days and is not allowed to do any work whatever. She sits in one corner of the house occupied by her family - her face to the wall and her hood drawn over her head and her hair hanging ~~over her eyes~~. She goes outside once during the night when everyone is asleep. He [Lochar] states also that he saw a Malenut woman, living with her people at mission, who was confined with her first child in midwinter, she was put outside in a small bush hut covered with snow and through a small opening







June Nük süg ö wük fishing month  
from nük süki tok to fish nük öki?  
or Chowichee salmon

July ü kö gö li sög ü wük = the  
month for fishing Red Salmon [ü kö gö lik]  
or Ling ü mü ät' ing ü tit = moulting  
month [for geese & ducks]

August Ling ü mü ät' ting ü v' ät  
Young geese fly ~~or the~~

September Äm' ä gäi gä wük - deer  
shed velvet from horns - Äm' ä nük = velvet  
on deer horns

October Chup wük new ice month  
or mush ice month, literally, from  
mush ice.

November. Kä g' ä tagh ü wük = the  
Muskrat month from  
Kä g' ä tak or Muskrat.

December Chai üghü wük or  
Torkusha month from the <sup>yearly</sup> festival  
in this month in which Torkusha  
is distributed in quantities  
Chai ük = Torkusha & gruska

One year ~~or~~ the 13 months  
are a year or äi hä' kük

In their traditions the natives  
of Lower Yukon say the birds came  
back in February and the temperature  
was that of our present April the  
water forming in pools or  
running into the tunnels under  
their houses.

\* Lower Yukon festivals  
The 10 year g'ruskas are called the  
ükh' tä or ~~the~~ ü'li ü the latter  
meaning the throwing away of all  
from the practice of the makers  
if this g'ruska giving away  
all they possess.  
The kis' ü gik is a common festival  
yearly.

The ~~the~~ käh gük from i' thü käh  
or the inviting into the house festival  
this is the mask festival. Masks



[Ki'nä'gök] are made representing various animals and they people take the characters represented and make the festival to ask their god to supply them with plenty of the animals represented in the coming year. These dances occur in the ū ū'wik moon of the following one.

10th


Lacher left in the morning. Nothing of note.

11th

I secured from my workman the following list of native games played at St. M. by the natives; all are aboriginal.

1st Game

A small block shaped like a spool with one end cut off and about six inches high ~~is~~ placed with the flaring top up and a hole in the centre of the plane top which is some 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. When set the block looks as follows:

An indefinite number  of players sit around this and close to the upright is a pile of small sticks used

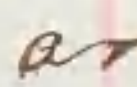
as counters. A player then takes a small stick sharpened at one end ~~like~~ and about the size of a lead pencil.

Holding this stick point up between his thumb & fore finger which latter are on a level with the post, he then gives a quick flit with the fingers trying to stand the point of the stick, which is turned point downward in the flitting movement, in the hole.

If he succeeds he takes a counter from the pile & continues till he misses when another tries and so on until the counters are all gone when each counts up and he who has most is the winner.


This game is generally played for sport and but rarely do they stake anything and then only small articles. The players laugh at one who misses and ~~the~~ he who misses often becomes quite excited even though there are no stakes down.

2<sup>d</sup> Game

A bundle of, from 50 to 75 or so, small square splints, <sup>about</sup> four inches long and a diameter as follows  and of



very uniform size are taken  
~~in the hand and encircled by~~  
~~the thumb and forefinger~~ placed  
 in a compact bunch upon  
 the back of the right hand.

By a quick movement the player  
 removes his hand and tries  
 to grasp them between his thumb  
 and fingers with the palm held  
 downward as -  If one of the  
 sticks falls to the ground <sup>thumb</sup> it is a miss  
 and the next has a chance but if  
 he catches all he lays one stick  
 aside for a tally and tries again and until  
 a miss. When the sticks are used up  
 as tallies the counters are numbered  
 and he who has most is winner.

They also play a game exactly like  
 our childrens game of jacks with  
 these sticks using a hook of wood to  
 remove the sticks, their rules of the  
 game are as in jacks.

Trifling stakes are sometimes put  
 into this game but not usually.

### 3<sup>d</sup> game

A stake a foot long is planted  
 in the ground and a circle of  
 players surround it at a

<sup>ten to 15 feet</sup>  
 distance of ~~from~~ ~~to~~ ~~yards~~  
 sit a circle of men & women  
 a grass ring about 6 in in  
 diameter. One of the players  
 then places some article of value  
 near the stake (a skin or any object  
 of worth) and one of the players  
 it takes throws the ring and if he  
 misses the next player tries & so  
 on in rotation. When the stake  
 is encircled by the ring the  
 successful player takes  
 the article on the stake but is  
 obliged to replace it by another  
 of similar worth so that when  
 the game is over no one is  
 the loser, but all have made  
 an exchange of their articles.

The seal bladders which are  
 put in the water are supposed  
 to contain the soul of the dead  
 seal hence when the bladder  
 feast is given the seal spirits  
 are pleased and when they are  
 well treated they will <sup>not</sup> after joining  
 new seals, ~~not~~ be afraid of the  
 hunter. The seal souls are fond  
 of a food made of resin weed



~~September 12th~~

and for this reason the bladders are baked in fire and I have elsewhere recorded.

The bladders are ornamented with an encircling band of black drawn with charcoal and the natives have a yarn that a number of years ago a man at Stevens killed a seal whose bladder bore the mark he had ornamented his bladder with the previous year. Each man has a peculiar way of marking his bladder to recognize them again.

In ancient times the men used ~~only~~ to sled from the cashim while the bladders hung in the cashim and when all were asleep the bladder used to go and visit the men's wives.

Once in Pastolik a seal bladder returned from the water, after it had been put in, to see the woman with whom it had been before. ~~while~~

The practice was never to leave the cashim empty of people at any

time while the bladders were there. Once in Pastolik one of the cashims was carelessly left while the seal bladders hung overhead. All the people gathering in the other cashim - One man at length remembered the bladders and hastened back just in time to hear the bladders talking among themselves and looking in he saw the long line of bladders attached to the cord had untied one end of the cord and moved near the door and were just ready to leave.

12th see p. 191 for bird measurements

Very long ago there were many men living in the north and but ~~one~~ no women while in the south lived a single woman. Finally a young man started from the north and after some time came to the house of this woman where he stopped and after making love to her ~~he~~ became her husband. One day he thought of his old friends and he said



Ah - I have got a wife while  
 the Chief's son in the north has  
 none and he congratulated  
 himself upon his good fortune - Meanwhile  
 the Chief's son had also set out  
 from the north and as the husband  
 made this remark he was listening  
 in the sultrier passages -  
 He waited until they in fact were  
 both asleep and then entered  
 and seizing the woman by  
 the shoulder began dragging her  
 away. Just by the doorway he  
 was overtaken by the husband  
 and who caught the woman's  
 feet and a struggle ensued ending  
 in pulling the woman in half  
 the Chief's son taking away  
 the upper half and the husband  
 keeping the lower half.

Each supplied the missing  
 parts from wood and thus formed  
 two women but in the south  
 the woman whose hands were  
 made of wood was very poor  
 at needlework while to the  
 north the needlework was very  
 fine and each woman gave  
 the characteristic to her ~~days~~

daughters and it holds good  
 till this day thus proving the truth of  
 my legend.

13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> nothing  
 of note -

15<sup>th</sup>

We were surprised by a cannon  
 shot at 5 a.m. this morning and  
 soon saw the revenue cutter  
 "Corwin" back from her cruise  
 and lying at anchor just  
 off shore.

During the day I was on board  
 and note the following results  
 of her cruise.

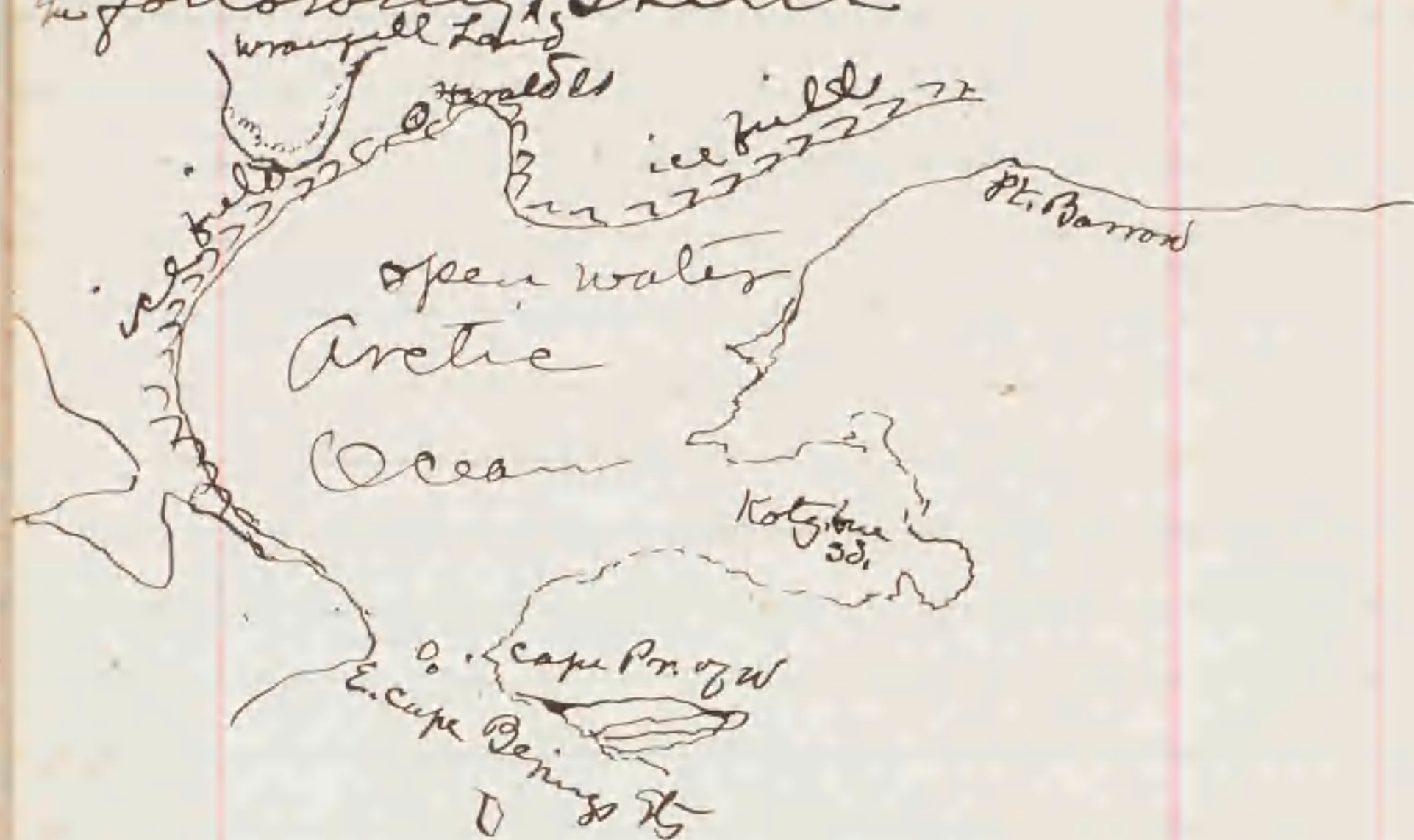
She was within 20 miles of  
 Wrangell Land and 4 m. of  
 Herald Island about the 11<sup>th</sup> of  
 Sept. but was barred from shore  
 by an ice wall rising from  
 ten to 30 ft. out of water.

Evidently ground ice as there is  
 an out of 7 to 28 fathoms of water  
 here. The water stood at from 27 to  
 32<sup>feet</sup> at the surface ~~in~~  
 this part of the ocean.

These were seen & heard  
 coming from the north -  
 And various sea birds seen -  
 See for birds last page of this vol.



The ice barrier extended <sup>nearly</sup> as in the following <sup>rough</sup> sketch



The whaling fleet were meeting unprecedented success, one vessel with a cargo of 38,000 lbs. of whalebone and had killed 11 Right Whales. Last year, Capt. Hooper tells me, only 9 whales were secured in all the Greenland whaling grounds - probably a migration of the whales has taken place from E. to W. in Arctic to escape persecution. The "Corwin" secured 20 tons of excellent coal from a mine north of Cape Lisburne. Where there are many coal veins

fronting the sea - some veins 4 ft. thick.

The cutter visited the ice cliff in Escholtz Bay and secured a lot of fossils mostly corals and prisms thoroughly.

Two smuggling trading vessels were captured and sent to San Francisco.

The natives of Kotzebue when asked if they had seen any schooner tried to mislead. Not a word was heard from any of the missing whalers nor from the Jeannette. The latter is in the pack to the east of Wrangell Land. Capt. Hooper says he has no idea that she will ever come out again.

They spoke Dall near Cape Lisburne and afterwards saw him hurrying south before he had time to visit Point Barrow.

The ice barrier between the open water and the land at Herald Is. & Wrangell Land was extremely hummocky and rough so that to pass the



20 miles would have taken several days.

On their last visit to Pt. Barrow the Pack was steadily shutting in toward the shore and but 4 m. distant in the first of Sept.

Early in the am the  
17th

The "Corwin" steamed away to the south and civilization; now I longed to accompany her every day & feel a growing desire to see home and friends again - now I have passed 3/2 years in this isolated place.

18th

We were delighted early this am. to see a schooner bearing back and forth opposite the redoubt. Sooner & I put off in a 3-holed bidarkie and were soon on board and were greatly pleased to receive some letters that had missed the previous vessels and also to get news of the camp &

the woods up to the middle of August!! an unusual thing here. Then came fresh apples, and various vegetables which were received with open arms (and mouths)

19th

finishing our mail the vessel left at noon and we now settle down for our usual winter's exile.

20th

A sharp shower of hail at 10 P.M. stones about 1/8 of an inch in diameter - Hail is very unusual here. This occurred in the interval of rain showers & ground loud drifting from the SW. Temp. last night 32°

21st

Temp. 31° last night. Showers of rain all day from the South accompanied by a high gale and the rain often mixed



with flurries of snow flakes.  
In the eve. the hill tops on  
coast were covered with snow

Temp. 30° 22<sup>d</sup>

Showers of rain & sleet  
all day. The hills are snow  
clad to the waters edge 30 miles  
up the coast.

23<sup>d</sup>

Showers of rain & sleet  
from N. with high gale -

24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>  
nothing of interest.

27<sup>th</sup>

Mr Greenfield and I went  
on a hunting excursion -  
going through the Canal  
we camped in the old  
barabosa at the mouth of  
Mikragini's Creek.

We saw some White geese  
and the usual kinds of  
Common waterfowl -  
Loring was up the Canal  
in a 3-holed bidestie and

secured a Crane (Grouse)  
and a Podiceps.

The Crane I had prepared  
\* for the A.C. Co's museum  
but took the following notes  
of its dimensions:  
L. 38 in; Sp. of W. 72 in; L. of tail 7  
Bill 4 1/2; ~~the~~ height of bill at base  
1 in. Tarsus 7 1/4 in. middle  
toe + claw. 4 in  
Iris orange yellow

28<sup>th</sup>

Camped up the northern branch of  
Pikmiktalik river - very little  
game -

29<sup>th</sup>

Close to the base of the hills  
on the creek bank grows a  
patch of fair sized bushes  
and a clump of Cottonwood  
about 20 feet to 30 ft high.  
These trees are within 5 miles  
of the sea but are protected  
from <sup>sea</sup> winds by a hill.  
We moved up a branch of  
the Creek to get into another  
stream leading to the Sea  
Coast nearer the Canal



We were stopped by the low water and camped. All of last evening we enjoyed a fine aurora forming 3 arches in the north the upper arch simply a very faint luminosity - the middle the brightest and the lower next - in intensity the two lower each gave out pencils and curtain shaped masses of light that wavered and flickered advanced and retired and varying in tint from straw yellow to purple, rose, and greenish - This was one of the brightest I have seen at St. Michaels. And there was a clear sky except from a few cirrus clouds which showed jet black in the north. Stars could be seen shining through the aurora except in its brightest parts. A sharp frost followed which froze ice  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick on small pools and  $\frac{1}{8}$  " " " " large

" "

At St. M. the temperature only reached  $29^{\circ}$  Fahr. this morning but it must have been below  $26^{\circ}$  Fahr. here.

30<sup>th</sup>

Spent the day hunting about here with poor success. I shot a White Goose and a native killed a young Emperor Goose from a flock of about a dozen.

The white of the head is thickly spotted with black and the feet and legs are dusky olive yellow. The iris is dark and the lower mandible is black horn color as is the border of the upper mandible and the upper surface of this mandible is marked with dark horn colored blotches. The rest of the upper surface of the beak is a livid purplish which also tints the dark mottling. For other peculiarities see Oct. Nov. 1893

In the eve. we advanced to the sea coast and camped



October 1st 1880

Moved a few miles along the coast and were forced to camp by a wind from the north - I secured a young swan -

Quite a number of flocks of Snow Buntings have been seen along the coast here. Flitting about among the drift wood they make a pretty sight.

Day before yesterday I had a shot at a young Bald eagle, and brought it nearly to the ground when he managed to get away.

Ptarmigan are now taking their winter dress.

Both forms of *Charadrius* were found scattered sparingly here and there over the tundra and a considerably more numerous but similarly scattered here and there are the *Tringa borefordii*. They are quite shy when found thus and

rise 30 or 40 yards in advance of one uttering a short but soft metallic peep, peep, as they twist about in their erratic flight. They usually circled about me and twisted from side to side gliding at times in curves upon outspread wings - They generally returned and settled near where first disturbed. I saw only a very few *Tringa ~~americana~~ maculata* the prototype of *T. borefordii*.

The other snipe seen were a few small parties of *Tringa semipalmata* and numerous flocks of *T. americana* everywhere along the muddy banks of tide creeks and on the coast mud flat. One pair of *Aphriza virgata* was seen on the coast mud flat and with a few *Phalaropus hyperboreus*, seen at when crossing the bay to the Canal, closes the list.

The Cranes are all gone and the other birds are following suit rapidly.



Faint auroral arch in  
the evening

22

Started early and arrived at  
St. M. in the ev. after the  
least productive hunt I  
have had during my stay here.  
This afternoon the swans were  
migrating in flocks of from  
10 to 100 birds and all moving,  
as usual, to the northeast when  
they cross to the Yukon valley through  
the valley of the Kurala klet or  
the Golsova Rivers.

Some of the geese take the  
same course and our first  
geese in spring always come  
from that direction.

23

Found a small species of  
Podiceps here which I think is the  
2d or 3d I have seen from here in  
fall.

I have skinned a crane killed  
on the 27th of Sept. which has the  
following size—

# 1894 Grouse—?  
L. 38 1/2 in. sp. of wings 7 3/4 in.

I introduce here measurements  
of some birds taken September 12, 1885

*Tringa maculata*

#1879 L. 9 1/2 sp. of W 18 1/4 in. Iris dark hazel  
basal half of bill dark greenish yellow  
rather bright.

#1880 *Tringa horrefordii*

L. 9 1/4 in. sp. of W 17 1/2 in.

1881 L. 9 " 18

1882 L. 9 " 18

1880 to 82—Iris dark hazel; basal half  
of bill dusky greenish fading  
insensibly into the dark horn  
of the distal portion.

Legs & feet dingy greenish in  
No. 1880 shaded with a touch of  
yellowish.

*Charadrius virginicus*

#1883 L. 10 1/2 sp. of W. 23 1/2

1884 L. 10 1/4 " 22 1/2

*C. fulvus*.

#1885 L. 10 sp. of W. 21

4th and 5th nothing of notes.



Notes on Birds furnished by  
Capt. E. Smith July 8, 1880

At St. Lawrence Is. - saw *Somateria*  
*fischeri*, ~~Old Wife~~ <sup>very plentiful</sup> half dozen  
flocks; Oldsquaw <sup>very plentiful</sup> Lesser Auk plentiful  
Murre (not very plenty) One Emperor Goose  
in native village among dead bodies.

Two Anser albifrons. Plenty Larus  
kotschui, Arctic Tern plenty -  
few Mergus serrator - <sup>sparrows</sup> Savannah  
Lapland Longspur

Golden Plover & another species  
Jaegers, Cormorants and two species  
small snipe -

At Plover Bay only few birds seen  
namely Crested Auk, Lesser Auk  
Murre and plenty of Fulmarus  
rodgersii - And Arctic Terns -  
beside numbers of bird known to  
Whalers as Bowhead Birds

He saw the Murre in the Arctic  
to 68° 50' N. also Pacific Fulmar  
and Larus glaucus

On second cruise of the  
"Corwin" in the Arctic the  
summer of 1880 Capt. Smith  
secured me the following list of  
birds seen at various points -  
Sept. 11. 20 miles off Wrangell land  
Plenty of murre with young and

At Wainwright Inlet and Pt. Belcher  
hundreds of white owls seen sometimes  
40 or 50 to be seen at a glance as  
they sat on knolls all about - very shy.  
Gulls, terns, Jaegers and Savannah Sparrows  
All common -

Pt. Barrow - Phalaropes - Gulls, terns,  
1 Raven -

Harold Is. - murre, jaeger, gull, "July 9"  
a few Cormorants and great numbers  
of Pigeon Guillemots (breeding)

Diomedes Is. Knob-billed and Crested  
Auks - Larus kotschui, two species  
of Murre and Pigeon Guillemots  
All nesting abundantly - the two  
first so numerous as to appear like  
a swarm of bees about the island.

Cape Escholtz *Somateria* *virgata* - *Anas*  
*acuta*, *Haralda glacialis* & young,  
Black Breasted Plover, 2 species of  
Sandpeeps. "Yellow Shrike" a bird  
about the size of a robin and  
yellow - seen on the tundra -  
what species?

Escholtz Bay Eider, a species of Puffin  
found at mouth of bay. *Anas acuta*  
*Larus kotschui*, terns, loons, murre,  
Plover, snipe.

N. of Pt. Hope Plover - 2 species Sparrows  
Eiders - murre, gulls, ducks, Puffins  
Cape Thompson murre, Puffins (nesting abundantly)  
" Disburne " breeding. Snow Buntings  
and several flocks of *Somateria fischeri*



<sup>Said to be</sup>  
Average fur obtained annually  
in St. M. district ? ? ? ?

- 300 Otter (Land)
  - 2000 Beaver
  - 4000 Marten
  - 150 B. Bear
  - 250 Black Bear
  - 1400 Mink
  - 70 Silver Foxes
  - 500 Cross Foxes
  - 2500 Red "
  - 1000 White "
  - 15 Blue "
  - 1000 Lynx
  - 1000 Moose (Tanned)
- 76785

#6412 <sup>ü ü ledle ü</sup> last  
No. of ethnological specimens in  
Cat. sent per str. "St Paul" July 9  
1880 =

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from Cats plenty  
Halifax Ind.



