

Private Journal

Vol III
E. W. Nelson

St. Michael's
Alaska

Dec 20
1879

1880

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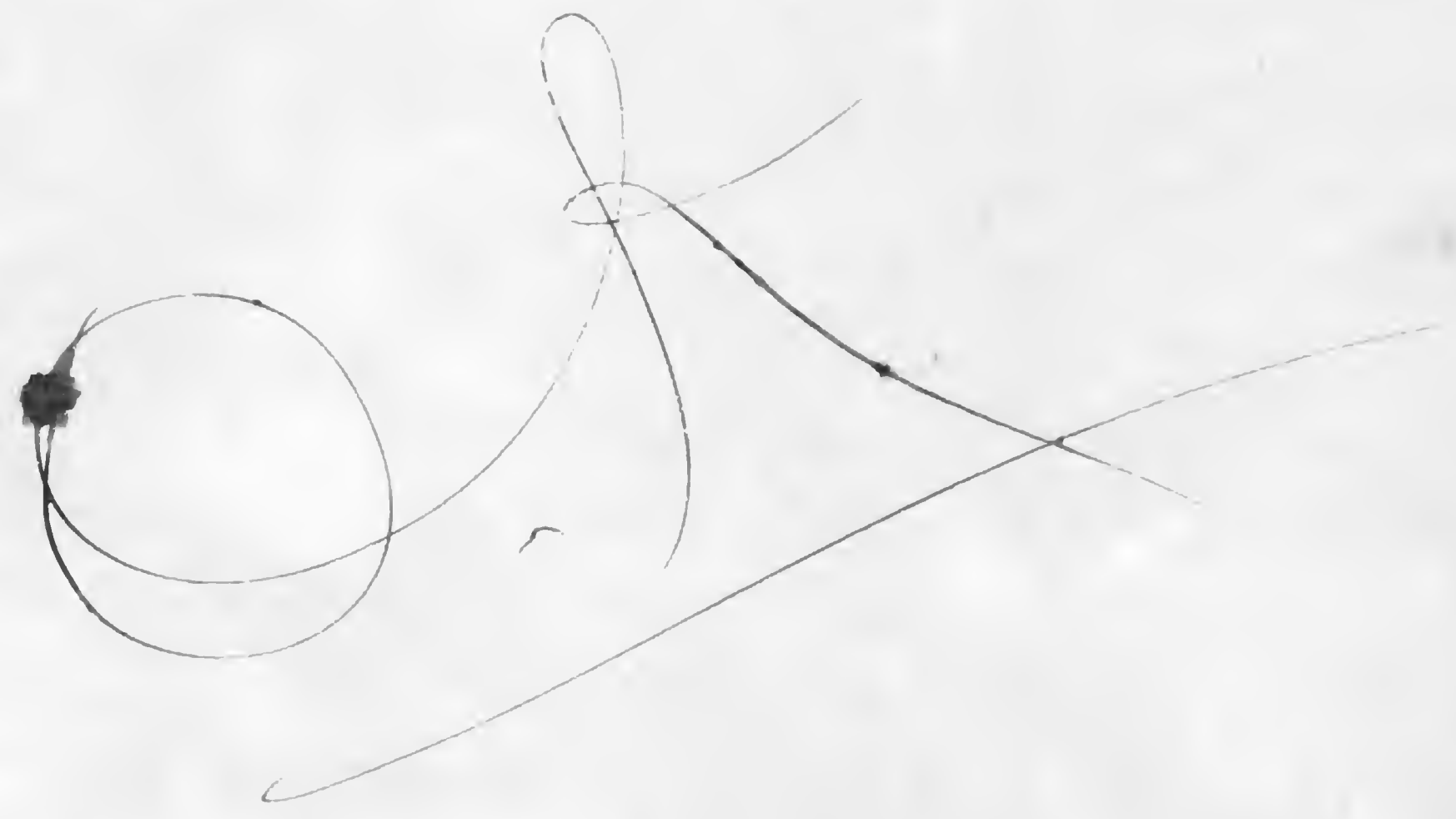
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Last specimen 1689
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- 3 long ...
- 5 short ...
- 3 blow pipes
- 2 scalpels
- 2 pliers (long & spring)
- scissors

42 X-rays & about 25 other ...



December 24th 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 Stornigan and
 these or ducks which are kept from
 the fall

25th

Early this morning Friedrich
 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.

26th

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, so from suffocating by wedging its neck through some impossible crack and then howling 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.

27th

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; hairs 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 part 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 ^{gray} 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 ^{on} the sides which
 shades into the abdominal color
 by intensifying

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

Mink - ^{Nutall Dec. 1879} 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 ^{throat}
 with another white streak between
 thighs.

Under fur ^{pale} silky brownish
 from nose extending over all of
 dorsal surface the upper fur is
^{chestnut brown} 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

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

Temp. -30. to -7° - Wind light and North by East. 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 tuft 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, ^{giving the main color of a short distance round 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ or less the size it will attain.

5th

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

6th

Temp. 0 to -20° - -

7th

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

8th

Temp. -17 to -30° -

9th

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

10th

Temp. -18 to -30° -

11th

Temp. -14 to -30° -

12th

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 height exists and the narrator claimed it was an extremely old story.

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

13th

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 -

14th

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.

15th to 19th Nothing

of interest occurred

20th

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 ^{the}
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 ^{and for 3 nights put food before him} 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 evening 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 & berries

Had the spirits might be in 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 Ryak 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 harassing 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) ^{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 ^{he was} 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.

Pitikkhoolik 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 fearing 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 Redoocinnamon 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.

2nd—

The following tale is from Aziak Is — and is believed to be true by the natives. In the village at Cape St. 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 tobaccas 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 for ~~the~~ ~~the~~ rath as the natives call it ~~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 toward 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 ^{the} 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 kantag 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 kantag 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 Unalakleet 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 my*

Since then I have lived here under the protection of a spirit which takes the form of a jelly 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 shore. 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 song ^{afterwards} became an influential
triumph by a judicious use of her legacy ^{combined}
with his success as a hunter.

26th

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

27th

Sipary tells me that there is a small
kind of rabbit living among the rocks
on the tops of the mountains between
Kolmakoffsky and Nushagak 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 Scurvies (scurvy's marmots)
are very abundant upon all the
mountains south of the Kuskokwim
River. But they are considerably darker
and more ferruginous than those
found further north.

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

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.)

28th to Nothing of note
except the departure of Sipary for
his station upon the ~~the~~

February 1st 1880

1st to 3rd Nothing of note
4th Tommy Williams arrived
from the head of Norton Bay
with Elia Koshevitoff from Nulato.
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 preparing 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 Is. two men never go out together hunting or to inspect their traps unless they are brothers or some such closely connected blood relatives.

7th

Prepared for starting upon my trip. ... to April 9th, 1880 ...

April 11th

... the weather has been excellent ...

just while the dog was howling
into the midst of its comrades
dragging its plucky antagonist
along but never for a moment
the stranger was killed.

This reminds me of a story told by
the company's trader at Kollit.

After a heavy snow storm a
kayak came to the house there and
saying it he ran out and tried to
put his eskimo dog upon it. They
made a rush but the dog which
was quickly overtaken and
down just up and began to
play at which the pursuers stopped
just in amazement then they
accepted the ~~word~~ overtures and
began napping playfully about
until the trader's dog was
loose and the canoe was
killed.

A dead Otter came to Kollit
this winter during a snow storm
and was killed by the dog.

5th to 13th

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

14th
The natives are still hunting
out on the ice and report that
for the first time a gull (*Larus
glaucus*) is found in the open
with a few *Harelda glacialis*.

About the 20th some
Larus glaucus were
seen in the bushes across the
bay.

25th
The first *Branta Hutchinsii*
was seen today. *Stebria* is seen
and *Larus glaucus* and *Harelda
glacialis* are numerous.

29th
Sterna fuscata is reported
from the open water. Also
a single *Anas acuta* has been
seen.

30th
I was surprised this morning to
see several *Regiastes* been killing
about the house uttering
familiar and pleasant notes.
This is the first time they have
been seen about the house
since they were first seen.

May 1st 1850 -

The native Inuit brought in a ♀ *Sorex*. The next morning an old man from Iteku brought me a fine specimen of the *Falco* that winters commonly along the lower Yukon.

This specimen was caught in a ~~gr~~ *Platanus* grove just before striking a migrating swarm of gnats.

For the past 4 or 5 days the days have been beautifully clear and moderately warm although the sun has kept the temperature from rising as it would otherwise have done. A considerable number of *Junco alpinus* and *Monticola* *deutchinensis* have been seen at Iteku.

7th 1850

Clear and cold upon the 4th

Snow fell during a storm on the 5th and 6th upon the 7th.

6th

No new birds seen since.

7th

My workman came from Iteku today bringing a male *Buteo canadensis* which he shot here the 4th day. This is the 3rd bird shot here of this species. It is long 11.2 in. though it also measures 16.5 in. from the tip of the wing.

7th

Went down to 0°. Last night the snow still covered the ground and as yet the appearance was in favor of a late spring snow in the river.

8th

Rain and mist during the day, the snow melting rapidly.

10th

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

11th

Clearing all day

17th

Chipping in shade all day.
 Cold and rain.
 Light snow in the evening.
 A few days since a boy
 called I. Boruta had been
 at the springs across the
 bay the first goose of the year.
Uria lomvia was to be found
 in open water of sea this
 first of this month in company
 with harlequin, mountain and
aurus glaucus.

18th

A boy brought me in a
Chavadrus virginianus in
 breeding plumage today
 this is the first of the young
 egged yesterday that I have
 known since this far and
 no one has seen a bird gone
 about here so far except one
 flock that passed over the
 village.
 The hunter who was out today
 brought in a lagopus flavus
 and reports that he did not
 see a single uove or duck

18th

A single Grus fratercula
 was seen at Stebens today.
 The snow covers everything but
 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 the
 few Arctic Arctic Arctic is
 showing and is in rotation
 the Arctic Arctic Arctic Arctic
Arctic Arctic Arctic Arctic
Arctic Arctic Arctic Arctic
 with the agent at Unalakleet
 too much truth there is in
 the rumor remains to be
 seen for the natives are
 carrying all manner
 of exaggerated tales but this
 is the account of
 so circumstantial that we
 are pretty sure what they
 believe in is true.

NB

Clear and cold (down to 3° last
 night) with a north wind
 the snow is hard and
 the Arctic Arctic Arctic Arctic
 in hand and the Arctic Arctic
 the weather seems to

...to them in obtaining their
entire winter plumage for so
yet we have no indication of spring
beyond the lengthening days the sun
being above the horizon from 3:15
am to 8:45 P.M. and the horizon
is rose and yellow in the night
at midnight.

The following list is from
the daily journal of Sig. von Dr.
H. M. Alaska Spring of 1877 -
from Turner's observations

Apr. 20. Snow nearly gone on the
plateau, Coraks opening - ducks, geese
and other birds at Chukotk.

Apr. 24

Gulls and first geese today

Apr 27 White-fronted & Melanotos seen
seen

Apr 28th Aleutrophanes lapponicus seen

30th Geese, ducks, swans becoming
numerous between the ice and
stations.

Migrations of birds noted up to May 10
1877 - H.M.

a = numerous, f = but - etc

- a. *Cygnus muscovus*
- a. *Granta Hutchinsii* - ania
- a. *Granta nigricans*

- a. *Anser albifrons*
 - f. *Phalacrocorax*
 - a. *Gavia podiceps*
 - a. *Anser hyperboreus*
 - a. *Larus glaucus*
 - f. *Anas boschas*
 - a. *Mellia canadensis*
 - a. *Lapla acuta*
 - a. *Thalassidroma americana*
 - a. *Fregata acaudata*
 - a. *Stapelia melanocepala*
 - a. *Erantia pusilla*
 - f. *Alphestes scipellatus*
 - a. *Chelidon parasitica*
 - a. " *suffusa*
 - a. *Fregata americana*
 - a. *Larus brachyphynchus*
 - f. *Haliaeetus*
 - f. " *albatrus*
 - a. *Macrorhamphus griseus*
 - f. *Halidroma ullooni*
 - a. *Spizella monticola*
 - a. *Passerculus savanna*
 - f. *Passercula iliaca*
 - f. *Lanius borealis*
- May 10. Ice up to breaking up of station
1000 ft

Quercus badamica
 A single *Microboscus* was seen in the evening. The weather was unexpectedly rich for the first day of the winter, cannot be said to have continued until last night - but evidently the water has been very much upon the ground since then, and the birds have only crossed the low mountain range to the west.

14th

Very sunny day with the temperature up to 45° in the afternoon although a very light wind blew all day. A few birds were migrating in small numbers up to the top of each of the Redoubt large lakes. A number of grouse 25 to 150 or more *Quercus badamica* & *R. dorsalis* though the latter is only a few at present; the former are mostly feeding larger numbers of the smaller species are frequently marshalling in large bands as is commonly seen among swarms of *Blackbirds*.

and of black-bellied plovers were common and a great number of the following were seen - *Streptopelia melanocepala*, *Tringa semipalmata*, *Callinago wilsoni*. In the afternoon we brought in in a fine *Dendroica coronata* & in reaching a circuit about the Redoubt I found *Agrostis linaria* extremely abundant, *Spizella monticola* not uncommon though the bushes are yet hidden in snow and not much land as *Blackbirds* & *Tringa* are abundant. A few *Agrostis* were seen but extremely few females were yet here and 2 males were not yet in song. A small flock of *Microboscus* was seen and a pair of *Tringa* was seen as passed over head. *Streptopelia buffoni* was seen in full force and I captured a fine specimen - A *Microboscus* was obtained in the garden while a number of *Microboscus* were seen in the garden. A few *Tringa* were seen in the garden. A few *Tringa* were seen in the garden. A few *Tringa* were seen in the garden.

The small falco ~~latit~~ called columbarius, yesterday is without doubt either *F. aculeatus* of Europe or the var. *richardsoni* as a second specimen having just come in & from looks to the description with and conclude it is without question as I have labelled it *F. aculeatus*

Measurements of *F. aculeatus*

- # 1598 L. 12 1/2" sp. g. plain light greenish yellow
- # 1599 L. 13" sp. g. D. V. in sp. g. greenish yellow

20th

The weather continues fine and we run the gun traps and other large waterfowl are arriving in flocks - *Branta nigricans* is quite common - *Passerculus savanna* *cranthinus* I suppose it is arriving and I obtained two of *Zenaidura macroura* about the place today.

21st

Some hunters we have had out the last two days returned this morning with loggess among which were many *Branta nigricans* and several *Anas hyperborea*. My collector reports that *Branta nigricans* is common up the canal as are also various other species

22nd

Mr Youmans and I started up the canal and did a few good shots. *Branta nigricans* were seen at a distance and being about the same color of *Branta nigricans* were many quite *nigricans*.

We made camp about ten miles from the head of the canal, our positions and by evening the party had over 50 *Branta nigricans*.

The evening became very chilly with a slight fog and we got under our blankets about 1:30 am.

23rd

Had tea and took our stands when we waited with falling trails but a cold foggy air

until as the sun gained power and the thin ice formed over night the pools disappeared and the Black Brant began flying, though, strangely enough scarcely one out of 200 goes down and seal was very scarce but the others not having yet appeared contrary to the usual plan of arrival - The Black Brant here but one note a rather loud and far reaching harsh guttural ~~gr-r-r-r-r~~ ~~gr-r-r-r~~ which is but slightly modified when heard as a call note when flying in flocks or as a kind of conversation note when gathered at the edges of small pools or they only heard here as a noise when they were along pass over - but at Post Clarence they are very next in migration and also farther north but I am not certain it is impossible to say. They are mainly known here as early migrants in autumn but few seen.

This is the first time I have seen them - full and now they are sweeping in and the birds are about the bare spots

upon the tundra here, feeding upon the berries of *Empetrum nigrum* in some places - though so that they continually utter call notes and dash with the flocks in a deep - chorus that combines well with the wild and lovely sound they utter - but their soaring flight until 9 o'clock upon cold mornings if warm they begin migrating by sunrise they flying parties of from five to several hundred and sweep along low down close to the tundra generally but 5 to 15 yards high and often less than a yard from the ground. The smaller flocks generally combine to form larger ones their flight is far more rapid than that of the other geese & here and there assume the form of a line with the whole joined by a flock is seen in front. A few shot counts great confusion in the end of the flock double near center thus huddling the geese together so that discharge often wings down over the ground but within 200 yds the order of flight is again established

They are very much worse to rising
 and as a flock comes gliding along
 in the strike a low ridge at right
 angles to their course soon though
 the ridge may be but 10 or 15 yds
 high yet the flock one after another
 wheel along its base and glide
 along and around one end. This
 habit is fatal to many of the gunners
 as this stand at one angle he will
 in their course and come to their
 habit to wing and that state the hill
 comes along its base to one end.
 Their flight is when in flocks is
 characterized by a gliding motion
 accompanied by undulations which
 arise from the 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 rest and
 so that a waving undulate motion passes
 from one end to the other of the flock
 with the utmost regularity and
 precision. If the view is from
 above the undulation appears to
 be of the flock. ~~and~~
 Again they sweep in long curves
 from one side to the other when

high up with a single individual
 in a moment close along
 the ground and with such rapidity
 as one that one watches their capture
 with admiration for an invisible but
 elastic force seems to unite the
 flock into an individual.
 Get it

They are out nearly all day
 the Black Brant are becoming
 still more numerous. What
 I do today when my cartridges were
 exhausted and had to cease.
Meleagris gallopavo is quite common
 as is also *Larus* in positions.
Larus brachypterygius is abundant
 " *flavus*. *Alena macroura* is
 becoming common and yesterday
 and today *Hirundo* is seen
 common for the first time in this
 vicinity. Some *Gallinago Wilsoni*
 were heard uttering their notes
 yesterday near and yesterday
 is rather common
 A specimen of *Larus californicus* 1610
 obtained. *Buceo californicus*
 frequent. *Plectro. lagopus* is abundant
 the small *Tringa* like *Tringa*
 little *Tringa* is not so many as

was returned to the Redoubt being
 dug in 3 days - 175 g - quite
 quite a number of ducks, some with
 bones and many of them had
 specimens.

26th to the 27th

was suffered from snow blindness
 - suffering from exposure to various things
 days to the reflected light from the snow
 their still continues, half the
 in a friction made itself felt as I
 came and had just got down in a
 - for four or five days
 suddenly a burning pain seized my
 eyes and they felt as though full of hot
 and while the least flash of light
 or the presence of anything white
 before me made the pain worse.
 The tears coursed down my cheeks
 and it was with difficulty that
 a ray of pain was now a burning
 when I had my little camp
 and the next day I went in a boat
 room with goggles on yet with closed
 eyes the painful rays of light was
 like fire to my eyes.

They were somewhat better
 the next day I went out in a
 high my eyes were get somewhat

in flames
 Upon the 26th a boy brought me
 in a lot of *Saxicola* and a lot of
Amelospiza gambelii. And upon the
 27th I shot another one
 In the evening several *Passerella*
illina were about.

Spizella melanocepala was common
 as the usual as early as the 27th as was
Pedicularis americana - With the former
 I saw some of the former of the same
 intermediate between the eastern
 and western forms -
Empidonax hammondi was common
 upon the 27th and 28th and
 on the 28th some *Spatula clypeata*
 were seen - a *Hidageon* and
Mergus serrator, *Colymbus* and
Septentrionalis arrived the 28th and
 on 29th later.

About the 25th the first *Emmottia* bird
 was seen. He also *placialis* came in from the
 sea to land - at their summer quarters
 the latter are now paired as are
 the *marasacutus* -

The following are measurements of various birds collected the first of June

- Macularia autumnalis*
- 1630 L. 5 3/10 up of w. 9 1/2
- " 1630 L. 5 4/10 " " 9 "
- Regulus lincolni*
- 1631 L. 5 4/10 up of w. 8 3/10
- Loxia curvirostris*
- " 1632 L. 6 3/10 up of w. 11 3/10
- Budytes flavus*
- " 1633 L. 7 " up of w. 9 3/10
- Protonotaria nigricans*
- " 1634 L. 2 1/2 up of w. 4 3/4
- " " 2 3 " " 4 5
- 1635 " " " " 4 7
- 1636 " " " " 4 7
- 1637 " " " " 4 6
- 1638 " " " " 4 4
- 1639 " " 2 2 1/2 " " 4 4 1/2
- 1640 " " 2 4 1/2 " " 4 7 1/2
- 1641 " " 2 3 1/2 " " 4 6
- Coccyzus americanus*
- 1642 L. 38 1/2 up of w. 72
- 1643 " 39 " " 76

30th
 Fine, warm weather - the snow upon the ice is melting & that upon the ice is passing to sea level. The ice is fast upon the sea ice.
 Brought me a few more specimens today -

31st
 The birds were very much of the same kind as before. The *Loxia curvirostris* were very plentiful and a pair of *Loxia curvirostris* about 100 yds from the house. The other flying off in various directions. Some of the other birds were seen to go to find their water. They uttered no notes and were hopping about on a dry mossy knoll upon which it is to be seen. I saw what they could find to eat.

- " 1644 L. 38 1/2 up of w. 72
- " 1645 " 39 " " 76

- #1011 *L. ...*
- #1012 *L. ...*
- #1013 *L. ...*
- #1014 *L. ...*
- #1015 *L. ...*

June 1880

Time and warm
 A boy brought me a nest of
 eggs of *Agelaius* and in the
 nest two incubated specimens of
Callinago wilsonii
 They call me "papa" in the gull's
 the coming out of them is very
 interesting. I will return the young and
 the following are the dimensions
 and colors.

#1016 *L. ...*
 Bill yellowish. Iris yellowish
 membrane of eye bright red. Tip
 of bill and back part of mouth
 young red fading to orange in
 part of mouth.

#1017 *L. ...*
 Bill mostly same color as
 ...

eye rings with bright ...
 and inside of ... bright ...
 ...

Getting of note the weather ...
 fine and pleasant.
 Sent my collector and a ...
 boy up the canal to see whether the
 birds were yet nesting or not and
 to secure specimens.

To our surprise the day became
 remarkably warm, the temperature
 up to 50° in the morning - the shade
 though a S.W. breeze being about
 to a gale was blowing from the ...
 all the middle of the day.

In the afternoon took a ...
 to Shaman mt. On my way I saw
 a number of eagles among which
 was one *Pt. pennsylvanicus* which
 is rare here at this season
 or is not at any time though
 common from the Yukon to
 the Cape Romanoff.
 The tundra was usually bare
 of birds but *Antytroglora* has become
 pretty common in the ...
 and I shot a fine male

found - seeing many others but
was too shy to get.

A pair of Golden Plover were shot
while the female contained an
egg ready to be dropped in a
lunge. A ♀ *Plectrophenax lagopus*

was in the same condition and
the male showed it. She had laid
a nest.

A pair of *Pomarine* were gliding
about outside of the hill upon the
strong breeze, but they did not
within reach. In this species I
noticed *Urdus curvirostris* and
saw another *Passercula ilicea*
is also there as usual.

Claytonia is quite common
about the small fresh water lakes
upon the hill side. However
over the grassy ^{meadows} with the same
notion or marks *Hydrophilidae*
and *Stomatopoda* when they are
feeding in lakes and
various common species were
seen after which I returned from
soon after a while. I brought in several
lots of *Anas aquila* eggs for the table
and I caught a ♀ *Heteromiscus* species
of him. I saw a few other shot.

In the evening an old woman brought
me a set of 3 fresh large *Urdus*

which were on the river. They had
a small pool of water found
by the river. snow upon its surface
When the sun came the snow
disappeared with great rapidity -

but the sides of willows and other
trees in the most favored spots
have only begun to grow
like grass which grows in wet
spots over the drier parts of
the tundra and under willow
and *Salix* in small
club shaped heads of flowers some
stems are long yet the stalks
have a cavity filled with
water as yet.

About the borders of sheltered
spots upon the hill slope
a small tuft of grass begins
to show against the snow
that forms a uniform coat
for the tundra except here
and there where slight patches
of grass or moss lie in
contrast like the
spots. At midnight about

shade a subdued twilight over the
 landscape. The snow shows some black
 upon which the snow stands on the
 "black" distinctness and the
 melody half light the lonely and
 silent, separating water in
 like a landscape from the
 dominion of snow whose breath
 has stilled all activity while
 upon the fall like earth the snow
 as in the former the bleaching
 bones of the winter rest in it
 the swallows are seen busily
 employed in games of hide and
 seek about the houses, bushes
 and willows or busy at work upon
 their mud-patched last year's nests
 though the winter has not really
 withdrawn

Observations of birds in
 the area

- # 1662 ♂ 6 1/2 sp. of 11 9/16
- # 1663 " 7 1/2 " 9 3/4
- # 1664 " 8 1/2 " 9 1/2

Turdus swainsonii

- # 1665 L. 7 sp. of 12 1/2 in Iris hazel
- # 1666 L. 5 1/10 sp. of 11 9/16

1st

1667 *Vistrionicus tomentosus* ♂
 L. 17 1/4 sp. of 12 1/2
 Iris hazel dark brown
 black bill blackish black on the dull
 bluish brownish brown lips

1668 *Vistrionicus tomentosus* ♀
 L. 7 5/8 sp. of 11 1/2
 Iris hazel brownish brown
 black bill blackish black on the dull
 bluish brownish brown lips
 forehead iris dark hazel

Quite a number of birds and
 eggs were brought in today
 among the former were a number
 of *Turdus* *flavus* and *Turdus* *gambelii*
 also *Turdus* *swainsonii* and *Vistrionicus*

One ♂ *Cadenia* *perispicillata*
 and a ♀ *Vistrionicus* *tomentosus* and
 a ♂ *Vistrionicus* *tomentosus*
 I also secured a nest containing
 3 eggs of *Passercilla* *linearis*
 The nest was upon the ground at
 the base of an alder in a dense
 thicket of scrub alders. First seen

Quite a number of sets of
Electropterus lappaceus and some
semipalmate eggs were brought
in. Two of the *Electropterus* all
were fresh. One nest of *Electropterus*
contains 6 eggs - the *Electropterus*

Spent the day in paper hanging
and other house work which
is our annual task at this season

The weather continues mild
and sunshiny since the
last of May. Though the snow
still lies in sheltered places
and the ice stretches for a season
or so in some places.

(The snow was a few inches thick)
The top of our woodpile all through
the day and *Budytes fuscus* is common
arriving in long curved lines
around the island - a series
of parabolic curves up and down.
I have made preparations to
go up the canal tomorrow upon
an egg-hunting trip and back to

Some rare finds.
Several sets of *Amasippus* have
been brought in for the lake and
one egg of *Larus glaucus* came in
yesterday 7th

At 9 a.m. started with a heavily loaded
sled and 13 men 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
crossed 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 joined
with the sled when the ice gave way
and we found ourselves waist deep
in the icy water, struggling ashore
we stopped and by flying the water from
our boots and wringing our clothes 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 tubular cut flowing in on the
other. Making the best of the circumstances
I ordered a halt and we had tea and

trying our best 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 that of *Phalaropus fulicarius* a set of ten being found in the grass within two feet of a small pool of blackish water. A number of *Melospiza* *lagopus* and *Spizella* *monticola* were found and also one set of *Spizella* *monticola* 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 lay every where about there upon the ground. The nest was situated in a hole in the ground, the day on a hole about the size of a small hole upon the breast upon either side of which is a spot occupying a portion of 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 our making a number of long portages over the tundra to a wide open place where the tundra began promising to the natives and to me in their glowing accounts of what fine hunting places were to be found and how easy it would be to get to our destination a way lay across country.

If we wished to hunt eggs then we to all of which I turned a deaf ear for though the 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 7.00 P.M. we slow upon the opposite bank of a broad and deep creek and where open water as well as that in the creek's channel a practically barren way to the barrens that stood not over 3000 yards distant. With the fast falling rain and the wet white wet us at work with a will and we soon had our tent up and after considerable trouble a fire was started and at 10.30 P.M. we were drinking hot tea with a hot bath which did the rain its cessing we laid down to sleep in our wet clothes and I got up in the morning that I slept soundly until six in the morning of the 9th.

The natives were soon after being contacted but their sleep was not of the best and for a high wind all night made their work in the crowded tents. After tea we started out and hunted eggs until noon I only obtained some *Spizella* *monticola* eggs and one *Spizella* *monticola* egg. The first brought me news as well as seen by the following list, among the lot of which stand those of some *Spizella* and the first egg I have obtained here to date.

The water fell afternoon and I sent back the sled to the Reliant and we will not have to remain here until the ice breaks in the canal at least or walk some 20 miles over a series of mud by crabs and sphagnum bogs.

As soon as the sled left we set to work and built a chimney out upon which our kuffex 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 went on & labelled the following eggs while my collector was at work upon the birds mentioned in the following list.

Eggs collected June 9th inland.

- 121 (3 set) *Fringa semipalmata*
- 122 (3 ") " "
- ✓ 123 (3 ") *Phalaropus fulicarius*
- 124 (5 ") *Phalaropus lapponicus*
- 125 (4 ") " "
- 126 (6 ") " "
- 127 (2 ") *Gus canadensis*
- eggs taken inland 9th
- 128 (5 set) *Plectrophenax lapponicus*
- 129 (6 " ") " "

- 130 (2 set) *Plectrophenax lapponicus*
- 131 (4 " ") " "
- 132 (4 " ") " "
- 133 (3 set) *Hemus canadensis*
- 134 (4 ") *Fringa semipalmata*
- 135 (4 ") " "
- 136 (4 ") *Loxia hyperborea*
- 137 (4 ") *Fringa semipalmata*
- 138 (1 set) *Loxia hyperborea*
- 139 (1 ") *Fringa semipalmata*
- 140 (4 ") " "
- 141 (4 ") " "
- 142 (4 ") " "
- 143 (4 ") " "
- 144 (4 ") " "
- 145 (2 ") *Gus canadensis*
- 146 (1 egg) " "
- 147 (4 set) *Gus canadensis*
- 148 (2 ") " "
- 149 (4 set) *Loxia hyperborea*
- 150 (2 ") *Loxia hyperborea*
- 151 (5 ") *Loxia hyperborea*
- And skins June 9th - Canal
- * 1690 *Hemus canadensis* ♂
- 1691 *Phalaropus fulicarius* ♂
- 1692 " " ♂
- 1693 *Plectrophenax lapponicus* ♀
- 1694 " " ♀
- 1695 *Loxia hyperborea* 136
- 1696 " *semipalmata* ♀
- 1697 *Harelda glacialis* ♂

159 (2-8-1888) *Harelda glacialis*

June 1898

Eggs

- 153 (4 set) *Lobipes hyperboreus*
- 154 (1 ") " "
- 155 (" ") *Platystrogon leucophaea*
- 156 (2 set) *Ardea herodias*
- 157 (4 ") *Colaptes auratus*
- 158 (1 set) *Colaptes septentrionalis*
- 159 (2 ") *Buteo borealis*
- 160 (2 ") " "
- 161 (2 ") " "
- 162 (3 ") " "
- 163 (4 ") *Tyrus vociferans*
- 164 (4 ") " "
- 165 (4 ") " "
- 166 (") " "
- 167 (4 ") " "
- 168 (4 ") " "
- 169 (2 ") *Lobipes hyperboreus*
- 170 (4 ") *Platystrogon leucophaea*
- 171 (1 ") *Colaptes septentrionalis*
- 172 (3 ") *Platystrogon leucophaea*
- 173 (2 ") *Tyrus vociferans*
- 174 (4 ") " "
- 175 (4 ") " "
- 176 (3 ") " "
- 177 (3 ") *Lobipes hyperboreus*
- 178 (4 ") *Phalaropus fulicarius*
- 179 (4 ") *Tyrus vociferans*
- 180 (4 ") " "

181 (4 set) *Platystrogon leucophaea*

Birds

1898

generally
 The parent, ^{generally} flutters away while
 one is several yds distant and
 makes no outcry except a sharp "plap"
 "plap" 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 it to go and often
 they go to feeding as though nothing
 had happened. ^{at other times}
 they come crouching 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* was captured
 was taken upon a small mud pile &
 a few minutes later.

Several acts of *Phalaropus fulicarius*
 were also seen.
 This species is far less common than
 its relative but yet they are rather
 common. It was seen ^{was seen}
 about high over road near the tent for
 it is ^{seen} in the morning
 and the whistling of its wings as it
 swooped ^{was heard}
 every few moments the entire time

June 11th

1990

- 185 (2 set + nest) *Troglodytes canadensis*
- 186 (3 set) *Larus glaucus*
- 187 (1 set) *Troglodytes canadensis*
- 188 (1 set) *Tringa hutchinsii*
- 189 (2 ") " "
- 197 (1 ") *Amurca albicollis*
- 198 (10 " nest) *Chrysomitris tristis*
- 199 (1 set) *Amurca albicollis*
- 190 (3 ") " "
- 191 (3 ") " "
- 192 (8 ") *Tringa semipalmata*
- 193 (4 set) *Colaptes auratus*
- 194 (1 ") *Tringa semipalmata*
- 195 (1 ") " *americana*
- 196 (2 ") *Colaptes auratus*
- 197 (4 ") *Tringa semipalmata*
- 198 (3 ") *Colaptes auratus*
- 199 (2 ") *Corvus sinuatus*

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

Quite a number of *Larus argentatus* have been taken and seen generally in small parties of from 3 to 15 or 20 which were readily decapitated within gun shot by imitating their loud whistle.

Merula philly is common in woods in the ^{sub} woods and in the ^{sub} woods. They nest singly in pairs and the male utters a low ~~note~~ ^{note} - a little ^{note} - a little in a rich rattle 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 people to hear it - a clear pleasant note affect one powerfully. The male keeps his long tail feathers at an angle and wags them about the ♀ they rise the tail about one angle of the male ^{note} than usually the female.

10th.
 A southerly gale last evening caused us to shift the tent down wind to the north and peg the tent down well and it was fortunate we did so for the wind howled furiously about us all the night and all day today. The water was very high at about 11 - we could have hoped that the sea ice was broken. The wind kept us in the tent all the a.m. but it moderated afternoon and we called out just in time to avert a storm of rain and coarse snow flakes which cut us pretty nearly through before we re-erected 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 on a small ~~island~~ island in a pond. The island was covered with a very short growth of grass. My attention was called to the spot by seeing divers repeatedly drive gulls away from the vicinity, but when approached they made no sound except 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 lakesets and cracks begin to open in flocks of varying size and when the snow has disappeared they soon break up and scatter about working irregularly over a place strikes it is not that their usual gregarious habits are almost wholly wanting though they wander in straggling parties from one feeding ground to another.

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

...
 ... 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 ...

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 defeated loses track in pursuit of some easier prize.

I have seen this same kind of sport done by a party of some 3000 male *Cinclus acuta* and a female. The musical notes of *Harporhynchus* are often uttered while she is winging and especially while she is in the air when they are in full flight. The air around water then notes.

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

13th

A strong cold west wind caused a fog in the morning and made it disagreeably cold. As soon as the fog cleared away we crossed the water upon our raft and crossing a short stretch of timber ran a lagoon about 200 yds in diameter in the center of which were two small islands upon one of which, about 35 or 40 yds in diameter, we had previously seen quite a number of terns sitting and had concluded there were eggs there as the birds were naturally tame and a gunshot from shore would bring up a white cloud of falling foam reminding me some birds pair of birds. The collector managed to reach the smaller of the two islands with the aid of his long pole which he used to push out against the breast of a large egg case of eggs of *Limosa uropygialis* and a few other species of birds. But the larger island was which bore a nest of the white-tailed tern was surrounded by water and deep and very narrow and we had to push our raft over it as he pushed the pole and then going rapidly over the island called out that it was

sublyquidly nests. (But I had never
 before a summer nest) was very
 common to see out of my own
 hands out that the bottom of the hole
 was covered with mud and water
 extremely cold and the cold wind
 blowing made it evident it would
 be unsafe for one to venture
 inside so I called my man
 and after some hesitation he
 "stepped" on my back upon his back and
 I handed my knife through the man's
 hand to make the trip across
 the line was standing with
 teeth. I first went rapidly over the
 line and saw nothing at the moment.
 However I had at hand the eggs were
 laid upon the driest parts of the
 (some of the nests were in a
 hole in the ground) in addition to
 the nests of the same eggs I obtained
 at least as many more
 finished nests which had just
 received their egg. In about half the
 instances the egg was laid upon the
 firm grass blades the spot afforded with
 attention kept a slight slight depression
 in the vicinity of the hole as if the
 egg had been an angel and clearly
 about the egg and in the vicinity

only had enough material from
 added to afford an apology for a nest
 that could be carried away
 upon one end of the stick I found a
St. Lawrence's nest similar
 in construction and built to those of the
 gulls. Meanwhile the gulls were
 circling in evident anxiety over
 my tracks and I began shooting them
 for specimens and in about ten
 minutes had killed 20 and used up
 all my cartridges so was forced to
 desert. My gun was left
 for neighboring grounds I set to work
 securing the eggs after which returned to
 shore as it was come. While on the
 the island among their nest it was not
 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 on a jasper
 near several of the birds would attack it
 fiercely and soon put it to flight though in
 two of the nests some of the
 Glaucous gulls had been at the eggs in

spite of the vigilance of the parents
 when the female nest simply in an
 hole and the nest is approached the parent
 is seen at a considerable distance and
 takes flight while the intruder is yet at
 considerable distance and appears to
 have no concern about her eggs -
 upon the breast of the ♀ are two large
 spots barely feathers in which the eggs
 are white 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
 made 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 javalis and a set of the
 eggs of *Prasoculus anthinus* besides
 other specimens.

When I crossed the river again
 my raft but as my evil star would
 have it I landed when the bank
 ended abruptly in deep water and
 in place of getting footing in banks
 of water as I expected I went off my
 feet and would have gone under
 entirely if I had not caught up on

the ends of the mud bank with my
 fingers and managed to crawl out.
 I was determined not to lose last
 moment and so took of my wet clothes
 and had them worn out and putting
 them on again we started on.
 I was rewarded in a short time by
 securing a set of eggs of *Prasoculus*
anthinus and. The parent glitters from
 close under my feet and was shot.
 The nest was upon a mossy wall
 in the surface and was concealed by the
 moss and some 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 "tip"
 "tip" "tip" when one is near their
 nest. The male sings for hours at
 a time from the most promising
 surrounding spots, but it is as if
 a small wood, stump or as at the Redoubt
 from a pile of wood 15 to 20 ft high.
 The song is a complete one of a few notes
 that will sing for hours.
 A number of eggs duplicating those
 already taken were secured and some
 of my collectors secured a set of the
 eggs of *Vireo americanus* with the parent and
 another got a set of *Microshanus* *griseus*

Continued

The following is a list of the

- 208 (5 set) *Plectrophanes leppanicus*
- 209 (4 " " ") " " " "
- 210 (5 " " ") *Passerculus anthinus*
- 211 (3 odd) *Fringa semipalmata*
- 212 (4 set) " *American and British*
- 213 (1 ") *Tus americana*
- 214 (1 ") *Hirundo glacialis*
- 215 (2 ") *Sterna macroura*
- 215 (1 nest) *Passerculus anthinus* *British*
- 217 (5 " ") " " " " " "
- 218 (4 set) *Fringa semipalmata*
- 219 (4 ") " " " "
- 220 (4 ") " " " "
- 221 (4 ") " " " "
- 222 (4 ") *Microhamphus pusillus*
- 223 (5 ") *Plectrophanes leppanicus*
- 224 (5 set) *Hirundo glacialis*
- 225 (2 ") " " " "
- 226 (4 ") *Falix marila* ?? *British*
- 227 (2 ") *Colymbus arcticus*
- 228 (2 " nest) *Tus subina*
- 229 (" " ") " " " "
- 230 (" " ") " " " "
- 231 (3 " ") " " " "
- 232 (2 " ") " " " "
- 233 (1 odd) " " " "
- 234 (1 set) " " " "
- 235 (1 ") " " " "

- 236 (3 set) *Tus subina*
- 237 (2 ") " " " "
- 238 (3 ") " " " "
- 239 (3 ") " " " "
- 240 (2 ") " " " "
- 241 (2 ") " " " "
- 242 (2 ") " " " "
- 243 (3 ") " " " "
- 244 (1 ") " " " "
- 245 (3 ") " " " "
- 246 (2 ") " " " "
- 247 (3 ") " " " "
- 248 (2 ") " " " "
- 249 (2 ") " " " "
- 250 (2 ") " " " "
- 251 (3 ") " " " "
- 252 (2 ") " " " "
- 253 (2 ") " " " "
- 254 (2 ") " " " "
- 255 (3 ") " " " "
- 256 (2 ") *Sterna macroura*
- 257 (2 ") " " " "
- 258 (4 ") *Fringa semipalmata*
- 259 (4 ") *Lobipes tuffetorum*

The cold weather continued from yesterday but the sun being less obscured made it a little warmer mental evening when it became foggy - spent the entire day up to the middle of the afternoon preparing the eggs obtained yesterday, numbering some ~~150~~ 150. In the evening we made a shot - ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~shot~~ ^{shot} that produced quite a number of eggs among which were several sets of *pease* *Amur albipennis*, one *Hamlet*, *melolonthus* and one set of what my collector identifies as *doce* of *sauroleia* *frithii* - he saw the female fly away just a bit of gun shot and so cannot express his opinion about it. Several sets duplicates of what we have taken in numbers were obtained and one of the eggs brought in a set of five *caus* eggs with the male which was shot.

The parent of a set of *Tringa* *caus* eggs, which was shot as it fluttered away from the eggs 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 dark spots upon its breast seen among sitting snipe and was sure it was a ♀ until a look at the large testis proved the contrary.

while the Chyrit was boiling, ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~mergas~~ ^{mergas} ~~mergas~~ ^{mergas} flew over the tent and my collector shot a fine young bird, its intestines carried it into the middle of the camp tent - in front of the tent and a wind from our camp carried it away to the opposite end where we hope it will remain until morning as our only means of navigation is by means of a chimney pipe which the falling side has left in the hole of the tent since -

Two male *Amur albipennis* were seen flying close together in a distance of the ♀ which flew close behind and kept halting in her flight and drawing back her head to utter a strident screech squawk repeated a few times the same thing before us with a lot of wing rattles in the same posture of flight as if in company with a single female but whether the female is polygamous or not I cannot say for sure.

The following eggs were taken today -

- 2 (4") *Tringa* *caus*
- 2 (4") " "
- 2 (4") " "
- 2 (3 1/2") " "

- 265 (3 set) *Salix hyperborea*
 - 266 (2 set) *Spizella canadensis*
 - 267 (2 ") " "
 - 268 (2 ") " "
 - 269 (2 ") " "
 - 270 (2 set) *Anser albifrons*
 - 271 (2 set) " "
 - 272 (1 ") *Colymbus septentrionalis*
 - 273 (2 ") *Pranta hutchinsii*
 - 274 (4 ") " *Anas isleacopria*
 - 275 (3 ") *Sturnella fischeri* ? see note p. 147
 - 276 (5 " + nest) *Harelda glacialis*
 - 277 (4 set) *Cygnus americanus*
- This last set were deposited upon a layer of reed moss with no feathers or other material with them.

June 15th

In the morning in preparing for the day we were unable to take a little so we could cross on the opposite side of the canal. After noon we crossed on our left and spent several hours upon a prairie of wild wheat where many of nests were secured among which only one is the only one put to my collection here though I had the satisfaction of seeing a nest of *Sturnella fischeri* and saw it fly away close by me but I made out what it was and was not off.

I also got the inter nest *Sturnella* but a single egg so was composed by a lot of long grass blades arranged in a circular manner about the sides and bottom. A *Sturnella fischeri* 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 all built of bits of grass plucked up by the roots and while this one of the birds brought additional material in the form of a large leaf in this nest. Another nest in a pond 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. This is a large white, oval egg - the first I have seen among the gulls. A number of other nests 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 burden of the eggs - 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 - come the female.

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

Eggs -

- 278 (3 ret. 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 ") *Haroldia glacialis*
- 285 (" + nest) *Larus glaucus*
- 286 (1 ") " "
- 287 (2 ") *Sterna macroura*
- 288 (1 ") *Larus californicus*
- 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 (2 odd) *Fringa semipalmata*
- 297 *Passerculus anthinus* (see no. 200, egg)
- 298 *Zenaidura macroura* (3 ret. nest)

16th

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 added 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 sabinei* 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 ^{with} 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 find 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 tussocks
 of grass that roll ones feet from

side to side like as though he were
 walking upon a surface of ^{loose} ~~loose~~ ^{balls}
 six or eight inches in diameter
 while between these tussocks is
 a deep yielding surface of soft
 wet moss of ~~green~~ ~~moss~~ ~~lettuce~~
 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 legs from the strong cold wind ^{blowing}
 upon my 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 ^{occasional}
 ducks skimming by or a Yellow ^{Wing} ^{tail}
 now and then upon the grassy crests of
 the hills or along the edge of a rocky
 space where some ancient ^{volcanic} ^{eruption}
 had thrown up a pile of rugged basaltic
 fragments like gigantic cairns half
 buried under the moss and ~~crust~~ ~~crust~~

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 in or two or three grasses distant. There 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 ^{mossy} 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 tramp 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 returned 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 ^{the brink of} 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 in 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* ^{colinus} ~~colinus~~

flashed 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 ^{on rocky points} 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)

10/10/10

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* & *Argiothys* and one *Fringa semipalmata*. There ^{is} ~~is~~ *Electroplana lapponica* is driven from her nest ⁱⁿ ~~upon~~ 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 ^{long drawn out} syllables "chee" "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 sabini* has a single harsh grating but generally not very loud note very similar ^{in kind} 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 ~~at~~ ^{very} 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 Lemnaceae which abound in some of the pools.

18th

lots of eggs, Subtyphlocyba, fresh and some eggs, a fresh, came in today. Cold and raw a storm of little melting snow - a rain continuing nearly all day. In the evening the bill to get some of the snow.

19th

Sent the 3-boled Bida skin and 400 men up the canal to the my collector with the eggs and birds I received upon my return here. A set of eggs and nest of Poxys carolinensis came in today, as did also in the morning

two or three sets of Subtyphlocyba in 2 eggs, the next I have seen 2-bog brought in a stream of parasites in the black plumage.

P.O.T.

At 4 A.M. this morning a boy called out "Schooner" and called out "Schooner" "Schooner". We were greatly surprised as the ice in a slight way in an unbroken sheet over the river some while to sea only a few tide cracks reveal themselves.

Hastily donning our garments and going to the village we saw not a schooner but a steamer moving off slowly making its way through the ice though but an extremely small amount of water. To see and that in long narrow cracks as if ^{very} doubtful whether the vessel would track us or not a native was dispatched with a gun after the vessel and I then set to work to finish some small birds. Had on the such as writing, bird skins, egg showing, 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 Stebens and Mr. R. Neumann and I went on board with them in the evening and fearing they would not be able to reach here the Capt. landed a photographic camera and materials he had on board for myself. 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 "Jeanette" or any contraband vessels that it may run across though

its main objects at present are
the two forms.

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 us
and not far distant.

My collector returned from the
Canal early in the morning
bringing a number of ducks
of which the following are some
of a portion:

- # 1760 *Columbarius*
- # 1761 L. 12 1/4 sp. of 25.
- # 1762 L. 12 1/2 sp. of 36 (♂)
- # 1763 L. 11 " " 36 (♂)

- # 1764 L. 11 1/2 sp. of 26
- # 1765 " 20 " 34 2/3
- # 1766 " 20 1/2 " 35
- # 1768 " 20 " 34 1/3
- # 1769 " 21 1/2 " 35 1/2
- # 1770 " 21 1/2 " 35 1/5
- # 1771 " 21 1/2 " 36
- # 1772 " 21 1/2 " 35 1/2

Stercorarius parasiticus
1773 L. 19 1/4 sp. of 49

- # 1774 L. 8 1/2 sp. of 16
- # 1775 " 8 2/3 " 16 1/2
- # 1776 " 8 1/2 " 16
- # 1777 " 8 2/3 " 16 1/2
- # 1778 " 8 " 15 1/2

26th

A native brought me a pair of
of *Siniperca kneri* ducks
1779 L. 7 sp. of 13.
Eris large in proportion to feet.
White with a slight hint of rufous on
outer border

27th~~The 27th~~

Paul Kashevnikoff 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^d of May 1880. During the latter part of winter Elia, one of K's adopted sons had some trouble with a native and ^{some time} 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 Kashevnikoff 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 they went with K. after ~~making~~ making 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 & it went 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 ^{heavily} 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^d

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.

4th

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.

5th

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 ^{Home} Bitters, I believe. They also sold revolvers, the Smith & Wesson, Rus. Model,

7th

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 ^{either} from the Junonette 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 -

^{9th}
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
In June and he brings me two spec-
imens of *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 - Mr. Petroff also left - he is a very pleasant and entertaining companion and I shall miss his society very much.

^{14th}
The W. F. & Co's Str. left for a short trip to the north -

^{16th}
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

120 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 & 24th

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

Some young *Uria* 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 islet 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 *Oldeniew 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 Eggos. They were obtained by before yesterday.

12th

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

9th

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

9th

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.

10th

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.

11th


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 bib like 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 neck ~~as~~. 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 ~~and~~ 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 ^{numerous} remains of old villages ~~are~~ the coast and that the foundations are of stone and still remain in position, one ^{old} 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 cashims - I saw them ^{ring and} dance a few moments in the cashim last eve - and was pleased to see how closely like the Sledge ^{and fings} 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.

13th

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 ^{next} 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 cashims 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 trousers.

In older times these islanders were league'd 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 ^{continent} 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 Plover 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 raise 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 by the interior "dormen" for oil, whalebone &c and the two parties are on good terms with each other. The dormen 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 dormen. At times when the dormen 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 ~~great~~ sealings. Unpitching 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.

14th

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

15th

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

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* ^{and} saw others in the morning.

16th

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 9th of ^{Aug.} and is nearly over at present

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

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.

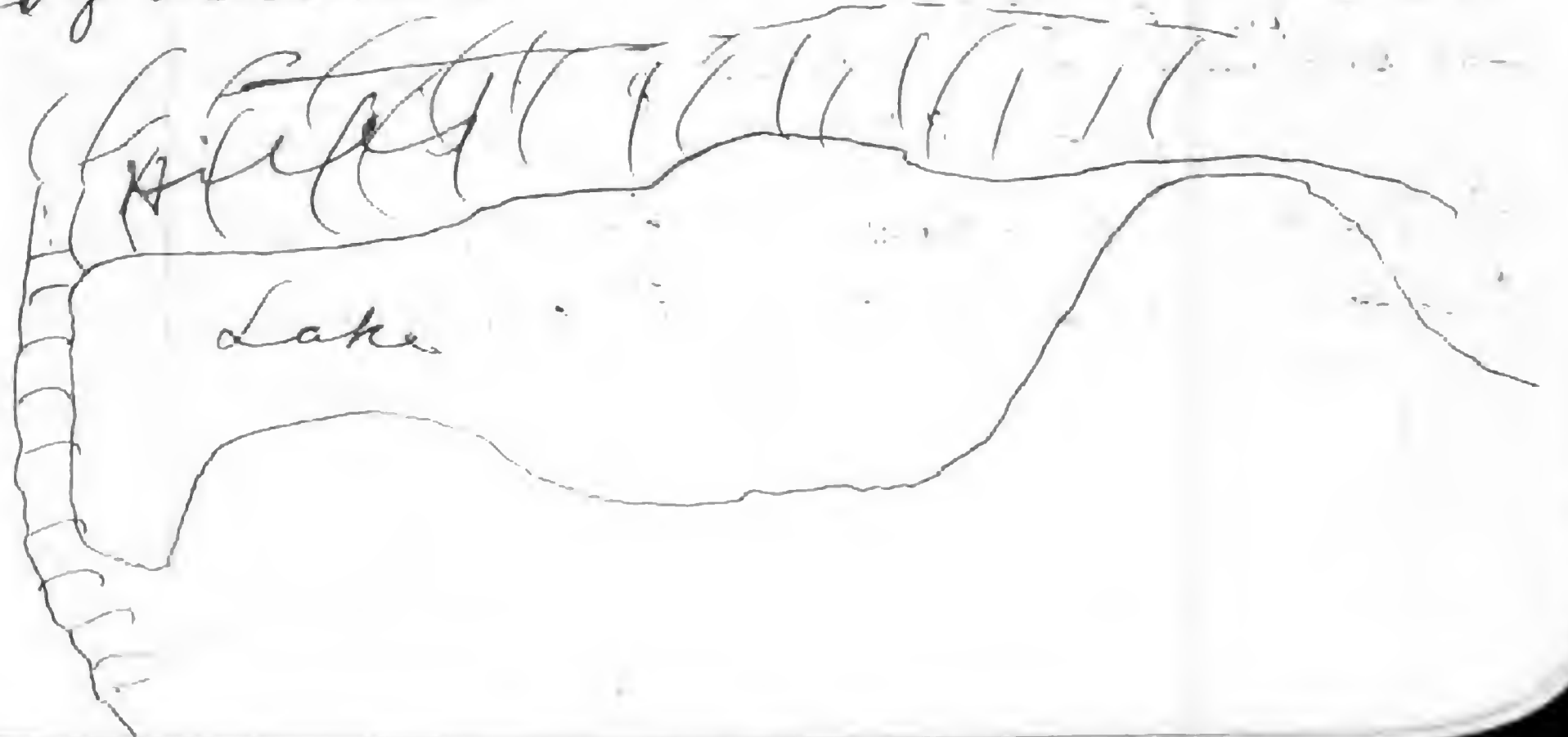
The 6th inst a flock, the first, of
Nucienius hudsonicus were
 seen passing over and last
 night about 11 P.M. their long
 musical whistle was heard from
 the tundra back of the Redoubt.

The first Golden Plover (arctic form)
 an ^{fully grown} adult young of the year was seen
 on the track.

Small parties of Black Turnstones
 have been about for two weeks.

17th

Crossed the bay with my workman
 to examine the Bone Lake.
 It lies about a mile directly
 back of "Golsen'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 ^{berries} 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 Diomed Islander on their way ~~across~~ ~~the~~

18th + 19th
Nothing of Note
20th

Charley Peterson arrived soon. 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 Tunewak 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 Baxly who has been trading for the A.C. Co to Cape Pr. of W. The first bidarra is under ^{W.} Ilaiyak who brings four fine specimens of the Saddle-back Seal from Bering's Straits.

The ~~seal~~ seal is 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 called to take down for a specimen. I found the skin I prepared two years ago is spoiled from ~~remaining~~ ^{being} so long in the ~~water~~ ^{air}. As the soft outer skin ^{had} 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 kill 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 had 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 Subarctic 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^d

Brisk easterly gale, ^{changing to S and heavy} Chasley 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.

25th

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

26th

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 24th inst.

In the evening (26th) 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. Down near glittering like burnished silver in the sun wheeled and darted beautiful gulls and terns and at short intervals the murky waters were clef^t here and there for a moment by the clear milky white backs of the white whales as they quartered 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 in 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 ¹⁷⁵ ~~200~~ ¹⁰ ~~12~~ 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 26th of Aug.


During all of this month I have been patiently waiting for an opportunity to go to Stewart 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^d

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 pectoral fins 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 ^{a little} back of the lengthening snout.

The third year they attain a length of 12 to 13 feet 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 feet 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 4th nothing of note
5th and 6th

A fierce gale with rain raged continually.

The morning of the 5th 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° 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° 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 7th of August on the lower Kuskogwin.

My informant, Mr. Petroff, also writes that in the village at the Kuskogwin side of the Yukon - Kuskogwin postage is a graveyard filled with corings. One monument is ^{quite new} rooed 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 Kuskogwin 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 *egruiskas* arose in which the most able hunters 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 good 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 *egruiskas* 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~~ ^{among} 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 food, 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 eqrusk 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 has 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 nations of the lower Yukon except those on the Kusleok make 35 Mustkrat 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 Nunavak Is and the village of Kuskunuk.

They were very warlike and as a result not many remained when, in 1848, the small party 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~~ dialects from Pastolik to Shaktolik are the Unaleets, or tsniagä 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 lū kīg ū rüē ū mūt just below Kolmakoffsky to Kwi gū lū k and reaching Ruschagak on the south. The lower Kuskogwin and all the country to the north until bounded by the I Kog muts are the māgū muts (which is a name applied by the Russians from the number of minks found there) or the A'gūl' muts as they called themselves originally. The A'gūl' muts inhabit Kūshūmūt (a village near Cape Romanzoff) Nunevak Is. and then on the southern side of the Kuskogwin estuary from above Good News Bay around to the head of Bristol Bay. The northern shore of Alaska Peninsula is inhabited by emigrants from the south shore of same and, in consequence are "Kāriag 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] ^{a portion of}
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 ^{by their descendants were} masters of the situation until the arrival of the Russians. The Aglemuts resisted the newcomers a short time and then deserted their captured land and ^{some} 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.

8th

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 *Zonotrichia 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*
tü 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.

Trachar also gave the name of *Talām-kil-ē-gūkh-tā* or the messenger of all as it can be translated from *tāla* the whole outside or world and *Kil-ē-gūkh-tā* a messenger or one who is sent. *Kiligukh-tā* has several obscure meanings and it is likely I have not secured the most appropriate one.

Sūn rūng-āi-yūkh = the chief devil

Sūn shat = the numerous inferior devils or
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 native customs among the *Unalut*s.

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 ^{a number of} 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-klā-kāi-ling-ūt is the ~~name~~ ^{title} 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's. [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 not 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 ~~evening~~ cleaning animal's 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. tuk 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 Kēlīg'ū ~~with~~ wīk.
 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 brush hut covered with snow and through a small opening

June Nük süg ö wük fishing month
from nük süki tok to fish nük süki?
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 at' ing ü tit = moulting
month [for geese & ducks]

August Ling ü mü at' ting ü vi at
Young geese fly ~~or the~~

September Äm ü gäi gä wük - deer
shed velvet from horns - Äm ü rik = velvet
on deer horns

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

November. Kä gä tak ü wük = the
Muskrat month from
Kä gä tak or Muskrat.

December Chai üghü wük or
Torkusha month from the ^{yearly} 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
the houses.

* Lower Yukon festivals
The 10 year ggruskas are called the
ükh' ta or ~~the~~ ü li ri the latter
meaning the throwing away of all
from the practice of the makers
of this ggruska giving away
all they possess.
The kis ü gik is a common festival
yearly.

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

[Ki'nā'gok] 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^d Game

A bundle of, from 50 to 75 or so, small square splints, ^{about} four inches long and a diameter as follows  and of

Very uniform size are ~~taken~~
~~in the hand and sustained 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 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^d game

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

distance of ^{ten to 15 feet} ~~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 ^{not} after joining
 new seals, ~~not~~ be afraid of the
 hunter. The seal souls are fond
 of a food made of rosin 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 slide in 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 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 entrance passage -
 He waited until the inmates were
 both asleep and then entered
 and seizing the woman by
 the shoulder began dragging her
 away. Just by the door way 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 needle work while to the
 north the needlework was very
 fine and each woman gave
 the characteristic to her dress

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

13th to 14th nothing
 of note -

15th

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.

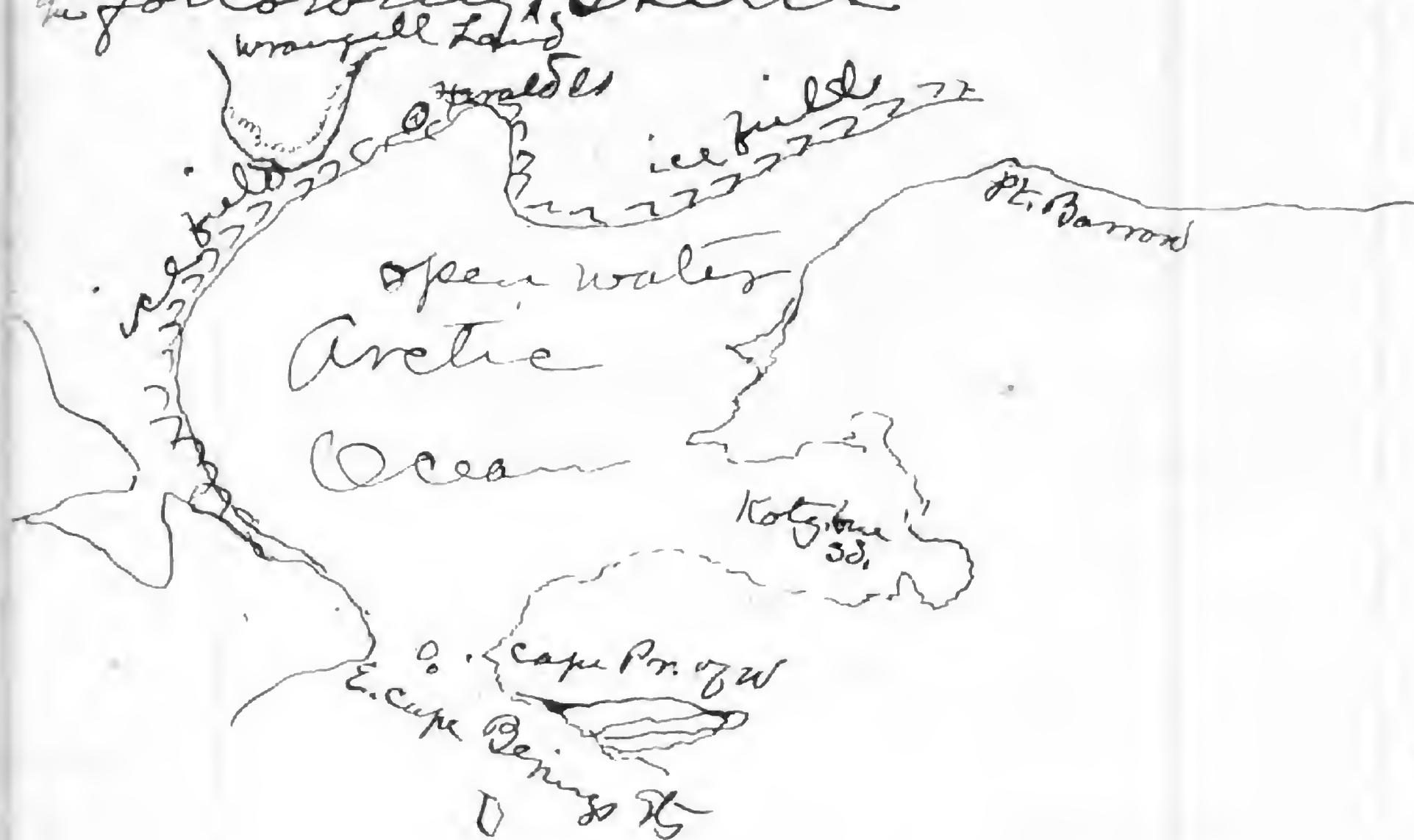
During the day I was on board
 and note the following results
 of her cruise.

She was within 20 miles of
 Wrangell Land and 4 m. of
 Herald Island about the 11th 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
 32⁰ ^{fathoms} at the surface ~~here~~
 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 ^{nearly} as in the following rough 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 weathered pretty thoroughly.

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

The natives of Kotzebue when asked if they had seen any schooners 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 "Coowin" 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 1/2 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 family.

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 cloud drifting from the S.W.
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^d

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

23^d

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

24th to 26th
nothing of interest.

27th

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 bidestkie 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. 7 1/2 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

28th

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

29th

Close to the base of the hills
on the coast 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 ^{sea} 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° Fahr. this morning but it must have been below 26° Fahr. here.

30th

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 ~~americanus~~ 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.

Fantavoral arch in
the evening

229

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 Nurala klet or
the Golsova Rivers.

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

3d

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, 1880.

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 of 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, ~~Oldsquaw~~ ^{very plentiful} half dozen
flocks; *Oldsquaw*, *Lesser Auk* plentiful
Murre (not very plenty) One *Empress Goose*
in native village among dead bodies.

Two *Anser albifrons*. Plenty *Larus*
kotzebui, *Arctic Tern* plenty -
few *Mergus serrator* - *Savanna* ^{sparrows}
Lapland Longspur

Golden Plover & another species
Jaeger, *Comorants* 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' 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
Larus glaucus

At Wainwright Inlet and Pt. Belcher
hundreds of white owls seen sometimes
40000 to be seen at a glance as
they sat on knolls all about - very shy.
Gulls, *Terns*, *Jaegers* and *Savanna Sparrows*
All common -

Pt. Barrow - *Phalaropus* - *Gulls*, *Terns*,
1 *Raven* -

Harald Is. *Murre*s, *Jaeger*s, *Gulls*, " July 9
a few *Comorants* and great numbers
of *Pigeon Guillemots* (breeding)

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

Cape Esphenberg *Somateria nigra* - *Anas*
acuta, *Haralda glacialis* & young,
Black Breasted Plover, 2 species of
Sandpipers. "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 kotzebui, *Loons*, *Loons*, *Murre*s,
Plover, *snipe*.

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

