

1 paper matches  
5 yds  
medial  
2 M. small caps  
2 M. M.S. + 4 boxes  
4 lb powder  
5 paper knives & needles

throat  
a present  
for drawers

OK  
yokupile  
2 boxes lead & compass

gave  
1 lb  
to

why called  
700 of the month  
Kle ma ~~story~~ tech es  
-My  
and scarf  
11 scarf

E. W. Nelson  
St. Michael's

Alaska

1877-78

OK

Book from America

1/2 lb Tea

3 lb Sugar

1 lb butter

Salt

Bread

with eggs

1/2 lb nut cake

3 Needles Paper

~~Handkerchief~~

2 lbs brown sugar

~~2 lbs sugar~~

1 lb starch

6 papers of red wax (candles)

5 Candles

San Francisco

San Francisco

# Pacific Almanac

FOR

## 1875.

Prepared expressly for the Pacific Coast.

### CONTAINING:

CALENDAR, HEBREW CALENDAR, ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1875, CALCULATED FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND N. Y., CAL STATE STAMP TAX, U S. STAMP DUTIES, RATES OF POSTAGE, SAN FRANCISCO FIRE ALARM STATIONS, HACK FARE IN SAN FRANCISCO, TABLES OF DISTANCES, POPULATION, Etc., TABLE OF DISTANCES BET. SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK, GENERAL ROUTES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLES, Etc., Etc.

San Francisco:

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY FOR THE TRADE

# Calendar for 1875.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.		S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
	...	...	...	...	...	1	2		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
<i>Jan.</i>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	<i>July.</i>	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	<i>Aug.</i>	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Feb.</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	<i>Sept.</i>	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	<i>Oct.</i>	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	28	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...	
<i>March.</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6		...	...	...	1	2	3	4	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	<i>Nov.</i>	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	<i>Dec.</i>	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...	
<i>April.</i>	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Jan.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	<i>Feb.</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<i>May.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<i>March.</i>	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	<i>April.</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		...	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	<i>May.</i>	...	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>June.</i>	...	...	1	2	3	4	5		...	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	<i>June.</i>	...	28	29	30	...	...	...	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	<i>July.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Nothing is given more freely than advice.  
 Man's greatest wisdom is to know his failings.  
 Drive your business, let not that drive you.  
 Equity is the bond of human society.

# HEBREW CALENDAR—5635-5636.

COMMENCEMENT } 5635, SEPTEMBER 12-13, 1874.  
 OF THE YEAR } 5636, SEPTEMBER 30-OCT. 1, 1875.

NEW MOONS.                      FASTS AND FEASTS.                      DATES.

5635.	1875.
<i>Shebat</i> , .....	Th., Jan. 7
<i>Adar</i> , .....	Fri. & Sat., Feb. 5-6
<i>Adar, Ve</i> .....	Sun. & Mon., March 7-8
<i>Adar</i> , 11.....	Fast of Esther,.....Th., March 18
<i>Adar</i> , 14-15,.....	Purim,.....Sun. & Mon., March 21-22
<i>Nissan</i> ,.....	Tues., April 6
<i>Nissan</i> , 15-22,.....	Pesach,.....Tues. to Tues., April 20 to 27
<i>Iyar</i> , .....	Wed. & Th., May 5-6
<i>Iyar</i> , 18,.....	Lag Laomer,.....Sun., May 23
<i>Sivan</i> , .....	Fri., June 4
<i>Sivan</i> , 6-7,.....	Shebuoth,.....Wed & Th., June 9-10
<i>Tammooz</i> , .....	Sat. & Sun., July 3-4
<i>Tammooz</i> , 17,.....	Fast,.....Tues., July 20
<i>Ab</i> ,.....	Mon., Aug. 2
<i>Ab</i> , 9,.....	Tishabeab—Fast,.....Tues., Aug. 10
<i>Ellool</i> ,.....	Tues. & Wed., Aug. 31-Sept. 1
<b>5636.</b>	
<i>Tishree</i> , 1-2,.....	New Year,.....Th. & Fri., Sept. 30-Oct. 1
<i>Tishree</i> , 3,.....	Fast of Gedaliah,.....Sun., Oct. 3
<i>Tishree</i> , 10,.....	Kippur,.....Sat., Oct. 9
<i>Tishree</i> , 15-16,.....	Tabernacles,.....Th. & Fri., Oct. 14-15
<i>Tishree</i> , 21,.....	Hoshaanah Rabbah,.....Wed., Oct. 20
<i>Tishree</i> , 22,.....	Shemene Atzareth,.....Th., Oct. 21
<i>Tishree</i> , 23,.....	Simchath Torah,.....Fri., Oct. 22
<i>Heshvan</i> ,.....	Fri. & Sat., Oct. 29-30
<i>Kislev</i> ,.....	Sun & Mon., Nov. 28-29
<i>Kislev</i> , 25,.....	Hanucah, (first day),.....Th., Dec. 23
<i>Tebet</i> ,.....	Tues. & Wed., Dec. 28-29

N. B.—On all occasions where two days are set apart for the same observance, the first only is kept by the Reformed Jews. It is also to be observed that of all the Fasts, the Day of Atonement, or Kippur, is the only one acknowledged by this large and influential school of Judaism.

## San Francisco Fire-Alarm Stations.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES are located at the corners of the following streets :

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Stockton and Francisco.            | 69. Bryant and Third.                |
| 2. Mason and Lombard.                 | 71. Mission and Eleventh.            |
| 3. Stockton and Greenwich.            | 72. Mission and Thirteenth.          |
| 4. Sansome and Greenwich.             | 73. Howard and Eighth.               |
| 5. Battery and Union.                 | 74. Engine No. 7, Sixteenth.         |
| 6. Montgomery and Green.              | 75. Market, opposite Seventh.        |
| 7. Kearny and Union.                  | 76. Market and Hayes.                |
| 8. Powell and Union.                  | 78. Folsom and Ninth.                |
| 9. Dupont and Vallejo.                | 79. Folsom and Twelfth.              |
| 12. California and Kearny.            | 81. Franklin and Hayes.              |
| 13. Front and Broadway.               | 82. Fulton and Gough.                |
| 14. Stockton and Broadway.            | 83. Octavia and Oak.                 |
| 15. Clay and East.                    | 84. Market and Valencia.             |
| 16. Pacific and Mason.                | 85. Laguna and Hayes.                |
| 17. Pacific and Kearny.               | 91. Hyde and Turk.                   |
| 18. Sansome and Jackson.              | 92. Franklin and Turk.               |
| 19. Washington and Davis.             | 93. Turk and Jones.                  |
| 21. City Hall.                        | 94. Polk and Ellis.                  |
| 23. Clay and Taylor.                  | 123. Hyde and Union.                 |
| 24. Clay and Powell.                  | 124. Pioneer Woolen Mills, Black Pt  |
| 25. Washington and Dupont.            | 125. Filbert and Jones.              |
| 26. Clay and Battery.                 | 126. Hyde and Washington.            |
| 27. Montgomery and Commercial.        | 127. Broadway and Polk.              |
| 28. Pine and Dupont.                  | 128. Sacramento and Leavenworth.     |
| 29. Stockton and California.          | 129. Pacific and Leavenworth.        |
| 31. California, near Sansome.         | 132. Pine and Mason.                 |
| 32. California and Drum.              | 134. Bush and Hyde.                  |
| 34. Mission and Steuart.              | 135. Bush and Polk.                  |
| 35. Montgomery and Pine.              | 136. Post and Van Ness Avenue.       |
| 36. Folsom and Steuart.               | 137. Post and Larkin.                |
| 37. Battery and Bush.                 | 138. California and Larkin.          |
| 38. Market and Second.                | 139. O'Farrell and Hyde.             |
| 39. Howard and Spear.                 | 142. Valencia and Twentieth.         |
| 41. Engine No. 3, Sutter, near Jones. | 143. Mission and Twenty-second.      |
| 42. Geary and Mason.                  | 145. Folsom and Twenty-second.       |
| 43. H. & L. 1, O'Farrell, n. Dupont.  | 146. Folsom and Sixteenth.           |
| 45. O'Farrell and Jones.              | 147. Howard and Twentieth.           |
| 46. Kearny and Sutter.                | 148. Mission and Sixteenth.          |
| 47. Market and Powell.                | 149. Folsom and Eighteenth.          |
| 48. Market and Kearny.                | 152. Brannan and Eighth.             |
| 49. Stockton and Sutter.              | 153. Harrison and Seventh.           |
| 51. Folsom and Beale.                 | 154. Bryant and Sixth.               |
| 52. Mission and Fremont.              | 156. Fourth and Berry.               |
| 53. Townsend and Third.               | 157. Folsom, east of Fourth.         |
| 54. Engine No. 4, Second, n. Howard.  | 158. Folsom, east of Fifth.          |
| 56. Bryant Street and Rincon Place.   | 159. Engine No. 6, Sixth, n. Folsom. |
| 57. Brannan and Second.               | 162. Pacific and Franklin.           |
| 58. Folsom and First.                 | 163. Sacramento and Franklin.        |
| 59. Brannan and First.                | 164. Clay and Polk.                  |
| 61. Howard and Third.                 | 172. McAllister and Buchanan.        |
| 62. Mission and Fourth.               | 173. Ellis and Buchanan.             |
| 63. Harrison and Fourth.              | 174. Turk and Fillmore.              |
| 64. Howard and Fifth.                 | 213. Bush and Buchanan.              |
| 65. Mission and Sixth.                | 214. Bush and Steiner.               |
| 67. Harrison and Hawthorne.           | 231. Howard and Twenty-fourth.       |
| 68. Brannan and Fourth.               | 234. Harrison and Twenty-fourth.     |

 Gongs at Engine Houses and Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

## HACK FARE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDER No. 285, amending Section 4 of Order No. 43.  
regulating Hacks, Cabs, and other Vehicles in Public  
Streets.

### RATES OF FARE.

For a Hack for one person not exceeding one mile.....	\$1.50
For a Hack for two or more persons, not exceeding one mile.....	2.50
For each additional mile for each passenger.....	50
For a Cab for one person not exceeding one mile.....	1.00
For a Cab for two or more persons not exceeding one mile.....	1.50
For each passenger for each additional mile.....	25
For a Cab for two persons when engaged by the hour to be computed for the time occupied in going and re- turning, including detention for the first hour,.....	1.50
For each subsequent hour so used.....	1.00
For a Hack for four or less persons when engaged by the hour, to be computed for the time occupied in going and returning, including detention for the first hour	3.00
For each subsequent hour so used.....	2.00

*No extra charge to any passenger shall be made for the  
ordinary amount of baggage.*

SEC. 5 OF ORDER 43.—From the landing of any steamboat  
to any point east of the west line of Mason Street, and north of  
the south line of Brannan Street east of Third Street shall in  
all cases be estimated not to exceed one mile.

The penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of the  
above Order shall not be less than five dollars nor more than  
ten dollars for each offense exclusive of costs.

## CALIFORNIA STATE STAMP TAX.

### *Rates of Stamp Tax on Bills of Exchange, Policies of Insurance, etc.*

Amounts Taxed.		Bills of Exchange.	Letters of Credit.	Policies of Insurance.
\$20 to	\$50.....	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 04
50 to	100.....	0 20	0 20	0 10
100 to	150.....	0 30	0 30	0 15
150 to	200.....	0 40	0 40	0 20
200 to	300.....	0 60	0 60	0 30
300 to	400.....	0 80	0 80	0 40
400 to	500.....	1 00	1 00	0 50
500 to	750.....	1 40	1 40	0 70
750 to	1,000.....	2 00	2 00	1 00
1,000 to	1,500.....	3 00	3 00	1 50
1,500 to	2,000.....	4 00	4 00	2 00
2,000 to	3,000.....	6 00	6 00	3 00
3,000 to	4,000.....	8 00	8 00	4 00
4,000 to	5,000.....	10 00	10 00	5 00
5,000 to	7,000.....	14 00	14 00	7 00
7,000 to	10,000.....	20 00	20 00	10 00
10,000 to	15,000.....	30 00	30 00	15 00
15,000 to	20,000.....	38 00	38 00	19 00
20,000 to	30,000.....	56 00	56 00	28 00
30,000 to	50,000.....	90 00	90 00	45 00
50,000 to	100,000.....	175 00	175 00	87 00
Above	100,000.....	200 00	200 00	100 00

Policies of Insurance, if for nine months and not less than six months, three fourths of the rates above charged; if for six months and not less than three months, one half the rates above charged; if for three months or less, one fourth the rates above charged.

### *Passengers' and Attorneys'.*

First Class,.....	\$6 00
Second Class,.....	4 00
Steerage,.....	2 00
Attorneys',.....	10 00

## DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

On all Letters throughout the United States, 3 cts. for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop or Local Letters, 2 cts. per half ounce where there is a free carrier's delivery; other offices, 1 cent.

Postal Cards, 1 cent.

Valuable Letters may be registered by payment of a registration fee of 8 cents in addition to postage. Money can be sent with absolute safety by mail, by procuring a Money Order. The fees are on orders not exceeding \$10, 5 cts.; \$10 to \$20, 10 cts.; \$20 to \$30, 15 cts.; \$30 to \$40, 20 cts.; \$40 to \$50, 25 cts.

Printed Books, in one package, to one address, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not over 4 lbs.

On Transient Newspapers, or other Printed Matter (Books excepted), and on Circulars, Pamphlets, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets, Maps, Sheet Music, Chromos, Engravings and Photographs, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not over 4 lbs.

Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, &c., 1 cent for 2 ounces and fraction of 1 ounce, not over 4 lbs.

Samples of Merchandise (except Liquids), Ores, &c., Flexible Patterns, Paper, Envelopes and Blanks, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces, not over 12 ounces.

All Transient Matter, except duly certified letters of Soldiers and Sailors, must be prepaid by stamps.

On matter not above specified same rate as Letters.

## FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters to Great Britain and Ireland.—For every half ounce, or fraction thereof, 6 cts., if prepaid; if not prepaid 6 cts. extra will be collected in Great Britain, and 6 cts. in the United States.

To the German States.—For every half ounce, or fraction thereof, via N. German Union direct, 6 cts.; closed mail, via England, 7 cts., prepayment optional.

To France, (payment compulsory), 10 cts. for each half ounce thereof, direct mail; 4 cts. (open mail) by England. Fully prepaid, via England, one-third ounce, 10 cts.; one-third to one-half ounce, 16 cts.; one-half to two thirds ounce, 20 cts.; two-thirds to one ounce 26 cts.

To the Dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., per half ounce, any distance, 6 cts. if prepaid; if not paid, 10 cts.

Postal Cards, 2 cents.

## STAMP DUTIES.

Checks, Drafts and Orders, drawn at sight or on demand, are subject to a stamp duty of 2 cts; all other instruments and papers are exempt.

## TABLE

OF

### Distances, Population, Etc.

The following Table shows the distance from the place named to New-York City, by the usually travelled routes, generally by railroad, also the population of 1870, and the time at the same places when it is 12 o'clock, or mean noon, at New-York.

LOCALITIES.	DISTANCE FROM NEW-YORK.	TIME.	POPULATION.
	MILES.		
New-York,.....	000	12 00	942,252
Brooklyn,.....	000	12 00	396,200
Montreal,.....	401	11 58	100,000
Boston,.....	236	12 12	250,526
Buffalo,.....	422	11 41	117,715
Cleveland,.....	581	11 30	92,846
Columbus,.....	650	11 24	31,290
Cincinnati,.....	799	11 19	216,239
Detroit,.....	663	11 24	79,580
Indianapolis,.....	825	11 14	36,565
Chicago,.....	868	11 06	298,983
St. Louis,.....	1087	10 55	310,864
Omaha,.....	1540	10 42	16,083
Leavenworth,.....	1582	10 29	17,849
Philadelphia,.....	88	11 56	674,022
Baltimore,.....	185	11 50	267,354
Pittsburgh,.....	431	11 36	86,235
Louisville,.....	934	11 14	100,754
Memphis,.....	1072	10 54	40,226
New-Orleans,.....	1597	10 56	191,322
Mobile,.....	1448	11 05	32,084
Savannah,.....	890	11 31	20,233
Charleston,.....	794	11 36	48,956
Richmond,.....	353	11 46	51,038
San Francisco,.....	3200	3 46	149,482
Liverpool,.....	3000	7 16 P.M.	450,000

## TABLE AND RULE

FOR

### COMPUTING INTEREST

ON ANY SUM AND FOR ANY TIME.

INT. FOR 1 DAY, 365 DAYS TO THE YEAR.				INT. FOR 1 DAY, 300 DAYS TO THE YEAR.			
\$	6 P. Ct.	\$	7 P. C.	\$	6 P. Ct.	\$	7 P. Ct.
1	000164	1	000192	1	000167	1	000194
2	000329	2	000384	2	000333	2	000389
3	000493	3	000575	3	000500	3	000583
4	000657	4	000767	4	000667	4	000778
5	000822	5	000959	5	000833	5	000972
6	000986	6	001151	6	001000	6	001167
7	001151	7	001342	7	001167	7	001361
8	001315	8	001534	8	001333	8	001556
9	001479	9	001726	9	001500	9	001750

The large figures are intended to represent the sum on which the Interest is to be computed, and the smaller figures the Interest itself.

When the amount on which Interest is to be ascertained is expressed in

10s point off one of the small figures on the left.  
 100s " two " "  
 1000s " three " "  
 10,000s " four " "

those to the left of the point being whole numbers, to the right decimals.

#### EXAMPLE.

Interest for 214 days at 6 per cent, 360 days to year, on \$9,643 :

9000 one day	1.50	×	214	=	321
600 "	10	×	214	=	21.40
40 "	00.3%	×	214	=	1.43
3 "	00.05	×	214	=	.10
9643					343.93

## TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

WESTERN PACIFIC 138 MLS.		NAMES OF PLACES.	MS.
NAMES OF PLACES.	MS.	White Plains,.....	361
SAN FRANCISCO.....	0	Brown's,.....	373
OAKLAND.....	5	Granite Point,.....	380
Alameda,.....	8	Lovelock's.....	389
San Leandro,.....	14	CENTRAL PACIFIC 690 MLS.	
Lorenzo.....	18	Oreana,.....	400
Niles,.....	30	Rye Patch,.....	411
Pleasanton,.....	42	Humboldt,.....	422
Livermore,.....	47	Mill City,.....	434
Altamont,.....	55	Raspberry,.....	441
Midway,.....	63	Rose Creek,.....	451
Ellis,.....	69	Winnemucca,.....	462
Panola,.....	74	Tule.....	468
Stockton,.....	90	Golconda,.....	479
Mokelumne,.....	103	Iron Point,.....	490
Galt,.....	111	Stone House,.....	503
Cosumnes,.....	119	Battle Mountain,.....	517
Elk Grove.....	122	Argenta,.....	534
Florin,.....	129	Shoshone,.....	545
Brighton.....	133	Be-o-wa-we,.....	555
Sacramento,.....	138	Palasade,.....	574
CENTRAL PACIFIC 690 MLS.		Carlin,.....	583
SACRAMENTO,.....	138	Moleen,.....	594
Arcade,.....	146	Elko,.....	606
Junction,.....	156	Osino,.....	616
Rocklin,.....	160	Halleek,.....	626
Pino,.....	163	Deeth,.....	642
Newcastle,.....	169	Tulasco,.....	655
Auburn,.....	174	Wells,.....	663
Clipper Gap,.....	181	Independence,.....	677
New England Mills,.....	187	Pequop,.....	689
Colfax,.....	192	Toano,.....	697
C. H. Mills,.....	197	Loray,.....	706
Gold Run,.....	202	Montello,.....	715
Dutch Flat,.....	205	Tecoma,.....	725
Alta,.....	207	Lucin,.....	734
Shady Run,.....	212	Bovine,.....	747
Blue Cañon,.....	216	Terrace,.....	759
Emigrant Gap,.....	221	Matlin,.....	747
Cisco,.....	230	Kelton,.....	790
Tamark,.....	233	Monument,.....	807
Cascade,.....	237	Rozel,.....	820
Summit,.....	243	Ogden,.....	828
Strong's Canon,.....	245	UNION PACIFIC 1084 MLS.	
Truckee,.....	258	Ogden City,.....	880
Boca,.....	266	Weber Cañon,.....	890
Verdi,.....	281	Upper Weber,.....	907
Reno,.....	292	Echo City,.....	922
Camp 37,.....	300	Echo Summit,.....	946
Clark's,.....	312	Gilmer,.....	956
Wadsworth,.....	327	Bryan,.....	1,056
Des-rt,.....	336	Green River,.....	1,061
Hot Springs,.....	346		

## TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

(CONTINUED,)

Benton,.....	1,181	North Platte,.....	1,621
Laramie,.....	1,339	Omaha,.....	1,912
Sherman,.....	1,363	CHICAGO,.....	2,406
Cheyenne,.....	1,396	NEW YORK,.....	3,305

## TABLE OF DISTANCES

BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

From San Francisco.		From San Francisco.	
To SACRAMENTO.		To CALISTOGA.	
<i>By Cal. Pacific R. R.</i>		<i>By Napa Valley R. R.</i>	
	MS.		MS.
Vallejo,.....	25	Vallejo,.....	25
Napa Junction,.....	31	Napa Junction,.....	31
Creston,.....	34	Suscol,.....	35
Bridgeport,.....	38	Napa,.....	39
Fairfield,.....	44	Yauntville,.....	49
Vaca,.....	54	Oakville,.....	51
Batavia,.....	59	St. Helena,.....	57
Dixon,.....	62	Calistoga,.....	65
Davis,.....	70		
Sacramento,.....	84	From San Francisco	
		To SOLEDAD & TRES PINOS.	
From San Francisco.		<i>By Southern Pacific R. R.</i>	
To MARYSVILLE.			MS.
<i>By Cal. Pacific R. R.</i>		San Francisco,.....	.0
	MS.	Bernal,.....	4.0
Vallejo,.....	25	San Miguel,.....	6.0
Davis Junction,.....	70	Colma,.....	9.0
Woodland,.....	80	Baden,.....	11.5
Knight's Landing,.....	89	San Bruno,.....	14.2
Sutter,.....	102	Milbrae,.....	16.8
Marysville,.....	115	San Mateo,.....	20.8
From San Francisco		Belmont,.....	25.0
To CLOVERDALE.		Redwood,.....	28.2
<i>By S. F. &amp; N. Pacific R. R.</i>		Menlo Park,.....	32.5
	MS.	Mayfield,.....	31.5
Donohue, (St'r.).....	34	Mountain View,.....	38.2
Lakeville,.....	35	Lawrence,.....	43.8
Petaluma,.....	42	Santa Clara,.....	46.5
Santa Rosa,.....	57	SAN JOSE,.....	50.0
Windsor,.....	66	Eden Vale,.....	57.3
Healdsburg,.....	72	Coyote,.....	62.8
Cloverdale,.....	90	Perry's,.....	65.8



# TABLE OF DISTANCES

BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

<b>From San Francisco.</b>		<b>From San Francisco</b>	
To SOLEDAD & TRES PINOS.		To BAKERSFIELD.	
<i>By Southern Pacific R. R.</i>			
Madrone,.....	68.8	Oakland,.....	8
Tennant,.....	72.8	San Lorenzo,.....	14
Gilroy,.....	80.3	Lorenzo,.....	18
Carnadero,.....	82.5	Niles,.....	30
Sargents,.....	86.3	Pleasanton,.....	42
Vega,.....	95.6	Livermore,.....	47
Pajaro,.....	99.4	Altamont,.....	55
Castroville,.....	109.7	Midway,.....	63
Salinas,.....	117.6	<i>By West'n P. R. R.</i>	
Chualar,.....	128.5	Ellis,.....	69
Gonzales,.....	134.5	Bantas,.....	74
Soledad,.....	142.9	<b>From Sacramento.</b>	
Hollister,.....	94.3	To REDDING.	
Tres Pinos,.....	100.3	<i>By Cal &amp; Oregon R. R.</i>	
<b>From San Francisco.</b>			
To SAN JOSÉ VIA OAKLAND.		MS.	
SAN FRANCISCO,.....	0	Junction,.....	18
Oakland Wharf,.....	3	Lincoln,.....	29
San Leandro,.....	15	Sheridan,.....	36
Niles,.....	29	Wheatland,.....	39
Warm Springs,.....	36	Marysville,.....	52
SAN JOSE,.....	47	Nelson,.....	83
STOCKTON AND COPPEROPOLIS		Chico,.....	95
RAIL ROADS.		Sesma,.....	114
Stockton,.....	.0	Tehama,.....	122
C. P. R. R. Depot,.....	.5	Red Bluff,.....	134
Charleston,.....	6.0	Hooker,.....	145
Walthall,.....	9.0	Buckeye,.....	150
Holden,.....	11.0	Cottonwood,.....	152
Peters,.....	15.0	Anderson,.....	155
Peters,.....	15.0	Clear Creek,.....	168
Waverly,.....	22.0	Redding,.....	169
Milton,.....	30.0	OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.	
Farmington,.....	19.5	Portland,.....	
Trigo,.....	23.0	East Portland,.....	
Clyde,.....	27.5	Machine Shop,.....	3
Burnetts,.....	32.0	Milwaukee,.....	7
Oak Dale,.....	34.0	Clackamas,.....	11
<b>From Sacramento</b>		Oregon City,.....	16
To SHINGLE SPRINGS.		Rock Island,.....	20
<i>By Sacra'to Val. R. R.</i>		Canby,.....	25
Junction,.....	7½	Aurora,.....	29
Salsbury,.....	16½	Hubbard,.....	33
Alder Creek,.....	19½	Woodburn,.....	37
Folsom,.....	22½	Gervais,.....	40
White Rock,.....	29½	Brooks,.....	45
Latrobe,.....	37½	Salem,.....	53
Dugan's,.....	43	Turner,.....	61
Shingle Springs,.....	48	Marion,.....	67
		Jefferson,.....	72

# TABLE OF DISTANCES

BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.		VIRGINIA & TRUCKEE	
		RAIL ROAD.	
		RENO TO VIRGINIA, NAV.	
Millers,.....	76	RENO,.....	0
Albany,.....	81	Huffaker's,.....	6½
Tangent,.....	87	Steamboat,.....	11
Shedds,.....	93	Washoe,.....	16½
Halsey,.....	98	Franktown,.....	21
Harrisburg,.....	106	Mill Station,.....	24
Junction,.....	110	Lake View,.....	26
Halletts,.....	117	Carson,.....	30½
Eugene,.....	124	Mexican,.....	34
Cresswell,.....	135	Morgan,.....	34½
Latham,.....	145	Brunswick,.....	35½
Divide,.....	148	Merrimac,.....	36½
Comstock,.....	156	Eureka,.....	39
Drains,.....	161	Mound H'se,.....	40½
Yoncalla,.....	167	Silver,.....	43½
Rice Hill,.....	173	Scales,.....	47½
Oakland,.....	181	Baltic,.....	49½
Umpqua,.....	190	Gold Hill,.....	49½
Roseburg,.....	200	VIRGINIA,.....	51½
OREGON CENTRAL R. R.		UTAH CENTRAL R. R.	
Portland,.....	0	SALT LAKE TO OGDEN.	
Fourth Street Siding,.....	1	Salt Lake City,.....	
Summit,.....	6	Wood's Crossing,.....	8
Beaverton,.....	11	Centerville,.....	11
Reedsville,.....	16	Farmington,.....	15
Cornelius,.....	24	Kaysville,.....	26
Gaston,.....	32	Ogden,.....	30
North Yamhill,.....	39	UTAH SOUTHERN R. R.	
St. Joseph,.....	48	SALT LAKE TO LEHI.	
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.		Salt Lake,.....	
PACIFIC DIVISION.		B Cottonwood,.....	6
Kalama,.....		L Cottonwood,.....	7
Carroll's,.....	5	Jordan,.....	9
Monticello,.....	8	Sandy,.....	13
Cowlitz,.....	11	Draper,.....	17
Castle Rock,.....	20	Point,.....	24
Olequa,.....	28	Lehi,.....	31
Grand Prairie,.....	37	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Newwankum,.....	48	BY OCEAN.	
Skookum Chuck,.....	60	To New York,.....	5248
Tenino,.....	66	Boston,.....	5484
Yelm Prairie,.....	80	New Orleans,.....	4698
Steilacoom,.....	96	Philadelphia,.....	5161
Y Track,.....	100	Cork, Ireland,.....	8048
Tacoma,.....	105	Dublin,.....	8118

## General Routes from San Francisco.

Showing the most commonly traveled Routes to the principal  
Towns on the Pacific Coast.

### San Francisco to

ALBANY, Oregon, 678 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg, railroad to Albany.

ALVARADO, Cal.—29 miles. Ferry and rail to Hayward's, stage to Alvarado.

ARCATA, Cal.—300 miles. Steamer or railroad to Petaluma, stage to Cloverdale, stage to Arcata, (or by Steamer via Eureka.)

ASTORIA, Oregon.—566 miles. Steamer, once in 10 days.

AUBURN, Cal.—114 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Auburn.

AURORA, Nev.—411 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Reno, stage to Carson, stage to Aurora.

AUSTIN, Nev.—612 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Battle Mountain, stage to Austin.

BELMONT, Nev.—697 miles. (Same to Austin) stage to Belmont.

BIG TREES, Cal.—160 miles. Railroad to Galt, stage to Big Trees.

BOISE CITY, I. T.—1025 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Kelton, stage to Boise City.

CALISTOGA, Cal.—66 miles. Steamer to Vallejo, railroad to Calistoga.

CARSON, Nev.—324 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Reno, stage to Carson.

CORVALLIS, Oregon—677 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg.

COLUMBIA, Cal.—159 miles. Str. or rail to Stockton, stage to Columbia via Sonora.

COLUSA, Cal.—200 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Marysville, stage to Colusa, or rail to Knight's Landing and stage to Colusa.

CORINNE, U. T.—799 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Corinne.

DALLAS, Oregon.—739 miles. Steamer to Portland steamer to Lafayette, stage to Dallas.

DALLES, Oregon.—790 miles. Steamer to Portland, steamer to Dalles.

DOWNIEVILLE, Cal.—236 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, railroad to Marysville, stage to Downieville.

DUTCH FLAT, Cal.—197 miles. Str. or rail to Sacramento, rail to Dutch Flat.

EUREKA, Cal.—223 miles. Str. twice a month.

EUGENE CITY, Oregon—637 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, rail to Redding, stage to Roseburg, rail to Eugene City.

GEYSERS, Cal.—Steamer to Petaluma, stage to Geysers via Healdsburg.

GILROY, Cal.—80 miles. Southern Pacific and S. C. & P. V. Railroads.

## General Routes from San Francisco.

(CONTINUED)

GRASS VALLEY, Cal.—200 miles. Str. or rail to Sacramento, rail to Colfax, stage to Grass Valley.

HAVILAH, Cal.—359 miles. Rail to Bakersfield, stage to Havilah.

HAYWARD'S, Cal.—22½ miles. Ferry and rail.

HEALDSBURG, Cal.—80 miles. Steamer to Petaluma, railroad to Healdsburg.

IDAHO CITY, I. T.—745 miles. Str. or rail to Sacramento, rail to Kelton, stage to Idaho City via Boise.

JACKSON, Cal.—181 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Latrobe, stage to Jackson.

JACKSONVILLE, O.—476 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Redding stage to Jacksonville.

LAFAYETTE, Oregon.—714 miles; steamer to Portland, steamer to Lafayette.

LA GRANDE, Oregon.—975 miles steamer to Portland, str. to Umatilla, stage to La Grande.

LAKEPORT, Cal.—Steamer to Petaluma, rail to Cloverdale, stage to Lakeport.

LA PAZ, A. T.—676 miles; steamer to Los Angeles, stage to La Paz, via San Bernardino.

LEWISTOWN, I. T.—1070 miles; steamer to Portland, str. to Lewistown, via Dalles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—389 miles; steamer to San Pedro, rail to Los Angeles.

MARIPOSA, Cal.—190 miles; steamer or rail to Merced, stage to Mariposa.

MARTINEZ, Cal.—21 miles; steamer to Benicia, ferry to Martinez.

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—135 miles; C. P. R. R. via Sacramento; also steamer to Vallejo, and rail to Marysville.

MONTEREY, Cal.—100 miles; steamer (or rail and stage.)

NANIMO, V. I.—830 miles; Steamer, via Victoria.

NAPA CITY, Cal.—39 miles; steamer to Vallejo, railroad to Napa.

NEVADA, Cal.—100 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Colfax, stage to Nevada.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—830 miles; steamer via Victoria, once a month.

OLYMPIA, W. T.—Steamer to Victoria, steamer to Olympia.

OREGON CITY, Oregon—683 miles; steamer to Portland, rail or steamer to Oregon City.

OROVILLE, Cal.—161 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Oroville, via Marysville.

PETALUMA, Cal.—48 miles; str. twice a day.

PLACERVILLE, Cal.—180 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Shingle Spings, stage to Placerville.

PORTLAND, O.—933 miles; railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg, rail to Portland; steamer once in 10 days.

PRESCOTT, A. T.—943 miles; steamer to San Pedro, stage to Los Angeles, San Bernadino, La Paz, Wickenburg, horseback to Prescott.

PROVO, Utah—790 miles steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Ogden, stage to Provo.

## General Routes From San Francisco.

(CONTINUED.)

- QUINCY, Cal.—276 miles; str. or rail to Sac., rail to Oroville, stage to Quincy via La Porte.
- RED BLUFF—255 miles; seamer or rail to Sac., rail to Red Bluff.
- REDWOOD CITY, Cal.—28 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.
- ROSEBURG, Oregon—532 miles; steamer or rail to Sac., rail to Redding, stage to Roseburg.
- SACRAMENTO, Cal.—83 miles; rail or steamer.
- SALEM, Oregon—780 miles; steamer to Portland, rail or steamer to Salem.
- SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.—750 miles; steamer or rail to Sac., rail to Ogden, rail to Salt Lake City.
- SAN ANDREAS, Cal.—152 miles; rail to Milton, stage to San Andreas.
- SAN BERNARDINO,—454 miles; steamer to San Pedro, stage to San Bernardino.
- SAN DIEGO, Cal.—446 miles; steamer weekly.
- SAN JOSE, Cal.—50 miles; C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. 3 times a day.
- SAN LEANDRO, Cal.—18 miles; ferry and rail, via Alameda, 5 times a day.
- SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal.—309 miles. steamer 3 times a month, rail to Salina, stage to San Luis Obispo.
- SAN MATEO, Cal.—20 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.
- SAN PABLO, Cal.—20 miles; ferry to Oakland, stage to San Pablo twice a day.
- SAN RAFAEL, Cal.—14 miles; ferry to San Quentin, rail to San Rafael.
- SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—280 miles; steamer weekly, or rail to Salinas, and stage to Santa Barbara, daily.
- SANTA CLARA, Cal.—46 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.
- SANTA CRUZ, Cal.—76 miles; railroad to Santa Clara, rail to Watsonville, stage to Santa Cruz.
- SITKA, Alaska—1663 miles; steamer.
- SNELLING, Cal.—174 miles; steamer or rail to Stockton, stage to Snelling.
- SONOMA, Cal.—56 miles. steamer to Vallejo, rail to Napa, stage to Sonoma.
- SONORA, Cal.—173 miles; steamer or railroad to Stockton, stage to Sonora, via Chinese Camp.
- SUISUN, Cal.—43 miles; steamer to Vallejo, rail to Suisun, (Fairfield.)
- SUSANVILLE, Cal.—296 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Reno, stage to Susanville.
- VALLEJO, Cal.—25 miles; steamer twice a day.
- VICTORIA, B. C.—750 miles; steamer.
- VIRGINIA, Nev.—258 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Virginia.
- YREKA, Cal.—405 miles; str. or rail to Sac., rail to Redding, stage to Yreka.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,

IN MEAN TIME,

By Berlin H. WRIGHT. Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.

ECLIPSES.—There will be two Eclipses this year:

- I.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 6, invisible in the U. S.
- II.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 29, visible in the U. S., at all places east of the Mississippi Valley, the Sun will rise more or less Eclipsed. The Eclipse will be annular or ring-like, from Sodus Point, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, Lyons, Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, Saratoga and northern Massachusetts to the Ocean. Along the path of Central Eclipse the size will be  $11\frac{1}{2}$  digits. At New York the Eclipse will end at 7h. 18m. morning; size  $10\frac{3}{4}$  digits. At Boston, 7h. 32m. morning, size 11 digits. At Chicago, 6h. 20m. morning, size 3 2-5 digits.

### PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

Mercury, Feb. 10, June 6, and Oct. 3, setting then soon after the Sun; also, March 31, July 30, and Nov. 18, rising then a short time before the Sun. Venus, Jan. 12; Saturn, Aug. 15; Mars, June 20; Jupiter, April 16.

### THE FOUR SEASONS.

Winter begins Dec. 21, 6h. 26m. evening, 1874; Spring begins, 1875, March 20, 7h. 25m. evening; Summer begins June 21, 3h. 51m. evening; Autumn begins Sept. 23, 6h. 19m. morning; Winter begins Dec. 22, 0h. 20m. morning.

### MORNING STARS.

Venus.....until Sept. 23  
 Mars....." Feb. 26  
 Jupiter....." Jan. 20  
 Saturn.....from Feb. 6 and after May 16

### EVENING STARS.

Venus.....after Sept. 23  
 Mars....." Feb. 26  
 Jupiter.....from Jan. 20 to Nov. 4  
 Saturn.....until Feb. 5 and after May 16

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## JANUARY.

	NEW YORK.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.
New Moon.....	7	0 12 ev.	7	8 58 mo.
First Quarter.....	14	4 26 ev.	14	1 12 ev.
Full Moon.....	21	0 45 ev.	21	9 19 mo.
Last Quarter.....	29	7 38 mo.	29	4 24 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Fri.	7 25	4 43	1 39	7 19	4 49	1 41
2	Sat.	7 25	4 44	2 41	7 19	4 50	2 41
3	SUN	7 25	4 45	3 43	7 19	4 51	3 42
4	Mon.	7 25	4 46	4 47	7 19	4 52	4 44
5	Tue.	7 25	4 47	5 53	7 19	4 52	5 48
6	We.	7 25	4 48	6 52	7 19	4 53	6 46
7	Th.	7 25	4 49	sets.	7 19	4 54	sets.
8	Fri.	7 24	4 50	5 48	7 19	4 55	6 4
9	Sat.	7 24	4 51	6 50	7 19	4 56	7 4
10	SUN	7 24	4 52	7 49	7 19	4 57	7 59
11	Mon.	7 24	4 53	9 10	7 18	4 58	9 20
12	Tue.	7 23	4 54	10 19	7 18	4 59	10 27
13	We.	7 23	4 55	11 30	7 18	5 0	11 35
14	Th.	7 23	4 56	morn.	7 17	5 1	morn.
15	Fri.	7 22	4 57	42	7 17	5 2	45
16	Sat.	7 22	4 59	1 55	7 16	5 3	1 56
17	SUN	7 21	5 0	3 10	7 16	5 4	3 8
18	Mon.	7 21	5 1	4 28	7 16	5 6	4 25
19	Tue.	7 21	5 2	5 46	7 15	5 7	5 41
20	We.	7 20	5 3	6 51	7 14	5 8	6 45
21	Th.	7 19	5 4	rises.	7 14	5 9	rises.
22	Fri.	7 19	5 5	6 12	7 13	5 10	6 25
23	Sat.	7 18	5 7	7 20	7 12	5 11	7 31
24	SUN	7 17	5 8	8 24	7 12	5 12	8 33
25	Mon.	7 17	5 9	9 27	7 11	5 13	9 34
26	Tue.	7 16	5 10	10 27	7 10	5 14	10 32
27	We.	7 15	5 11	11 27	7 9	5 15	11 30
28	Th.	7 14	5 13	morn.	7 9	5 16	morn.
29	Fri.	7 13	5 14	27	7 8	5 17	28
30	Sat.	7 12	5 15	1 30	7 7	5 19	1 29
31	SUN	7 12	5 16	2 32	7 7	5 20	2 29

### CHURCH DAYS.

Septuagesima Sunday.....	January 24
Sexagesima ".....	" 31
Quinquagesima ".....	February 7
Ash-Wednesday.....	" 10

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## FEBRUARY.

	NEW YORK.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.
New Moon.....	6	2 59 mo.	5	11 33 ev.
First Quarter.....	13	0 24 mo.	12	9 10 ev.
Full Moon.....	20	3 5 mo.	19	11 51 ev.
Last Quarter.....	28	4 55 mo.	28	1 41 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Mon.	7 10	5 18	3 40	7 6	5 22	3 35
2	Tue.	7 9	5 19	4 41	7 5	5 23	4 35
3	We.	7 7	5 20	5 39	7 4	5 24	5 33
4	Th.	7 6	5 22	6 27	7 3	5 25	6 22
5	Fri.	7 5	5 23	7 4	7 2	5 26	7 2
6	Sat.	7 4	5 24	sets.	7 1	5 27	sets.
7	SUN	7 3	5 25	7 7	7 0	5 28	7 17
8	Mon.	7 2	5 26	8 19	6 59	5 29	8 27
9	Tue.	7 1	5 28	9 31	6 58	5 30	9 36
10	We.	7 0	5 29	10 42	6 57	5 31	10 45
11	Th.	6 59	5 30	11 55	6 56	5 32	11 55
12	Fri.	6 58	5 31	morn.	6 55	5 34	morn
13	Sat.	6 57	5 32	1 11	6 54	5 35	1 9
14	SUN	6 56	5 33	2 25	6 53	5 36	2 21
15	Mon.	6 54	5 34	3 38	6 51	5 37	3 32
16	Tue.	6 53	5 36	4 41	6 50	5 38	4 35
17	We.	6 51	5 37	5 34	6 49	5 39	5 29
18	Th.	6 50	5 38	6 14	6 48	5 40	6 11
19	Fri.	6 49	5 40	6 48	6 47	5 41	6 47
20	Sat.	6 48	5 41	rises.	6 45	5 42	rises.
21	SUN	6 46	5 43	7 12	6 44	5 43	7 20
22	Mon.	6 45	5 44	8 14	6 43	5 44	8 19
23	Tue.	6 43	5 45	9 15	6 42	5 46	9 18
24	We.	6 42	5 47	10 15	6 40	5 47	10 16
25	Th.	6 40	5 48	11 17	6 39	5 48	11 16
26	Fri.	6 38	5 49	morn.	6 38	5 49	morn
27	Sat.	6 37	5 50	19	6 36	5 50	17
28	SUN	6 35	5 51	1 24	6 34	5 51	1 20

### CHURCH DAYS.

Quadragesima Sunday.....	February 14
Mid Lent ".....	March 7
Palm ".....	" 21
Good Friday.....	" 26

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## MARCH.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	7 3 24 ev.	7 0 10 ev.
First Quarter.....	14 8 9 mo.	14 4 43 mo.
Full Moon.....	21 6 56 ev.	21 3 30 ev.
Last Quarter.....	29 11 29 ev.	29 8 3 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Mon	6 35	5 53	2 27	6 33	5 52	2 22
2	Tue.	6 34	5 53	3 26	6 31	5 53	3 20
3	We.	6 32	5 54	4 18	6 30	5 54	4 12
4	Th.	6 30	5 55	4 58	6 29	5 55	4 54
5	Fri.	6 29	5 56	5 35	6 27	5 56	5 33
6	Sat.	6 27	5 57	6 5	6 26	5 57	6 5
7	SUN	6 25	5 57	sets.	6 25	5 58	sets.
8	Mon	6 24	5 59	7 22	6 24	5 59	7 28
9	Tue.	6 22	6 0	8 26	6 22	6 0	8 29
10	We.	6 20	6 1	9 43	6 20	6 1	9 44
11	Th.	6 19	6 2	10 58	6 18	6 2	10 57
12	Fri.	6 17	6 3	morn.	6 17	6 3	morn.
13	Sat.	6 16	6 4	15	6 15	6 4	11
14	SUN	6 14	6 5	1 31	6 14	6 5	1 26
15	Mon	6 12	6 7	2 37	6 13	6 6	2 31
16	Tue.	6 11	6 8	3 32	6 11	6 7	3 27
17	We.	6 9	6 9	4 15	6 10	6 8	4 12
18	Th.	6 7	6 10	4 50	6 8	6 9	4 49
19	Fri.	6 6	6 11	5 20	6 6	6 10	5 21
20	Sat.	6 4	6 12	5 46	6 5	6 11	5 47
21	SUN	6 2	6 13	rises.	6 3	6 12	rises.
22	Mon.	6 1	6 14	7 3	6 2	6 13	7 7
23	Tue.	5 59	6 15	8 4	6 1	6 14	8 6
24	We.	5 58	6 16	9 8	5 59	6 15	9 8
25	Th.	5 56	6 17	10 8	5 57	6 16	10 13
26	Fri.	5 54	6 18	11 11	5 56	6 17	11 8
27	Sat.	5 52	6 19	morn.	5 54	6 18	morn.
28	SUN	5 51	6 20	15	5 53	6 19	10
29	Mon.	5 49	6 21	1 15	5 52	6 20	1 9
30	Tue.	5 47	6 22	2 8	5 50	6 21	2 2
31	We.	5 46	6 23	2 55	5 48	6 22	2 50

### CHURCH DAYS.

Easter Sunday.....	March 28
Low ".....	April 4
Rogation ".....	May 2
Ascension Day.....	" 6

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## APRIL.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	6 1 40 mo.	5 10 26 ev.
First Quarter.....	12 4 37 ev.	12 1 23 ev.
Full Moon.....	20 11 34 mo.	20 8 20 mo.
Last Quarter.....	28 2 21 ev.	28 11 7 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Th.	5 45	6 24	3 30	5 46	6 22	3 27
2	Fri.	5 44	6 26	4 3	5 44	6 23	4 2
3	Sat.	5 42	6 27	4 31	5 43	6 24	4 32
4	SUN	5 40	6 28	4 57	5 41	6 25	5 0
5	Mon	5 38	6 29	5 21	5 39	6 25	5 27
6	Tue	5 36	6 30	sets.	5 38	6 26	sets.
7	We.	5 34	6 31	8 36	5 37	6 27	8 35
8	Th.	5 33	6 32	9 56	5 35	6 28	9 53
9	Fri.	5 31	6 33	11 16	5 33	6 29	11 11
10	Sat.	5 29	6 34	morn.	5 31	6 30	morn.
11	SUN	5 28	6 35	28	5 29	6 31	22
12	Mon	5 26	6 36	1 27	5 28	6 32	1 21
13	Tue	5 25	6 37	2 15	5 27	6 33	2 11
14	We.	5 24	6 38	2 54	5 25	6 34	2 51
15	Th.	5 22	6 39	3 25	5 24	6 35	3 24
16	Fri.	5 21	6 40	3 49	5 23	6 36	3 51
17	Sat.	5 19	6 41	4 12	5 21	6 37	4 16
18	SUN	5 17	6 42	4 32	5 20	6 38	4 38
19	Mon.	5 16	6 44	4 51	5 19	6 39	4 59
20	Tue.	5 14	6 45	rises.	5 17	6 40	rises.
21	We.	5 13	6 46	7 58	5 15	6 41	7 57
22	Th.	5 11	6 47	9 1	5 14	6 42	8 58
23	Fri.	5 10	6 48	10 3	5 13	6 43	9 59
24	Sat.	5 9	6 49	11 6	5 11	6 44	11 0
25	SUN	5 7	6 50	morn.	5 10	6 45	11 56
26	Mon.	5 6	6 51	2	5 9	6 46	morn.
27	Tue.	5 5	6 52	50	5 7	6 47	45
28	We.	5 3	6 53	1 27	5 6	6 48	1 24
29	Th.	5 2	6 54	2 1	5 4	6 49	1 59
30	Fri.	5 0	6 55	2 30	5 3	6 50	2 30

### CHURCH DAYS.

Pentecost Sunday.....	May 16
Trinity Sunday.....	" 23
Corpus Christi.....	" 27
Advent Sunday.....	November 28

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## MAY.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
New Moon.....	D. H. M. 5 10 8 mo.	D. H. M. 5 6 54 mo.
First Quarter.....	12 2 41 mo.	11 11 27 ev.
Full Moon.....	20 3 56 mo.	20 0 40 mo.
Last Quarter.....	28 1 34 mo.	27 10 8 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Sat.	4 59	6 56	2 56	5 2	6 52	2 59
2	SUN	4 57	6 57	3 20	5 1	6 53	3 25
3	Mon	4 56	6 58	3 44	5 0	6 54	3 52
4	Tue.	4 54	6 59	4 10	4 59	6 55	4 20
5	We.	4 53	7 0	sets.	4 58	6 56	sets.
6	Th.	4 52	7 1	8 47	4 57	6 56	8 43
7	Fri.	4 51	7 2	10 7	4 56	6 57	10 1
8	Sat.	4 50	7 3	11 16	4 55	6 58	11 10
9	SUN	4 49	7 4	morn	4 54	6 59	11 57
10	Mon	4 48	7 5	2	4 53	7 0	morn.
11	Tue.	4 47	7 6	52	4 52	7 1	49
12	We.	4 46	7 7	1 26	4 51	7 2	1 25
13	Th.	4 45	7 8	1 55	4 50	7 3	1 56
14	Fri.	4 44	7 9	2 16	4 49	7 4	2 19
15	Sat.	4 43	7 10	2 38	4 48	7 5	2 43
16	SUN	4 42	7 11	2 58	4 47	7 6	3 6
17	Mon	4 42	7 11	3 25	4 46	7 7	3 34
18	Tue.	4 41	7 12	3 47	4 45	7 7	3 58
19	We.	4 40	7 13	4 4	4 44	7 8	4 17
20	Th.	4 40	7 14	rises.	4 44	7 9	rises.
21	Fri.	4 39	7 15	9 0	4 43	7 10	8 55
22	Sat.	4 38	7 16	9 57	4 42	7 10	9 51
23	SUN	4 37	7 17	10 48	4 42	7 11	10 42
24	Mon	4 37	7 18	11 29	4 41	7 12	11 23
25	Tue.	4 36	7 19	morn.	4 40	7 13	11 59
26	We.	4 35	7 19	1	4 40	7 14	morn.
27	Th.	4 35	7 20	31	4 39	7 14	30
28	Fri.	4 34	7 21	58	4 38	7 15	59
29	Sat.	4 34	7 22	1 21	4 38	7 16	1 25
30	SUN	4 33	7 23	1 44	4 37	7 16	1 51
31	Mon	4 32	7 23	2 9	4 37	7 17	2 17

He who knows himself knows others.  
 A little stone can make a great bruise.  
 Health and mirth create beauty.  
 The last thing that is lost is hope

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## JUNE.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
New Moon.....	D. H. M. 3 5 25 ev.	D. H. M. 3 2 11 ev.
First Quarter.....	10 2 59 ev.	10 11 45 mo.
Full Moon.....	18 7 0 ev.	18 3 46 ev.
Last Quarter.....	26 9 43 mo.	26 6 29 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Tue.	4 32	7 24	2 39	4 36	7 18	2 50
2	We.	4 31	7 25	3 11	4 36	7 19	3 25
3	Th.	4 31	7 26	sets.	4 35	7 19	sets.
4	Fri.	4 30	7 26	8 53	4 35	7 20	8 47
5	Sat.	4 30	7 27	9 53	4 35	7 20	9 47
6	SUN	4 29	7 27	10 55	4 34	7 21	10 51
7	Mon	4 29	7 28	11 25	4 34	7 21	11 23
8	Tue.	4 29	7 29	11 55	4 34	7 22	11 55
9	We.	4 28	7 29	morn.	4 34	7 22	morn.
10	Th.	4 28	7 30	20	4 34	7 23	23
11	Fri.	4 28	7 30	43	4 34	7 24	48
12	Sat.	4 28	7 31	1 3	4 34	7 25	1 9
13	SUN	4 28	7 31	1 22	4 34	7 25	1 31
14	Mon	4 28	7 32	1 43	4 34	7 26	1 54
15	Tue.	4 28	7 32	2 6	4 33	7 27	2 19
16	We.	4 28	7 32	2 32	4 33	7 27	2 46
17	Th.	4 28	7 33	3 6	4 33	7 28	3 22
18	Fri.	4 28	7 33	rises.	4 33	7 28	rises.
19	Sat.	4 28	7 33	8 43	4 33	7 28	8 37
20	SUN	4 28	7 34	9 28	4 34	7 28	9 24
21	Mon	4 29	7 34	10 3	4 34	7 28	10 0
22	Tue.	4 29	7 34	10 34	4 34	7 29	10 33
23	We.	4 29	7 34	11 0	4 34	7 29	11 1
24	Th.	4 29	7 34	11 24	4 35	7 29	11 27
25	Fri.	4 29	7 35	11 47	4 35	7 29	11 53
26	Sat.	4 29	7 35	morn.	4 35	7 29	morn.
27	SUN	4 30	7 35	10	4 35	7 29	18
28	Mon	4 30	7 35	35	4 36	7 29	46
29	Tue.	4 30	7 35	1 5	4 36	7 29	1 17
30	We.	4 31	7 35	1 43	4 36	7 29	1 58

Wish not for that which you can not obtain.  
 Despise not any man's condition.  
 He that will not be counseled can not be helped.  
 Bad as the world is, respect is paid to virtue.

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## JULY.

	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	3	0	29 mo.	2	9	15 ev.
First Quarter.....	10	5	44 mo.	10	7	30 mo.
Full Moon.....	18	8	30 mo.	18	5	17 mo.
Last Quarter.....	25	3	43 ev.	25	0	29 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Th.	4 31	7 34	2 28	4 37	7 29	2 45
2	Fri.	4 32	7 34	3 25	4 37	7 29	3 43
3	Sat.	4 33	7 34	sets.	4 38	7 29	sets.
4	SUN	4 33	7 33	9 18	4 38	7 28	9 15
5	Mon	4 34	7 33	9 52	4 39	7 28	9 52
6	Tue.	4 35	7 33	10 20	4 40	7 28	10 22
7	We.	4 35	7 33	10 45	4 40	7 28	10 49
8	Th.	4 36	7 32	11 5	4 41	7 27	11 11
9	Fri.	4 37	7 32	11 25	4 42	7 27	11 33
10	Sat.	4 37	7 32	11 47	4 42	7 27	11 57
11	SUN	4 38	7 31	morn.	4 43	7 26	morn.
12	Mon	4 39	7 31	8	4 44	7 26	20
13	Tue.	4 40	7 30	33	4 45	7 25	47
14	We.	4 41	7 30	1 4	4 45	7 25	1 20
15	Th.	4 42	7 29	1 38	4 46	7 24	1 56
16	Fri.	4 43	7 29	2 25	4 47	7 24	2 43
17	Sat.	4 44	7 28	3 21	4 48	7 23	3 39
18	SUN	4 45	7 28	rises.	4 49	7 23	rises.
19	Mon.	4 46	7 27	8 37	4 50	7 22	8 36
20	Tue.	4 46	7 26	9 5	4 50	7 22	9 5
21	We.	4 47	7 26	9 28	4 51	7 21	9 31
22	Th.	4 48	7 25	9 52	4 51	7 20	9 57
23	Fri.	4 49	7 24	10 14	4 53	7 19	10 21
24	Sat.	4 50	7 23	10 37	4 53	7 18	10 47
25	SUN	4 51	7 22	11 5	4 54	7 17	11 17
26	Mon.	4 52	7 21	11 38	4 55	7 16	11 52
27	Tue.	4 52	7 20	morn.	4 56	7 15	morn.
28	We.	4 53	7 19	20	4 56	7 14	36
29	Th.	4 54	7 18	1 11	4 57	7 14	1 28
30	Fri.	4 54	7 18	2 13	4 58	7 14	2 31
31	Sat.	4 55	7 17	3 25	4 59	7 13	3 41

Discretion is the perfection of reason

Flattery is a sort of base money.

Mistrust is the mother of safety.

Good laws often proceed from bad manners.

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## AUGUST.

	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	1	8	32 mo.	1	5	18 mo.
First Quarter.....	8	10	33 ev.	8	7	20 ev.
Full Moon.....	16	8	37 ev.	16	5	24 ev.
Last Quarter.....	23	8	42 ev.	23	5	29 ev.
New Moon.....	30	6	41 ev.	30	5	31 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	SUN	4 56	7 16	sets.	5 0	7 12	sets.
2	Mon	4 57	7 15	8 20	5 1	7 11	8 20
3	Tue.	4 58	7 14	8 45	5 2	7 10	8 48
4	We.	4 59	7 12	9 7	5 2	7 9	9 12
5	Th.	5 0	7 11	9 28	5 3	7 8	9 35
6	Fri.	5 1	7 10	9 46	5 4	7 7	9 56
7	Sat.	5 2	7 9	10 10	5 5	7 6	10 21
8	SUN	5 3	7 7	10 31	5 6	7 4	10 47
9	Mon.	5 4	7 6	11 3	5 7	7 3	11 17
10	Tue.	5 5	7 5	11 35	5 8	7 1	11 51
11	We.	5 6	7 4	morn.	5 9	7 0	morn.
12	Th.	5 7	7 3	18	5 10	6 59	36
13	Fri.	5 8	7 1	1 9	5 11	6 58	1 27
14	Sat.	5 9	7 0	2 6	5 12	6 57	2 24
15	SUN	5 10	6 58	3 17	5 13	6 55	3 32
16	Mon.	5 11	6 56	rises.	5 14	6 54	rises.
17	Tue.	5 12	6 53	7 33	5 15	6 53	7 34
18	We.	5 13	6 52	7 56	5 16	6 52	8 0
19	Th.	5 14	6 51	8 18	5 17	6 50	8 25
20	Fri.	5 15	6 49	8 42	5 18	6 49	8 51
21	Sat.	5 16	6 47	9 19	5 19	6 48	9 30
22	SUN	5 17	6 46	9 40	5 20	6 46	9 54
23	Mon.	5 18	6 45	10 17	5 21	6 45	10 33
24	Tue.	5 19	6 44	11 4	5 21	6 43	11 21
25	We.	5 20	6 42	morn.	5 22	6 42	morn.
26	Th.	5 21	6 41	2	5 23	6 41	20
27	Fri.	5 22	6 39	1 8	5 24	6 39	1 25
28	Sat.	5 23	6 38	2 24	5 25	6 38	2 39
29	SUN	5 24	6 37	3 37	5 26	6 36	3 50
30	Mon	5 25	6 36	sets.	5 27	6 34	sets.
31	Tue.	5 26	6 35	7 10	5 28	6 33	7 14

Men of great qualities do not always succeed in life.

Ignorance is always pleased with itself.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man.

They live ill who always think of living.

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## SEPTEMBER.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
First Quarter.....	D. H. M. 7 4 42 ev.	D. H. M. 7 1 28 ev.
Full Moon.....	15 7 46 mo.	15 4 32 mo.
Last Quarter...	22 2 5 mo.	21 10 15 ev.
New Moon.....	29 7 59 mo.	29 4 45 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	We.	5 27	6 33	7 30	5 29	6 31	7 36
2	Th.	5 28	6 31	7 51	5 30	6 30	8 0
3	Fri.	5 29	6 30	8 12	5 31	6 28	8 23
4	Sat.	5 30	6 28	8 35	5 32	6 27	8 47
5	SUN	5 31	6 26	9 2	5 33	6 25	9 17
6	Mon.	5 32	6 24	9 34	5 34	6 24	9 50
7	Tue.	5 33	6 23	10 10	5 35	6 23	10 28
8	We.	5 34	6 21	10 59	5 35	6 21	11 17
9	Th.	5 35	6 19	11 54	5 36	6 20	morn.
10	Fri.	5 36	6 17	morn.	5 37	6 18	12
11	Sat.	5 37	6 16	1 1	5 38	6 17	1 17
12	SUN	5 38	6 14	2 7	5 39	6 15	2 22
13	Mon.	5 39	6 13	3 17	5 40	6 13	3 30
14	Tue.	5 40	6 11	4 29	5 40	6 12	4 39
15	We.	5 41	6 9	rises.	5 41	6 10	rises.
16	Th.	5 42	6 7	6 46	5 42	6 9	6 54
17	Fri.	5 43	6 5	7 11	5 43	6 7	7 22
18	Sat.	5 44	6 4	7 41	5 44	6 5	7 54
19	SUN	5 44	6 2	8 18	5 44	6 4	8 33
20	Mon.	5 45	6 0	9 1	5 45	6 2	9 18
21	Tue.	5 46	5 59	9 55	5 46	6 1	10 13
22	We.	5 47	5 57	10 48	5 47	5 59	11 6
23	Th.	5 48	5 56	morn.	5 48	5 57	morn.
24	Fri.	5 49	5 54	11	5 49	5 55	27
25	Sat.	5 50	5 53	1 24	5 50	5 53	1 38
26	SUN	5 51	5 51	2 34	5 51	5 52	2 46
27	Mon.	5 52	5 49	3 42	5 52	5 51	3 51
28	Tue.	5 53	5 48	4 47	5 53	5 49	4 55
29	We.	5 54	5 46	sets.	5 54	5 47	sets.
30	Th.	5 55	5 45	6 15	5 55	5 45	6 25

A civil denial is better than a rude grant.  
 The tear of sympathy brings its own relief.  
 Merit and fortune seldom meet in the same place.  
 Never sign a writing until you have read it.

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## OCTOBER.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
First Quarter.....	D. H. M. 7 11 8 mo.	D. H. M. 7 7 55 mo.
Full Moon.....	14 6 18 ev.	14 3 5 ev.
Last Quarter...	21 9 16 mo.	21 6 3 mo.
New Moon.....	29 0 16 mo.	28 9 3 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	Fri.	5 56	5 43	6 38	5 56	5 44	6 49
2	Sat.	5 58	5 41	7 3	5 57	5 42	7 16
3	SUN	5 58	5 40	7 33	5 58	5 41	7 48
4	Mon.	6 0	5 38	8 6	5 59	5 39	8 26
5	Tue.	6 1	5 37	9 0	6 0	5 38	9 18
6	We.	6 2	5 35	9 52	6 1	5 37	10 10
7	Th.	6 3	5 33	10 42	6 2	5 35	10 59
8	Fri.	6 4	5 32	morn.	6 3	5 34	morn.
9	Sat.	6 5	5 30	11	6 4	5 32	27
10	SUN	6 6	5 28	57	6 5	5 31	1 10
11	Mon.	6 7	5 27	2 6	6 6	5 30	2 17
12	Tue.	6 8	5 25	3 17	6 7	5 29	3 26
13	We.	6 9	5 24	4 26	6 8	5 27	4 33
14	Th.	6 10	5 22	rises.	6 9	5 25	rises.
15	Fri.	6 11	5 21	5 41	6 10	5 24	5 53
16	Sat.	6 12	5 19	6 14	6 11	5 22	6 28
17	SUN	6 13	5 17	6 57	6 12	5 20	7 13
18	Mon.	6 14	5 16	7 48	6 13	5 19	8 6
19	Tue.	6 15	5 14	8 51	6 14	5 17	9 9
20	We.	6 16	5 13	10 1	6 15	5 16	10 17
21	Th.	6 17	5 12	11 15	6 16	5 15	11 30
22	Fri.	6 18	5 11	morn.	6 17	5 14	morn.
23	Sat.	6 19	5 9	11	6 18	5 13	24
24	SUN	6 20	5 8	1 33	6 19	5 12	1 44
25	Mon.	6 21	5 6	2 38	6 20	5 10	2 46
26	Tue.	6 22	5 5	3 41	6 21	5 9	3 48
27	We.	6 23	5 3	4 44	6 22	5 7	4 48
28	Th.	6 24	5 2	5 46	6 23	5 5	5 48
29	Fri.	6 25	5 0	sets.	6 24	5 4	sets.
30	Sat.	6 26	4 59	5 34	6 25	5 3	5 49
31	SUN	6 28	4 58	6 3	6 26	5 2	6 20

He that lives on hope has a slender diet.  
 Deceit discovers a little mind.  
 Never censure those who try to do well.  
 Cherish sentiments of charity to all men.



# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## NOVEMBER.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
First Quarter.....	6 4 56 mo.	6 1 42 mo.
Full Moon.....	13 4 33 mo.	13 1 20 mo.
Last Quarter.....	19 7 40 ev.	19 4 27 ev.
New Moon.....	27 6 46 ev.	27 3 33 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	Mon	6 30	4 57	6 56	6 27	5 1	7 14
2	Tue.	6 31	4 56	7 35	6 28	5 0	7 53
3	We.	6 32	4 54	8 31	6 29	4 59	8 48
4	Th.	6 34	4 53	9 34	6 30	4 58	9 50
5	Fri.	6 35	4 52	10 40	6 31	4 57	10 54
6	Sat.	6 36	4 51	11 47	6 32	4 56	10 59
7	SUN	6 37	4 50	morn.	6 33	4 55	morn.
8	Mon	6 38	4 49	55	6 35	4 54	1 5
9	Tue.	6 40	4 48	2 3	6 36	4 53	2 10
10	We.	6 41	4 47	3 13	6 37	4 52	3 15
11	Th.	6 42	4 46	4 25	6 39	4 51	4 28
12	Fri.	6 43	4 45	5 42	6 40	4 50	5 42
13	Sat.	6 44	4 44	rises.	6 41	4 49	rises.
14	SUN	6 46	4 43	5 37	6 42	4 48	5 51
15	Mon.	6 47	4 43	6 36	6 43	4 47	6 54
16	Tue.	6 48	4 42	7 46	6 44	4 46	8 3
17	We.	6 49	4 41	9 2	6 45	4 46	9 17
18	Th.	6 50	4 40	10 16	6 46	4 45	10 29
19	Fri.	6 51	4 39	11 25	6 47	4 44	11 36
20	Sat.	6 53	4 39	morn.	6 48	4 44	morn.
21	SUN	6 54	4 38	32	6 49	4 43	40
22	Mon.	6 55	4 38	1 35	6 50	4 42	1 42
23	Tue.	6 56	4 37	2 36	6 51	4 42	2 40
24	We.	6 57	4 36	3 38	6 52	4 41	3 41
25	Th.	6 58	4 36	4 41	6 53	4 41	4 41
26	Fri.	6 59	4 35	5 44	6 54	4 41	5 42
27	Sat.	7 0	4 35	sets.	6 55	4 41	sets.
28	SUN	7 2	4 35	4 44	6 56	4 40	5 1
29	Mon.	7 3	4 34	5 30	6 57	4 40	5 48
30	Tue.	7 4	4 34	6 23	6 58	4 40	6 41

Merit will surely meet with a reward.

Good men will forgive those who injure them.

Never forget a kindness.

He who knows nothing, doubts nothing.

# ALMANAC FOR 1875.

## DECEMBER.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
First Quarter.....	5 9 0 ev.	5 5 46 ev.
Full Moon.....	12 2 48 ev.	12 11 35 mo.
Last Quarter.....	19 10 0 mo.	19 6 46 mo.
New Moon.....	27 2 8 ev.	27 10 54 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	We.	7 5	4 34	7 28	7 0	4 39	7 44
2	Th.	7 6	4 34	8 30	7 1	4 39	8 45
3	Fri.	7 7	4 34	9 36	7 2	4 39	9 49
4	Sat.	7 8	4 33	10 41	7 3	4 39	10 52
5	SUN	7 9	4 33	11 47	7 4	4 38	11 55
6	Mon	7 10	4 33	morn.	7 5	4 38	morn.
7	Tue.	7 11	4 33	53	7 6	4 38	1 0
8	We.	7 12	4 33	2 2	7 7	4 38	2 6
9	Th.	7 13	4 33	3 13	7 8	4 38	3 15
10	Fri.	7 14	4 33	4 29	7 9	4 38	4 28
11	Sat.	7 15	4 33	5 49	7 10	4 38	5 47
12	SUN	7 16	4 33	rises.	7 11	4 38	rises.
13	Mon.	7 16	4 33	5 22	7 11	4 38	5 40
14	Tue.	7 17	4 33	6 39	7 12	4 38	6 55
15	We.	7 18	4 34	7 57	7 13	4 39	8 11
16	Th.	7 18	4 34	9 10	7 13	4 39	9 22
17	Fri.	7 19	4 34	10 20	7 14	4 40	10 30
18	Sat.	7 19	4 34	11 25	7 14	4 40	11 32
19	SUN	7 20	4 35	morn.	7 15	4 41	morn.
20	Mon.	7 20	4 35	29	7 15	4 41	31
21	Tue.	7 21	4 36	1 31	7 15	4 42	1 34
22	We.	7 21	4 36	2 33	7 16	4 42	2 34
23	Th.	7 22	4 37	3 36	7 16	4 43	3 35
24	Fri.	7 22	4 37	4 40	7 16	4 43	4 37
25	Sat.	7 22	4 38	5 42	7 17	4 44	5 38
26	SUN	7 23	4 38	6 46	7 17	4 44	6 40
27	Mon.	7 23	4 39	sets.	7 17	4 45	sets.
28	Tue.	7 23	4 39	5 18	7 18	4 45	5 35
29	We.	7 23	4 40	6 24	7 18	4 46	6 38
30	Th.	7 24	4 41	7 26	7 18	4 47	7 39
31	Fri.	7 24	4 42	8 34	7 19	4 48	8 46

A friend without faults will never be found.

Be slow to take when strangers haste to give.

Cherish sentiments of charity toward all men.

Merit will surely meet with a reward.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## JANUARY.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1.....	7 21	4.9	7 59	3.6	0 23	1.5	1 31	1.0
2.....	8 03	5.1	9 06	3.6	1 15	1.9	2 27	0.6
3.....	8 41	5.3	10 15	3.8	2 03	2.2	3 20	0.2
4.....	9 16	5.5	11 22	4.0	2 46	2.2	4 09	0.3
5.....	9 54	5.7	A.		3 28	2.2	4 50	0.7
6.....	0 20	4.2	10 35	5.7	4 15	2.2	5 31	1.0
7.....	1 04	4.4	11 18	5.7	5 05	2.2	6 15	1.1
8.....	1 45	4.5	P.		5 56	2.2	6 49	1.1
9.....	2 25	4.6	0 45	5.3	6 46	2.2	7 29	1.0
10.....	2 53	4.6	1 29	5.0	7 34	2.1	8 05	0.7
11.....	3 24	4.7	2 18	4.7	8 23	1.9	8 42	0.3
12.....	3 54	4.7	3 21	4.4	9 12	1.7	9 21	0.2
13.....	4 30	4.8	4 29	4.1	10 11	1.5	10 06	0.7
14.....	5 16	4.9	5 45	3.9	11 12	1.3	11 04	1.3
15.....	6 06	4.9	6 59	3.7			0 19	1.1
16.....	7 01	5.1	8 21	3.6	0 07	1.8	1 29	0.8
17.....	7 57	5.2	9 45	3.7	1 14	2.3	2 39	0.4
18.....	8 49	5.4	11 07	3.9	2 18	2.6	3 45	0.1
19.....	9 41	5.6	A.		3 20	2.6	4 43	0.6
20.....	0 12	4.1	10 31	5.8	4 18	2.5	5 33	0.9
21.....	1 02	4.3	11 21	5.7	5 15	2.3	6 14	1.1
22.....	1 45	4.5	P.		6 06	2.1	6 51	1.1
23.....	2 18	4.7	0 54	5.2	6 54	1.9	7 25	0.9
24.....	2 49	4.8	1 41	4.9	7 38	1.7	7 57	0.5
25.....	3 15	4.8	2 24	4.6	8 22	1.5	8 29	0.1
26.....	3 39	4.9	3 15	4.4	9 06	1.4	9 06	0.4
27.....	4 08	4.9	4 15	4.1	9 55	1.2	9 49	0.9
28.....	4 42	5.0	5 20	3.8	10 48	1.0	10 37	1.4
29.....	5 22	5.1	6 28	3.7	11 46	0.8	11 25	2.0
30.....	6 11	5.2	7 42	3.6			0 46	0.6
31.....	7 02	5.3	8 56	3.7	0 16	2.5	1 44	0.3

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1.....	7 55	5.4	10 08	3.8	1 13	2.9	2 44	0.0
2.....	8 42	5.5	11 07	4.0	2 14	3.0	3 40	0.3
3.....	9 30	5.6	11 58	4.2	3 14	2.8	4 30	0.7
4.....	10 15	5.6			4 13	2.5	5 17	0.9
5.....	0 39	4.3	11 08	5.5	5 06	2.3	5 56	1.0
6.....	1 12	4.6	11 47	5.3	5 53	2.0	6 27	1.0
7.....	1 45	4.8	P.		6 37	1.7	6 55	0.8
8.....	2 13	5.0	0 31	5.1	7 20	1.4	7 25	0.4
9.....	2 38	5.0	1 17	4.8	8 07	1.2	8 01	0.1
10.....	3 07	5.1	2 07	4.5	8 54	1.0	8 43	0.7
11.....	3 42	5.1	3 07	4.2	9 49	0.9	9 38	1.3
12.....	4 27	5.1	4 20	3.9	10 51	0.7	10 36	1.9
13.....	5 25	5.2	5 43	3.7	12 02	0.5	11 43	2.5
14.....	6 26	5.3	7 10	3.6			1 17	0.2
15.....	7 28	5.3	8 41	3.7	0 55	3.0	2 34	0.1
16.....	8 33	5.4	10 04	3.8	2 10	3.1	3 38	0.4
17.....	9 32	5.4	11 17	4.0	3 21	2.9	4 30	0.7
18.....	10 26	5.4	11 59	4.3	4 22	2.6	5 09	0.8
19.....	0 36	4.5	11 14	5.3	5 14	2.2	5 44	0.9
20.....	1 05	4.7	11 57	5.1	6 06	1.7	6 19	0.8
21.....	1 31	5.0	P.		6 34	1.3	6 44	0.5
22.....	1 56	5.1	0 34	5.0	7 14	0.9	7 12	0.1
23.....	2 16	5.2	1 15	4.7	8 01	0.7	7 58	0.4
24.....	2 36	5.2	1 58	4.5	8 31	0.5	8 09	0.9
25.....	3 00	5.3	2 51	4.2	9 14	0.5	8 50	1.5
26.....	3 29	5.3	3 50	3.9	10 05	0.4	9 38	2.1
27.....	4 12	5.2	4 56	3.7	11 00	0.3	10 35	2.6
28.....	5 05	5.2	6 03	3.6	12 02	0.2	11 37	3.0

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## MARCH.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1	6 01	5.2	8 33	3.7	0 44	3.1	2 10	0.1
2	7 03	5.3	9 50	3.9	1 51	3.1	3 09	0.4
3	8 06	5.3	10 48	4.1	2 58	2.9	3 58	0.6
4	9 07	5.3	11 28	4.3	3 58	2.5	4 37	0.7
5	10 01	5.2			4 51	2.1	5 11	0.7
6	0 03	4.6	10 48	5.1	5 37	1.7	5 46	0.6
7	0 32	4.8	11 34	5.0				
8	1 01	5.0	P. 0 20	4.8	6 21	1.2	6 17	0.3
9	1 27	5.3	1 10	4.6	7 02	0.7	6 51	0.1
10	1 54	5.4	2 04	4.3	7 45	0.4	7 27	0.7
11	2 24	5.4	3 06	4.0	8 37	0.3	8 11	1.3
12	2 56	5.4	4 24	3.8	9 32	0.3	9 08	2.0
13	3 41	5.3	5 49	3.6	10 35	0.2	10 22	2.7
14	4 48	5.3	7 17	3.6	11 50	0.1	11 38	3.1
15	6 01	5.2	8 51	3.7			1 06	0.1
16	7 12	5.2	10 06	4.0	0 57	3.2	2 21	0.3
17	8 22	5.2	10 56	4.2	2 12	3.2	3 22	0.4
18	9 20	5.1	11 29	4.5	3 18	2.8	4 08	0.5
19	10 10	5.0	11 57	4.7	4 12	2.3	4 41	0.5
20	10 56	4.9	A. 4 59	4.8	5 59	1.8	5 11	0.4
21	0 20	4.9	11 38	4.8	5 37	1.3	5 37	0.2
22	0 40	5.2	P. 0 19	4.7	6 10	0.8	6 01	0.1
23	0 57	5.4	1 01	4.5	6 45	0.3	6 23	0.4
24	1 19	5.5	1 46	4.3	7 19	0.0	6 52	0.9
25	1 41	5.6	2 39	4.1	8 01	0.2	7 26	1.4
26	2 08	5.6	3 35	3.9	8 44	0.2	8 07	2.0
27	2 39	5.5	4 35	3.8	9 30	0.2	9 01	2.5
28	3 21	5.4	5 39	3.7	10 26	0.2	10 05	3.0
29	4 16	5.3	6 48	3.7	11 27	0.2	11 10	3.2
30	5 21	5.2	7 59	3.8			0 30	0.1
31	6 28	5.0	9 10	4.0	0 21	3.3	1 30	0.1

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## APRIL.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1	7 37	4.9	10 09	4.2	1 28	3.1	2 26	0.2
2	8 40	4.9	10 48	4.5	2 38	2.7	3 17	0.2
3	9 39	4.8	11 15	4.7	3 37	2.2	4 02	0.3
4	10 35	4.8	11 42	5.0	4 31	1.7	4 38	0.3
5	11 28	4.7			5 15	1.2	5 12	0.1
6	0 11	5.3	0 18	4.6	5 59	0.7	5 42	0.3
7	0 38	5.5	1 13	4.4	6 44	0.2	6 16	0.7
8	1 08	5.7	2 16	4.2	7 29	0.1	7 00	1.3
9	1 45	5.7	3 27	4.0	8 21	0.3	7 53	1.9
10	2 28	5.6	4 42	3.9	9 18	0.3	8 56	2.6
11	3 21	5.4	5 58	3.8	10 24	0.2	10 15	3.1
12	4 29	5.2	7 14	3.8	11 35	0.2	11 35	3.3
13	5 46	5.0	8 23	3.9			0 47	0.1
14	6 59	4.9	9 25	4.1	0 50	3.2	1 53	0.1
15	8 05	4.7	10 11	4.4	2 01	2.8	2 47	0.1
16	9 04	4.6	10 43	4.6	3 03	2.3	3 30	0.0
17	9 55	4.6	11 03	4.9	3 54	1.8	4 02	0.0
18	10 40	4.6	11 26	5.2	4 34	1.2	4 30	0.2
19	11 24	4.5	11 47	5.4	5 10	0.8	4 56	0.4
20			0 08	4.4	5 45	0.3	5 20	0.7
21	0 07	5.6	0 55	4.3	6 18	0.1	5 48	1.0
22	0 29	5.8	1 44	4.2	6 54	0.5	6 15	1.5
23	0 55	5.8	2 36	4.1	7 34	0.7	6 54	1.9
24	1 27	5.8	3 31	4.0	8 18	0.7	7 43	2.3
25	2 04	5.6	4 28	4.0	9 05	0.6	8 40	2.8
26	2 46	5.4	5 27	4.0	9 56	0.4	9 45	3.1
27	3 40	5.2	6 26	4.0	10 54	0.3	10 54	3.4
28	4 47	5.0	7 24	4.0	11 52	0.2		
29	5 58	4.8	8 16	4.2	0 00	3.2	0 47	0.1
30	7 05	4.6	9 06	4.4	1 05	2.7	1 40	0.0

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## MAY.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1	8 15	4.5	9 15	4.6	2 09	2.2	3 32	0.2
2	9 21	4.4	10 29	4.9	3 09	1.7	3 18	0.3
3	10 22	4.4	10 58	5.2	4 04	1.2	3 57	0.5
4	11 24	4.3	11 26	5.5	4 52	0.7	4 35	0.7
	P.							
5	0 24	4.3	11 58	5.7	5 38	0.2	5 12	1.1
6	A. 1	1 22	4.2		6 25	0.3	5 53	1.5
7	0 31	5.9	2 27	4.1	7 16	0.8	6 43	1.9
8	1 15	5.3	3 35	4.1	8 09	0.9	7 45	2.3
9	2 12	5.6	4 41	4.1	9 08	0.8	8 56	2.8
10	3 07	5.3	5 45	4.1	10 08	0.5	10 11	3.1
11	4 17	5.0	6 44	4.1	11 11	0.3	11 20	3.1
12	5 25	4.8	7 36	4.2			0 10	0.0
13	6 33	4.5	8 24	4.3	0 27	2.8	1 04	0.2
14	7 36	4.3	9 06	4.5	1 30	2.3	1 54	0.5
15	8 36	4.2	9 44	4.8	2 27	1.8	2 26	0.7
16	9 34	4.1	10 11	5.1	3 20	1.3	3 13	0.8
17	10 28	4.2	10 35	5.4	4 05	0.8	3 42	0.9
18	11 21	4.2	10 58	5.7	4 44	0.3	4 15	1.1
	P.							
19	0 12	4.2	11 23	5.8	5 21	0.1	4 49	1.4
20	0 58	4.2	11 52	5.9	5 57	0.5	5 22	1.7
21	A. 1	1 45	4.2		6 35	0.8	5 58	2.0
22	0 19	5.8	2 31	4.2	7 15	0.9	6 42	2.3
23	0 56	5.7	3 19	4.2	7 57	0.9	7 31	2.5
24	1 38	5.5	4 09	4.2	8 42	0.8	8 27	2.7
25	2 29	5.3	4 57	4.2	9 29	0.6	9 25	2.8
26	3 25	5.0	5 45	4.3	10 20	0.4	10 30	2.8
27	4 26	4.8	6 33	4.3	11 10	0.1	11 33	2.6
28	5 32	4.5	7 20	4.4			0 01	0.2
29	6 42	4.3	8 06	4.6	0 35	2.3	0 52	0.5
30	7 56	4.2	8 53	4.9	1 37	1.8	1 41	0.8
31	9 01	4.1	9 36	5.2	2 41	1.3	2 50	1.0

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## JUNE.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1	10 18	4.1	10 11	5.4	3 42	0.7	3 20	1.2
2	11 33	4.1	10 47	5.7	4 35	0.2	4 05	1.4
	P.							
3	0 39	4.1	11 29	5.8	5 25	0.3	4 54	1.7
4	A. 1	1 38	4.2		6 16	0.7	5 48	2.0
5	0 11	5.8	2 33	4.3	7 07	1.0	6 44	2.3
6	0 57	5.7	3 26	4.3	8 01	1.1	7 43	2.5
7	1 50	5.4	4 17	4.3	8 53	0.9	8 45	2.6
8	2 49	5.1	5 02	4.3	9 37	0.6	9 46	2.6
9	3 53	4.8	5 47	4.4	10 22	0.2	10 50	2.5
10	5 02	4.5	6 36	4.4	11 16	0.2	11 54	2.2
11	6 05	4.2	7 21	4.6			0 10	0.6
12	7 08	4.0	8 04	4.7	0 54	1.8	1 02	1.0
13	8 11	3.9	8 44	5.0	1 51	1.3	1 48	1.3
14	9 12	3.9	9 16	5.2	2 44	0.9	2 28	1.5
15	10 17	3.9	9 45	5.5	3 33	0.4	3 05	1.7
16	11 24	4.0	10 12	5.7	4 17	0.0	3 42	1.8
	P.							
17	0 24	4.1	10 46	5.8	4 56	0.4	4 21	1.9
18	1 06	4.2	11 22	5.9	5 37	0.8	5 05	2.0
19	1 43	4.3	11 57	5.8	6 17	1.0	5 51	2.2
20	A. 2	2 23	4.4		6 57	1.1	6 40	2.3
21	0 37	5.6	3 00	4.5	7 37	1.1	7 27	2.3
22	1 21	5.3	3 38	4.5	8 16	1.0	8 18	2.3
23	2 08	5.0	4 13	4.5	8 54	0.6	9 10	2.2
24	3 06	4.8	4 52	4.6	9 34	0.2	10 05	2.1
25	4 10	4.5	5 34	4.6	10 19	0.3	11 03	1.9
26	5 16	4.2	6 21	4.7	11 12	0.7		
27	6 29	4.0	7 10	4.9	0 06	1.6	0 05	1.2
28	7 42	3.8	8 00	5.1	1 10	1.2	1 01	1.6
29	9 02	3.8	8 50	5.3	2 18	0.7	1 58	1.9
30	10 24	3.9	9 36	5.6	3 23	0.2	2 56	2.1

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## JULY.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.		
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	
	h	m	ft.	h	m	ft.	h	m	ft.
1.....	11 48	4.0	10 24	5.8	4 23	0.3	3 54	2.2	
	P.								
2.....	0 53	4.2	11 12	5.8	5 11	0.7	4 53	2.2	
3.....	1 40	4.4	11 56	5.7	6 06	1.1	5 46	2.3	
4.....	A.								
5.....	0 44	5.4	3 03	4.6	7 40	1.1	7 36	2.2	
6.....	1 30	5.1	3 37	4.7	8 20	0.9	8 29	2.0	
7.....	2 27	4.8	4 08	4.7	8 57	0.4	9 20	1.8	
8.....	3 29	4.3	4 43	4.7	9 34	0.1	10 13	1.6	
9.....	4 34	4.3	5 24	4.8	10 19	0.5	11 12	1.4	
10.....	5 38	4.0	6 11	4.9	11 09	1.1	A.		
11.....	6 40	3.8	6 55	5.0	0 09	1.3	11 57	1.6	
12.....	7 46	3.6	7 39	5.2	1 07	1.0	0 46	2.1	
13.....	8 53	3.6	8 20	5.3	2 05	0.6	1 39	2.4	
14.....	10 02	3.5	8 59	5.5	3 02	0.2	2 58	2.5	
15.....	11 10	4.0	9 40	5.7	3 53	0.2	3 19	2.5	
	P.								
16.....	0 12	4.1	10 21	5.8	4 40	0.6	4 07	2.5	
17.....	0 57	4.3	11 04	5.7	5 18	0.9	0 55	2.3	
18.....	1 30	4.5	11 48	5.6	5 55	1.1	5 43	2.2	
19.....	A.								
20.....	0 27	5.3	2 31	4.8	6 32	1.1	6 30	2.1	
21.....	1 10	5.0	2 59	4.8	7 06	1.0	7 16	1.9	
22.....	1 55	4.7	3 25	4.8	7 46	0.7	8 00	1.7	
23.....	2 48	4.5	3 56	4.9	8 13	0.3	8 44	1.5	
24.....	3 51	4.2	4 37	4.9	8 49	0.2	9 35	1.4	
25.....	5 05	4.0	5 26	5.0	9 35	0.8	10 36	1.2	
26.....	6 23	3.7	6 22	5.1	10 27	1.4	11 42	1.0	
27.....	7 48	3.6	7 22	5.3	11 27	2.0			
28.....	9 12	3.6	8 23	5.4	0 52	0.7	0 31	2.5	
29.....	10 38	3.8	9 18	5.6	1 05	0.3	1 41	2.8	
30.....	11 47	4.1	10 11	5.6	2 05	0.3	2 54	2.8	
31.....	P.								
	0 36	4.3	11 01	5.6	3 17	0.1	2 54	2.8	
					4 17	0.5	3 56	2.6	

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## AUGUST.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.		
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	
	h	m	ft.	h	m	ft.	h	m	ft.
1.....	P.								
	1 16	4.6	11 47	5.4	5 51	1.0	5 45	2.1	
2.....	A.								
3.....	0 29	5.2	2 24	4.9	6 32	1.1	6 34	1.8	
4.....	1 13	4.9	2 50	5.0	7 07	1.0	7 19	1.5	
5.....	2 03	4.6	3 15	5.0	7 37	0.6	8 04	1.3	
6.....	3 03	4.3	3 42	5.1	8 08	0.0	8 47	1.1	
7.....	4 06	4.1	4 16	5.1	8 40	0.6	9 33	0.9	
8.....	5 13	3.8	5 00	5.2	9 22	1.2	10 26	0.8	
9.....	6 21	3.6	5 49	5.2	10 11	1.8	11 25	0.6	
10.....	7 31	3.5	6 39	5.3	11 05	2.3			
11.....	8 43	3.6	7 31	5.4	0 30	0.5	6 01	2.6	
12.....	9 53	3.8	8 24	5.4	1 35	0.2	1 00	2.8	
13.....	10 54	4.0	9 15	5.5	2 40	0.1	2 03	2.9	
14.....	11 43	4.2	10 03	5.5	3 35	0.4	3 05	2.8	
	P.								
15.....	0 21	4.4	10 47	5.4	4 46	0.9	4 51	2.2	
16.....	0 51	4.6	11 28	5.3	5 22	0.9	5 35	1.9	
17.....	A.								
18.....	0 10	5.0	1 47	5.0	5 58	0.9	6 17	1.5	
19.....	0 51	4.8	2 13	5.1	6 28	0.7	6 55	1.2	
20.....	1 40	4.5	2 37	5.2	7 00	0.3	7 36	0.9	
21.....	2 42	4.2	3 06	5.2	7 32	0.2	8 22	0.8	
22.....	3 59	3.9	3 46	5.2	8 08	0.9	9 13	0.7	
23.....	5 16	3.7	4 43	5.2	8 54	1.5	10 16	0.6	
24.....	6 39	3.6	5 49	5.2	9 58	2.1	11 28	0.4	
25.....	8 05	3.6	6 59	5.3	11 08	2.7			
26.....	9 31	3.8	8 05	5.3	0 42	0.2	0 23	3.1	
27.....	10 42	4.0	9 08	5.3	2 00	0.1	1 43	3.2	
28.....	11 39	4.2	10 03	5.3	3 12	0.3	2 57	3.0	
	P.								
29.....	0 15	4.5	10 53	5.2	4 05	0.6	3 58	2.6	
30.....	0 45	4.7	11 36	5.1	0 42	0.2	0 23	3.1	
31.....	A.								
	1 09	4.9	5 55	0.8	1 43	3.2	2 57	3.0	

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## SEPTEMBER.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.					
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.			
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.		
	h	m	ft.	h	m	ft.	h	m	ft.	
1.	0	16	4.9	1	29	5.1	6	23	0.5	
2.	0	55	4.7	1	49	5.2	6	51	0.0	
3.	1	39	4.4	2	12	5.3	7	18	0.5	
4.	2	35	4.1	2	40	5.3	7	50	1.1	
5.	3	39	3.8	3	13	5.3	8	33	1.8	
6.	4	48	3.6	3	59	5.3	9	25	2.3	
7.	5	59	3.6	4	52	5.3	10	26	2.8	
8.	7	11	3.6	5	50	5.3	11	30	3.1	
9.	8	22	3.7	6	49	5.2	0	55	0.0	
10.	9	36	3.9	7	52	5.2	1	58	0.2	
11.	10	31	4.2	8	48	5.1	2	54	0.4	
12.	11	09	4.4	9	42	5.1	3	39	0.5	
13.	11	37	4.6	10	28	5.0	4	18	0.6	
14.	P.	0	04	4.9	11	13	4.9	4	49	0.7
15.	0	31	5.1	11	55	4.8	5	20	0.5	
16.	A.	0	57	5.3	5	51	0.2	6	36	0.6
17.	0	45	4.5	1	24	5.4	6	23	0.3	
18.	1	42	4.3	1	54	5.5	6	55	0.8	
19.	2	44	4.0	2	28	5.5	7	37	1.5	
20.	4	00	3.8	3	11	5.4	8	35	2.2	
21.	5	23	3.6	4	15	5.3	9	45	2.8	
22.	6	49	3.6	5	29	5.2	11	06	3.2	
23.	8	15	3.7	6	44	5.1	0	32	0.1	
24.	9	30	3.9	7	54	5.0	1	48	0.2	
25.	10	25	4.2	8	57	5.0	2	7	0.3	
26.	11	04	4.4	9	52	4.9	3	45	0.4	
27.	11	31	4.7	10	39	4.9	4	17	0.4	
28.	11	55	5.0	11	22	4.7	4	46	0.4	
29.	0	16	5.2	0	16	5.2	5	12	0.2	
30.	0	07	4.6	0	36	5.5	5	37	0.1	

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.		
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	
	h	m	ft.	h	m	ft.	h	m	ft.
1.	0	51	4.4	0	57	5.6	6	01	0.5
2.	1	40	4.3	1	20	5.6	6	30	1.0
3.	2	30	4.1	1	47	5.6	7	08	1.6
4.	3	28	3.9	2	22	5.5	7	56	2.1
5.	4	34	3.8	3	05	5.4	8	52	2.7
6.	5	39	3.7	4	05	5.2	9	55	3.1
7.	6	47	3.8	5	10	5.1	11	02	3.3
8.	7	51	3.9	6	16	5.0	0	13	0.2
9.	8	48	4.1	7	20	4.9	1	10	0.2
10.	9	39	4.3	8	20	4.8	2	07	0.2
11.	10	20	4.6	9	14	4.7	2	58	0.2
12.	10	50	4.8	10	07	4.6	3	38	0.1
13.	11	14	5.1	11	00	4.6	4	10	0.1
14.	11	42	5.3	11	54	4.5	4	41	0.1
15.	0	09	5.5	0	09	5.5	5	13	0.4
16.	0	53	4.3	0	41	5.7	5	48	0.9
17.	1	54	4.2	1	17	5.7	6	30	1.5
18.	3	01	4.0	2	00	5.6	7	24	2.0
19.	4	15	3.9	2	48	5.4	8	27	2.5
20.	5	32	3.8	3	58	5.2	9	44	3.0
21.	6	46	3.8	5	16	4.9	11	04	3.2
22.	7	52	3.9	6	30	4.8	0	16	0.2
23.	8	55	4.1	7	38	4.6	1	23	0.1
24.	9	43	4.4	8	43	4.5	2	20	0.1
25.	10	16	4.6	9	38	4.5	3	04	0.1
26.	10	41	4.9	10	29	4.5	3	38	0.2
27.	1	01	5.2	11	16	4.5	4	04	0.3
28.	11	22	5.5	A.			4	31	0.5
29.	10	01	4.3	11	46	5.7	5	00	0.7
30.	0	47	4.2	0	07	5.8	5	31	1.1
31.	1	35	4.1	0	37	5.9	6	05	1.4

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

# SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

## NOVEMBER.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.					
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.				
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.				
1	2 23	4.0	1 09	5.8	6 47	1.9	8 05	0.7
2	3 18	4.0	1 50	5.6	7 35	2.3	8 50	0.5
3	4 15	4.0	2 36	5.4	8 25	2.8	9 41	0.5
4	5 11	4.0	3 33	5.1	9 31	3.2	10 32	0.4
5	6 05	4.0	4 34	4.9	10 34	3.3	11 28	0.2
6	6 59	4.1	5 39	4.7	11 41	3.1	0 41	2.6
7	7 50	4.2	6 43	4.5	0 23	0.1	1 48	2.1
8	8 39	4.4	7 46	4.4	1 14	0.1	2 49	1.6
9	9 25	4.7	8 54	4.3	2 02	0.3	3 41	1.1
10	10 08	5.0	9 59	4.3	2 48	0.5	4 28	0.6
11	10 48	5.3	11 04	4.3	3 29	0.6	5 12	0.1
12	11 25	5.5	A.		4 06	0.8	5 59	0.4
13	0 02	4.3	11 26	5.8	4 44	1.2	6 48	0.8
14	0 59	4.2	0 05	5.8	5 29	1.5	7 44	0.9
15	1 03	4.1	0 50	5.8	6 21	2.0	8 43	0.8
16	2 09	4.1	1 43	5.6	7 21	2.4	9 42	0.6
17	3 15	4.1	2 42	5.3	8 28	2.7	10 44	0.3
18	4 17	4.1	3 47	5.0	9 41	2.9	11 45	0.1
19	5 15	4.2	4 59	4.8	10 54	2.8	0 02	2.6
20	6 07	4.3	6 07	4.5			1 03	2.2
21	7 54	4.4	7 14	4.3	0 38	0.2	2 04	1.8
22	8 38	4.3	8 17	4.1	1 27	0.5	3 07	1.3
23	9 16	4.9	9 19	4.1	2 11	0.8	4 14	0.7
24	9 45	5.2	10 18	4.1	2 48	1.0	5 24	0.2
25	10 12	5.4	11 18	4.1	3 23	1.1	6 36	0.2
26	10 30	5.7	A.		3 56	1.3	7 49	0.2
27	0 09	4.1	11 02	5.8	4 30	1.5	8 59	0.6
28	0 55	4.2	11 31	5.9	5 07	1.8	10 05	0.9
29	1 38	4.2	0 03	5.9	5 46	2.1	11 03	1.1
30	2 23	4.3	0 42	5.7	6 29	2.3	11 42	1.1

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May, Saturday 1. 1875.

expectation. Sometimes the sled would upset and slide to the foot ledge before it could be stopped making the passage of about five miles full of continual excitement and anxiety. At last the road became too bad and we were forced and ascended the bridge a small creek at a sharp angle. About 4 50 miles we reached the summit of the mountain which was only a feet high. As we got upon the ridge the wind increased and a gale set in. The snow became like needles and in some places it fell and in some places the mountains like the top of my nose was frozen but still rubbing with the sled. The snow became

almost instantly frozen about the border but the course was now down hills and the difficulty was to keep the sleds from running over the dogs - my dogs became badly tangled when half way down and upsetting the sleds spent about fifteen minutes in straightening them and the other sleds disappeared just as I was about to follow on their track one of my dogs got loose and leaving the track ran down the hill the others following in spite of all our efforts - at last they were stopped and the runaway captured but the road was lost and the wind increasing in fury until if the sled was left a moment it was blown over and the flying snow made

it impossible to see over a few yards with the wind and it was impossible to find it - fortunately my course was with the wind and although I had but the most vague idea where the village was I kept on and in the course of an hour came to a small river along the base of the mountain and clearing my eyes from ice to my eye saw only a few yards away a black mass which I recognized as a cache and down I was sent by a stove in the house of a Russian - my trader, congratulating myself on my good fortune - for the snow filled my eyes and froze my eyelashes into a mass so that they had to be repeatedly cleared in order to see



the dogs and the lower part of my face was covered with a mass of ice and it would be extremely dangerous to remain out over night in such weather. It appears that two Indians had been sent out to look for me and they returned about two hours later having found my track and seeing was on the right direction.

— Dr. N.W. —

This place when we arrived yesterday is called "Uitruvut" and is a small village where in summer some of the Kialigumut live and where a Russian fur trader of the A.C.C. is stationed. The gale continues and the air is filled with flying snow so that not a thing can be seen in the afternoon. Did not have for

Ethnological specimens with the four or five nations who remain here and in the evening secured a small vocabulary ~~from~~ from a Thuleak native who is here. The language is almost identical with that talked here and the two people have no trouble in communicating with each other. In the barrabara, the only family remaining here, live the same fitting laborer and although the old man and his son are going to boat hunters and are along the coast with a few and several hundred of a line - occupying one side of the room was a pile of undressed seal and back of them a number of beak skins were soaking in urine to remove

the hair, thus adding  
 to the strength of the  
 ... the ice ...  
 ... over  
 the hole in rock which  
 has been seen in all  
 the ... from  
 the ... mill  
 was present here -  
 ... water ...  
 this and ...  
 was ...  
 upon the ... making  
 ...

DIC 23

Remained at Inuvik  
 all day the storm  
 continuing until about  
 the middle of the afternoon  
 when it became so warm  
 that the snow stopped flying  
 but the wind continued  
 high - As soon as the  
 ... snow ceased  
 flying I examined some  
 curious figures on posts  
 placed in a row across  
 the (and about 20 yds

in front of the entrance  
 to the Oastine -  
 There were 3 posts upon  
 the top of which were  
 carved human heads -  
 I will describe them in  
 detail from left to right -  
 The first ~~is~~ the head of a woman  
 on which the remains of a  
 skull cap still cling - the  
 mouth & eyes are made of  
 ivory set into the wood -  
 curving upward from the  
 shoulders are a pair of  
 walrus tusks the right side  
 having an ivory handle which  
 (is) stuck on the tip and  
 several iron bracelets on  
 the arm near shoulder -  
 There are bracelets on the  
 left arm also & a small kantung  
 hanging on the tip - From  
 about the hips project  
 second pair of tusks  
 representing the legs -  
 The post is painted in bands of  
 alternating (commencing  
 with the head) red, white, black  
 white, red, bands - to the  
 left is a post supporting

An iron bucket on back  
 of the post is a box in  
 which are deposited the  
 clothes of the deceased -  
 The next is the figure of  
 a man's head iron eyes  
 & mouth and two large  
 brass labrets. 4 walrus  
 tusks represent arms  
 & legs as before but support  
 nothing. Behind the post  
 is a box for the clothing  
 and beside this fastened to  
 about the bottom are  
 On posts to right & left are  
 on one a bidarkie (of wood)  
 on another four wooden adokie  
 models and on another  
 and a sea gull as shown  
 The two former showing  
 what he had made, the latter  
 showing the results of a  
 days hunt of the deceased  
 A fourth post bears a  
 bidarkie model containing  
 a man with spear poised  
 showing that the man was a

good hunter in bidarkie -  
 The third man is rather  
 dilapidated and has but  
 two tusks (to represent the  
 arms) on one side is a  
 mukluk and on the other  
 a deer model showing  
 the results of a days hunt  
 beyond the deer is a bidarkie  
 and man as before -  
 These figures represent  
 let a woman who died  
 by an avalanche and was  
 not found the others  
 were drowned and not  
 recovered. It being the  
 usage here when a  
 person from the village  
 dies by some accident  
 and the body is not  
 found to consider him  
 as still alive and  
 to represent him by  
 one of these statues.  
 near which are objects  
 showing at what he  
 excelled and his clothes  
 are placed in a box behind  
 his image - Each year

124  
May.

Monday 10.

1875.

for five years a new shirt is placed upon the images after which the practice is discontinued. This usage has been observed only in this place (Tumunuk) and the village which is in sight across the bay to the SW, and in a village on the Big Lake)

Kushumuk is situated in a small bay bounded on the south by the sharp rocky point of Cape Roumanoff the extreme point of which is about a mile and one half from the village on the inner side of the bay. The point bears SW by ~~compass~~ <sup>compass</sup> —



125  
May.

Tuesday 11.

1875.

From Ukogumuk we kept a SSW to S course to this place for about 25 miles —

→ To the 24th  
The weather continued warm and clear with a high wind and we started from Tumunuk about 5 a.m. and travelled across the neck of the Cape and about 9 a.m. reached Kakeuking a small village of 25 to 30 people but in which were many more at present as they have just finished a large grouse they to which were invited people from all the neighboring villages. From Tumunuk to this place we travelled a nearly direct line the Cape is separated from a main part of island by a kind of neck of low land about half the elevation of

126  
May,

Wednesday 12.

1875.

The mts on each side  
The mts on the Cape  
valley forming a kind of  
head - Instead of the first  
point beyond (S. of the mts)  
being the Cape ~~it is~~ there  
are two other points to  
the south of it and  
extending out about the  
same distance. All  
of the same bold rocky head  
land form - From the  
southern of these points  
to the farthest point of the  
mts which is visible it  
is nearly a direct east  
and west line -  
After crossing a short  
strip of flat tundra separating  
the village from the sea  
cross back we stopped and  
saw the usual agglomeration  
of more or less tents which  
were smaller than those  
usual in villages of this  
size we have seen  
owing to the lack

127  
May,

Thursday 13.

1875.

of wood - Back of the  
village ~~were~~ are 15 or  
20 small huts built  
of small slabs of frozen  
~~peat~~ peat with a large  
slab 2 1/2 or 3 or 4 ft  
for a door - These are  
the caches for fish &  
other articles not kept  
in the houses - This  
is the first village in  
which all the caches  
are of this kind -  
Behind the cache we  
saw about 20 men  
slates naked about  
the sides as they had just  
finished a bath - Each  
man had his penis  
wrapped in a small  
isp of straw the object  
which the natives  
would not tell -  
By having tea I obtained  
some fine ethnological  
relying two frames  
or large drums and  
fine lot of ivory  
now knives and other

May.

Friday 14.

1875.

ivory work -  
 Upon the top of the bluffs  
 at the base of which  
 is the village, are the graves.  
 I did not visit them but  
 from ~~the~~ below I saw  
 attached to a post an ax  
 and a rifle over one of  
 the graves.

Leaving the town we went  
 a trifle S. & E. - for about  
 18 to 20 m. - when we reached  
 the last bluff on the S. E.  
 S. face of the mts we then  
 went a little more to  
 the S. - and soon reached  
 a small village (Kash-ig-  
 ling-umut-) which is consist  
 of four ~~or~~ small  
 turf houses and a few  
 turf caches. The roofs of  
 the houses being  
 supported by small pieces  
 of wood for framework  
 upon which are laid  
 bushes and then sod -  
 the usual piece of  
 ice serves for window -  
 the people here are  
 poor and squalid living

May.

Saturday 15.

1875.

Mainly on upon sticklebacks  
 a large species of ring-billed  
 gull which is about two  
 inches long. One Tom Coo's  
 Lark and such other game  
 as can be secured here  
 and on the coast -  
 several snowy owls  
 were seen during  
 the day and as we drew  
 near the village a single  
 came sailing and flapping  
 along and settled about  
 20 yards away. I got  
 out my rifle and  
 brought him down nicely  
 and as he was ~~secured~~  
 brought to the sled we  
 all remarked his  
 beauty, a delicate yellow  
 and on the large quills  
 and about the head  
 of almost exactly the  
 shade seen in the  
 plumage of some  
 arrow. The black spots  
 were few and distributed  
 in bands along the tips  
 of primaries, secondaries  
 & tertiaries, along

130  
May,

Sunday 16.

1875.

Top of tail and by going  
a round back ~~to~~  
break  
Early in the morning about  
two hours before daylight  
I caught a glimpse of a  
hawk on (as it glided  
by within a few yards  
as we were crossing the  
divide between ~~the~~ summit  
and the first village -  
The mountains from the  
Cape take a bend to the  
Northward, again projecting  
toward the south near the  
village where we stopped  
for the night the shore  
line however takes a new  
SW-direction from the first  
village - the land lying  
between the mts. and  
shore, is scarcely above  
high tides although several  
miles across and from  
the point of the mts near  
the second village to the  
sea it is about 20 miles  
The entire face of the mts  
in this bend is worn  
by the sea into exactly

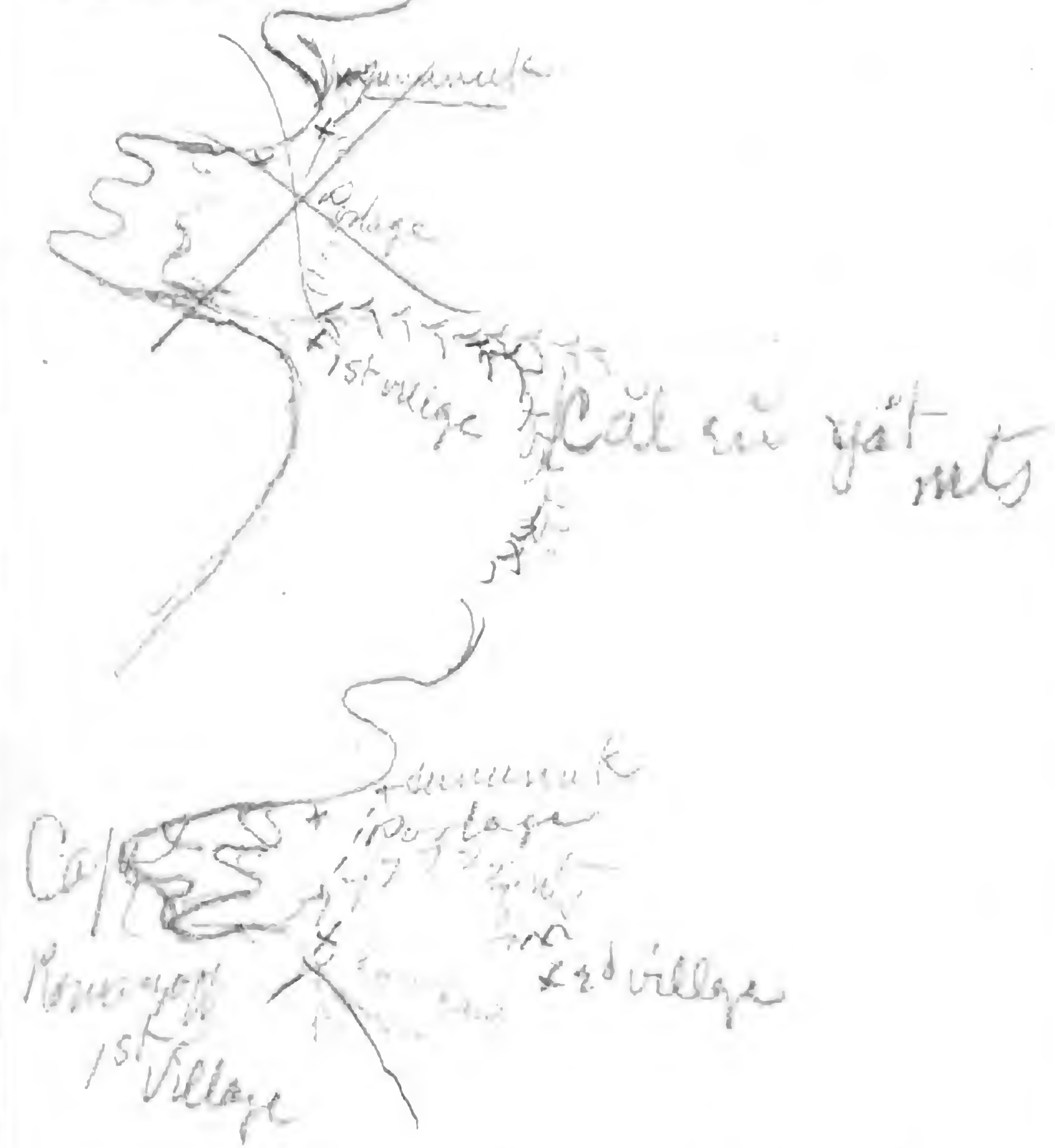
131  
May,

Monday 17.

1875.

the same abrupt cliffs  
as is seen along the  
shore at present on the  
~~the~~ Northern side of the Cape.  
The appearance is so  
precisely the same and the  
land at the base so low  
that before we approached  
the low land from the sea  
I thought the sea  
occupied all the land -  
The mountains in the  
bend rise from ~~to~~ 200  
to about 1000 ft -  
The sides of the mts is  
worn into "low cliffs"  
Near the summits of the  
highest point - about  
75 to 100 ft above the  
sea at present and  
the mountain, which  
owns the point near  
the second village  
shows fine irregular  
cut distinct though  
carved terraces  
showing the same  
soft formation between  
each as is seen  
along the base of the  
the sea coast to the N.

The following sketch maps will show the relative position of the points named



In the evening a few specimens were brought and notes written up. The weather became warm with a high southerly wind with misty rain in the evening.

Dec 25<sup>th</sup>  
 Christmas  
 From the place we stopped last night the nearest point of the big lake is about 100 m in an ENE direction. At this point is situated the large village Nien-voq-i-rükh-lyk-i-müt (Big lake village). The warm weather continues all night with rain and with snow we waited until day break before starting in order not to lose our way on the tundra. At the first village we reached yesterday they fish only with dip nets. Catching great quantities of water hares and sticklebacks. They take herrings however with both gill & dip nets. When we stopped last night they fish in the same manner. The only thing they do in our presence was to prepare fish and water.



134

May.

Thursday 20.

1875.

We left at daylight  
 in a sledge with  
 for the water and the  
 ice on the lake  
 covered the ice on the lake  
 with water and the snow  
 is bare in places.  
 The wind was high when  
 we left but increased  
 to a gale soon after  
 and flew with such force  
 that we were unable to  
 make water when the ice was  
 smooth and covered  
 with about half an inch  
 of water the wind of late  
 took sleds and dogs  
 back in spite of every  
 exertion and the man  
 going ahead was blown  
 down several times  
 and often was carried  
 A number of dogs before  
 he could stop -  
 This coupled with the  
 softness of the soft

135

May.

Friday 21.

1875.

drifted snow alternating  
 with bare ground made  
 our progress extremely  
 slow and at eleven  
 o'clock we only reached  
 the first village about  
 16 to 18 miles from our  
 starting point - The wind  
 still holding the same  
 we concluded to wait  
 for it to cease at  
 this village called  
 Naxu which is a small  
 village containing  
 only about 20 houses  
 and a small cache  
 it contains about 25  
 people who appear more  
 wild than any I have  
 we stopped last night  
 but in neither place could  
 we obtain any fresh  
 meat or fish and would  
 be on short commons  
 if it had not been for  
 one of the natives  
 who left two  
 portions of meat at last  
 night's stopping place.

The dogs were water  
 stickle backs which  
 are exceedingly abundant  
 all along the coast  
 from Asperman to  
 the ... and  
 Dated back into the  
 country as the Big Lake  
 is only 100 miles from the  
 sea and in fresh water -  
 Charlie says that the  
 latter part of Oct - he  
 was on a stream which  
 connects the big lake with  
 the Kuskokwim that on  
 both sides the river  
 close to the edge was a  
 line of sticklebacks about  
 5 inches wide forming a  
 continual procession  
 up the river into the big  
 lake -  
 In the morning I obtained  
 a few specimens among  
 others some well preserved  
 Kaulago with pictures  
 well drawn with  
 black paint in the

to me - Most of the  
 specimens were  
 mammals often of  
 very imaginary bracts  
 all seal and half seal  
 legs - others had stars  
 and ...  
 central ...  
 was one but a ...  
 was outlined in the bottom  
 this place is nearly 20  
 miles in an S E by S direction  
 from the last  
 place the ... strike  
 is the ... - N E -

Once ...  
 started about 5 a.m -  
 - an east by south direction  
 with a strong wind  
 accompanied by a driving  
 rain which beat ...  
 - our faces and wet  
 us the contents of  
 our sleds through and  
 through and even  
 penetrated our gut  
 in Kamlaykas -  
 in latches on the tent  
 in covered with

138  
May.

Monday 24.

1875.

from two to six inches  
of water while the knolls  
are almost bare -  
The moss on the tundra  
here is much shorter  
and less abundant  
than in the vicinity  
of St. Michael, and  
in crossing the recently  
elevated land at the  
base of the Roncay  
into the almost entire  
absence of moss was  
very noticeable but  
it was replaced by  
a spreading growth of  
grass, in places band  
by large patches of  
saint lily stems to  
12 ft high -  
On the moss covered  
tundra now and then  
a coarse rosin weed  
raises its spreading umbels  
two or three feet from  
the ground and is  
the only plant that  
forms a striking part  
of the dreary landscape  
except the mosses

139  
May,

Tuesday 25.

1875.

and rarely on some  
hillsides a few stunted  
willows or alders show  
a black patch on the  
snowy or wet ground -  
But to return to our  
outfit, after about five miles  
we reached the bank of  
the Kalikunayuk River  
which is a stream about  
2 1/2 M. wide when we  
crossed - Before we crossed  
we descended the river in  
a S by E. course about 3 M.  
to get around a long island  
which occupies the centre  
of the river here for  
about five miles -  
We again faced the wind  
and after an hour or  
so reached Agiukchig  
Umit a village of  
four or five Samoyeds  
and a Chukchee and  
obtaining about 35  
cups - Before tea was  
ready I did some trading  
or specimens and  
obtained quite a lot  
of fine pieces of carved

140

May,

Wednesday 26.

1875.

wooly and some well  
made seal spears -  
They also brought out  
Some Kantags similar  
in make & ornamentation  
to those I saw last evening  
Leaving this village  
we continued in the  
same course, an E.S. S.  
direction about the same  
distance that intervened  
between the two last  
villages making about  
35 miles during the day.  
In the afternoon the  
storm became worse  
and when we arrived at  
our stopping place over  
the hills was full of  
water. The hills were  
so high and steep  
a pair of deer skin moccasins  
I wore took for a  
dimension -  
The tundra over which we  
passed was all of the same  
description but to the  
left above a cluster of  
low hills another good

141

May,

Thursday 27.

1875.

part to the front and a  
turn a little to the  
right - and rising to a  
greater height -  
The village in which  
we stopped for the night  
consists of four barabaras  
and a small settlement  
and contains a number  
people which fill the  
houses & surrounding  
to the settlement, and some  
of the houses in tents.  
The settlement was so  
packed with men when  
we arrived that it was  
almost impossible to  
turn around. Several  
the men were  
at the dressing deer  
skins, with scrapers  
or this work done by  
the men only, all along  
the lower Yukon and  
the Southern as far as  
Kuskoguma. To the  
north of the Yukon the  
country is  
done only by men.

May,

Friday 28.

1875.

We made a vain effort to find a place in which we could make a fire and at last we were forced to go to bed in our wet clothes and try to dry them upon us -

At C - 2 yds.

Another miserable rain day - The entrance to the Cashimie was flooded (I think) and had to be bailed out and the floor of the room became covered in mud making our discomfort greater - last evening

increase our fire one of the dogs had a bad cold - The roof about bad time last night and sent down a deluge of mud and dirt upon us. The natives are busy at work upon large wooden masks which they are preparing for the mask dances which come off in about a month

May,

Saturday 29.

1875.

During the day I obtained quite a number of ethnological specimens, the carvings upon the ivory rapidly increases in variety and finish as one gets toward the south where the walrus are still numerous so to afford material in abundance - Upon several of the graves in this village have guns placed upon them besides numerous paddles, Kettles and spears and a bow on nearly every man's grave. A large number of the men at this village wear (size) skin parkies but it was amusing to watch them early in the morning, when it became chilly, when they sat up and drawing their arms inside the body and squatting around the room with the hood drawn over their heads they appeared a shapeless mass of feathers without

144  
May,

Sunday 30.

1875.

motion and with a  
ludicrous resemblance  
to a sleeping *Adas* -  
Presently the women  
began to bring in kaurags  
of food (mould raw smelt,  
and ~~was~~ Tomcods of both  
of which large quantities  
were caught at the tide  
cracks here in the fall  
and first part of winter)  
then first one then another  
would Amorphiform mass  
of feathers would develop a  
head, then tentacles would  
be thrown out the young  
seized and carried to  
the mouth - After this  
a second pair of limbs  
would appear and  
man appeared - An  
example of sublimation  
while in the Eskimo  
nearly all the men  
were only a parkie in  
which they double themselves  
up, and they were continually  
turning out and in in  
this light dress - The  
masks upon which they

147  
June,

Wednesday 2.

1875.

close to the ground to keep  
from being blown back  
After going a few miles  
with Charlie our courses  
diverged, he going to the  
big lake and I taking a  
south easterly course  
to strike the coast to  
the northward of the Muskogean  
On every lake and in every  
small depression there <sup>was</sup>  
was from six inches to  
between one and two feet  
of water while the tundra  
was absolutely bare  
of snow so that our progress  
was at best but a slow  
walk - As Charlie and  
I passed some ~~place~~  
the (one of Charlie's native  
traders & accompanying  
me with a ~~small~~  
sled) my Indian tried  
to cross a lake in a  
different course from  
Charlie's and when about  
halfway across the wind  
suddenly seized him and  
sent him sliding and

June,

Thursday 3.

1875.

14 5

In the afternoon it cleared for a short time and directly to the north about 10 to 15 miles could be seen the first cluster of low hills 50 to 40 ft high

running across to where we started from -  
 I then ran out to one side of the dogs to turn them from following Charlie and the wind carried me in spite of my own effort back to the bank by the lake while the dogs went on to the other side where the bare tundra stopped the dogs and after a run of nearly half a mile I regained my sled -  
 We continued on our course until after noon when on a small rise between the two

June,

Friday 4.

1875.

14 9

southerly of the small groups of hills I could be seen a small village (Chi Choo ching) to which we turned our course and reached soon after <sup>the</sup> sunset in a mass of fiery clouds. We were wet to the waist and my feet had no sensation when we arrived and miserable and muddy was the small costume provided to us yet it was thoroughly appreciated. A change of ~~wet~~ clothing and an abundance of hot tea soon made a great change in our feelings - And a pipe smoked under a deer skin blanket and soon I was in the land of nod -  
 - 10:20, 29th -  
 During the night the wind fell almost a calm and although the rain continued yet I had hopes that this

150  
 informal storm was  
 over, vain hope, for in  
 the morning the wind  
 again resumed its  
 course in all its power  
 and the rain beat on

the gut skin window with  
 the roof like pellets of  
 shot.

I have firmly made  
 up my mind to remain  
 here until navigation  
 opens, which will not be long,  
 if this weather continues.

The wind increased in  
 violence during the  
 afternoon and at  
 nightfall a fearful  
 gale accompanied by  
 rain was sweeping  
 over the tundra.

In spite of a fire in  
 the cashim in the  
 morning our clothes  
 are not yet dry.

In the evening the  
 Shaman proposed to  
 fix the weather if

151  
 I would give him a clay  
 pipe, to which, I agree  
 so soon after dark he  
 knelt on a mat in the  
 middle of the cashim  
 and enveloped himself all  
 but his face in a large  
 gut skin parkie (Kauldyka)  
 and went resting on  
 knees, and I went  
 through a long speech  
 at the top of his voice  
 then concealing his face  
 in the parkie he made all  
 manner of grunts,  
 groans and cries,  
 while two men with  
 a double cord through  
 each end of which was  
 passed a stick which  
 the men held close to  
 the floor the cord passing  
 lengthwise along the stick  
 back. After he had made  
 sufficient noises a  
 third man went close  
 to him and he appeared  
 to lift something toward  
 the roof making signs



such passes complete  
 them after - this the two  
 men with the cord  
 passed several times  
 around him all the time  
 turning the two sticks  
 end over end and took  
 their former position.  
 After a short exhibition  
 of his ventriloquist power  
 in making a voice  
 appear to gradually  
 disappear in the distance  
 very well. He also said  
 that the weather would  
 change too in two days -  
 In the last village  
~~the~~ the shaman  
 tried to fix the weather for  
 us the evening before  
 we left but he put on  
 a kamlayka and then  
 was wrapped in a straw  
 mat while squatting on  
 the floor - after which  
 he was done up with  
 a very respectable and  
 fresh looking mummy

He had four men stand  
 about him and after  
 a lot of mumbling and  
 cat calls the men went  
 through the lifting  
 performance after  
 which he gave us  
 an exhibition of his  
 ventriloquist powers  
 and was then unpropitiously  
 and promised us good  
 weather in two days -  
 At the small village  
 just before Lumsden  
 another shaman  
 made weather for us  
 but he simply knelt  
 before the entrance  
 of the house in which  
 we were with his  
 hands inside the kam-  
 layka which he kept  
 rattling at the same  
 time making about  
 the same melody of  
 cries as those described  
 and indeed making  
 a noise appear to  
 speak to him in the  
 entrance passage

In all the cases I have observed the natives who are about do not appear to be least affected by the performance and talk, work or sleep on as though nothing was going on. They all believe more or less implicitly in the power of the Shaman and no matter how low the performance may seem to an outsider they all keep solemn countenance in reference to it. A few ethnological specimens were bought during the day. The low hills before mentioned lie from this place (The Chingmut) N.E. on one side and S.W. on the other (the latter showing two low truncated volcanic peaks and is called Ing-wuk

by the natives. The former is about 10 and the latter about 6 miles distant and about 25 mi. to the N.E. The distance between this & the latter place being about 15 mi. in the same direction. There are 13 persons in this village and two Samoboros and a Cashim and plenty of mud. —, Dec - 30th — Still in the Chingmut trying to get Soy but it seems a useless battle. The tundra looks as though preparing for summer and every depression is a lake. Yesterday in order to make a fire in this Cashim it was necessary to bail out 10 or 12 barrels of water that was under the floor and this morning

June,

Friday 11.

1875.

156  
 It is necessary to do the same thing - even in the entry way was over a foot of water which would have remained, the natives wading through it in preference to taking it out, had I not told them to remove it.

The sky was clear in the morning but a brisk wind still continued from the S.E. - About sunrise to my joy it began to freeze and I trust we have seen our last warm weather until spring. In the eskimo at this place for the first time have I seen the supports for the lamps carved - Here they are short wooden posts carved into a rude image of a man's head - of which the following is a sketch

June,

Monday 14.

1875.

157  
 passed the men said they did this because they always had done - certainly a definite reason -

DEC - 31st  
 Dennis left at day break and I started in the opposite direction upon a small stream which to have the natives run in and tell me some sleds had arrived. I hurried out and found Dennis, a half-breed Russian in the A.C. Co's employ, stationed at the Big Lake, with two sleds and a third sled in charge of a native trader of Alos Charles - who came from Chait' me today. They were very wet and were not very complimentary to the weather - a fog obscured the

it is necessary, to do the same thing - even in the entry way was over a foot of water which would have remained, the natives wading through is in preference to taking it out, had I not told them to

after about 15 minutes one of the men came out with a ~~stone~~

looking more like a boiled lobster than anything else and

going to a pool of water made a hole in the ice and sat on the snow beneath the ice cold water over himself with great

apparent pleasure - They have the paries wrapped in a wrap of straw he was sitting in the bath - In one of the villages we

of the villages we

passed the men said they did this because they always had done it certainly a definite reason -

Dec-31st

Brunis left at day break and I started in the opposite direction upon a small stream which I followed to the sea then along the coast south

to the mouth of the Kenuk and the gable which have a common mouth - After a few

miles we left the river and about six miles up a small branch

we reached Chalit - a village on the river and after the usual plan

except that it is below high tide

All the houses were about three feet by a water two nights

since and when

I arrived at 3 o'clock  
 was lying beside the  
 door of the cashmere  
 in case of need.  
 In the cashmere there  
 was by nothing but  
 mud mixed with  
 all manner of  
 filth, and making a  
 habitation as filthy  
 as the meanest  
 pig sty. There were  
 about 20 people in  
 the village at present  
 and from them some  
 fine ivory work was  
 obtained. In the  
 morning the weather  
 was colder and a  
 few snow squalls  
 gave hope of cold  
 weather, but in the  
 afternoon it began  
 thawing again and  
 in the evening a heavy  
 rain fell only to  
 be taken off again by  
 the heavy rain that  
 continued all night.

Jan 10<sup>th</sup> 1879  
 Passed a miserable  
 night trying to escape from  
 the rain which ran  
 through the roof in  
 streams. I had some  
 amusement however  
 in watching the natives  
 who were continually  
 moving from place to  
 place to escape from  
 the water and seemed  
 to find each place worse  
 than the last. <sup>(in the morning)</sup>  
 The place was <sup>so</sup> bad  
 to keep it at all but  
 the mud on the floors  
 several inches deep  
 and it was no means  
 a pleasant habitation.  
 When we arrived yesterday  
 found a mat over  
 the outer entrance to  
 the cashmere and on  
 entering it was  
 Shumans, dressed only  
 in a gut skin parkie,  
 was at work trying  
 to make a shelter.

June,

Thursday 17,

1875.

two old men  
 were to observe  
 the patient lay with  
 closed eyes on a deer skin  
 in the middle of the floor  
 while on two sides of the  
 room drums were being  
 slowly beaten and the  
 shamans were strutting  
 about the patient one  
 hand rattling the parkie  
 behind and the other  
 before giving them a  
 ridiculous likeness to  
 a pair of game cocks  
 prancing for battle  
 while he utters calls  
 which were almost  
 exactly the same as  
 those heard in shamaning  
 for weather, and in  
 the bladder festival -  
 suddenly one shaman  
 dropped on hands and knees  
 with head close to the floor  
 hands and feet in front  
 of the patient and made  
 a lot of noises and hisses  
 then he got up and after

June,

Friday 18,

1875.

more noise an assistant  
 came up and placing the  
 palms of his hands vertically  
 in front of him and  
 touching each other he  
 suddenly drew them  
 apart by a sliding back  
 and forth movement.  
~~He~~ Just before this  
 however two men went  
 through the light moon  
 over the patient just  
 as was done in making  
 good weather -  
 The performance was  
 then brought to a close -  
 Chingui's hut is  
 about 20 miles in a  
 N.W. direction -  
 Leaving our moist  
 lodgings at Daymak  
 we started in the  
 same direction against  
 a high wind which has  
 continued since we left  
 a perfect gale from  
 this direction -  
 The temperature  
 was slightly below 32°  
 and the water on

The lakes has nearly all frozen so were it not for the wind which made our progress very slow we would have done a good days work, as we scarcely left the chain of lakes, all of small size, during the day. On many of the lakes were great numbers of a small black thimble-like animal worm which were wriggling about on the ice of the lakes already frozen. In some of the lakes were small numbers of Black fish which by wriggling about had managed to keep a minute quantity of water from freezing. The natives running ahead of the dogs would

now and then as one of the fish lay in his head pick it up and eat it as he ran and once I was amused to see him trying to untangle the dogs and eat one of the fish at once. The head of the fish was being masticated while the tail was waving despairingly about his nose and chin. The female fish were very large with spawn that hung over which we passed is of the same low flat character as in so many other places described and the only elevations to be seen were small mossy knobs, five to 10 ft high. Observing many of the small lakes could be seen a flat level belt of grass (some)

land is covered by the slightly more elevated moss covered tundra showing that the land has been recently elevated draining a portion of the lake. In some places on more elevated parts of the tundra I have seen on the top of a rise the 1' to 2' of lakes containing a mile or more across they can be easily distinguished by the grass growing in them while the surrounding land is mossy or bushy as the locality may be.

A short time after midday we reached a small summer village in which we found a dry barabara and a supply of dog food so I concluded to remain in hopes the wind

would cease before tomorrow in making about 25 m. which was our days work. The dogs were nearly exhausted.

In the 30 sables we found quite a lot of native valuables in the way of remains, drilling a fine water snake and articles of the Cuzins showing that the natives trust in one another for the owner is living at Chahit must during the winter and his house here is common property to all who pass.

According to the usage we put some tobacco in the barabara in payment for the dog food to which we helped ourselves. In the evening a wet snow began falling but I hope with more purpose than last night.



168

June,

Wednesday 23.

1875.

Jan - 2d

Started at 10:00  
at 11:30  
to 12:00  
at 1:30  
at 3:00  
at 4:00  
at 5:00

at 6:00  
at 7:00  
at 8:00  
at 9:00  
at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

at 1:00  
at 2:00  
at 3:00  
at 4:00  
at 5:00  
at 6:00  
at 7:00  
at 8:00  
at 9:00  
at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

at 1:00  
at 2:00  
at 3:00  
at 4:00  
at 5:00  
at 6:00  
at 7:00  
at 8:00  
at 9:00  
at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

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at 9:00  
at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

at 1:00  
at 2:00  
at 3:00  
at 4:00  
at 5:00  
at 6:00  
at 7:00  
at 8:00  
at 9:00  
at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

169

June,

Thursday 24.

1875.

SEA ice at 10:00  
two 3/4 inch  
at 11:00  
at 12:00  
at 1:00  
at 2:00  
at 3:00  
at 4:00  
at 5:00  
at 6:00  
at 7:00  
at 8:00  
at 9:00  
at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

at 1:00  
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at 8:00  
at 9:00  
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at 11:00  
at 12:00

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at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

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at 9:00  
at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

at 1:00  
at 2:00  
at 3:00  
at 4:00  
at 5:00  
at 6:00  
at 7:00  
at 8:00  
at 9:00  
at 10:00  
at 11:00  
at 12:00

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting on the left page]*

Some time after  
day light owing to  
having to repair the  
sleds - continued  
N by E direction about  
15 miles then took a

Nearly N. direction  
about 10 miles farther  
when Kongig was seen  
was seen on a slight  
rise about a mile  
back from the coast  
and like Anaglymnet  
is on a small tide  
creek - The coast  
was the same  
character today as  
yesterday except that  
as we approached  
the Kuckogim the  
drift wood became  
more common and  
the effect of the ocean  
southerly galls and life  
was seen in  
the masses of ice  
piled up in great heaps  
taking the most  
fantastic shapes. Some  
times a mass 20 to  
30 ft high would  
be surmounted by a  
huge square or triangular  
islet in a central  
position others  
resembled some large

About 175 people in

June,

Sunday

1875.

obelisks and other  
odd resemblances  
are seen - All this  
ice was piled upon  
the tundra in many  
cases a mile from  
shore but in some  
places with a  
layer of ice which had  
formed at high tides  
in the fall -

(N.B. The distance we  
travelled after reaching  
the coast yesterday  
to Anuyok was  
at least 40 miles -)  
from the latter  
places this about  
25 mi - In the  
evening after  
repairing the harness  
our sleds which  
are becoming very  
bad - I purchased  
specimens not however  
getting as much

173

June,

Monday 28.

1875.

as I expected -  
There is a great difference  
to be observed in the  
villages, some selling  
freely and others holding  
back out of mere  
obstinacy and apathy.  
At this and the  
last village a  
greater portion of  
the men wear  
parkies without a  
hood and wear a cap  
ornamented with  
feathers and  
on their parkies  
and pants, the latter  
having a line of fringe  
down the center  
of each leg behind -

I am 4<sup>th</sup>  
About two inches of  
snow fell during  
the night and the  
morning opened clear  
and fine - We started  
at day break but  
not without trouble

174  
 as our destination  
 (Kenuquomut) is  
 two long days travel  
 and the natives do not  
 fancy too much work  
 in a mass so refused  
 to go though there are  
 about 60 men and  
 doing nothing in the  
 village. My native  
 companion on the  
 second sled then went  
 confidentially to some  
 of the natives and told  
 them that I was a  
 bad man when I could  
 not get a man and  
 that I had already  
 killed one man on  
 this trip. Upon hearing  
 this two men at once  
 volunteered to go and  
 took a sled and dogs  
 with them to carry  
 their baggage and  
 provisions. So we  
 started off in our  
 sleds with three or two  
 other sleds following  
 to a summer village

175  
 not far distant,  
 about 20 miles in an  
 E. by NE then a NE-  
 direction brought us to  
 the mouth of the  
 El Kewik Riv  
 near which are  
 quite a number of  
 summer houses and  
 caches in which we found  
 quite an amount of  
 kuccalie. This river  
 is about half a mile  
 wide at its mouth  
 and appears to be  
 a tide stream for  
 some distance -  
 Leaving this point after  
 they had kept a course  
 which continually  
 veered toward the north  
 until it was N by NE -  
 after about 20 miles  
 we were informed  
 of the presence of the  
 Muskoguin by the  
 open water channel  
 about half a mile  
 from shore and  
 several miles wide

July,

Thursday 1.

1875.

176

Flying about over the water, were quite a number of the green-billed nuthatches so numerous in August at St. M.

During the afternoon numerous ravens were seen and a number of small buntings.

Just before sunset a large summer village (Khu-gia a hut) which is close to the mouth on the left hand going up.

Off to the left on a small creek were a couple of small jamabords for which we made our way across the ice.

In crossing a small creek my sled broke through the ice and I got wet feet and sled in consequence.

July,

Friday 2.

1875.

177

and when we ~~reached~~ approached the village we found a deep, creek free from ice below us and Kool-wag-k-wig-wut all the inhabitants about a dozen were out watching us, and they soon had a bidarra in the water, and joined us over.

The weather is considerably colder and I think we are about done with water, my iron sled to replace the iron ones which the rough road on the coast has thoroughly used up.

I also bought some specimens in the evening.

The coast has precisely the same character today as

178  
 descended yesterday  
 and the masses  
 of scraped up ice  
 continued and  
 the water the  
 Kuskokwim kept  
 blocks ~~less~~ 15 ft or  
 20 ft in diameter.

Jan 5th  
 Left just before day  
 light but my sleds were  
 a short distance  
 from the village and  
 delayed us until nearly  
 sunrise about which  
 time a violent snow  
 storm enveloped us  
 for two or three hours and  
 the native ahead led us  
 in nearly E or N direction  
 finally it cleared up  
 and we again continued  
 in our course toward the  
 N to NW and about  
 midday reached a small  
 village on a creek  
 flowing into the Kuskokwim

179  
 We found here a native  
 trader of Johnnies who  
 kept us the second day  
 out from the Yukon -  
 After Chy we soon reached  
 the Kuskokwim along  
 which we kept a nearly  
 North course for about  
 15 miles when we turned  
 into a small creek  
 and saw our destination  
 Kenuquimut before us -  
 The river on the part where  
 which we travelled is very  
 broad and bordered by bushes  
 like the lower Yukon  
 The river was so broad  
 that the bushes on the  
 opposite shore were  
 barely visible as a dark  
 line about six or eight  
 miles away -  
 Several small tributaries  
 were seen and at the  
 mouth of the one we  
 on which we came into  
 the river were quite a  
 number of summer houses  
 and caches -

Henneguenut is a winter  
 village of considerable size  
 from 150 to 200 people  
 usually living there in winter  
 The main difference observed  
 between these natives and  
 those at the vicinity  
 of Cape Romanoff is that  
 the faces are less angular  
 and the complexion  
 much darker being darker  
 here than I have before  
 noticed - The parkies here  
 are almost all without  
 hoods, a rolling collar  
 deep skin about the  
 neck and ~~and~~ a hat  
 of peculiar make which  
 is the opposite culminating  
 of the skull cap worn  
 to the northward - the rim  
 is of deer fur while the  
 crown hangs down the  
 back and is generally formed  
 of about a dozen pieces  
 marmots but I saw 12

direction along a creek  
 which we soon left  
 for the Lydra and  
 then a chain of lakes  
 of a number of miles  
 took us to a small  
 river along which  
 we travelled until  
 about 1 o'clock P.M.  
 when a small  
 village of two barabaras  
 and six or eight people  
 was reached here  
 we stopped and the two  
 natives going ahead  
 and this was all for as  
 we could get today  
 all the other villages  
 being very far off and  
 they had only agreed  
 to come so far. My  
 Indian and an Indian  
 trader or Big Johns who  
 we met at Henneguenut  
 was in favor of going  
 they would not  
 determined to go on so  
 told my man we  
 would not stop so we  
 gave the two worthless

Kennigmut is a winter  
village of considerable size  
from 15 to 200 people  
usually living there in winter.  
The main difference observed  
between these natives and  
those at the vicinity  
of Cape Romanoff is that  
the faces are less angular  
and the complexion  
much darker being darker  
than I have before  
noticed - The parkies here  
are almost all without  
hoods, a rolling collar,  
deer skin about the  
neck and ~~and~~ a hat  
of peculiar make which  
is the opposite culminating  
of the skull cap worn  
to the northward - the rim  
is of deer fur while the  
crown hangs down the  
back and is generally formed  
of about a dozen panels  
marmots but I saw a

direction along a creek  
which we soon left  
for the mydra and  
then a chain of lakes  
for a number of miles  
took us to a small  
river along which  
we travelled until  
about 1 o'clock P.M.  
when a small  
village of two or three  
and six or eight people  
was reached here  
we stopped and the two  
natives going ahead  
said this was as far as  
we could get today  
all the other villages  
being very far off and  
they had only agreed  
to come so far. The  
Indian and Indian  
trader or Big John who  
we met at Kennigmut  
was in favor of taking  
them words but I  
determined to go on so  
told my man we  
would not stop so we  
gave the two worthless



July.

Friday 9.

1875.

184

fellows we had from  
Kernigunt about  
1/3 they would lose me  
had they acted fairly and  
took another man who  
brought us just before  
dark to another valley  
like the first.

In the morning when  
a man was asked for  
in Kernigunt not  
a man appeared when  
my mate tried to persuade  
them they whined about  
the great distance it  
was to the next village  
and finally agreed to go  
if we would take all  
men so we did as they  
said but when we found  
how they had deceived  
us the two men were  
than one would have  
done had they been  
fair.

Our course all day  
averaged 4 n by n w -  
and we travelled about

Saturday 10.

1875.

155

40 miles though it is  
much less in a  
straight line - Bushes  
alternating with  
open tundra where the  
surface was elevated a  
few feet more up the  
landscape but the  
country seems a  
paradise for the reindeer  
for a number of large  
glucks were seen and  
one must have numbered  
from three to four hundred  
making a very pretty  
picture as they stood  
close together on  
an open stretch  
about 150 yards away -  
One was a female which  
made a very acceptable  
addition to my supply  
as I have not had a  
case of anything for  
in the way of gluck except  
lucalie and a few Beluga  
skin which taste very  
well having a gluck like  
almonds since

July,

Sunday 11.

1875.

near Cape Romany  
and as my supply of  
bread has given out my  
diet consists of seal  
tea and tucalie

Jan 7th  
Left about 3 a.m.

and continued all  
day in a NW. course  
across a continual  
series of small lakes  
In the afternoon  
crossed a lake about  
six by eight or 10 m.  
from this lake the  
country is  
covered with small  
knoll ridges  
from 10 to 30 x 40 ft high  
Reaching the limit  
of these after a few  
miles we saw  
a perfectly level  
stretch of land  
extending to the horizon  
along which a white  
line in the N.W.

187

July,

Monday 12.

1875.

showed the Big Lake -  
in faint white  
against the horizon  
could be seen  
the domes of half a  
dozen villages -  
Continuing on our  
way we shortly reached  
a creek on which  
were a number  
of fish traps like  
those on the Yukon  
and soon a barabara  
was reached where  
we stopped a few  
moments then went  
on and soon reached  
Kwiga through which  
a village of about 30  
people. Here I noticed  
a striking difference  
between these and the  
coast natives, the  
people here being taller  
and more slender  
than those on the  
coast and have  
more clear cut

189

July,

Tuesday 13.

1875.

189

July,

Wednesday 14.

1875.

190

July, Thursday 15. 1875.

features the most  
 being generally prominent  
 instead of flat as  
 base and the people  
 have very pleasing  
 and intelligent appearance  
 though I found it  
 difficult to buy specimens  
 of them as they wanted  
 very narrow prices -  
 they offered some old  
 masks for sale like  
 those before mentioned  
 After a short stop I  
 took a native and  
 went about 12 miles  
 to the west to Nu-nachok  
 near where Drank a  
 half bred Russian  
 trader lives of the A.I.C.  
 is living Arrived  
 after dark and pretty  
 well kind of a  
 the dogs -  
 soon a wonderful  
 supper of fine whitefish

191

July, Friday 16. 1875.

Drank tea had full  
 justice soon it and  
 then to bed -  
 The distance we  
 travelled today was  
 about 60 miles -  
 Drank's place lies  
 South half a mile  
 from the Big Lake  
 to the NE about 15  
 to 16 m - (10 yat natset)  
 is the nearest point  
 of the Kurko  
 Rasbousky lies  
 SW, and mission  
 lies almost due north  
 of Drank's place -  
 Kolmakoffsky lies NE -  
 Jan 8<sup>th</sup>  
 Arose about 4 a m  
 and after breakfast  
 bought ethnological  
 specimens of the  
 in the Ashim hermit  
 was a nut there are  
 about 35 to 40 people in  
 this village which is  
 near the western shore  
 of the big lake -

192

July, Saturday 17. 1875.

The only peculiarities  
 observed were that the  
 houses had extremely  
 long passages leading  
 for the entrance and  
 I noticed a short distance  
 from the Capline  
 quite a number of  
 wooden figures like  
 those described at  
 Inunuk

In front of many graves  
 were large head boards  
 made by attaching several  
 short boards about four  
 feet long to two uprights  
 as follows. In the middle  
 of ~~the~~ the boards were  
 from ~~one~~ one to three marks  
 representing eyes and  
 the eyes mouth of ivory  
 while hung from the  
 rods were beads such as  
 are worn by the people now  
 and fine necklaces of  
 beads were hung below  
 which were other  
 strings representing many

193

July, Sunday 18. 1875.

think this among the  
 natives - I had no time to examine  
 further as he was already  
 about 9 o'clock in leaving  
 the boat I hurried off  
 and about 11 o'clock  
 reached Nunuk looking  
 a nut where my native  
 companion was waiting  
 me he having gone a  
 different route yesterday  
 afternoon. This village  
 is situated in an arched  
 and contains about 80  
 to 100 people - It is  
 close to the N. border  
 of the Big Lake -  
 After delaying about  
 an hour to purchase  
 specimens, we went on  
 in a N.W. direction and  
 just at sunset reached  
 a miserable little  
 village about 25 miles  
 distant we then went on  
 and having a fresh road  
 made by two of Pinnis  
 sleds which left  
 Inunuk yesterday -

July,

Monday 19.

1875.

194

We kept on in a nearly North direction over a series of lakes many of them being from ten to five miles across. After going about 35 M we reached a small village where we found the chiefs of the tribe and the men were surprised to hear that we had come there. The day after we soon had tea and went to bed.

The moon was very and the water was out of all her force and seemed to enter the dogs with double vigor for I have never seen them work so well as this night.

Jan. 18th -  
 Started before daylight and kept a north by west course all day across the usual style of tundra plentifully supplied with small lakes.

July,

Tuesday 20.

1875.

195

But as we approached the Yukon bushes became more abundant and about noon we saw off to the north the mountains along the Yukon - one small group looking black in the distance from the plain and bushy on its sides while the other showed pale white from the snow to summit the two groups were not far apart (about 5 miles) and the difference is rendered more striking.

The middle of the P.M. we began ascending the water then below the Kuskoogum and Yukon the former side of this low range of hills thickly clothed with willow and a few pine scrub and in patches this side bears a striking resemblance to the scrub oak barren we have seen scattering pines.

The withered leaves on the ridge of which the thickets with compass, still further increased the amount of ice all the summit of the ridge is thickly clothed with pines in which are open grassy glades - from the summit of the water did not over four or five miles from the Yukon, a fine and interesting view lay before me - the ridge on which I stood sloped abruptly down to a level plain which was once the bed of the Yukon but now clothed with a thick forest of slender pines which being the old fading light brown some and dark except where, in almost startling contrast one of the numerous rocks which sprinkled the plain of sand was

a band of white, winding back and forth in its serpentine course, and which lay within which the pines and close to the mountain clothed with pines as could be easily told by the precipitous faces of the mountains where the river had had its bed -

To go down the slope with a pack and just at last reached Sabotahoy - a village situated on the Yukon at the lower end of pine clad mts. mentioned and almost under the bluffs which strike back at right angles from the river here -

Jan. 10<sup>th</sup>:

About four a.m. arose and after tea unloaded my sled and started with a single empty sled up the river. The dogs made very poor time as they had been fast to much the night before so I had an opportunity to view the scenery at my leisure as we passed along. To our right the banks of the river showed only an unbroken level line of pines and willows while to our left arose the successive rounded knobs of the low mts. or rather hills which continue from Sabotrust to Mission where we arrived at 2 P.M. These hills are in appearance and average from 100 to 300 ft. high a few being higher. The river takes a S.W. westerly course here

and from the NE to the SW along the hills the tree line gradually became higher on the hills until at Sabotrust (Kogidmut) where the hills are entirely covered with pines and a slender growth of slender bushes. The following diagram will show the manner of increase of height both on single hills and on the range between the places named the black showing the



distribution of pines above which are in all cases marked by a sharp line of demarcation beyond the bare crown of the hills bearing only a few scattered bushes of small scrubby mts.



210  
July,

Sunday 25.

1875.

The distance we made  
on the river between  
the two places is about  
30 miles.

Reaching the vicinity  
of the mission a  
small village was  
seen perched up in a  
niche between two hills  
which formed a meager  
back ground. On a  
point of rocks up the  
hill side stands a cross  
wooden cross

The native houses in  
this village appear  
much better built  
and more comfortable  
than I have seen them  
before.

Not far beyond we  
passed some recently  
set fish traps and  
the Russian church  
and Priests house  
commanding a fine  
view of the Uda poh  
from the a bench

201  
July,

Monday 26.

1875.

on the hillside back  
from the river, came  
in view and soon  
I was enjoying the  
Priests hospitality.

Jan 11<sup>th</sup>

Snow fell nearly all  
night and a fine mist  
was hiding the landscape  
in the morning but  
changing my sled for  
the Priests which was  
iron runners, better  
fitted for wet snow than  
my wooden ones, I  
started about 6:30 am.  
for De mit. The mist  
gradually changed to  
a wet snow with  
a violent wind which  
fortunately was in our  
favor but the three or  
four inches of wet  
snow made our  
progress very slow  
while it was im-  
possible to get more

202

July,

Tuesday 27.

1875.

than a glimpse of the  
 snow in a lull now  
 and then -  
 Just after dark we  
 reached Chook which  
 a small village of  
 about 15 to 20 persons  
 but of which only the  
 women and children  
 were present all the  
 men and boys having  
 gone to a large *Espeka*  
 on the *Kuskogwin*.  
 We were soon above  
 a firm getting dry as  
 the wet snow all  
 day had penetrated my  
 clothes while my parkie  
 was hidden in a layer  
 of snow an inch thick.  
 In the *barabara* was  
 a Hutchins Grouse kept  
 as a pet, which kept  
 up a continual gabbling  
 and calling and now and  
 then going on an exploring  
 expedition about the  
 premises having to be  
 captured and incarcerated  
 again -

203

July,

Wednesday 28.

1875.

which proceedings  
 varied the monotony of  
 the evening to some extent.  
 In the *barabara* were  
 the beds on a platform  
 about 3 feet from the  
 rather floor and  
 extending around the  
 room, each side  
 serving for a family  
 Each family has an  
 oil lamp at one  
 corner, secured to  
 the upright post  
 and upon the platform  
 the women were  
 seated one making  
 an ornamented pair  
 of gloves another  
 braiding a straw mat  
 The latter performance  
 I watched with interest  
 and the work is done as  
 follows, thread four  
 straws are twisted together  
 for a strand and  
 a series of these strands  
 arranged along what is  
 to be one end a  
 strand is then started

across at a right angle  
 to these and a dist. twist  
 of this and of the first end  
 strands and then on both  
 crossing each other until  
 a second twist of the  
 ends + crossing strands  
 and the hold is transferred  
 by successive operations across  
 the mat. The crossing  
 strand being passed  
 under to the end  
 strands alternately and  
 when the side is reached  
 the strand is turned back  
 and the same performance  
 repeated.

Some ethnological  
 specimens were obtained  
 here the character of  
 the carving on the  
 ivory being almost  
 exactly like that on  
 the coast.

Jan 12th

The snow ceased  
 during the night and  
 at daylight I started  
 and continued about  
 15 miles farther up

The river when near  
 a bend and on the right  
 bank going up we reached  
 Pi met said to be the  
 last village where the  
 coast language is  
 spoken. The words used  
 here seem to be the same  
 in every way as I have  
 met wherever I have  
 been the only variation  
 anywhere being a slight  
 local variation in  
 pronunciation which  
 is often almost individual.  
 A native easily  
 understanding the people  
 in any of the villages  
 from the mouth of the  
 Kuskokwim and up the  
 Yukon to the head of  
 the river is a great  
 difference in the  
 Nupewak language  
 but a majority of the  
 words are the same -  
 Only one man a  
 decrepit old fellow was  
 in the village all

the others being at the  
 Eskuka on the mountain  
 I stopped but a short  
 time and did not get  
 as many specimens  
 as I would had all been  
 there - Approaching and  
 leaving the village  
 I passed through the  
 woods a short distance  
 and was pleased to  
 see a number of  
 Pine Grosbeaks and  
 several Chickadees  
 I ~~collected~~ ~~heard~~  
 I heard  
 H.B. I shot a Canada  
 Jay near the ~~place~~  
 where they are not  
 rare - They range  
 along the Yukon to  
 Kuskokwim to the  
 Sea Coast -  
 Just at dark I  
 reached Chook Whuk  
 and stopping to buy  
 some dog food went  
 on to my mission  
 As night came on  
 a violent snow storm

and wind arose and  
 it was impossible  
 to see and almost  
 impossible to face the  
 driving storm which  
 was dead ahead -  
 continuing on at a walk  
 for the fresh fallen snow  
 prevented rapid progress  
 it was nearly midnight  
 when thoroughly tired  
 out I reached a summer  
 village at the foot  
 of the mountains  
 and getting into one  
 of the barabaras found  
 it a large well  
 built house which  
 was far more cleanly and  
 habitable than the  
 winter houses -  
 Overhead were staves  
 and poles for drying  
 moalic and on a  
 platform which extended  
 over the middle of the  
 house was a lot of moalic  
 stored in fish skin and  
 grass bags - Below on  
 another stage resting on

Ground was a pile of euclia  
bags - in one corner  
a platform about a foot  
from the floor was  
the bedstead - this I  
soon appropriated and  
enjoyed a good night's  
rest

*[Faint handwritten text, mostly illegible]*

*[Faint handwritten text, mostly illegible]*

while I was away, had  
 been a student in the  
 school of the Holy Spirit  
 at the University of  
 Mexico. He had been  
 in the city of Mexico  
 for some time and had  
 been very successful in  
 his studies.

Leaving John's Hotel  
 about 4 1/2 hours to reach  
 the Mexican camp  
 by taking three days  
 for the ground top of  
 about eight miles.  
 In the evening the  
 priest set out with  
 several men and  
 we proceeded on our  
 way. The first day we  
 saw all kinds of  
 birds and the natives  
 were very friendly  
 and we stayed in  
 a small hut. The  
 ground was very  
 good and the  
 natives were very  
 kind.

Wrote to the King of Spain  
 14th  
 When I reached the  
 mission the people  
 were all in the  
 house and the  
 priest was very  
 kind. He showed  
 me the house and  
 the garden. The  
 people were very  
 friendly and I  
 stayed there for  
 some time. The  
 ground was very  
 good and the  
 natives were very  
 kind. I saw  
 many birds and  
 the people were  
 very friendly.

14th  
 Started on my way  
 to the mission  
 and stayed there  
 for some time.  
 The ground was  
 very good and  
 the natives were  
 very kind.

Aug.

Friday 6.

1875.

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 31

Aug.

Saturday 7.

1875.

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 31

Aug.

Sunday 8.

1875.

On the 1st of August  
we went out to the  
15th of the people the  
at 10 o'clock we  
then at 11 o'clock  
and the 1st of August  
at 12 o'clock we  
at 1 o'clock we

at 2 o'clock we  
at 3 o'clock we  
at 4 o'clock we  
at 5 o'clock we  
at 6 o'clock we  
at 7 o'clock we  
at 8 o'clock we  
at 9 o'clock we  
at 10 o'clock we  
at 11 o'clock we  
at 12 o'clock we

at 1 o'clock we  
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at 3 o'clock we  
at 4 o'clock we  
at 5 o'clock we  
at 6 o'clock we  
at 7 o'clock we  
at 8 o'clock we  
at 9 o'clock we  
at 10 o'clock we  
at 11 o'clock we  
at 12 o'clock we

Aug.

Monday 9.

1875.

at 1 o'clock we  
at 2 o'clock we  
at 3 o'clock we  
at 4 o'clock we  
at 5 o'clock we  
at 6 o'clock we  
at 7 o'clock we  
at 8 o'clock we  
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at 12 o'clock we

at 1 o'clock we  
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at 6 o'clock we  
at 7 o'clock we  
at 8 o'clock we  
at 9 o'clock we  
at 10 o'clock we  
at 11 o'clock we  
at 12 o'clock we



216

Aug.

Tuesday 10.

1875.

*[Faint handwritten notes on the left page]*

The village consists  
of about 150 to 200 people  
occupying the hill  
The houses are small  
They are all built of

217

Aug.

Wednesday 11

1875.

The men - There were many  
young boys present  
This night at midnight all  
had been in the operation  
at the village where we  
took camp.  
I was much disappointed  
to learn that the  
has left leaving the  
danger for the village  
which I considered to be  
at the present time  
I remained until about  
midnight and then  
I returned to the  
village and remained  
until about 1 1/2  
hours.

Wanted a better daylight  
to see the village  
This is the first native  
village I have seen  
in the mountains.  
The houses are  
small and very  
crowded. They are  
very comfortable.



Faint handwritten text on the left page, mostly illegible due to fading.

Faint handwritten text on the right page, including a prominent phrase: "on a slightly above a portion of the bank".





The morning was fine  
 and pleasant. I went  
 out for a walk in the  
 garden. The flowers  
 are all in bloom now.  
 I saw many bees and  
 butterflies. The children  
 were very happy.  
 We had a picnic in the  
 park. The weather was  
 very good. I saw many  
 interesting things.  
 The children were  
 very happy.  
 We had a picnic in the  
 park. The weather was  
 very good. I saw many  
 interesting things.  
 The children were  
 very happy.

I went to school  
 and did my lessons.  
 The teacher was very  
 kind. I saw many  
 interesting things.  
 The children were  
 very happy.  
 We had a picnic in the  
 park. The weather was  
 very good. I saw many  
 interesting things.

to be seen and heard  
 at all. Cottonwoods  
 the water came from  
 so high up down  
~~the~~ - but these  
 bushes but a small  
 distance and then  
 the water was  
 thus being  
 a great quantity  
 to the water  
 the water being  
 down in the  
 large canal  
 department of the  
 water in the  
 and the water  
 has not been  
 in the  
 after water through  
 the water in  
 of the water  
 the water  
 through the  
 the water in  
 the water in  
 at the water in the  
 the water in the  
 the water in the

229

Aug.

Sunday 22.

1875.

*[Faint handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. Some words like "Sunday" and "22" are visible.]*

229

Aug.

Monday 23.

1875.

Caught in the fish  
 trap in the afternoon  
 a large Pike was  
 caught today

In the evening the  
 old Shawman and  
 Charles Washburn  
 who returned from  
 trip to the Kuskoquim  
 shore the following  
 account of a  
 place where  
 the account was  
 made from some  
 with returned  
 the account was  
 made from some  
 with returned  
 the account was  
 made from some  
 with returned

(Should be on page 231  
 The 32)

Wrote  
 Remained at home  
 and was all the  
 day from 11 am  
 till 1 pm but with  
 night of rest all day  
 and morning, rest  
 to one hour to the  
 day and a morning  
 rest of 1/2 hr

Wrote  
 and was all the  
 day from 11 am  
 till 1 pm but with  
 night of rest all day  
 and morning, rest  
 to one hour to the  
 day and a morning  
 rest of 1/2 hr

Wrote  
 and was all the  
 day from 11 am  
 till 1 pm but with  
 night of rest all day  
 and morning, rest  
 to one hour to the  
 day and a morning  
 rest of 1/2 hr

When she died she  
 had consciousness  
 after a while a man came  
 and shook her and  
 set up but she was  
 dead when she  
 opened her eyes she  
 found herself under











240

Sept. Friday 3. 1875.

The old mill  
was built  
about 1800  
and was  
used for  
two years ago

at 5  
the  
the  
the  
the

the  
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241

Sept. Saturday 4. 1875.

at  
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the  
the

242

Sept.

Sunday 5

1875.

(Faint, mostly illegible handwriting)

243

Sept.

Monday 6

1875.

26th Sunday  
 started about 9 AM  
 left at 1 PM in the  
 (Faint, illegible handwriting)

at midnight left  
 Pastolite and at  
 9 AM, reached the  
 reboubt after a  
 hard days trip -  
 Thus ending the round  
 trip during which  
 I travelled over 1200  
 miles -

244

Sept.

Tuesday 7.

1875.

245

Sept.

Wednesday 8.

1875.

360

MEMORANDA.

361

MEMORANDA.



370

MEMORANDA.

Cash Account.





SEPTEMBER-BILLS PAYABLE.

DATE.	NAME.	DOLLS. CTS.
From	from my name	to
	Chalib' mit	10 <sup>th</sup> day
	" " to An' aqumut	
	and Koung' i' mequmut	20 <sup>th</sup> day
	Koung' i' mequmut to	
	Kool wog' i' wig' i' mit	
	and sleep?	3 <sup>d</sup>
	Kool wog' i' wig' i' mit to	
	Kerniqumut	4 <sup>th</sup>
	Kerniqumut to Kwig' i' mit	
	Kwig' i' mit	5 <sup>th</sup>

RECEIVABLE.

	Kwig' i' mit to	
	Pul' ai' i' mequmut	to
	Taqumut and	
	go on to Kwig' i' mit	
	ling' i' mit	6 <sup>th</sup>
	Kwig' i' mit to Kwig' i' mit	
	7 <sup>th</sup>	
	Up-Riv- to John's	
	place	8 <sup>th</sup>
	John's place to pi' mit	
		9 <sup>th</sup>

OCTOBER-BILLS PAYABLE.

DATE.	NAME.	DOLLS. CTS.
	Return	
	Permit to John's	10 <sup>th</sup>
	John's to Melinsky	
	Sheliska	11 <sup>th</sup>
	M-sheliska to Rasbomsky	
		12 <sup>th</sup>
	Rasbomsky to	
	Andrafsky	13 <sup>th</sup>

RECEIVABLE.



All the Kuslevak Nations  
Call themselves  
A ghuñ ~~kuñ~~ müt - thus  
The name belongs as well  
to the nations on the coast

Askeevick and Kushevick  
(Mingü müt) call themselves

All the natives living  
about the Cape Romanoff  
Mts call themselves  
Käl öö yügü müt

Between the above mts  
and the Kuskoymuss  
are the Chän ~~kuñ~~ müt

From Söbötinsky up as  
far as the mts go are the  
Köh kü müt

From this place down  
to coast except on the  
Kuslevak are the Kwikh püjä  
müt

On Nunevatt is they  
call themselves  
K'loo lü gäh gümüt for the main  
land side

On the sea side Hlé kü müt

Sent to Dr. ...  
5 pages ...  
100 ...  
7 ...

10

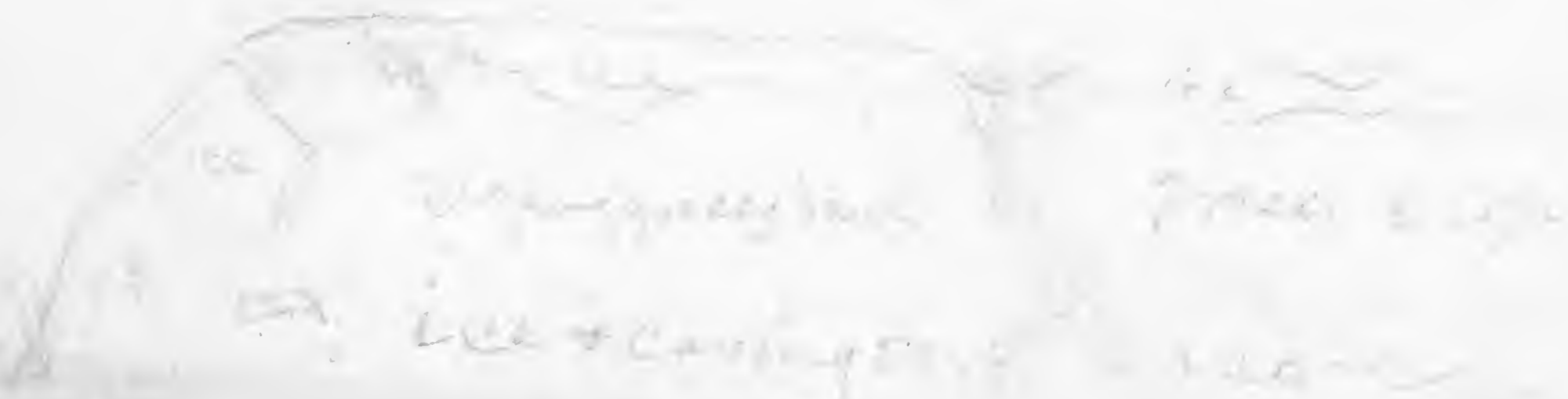
and about the Kusleak Hills

O' rickh kig u' mut  
are the Lower Kusleak Hills

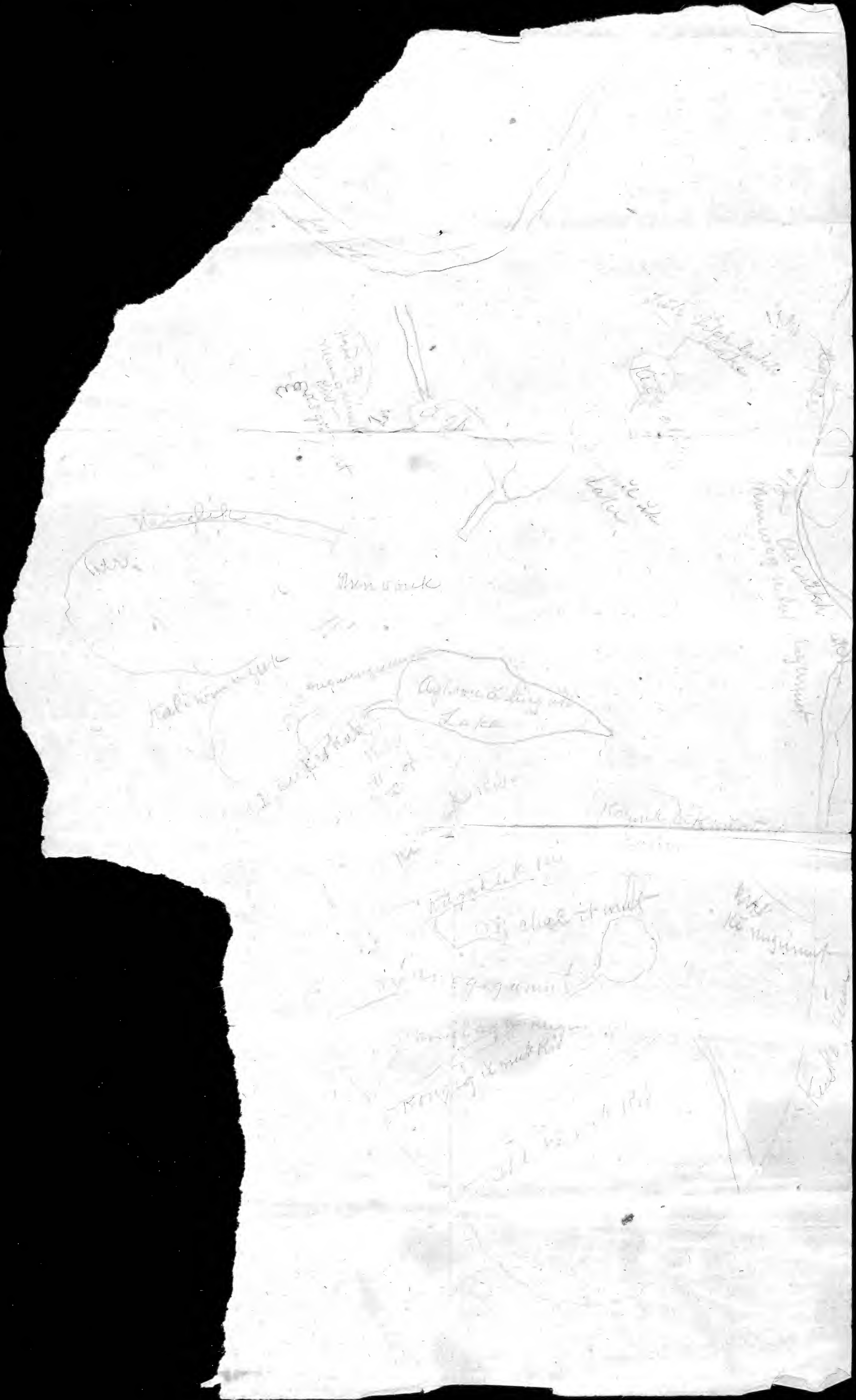
Ri a' tig u' mut are  
the upper mts on  
the Kusleak Hills

2. 1000 ft. 1000 ft.

sketch of a portion of the  
Eschscholtz Bay glacier







333  
Aghora a long lake

184  
Aghora a long lake

183  
Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

Aghora a long lake

From the [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

were  
 played on to [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] each  
 man taking up [unclear]  
 around [unclear] in [unclear]  
 over his kanta  
 Then leader about [unclear]  
 then all [unclear] to  
 throw the food out  
 then [unclear] [unclear]  
 then swinging [unclear]  
 then [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] same time  
 the fence side [unclear] [unclear]  
 when [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] the same [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] to [unclear] all the  
 time a girl [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 and [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] wood  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Ask [unclear] [unclear]  
 back to [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Dec 18

1877

Description of Marten  
from Nulato, Alaska.

Entire back <sup>on sides</sup> of head  
neck & body except  
the rump & hips  
a peculiar smoke  
brown, shaded with  
black by the black  
tips of the long hairs  
which in places obscure  
the color of the lower  
fur.

The color is darker  
between the shoulders  
and lightest  
on the back of the  
neck and the middle  
of the back.

A black line extends  
from in advance  
of the shoulders along  
the dorsal line to  
the tail.

The forehead is ashy  
brown the nose  
from the eyes very  
dark smoke brown  
Whiskers black.

Extending along the under side of the head up to the eyes and back to the ears a grizzly gray

Between the bases of the lower jaw bones a large spot of dark smoky brown

Back of this on the throat is a large spot of pale yellowish white sending irregular branches & indistinct spots into the surrounding fur.

This spot is bordered by small spaces of mouse color.

Fore legs & feet entirely black soles of all.

Between the fore legs on breast is a patch of white faintly orange tinted.

Between this spot & the one on the throat is a brown

space bearing numerous scattered white hairs. Beginning at the fore legs & extending back to the abdominal region the color is dark brown, nearly black extending along the middle line of the abdomen is a line of reddish rust color ending on the tail. The dark ventral color commencing at the fore legs & divides on the abdomen and each fork extends to one of the hind legs which are also black like the fore legs.

The hips & flanks extending under to the abdomen are dull orange reddish shaded with dark brown whenever it approaches the dark

Jan.

Monday 4.

1875.

space, also it is overlaid with the dark color of the long hair.  
 The tail is more or less orange tinted for some distance and has numerous white hairs its entire length. the tips of the long hairs are black, as is the entire outer half of the tail.

Jan.

Tuesday 5.

1875.

Dec. 4 - 1878 - Spent on a trip from St. M. - Alaska to the tundra between the lower Yukon and Kuskoquim - Wrench Having completed our arrangements for a return to Alaska accompanied by two Charlin sleds with Indians - started from the redoubt. at 5 a.m. this morning - Our first adventure was in finding ourselves in a blind way ~~at~~ the windward end of a small bay from which wood had been taken for the ~~the~~ camp - ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~way~~ ~~around~~ ~~the~~ ~~bay~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~time~~ ~~we~~ ~~started~~ ~~and~~ ~~soon~~ ~~made~~ the right road.

Jan.

Wednesday 6.

1875.

and filed off along the canal. The morning was clear and frosty (temp. 16°) and the stars shone out with great brilliancy now and then a meteor describing an arc across the heavens while toward the horizon flashing red, blue & green glimmered the Cassiopeian stars in beautiful contrast to the steady rays of the stars nearer the zenith. About 5.30 a.m. a pale glow almost exactly like a faint auroral glow appeared in the east and from this time until the sun came above the horizon was a continual and changing panorama of varying hues of yellow, orange and red fading near the zenith opposite horizon. The stars were correspondingly changed from black

Jan.

Thursday 7.

1875.

to grayish at the horizon fading to shading into indigo from this to blue and green and all together forming one of the most beautiful combinations of colors one could witness. All this was formed in a perfectly clear sky. A short time before sunrise (10.15) we stopped for tea at Makhin barabara then resumed our way over the same stretch of frozen bogs, lakes and tidy creeks, now and then making a run along the ice then on the tundra until about 1 P.M. when we arrived at the winter P. Ikiniktaik.

Jan.

Friday 8.

1875.

A village of some half dozen houses but with few people now. Formerly it was well peopled but the extermination of the Peinutes has left no means of subsistence for the people - Eight or ten adults now remaining. The men were all about hunting and we took possession of the Caem and soon had a big and mad row with some of them. A cripple who came in showed us on one of the side benches where they formerly measured the length of the foot they traded. The village is on a small river (Pikunklak) a few yards across, and is about a mile and one half from the coast. A summer village is to be seen near the mouth of the river.

Jan.

Saturday 9.

1875.

Inland rises a low range of mountains, terminating almost directly back of the village and to the NW rises Romanoff point. The bridge over which we passed has evidently been under the sea from the abrupt faces of the low ridges facing the sea. All about, Arimitalik along the river are scattered alder and willows forming the nearest approach to a forest I have yet seen on the coast. The water in the river is excellent.

Dec. 15th

Left our stopping place and travelled along the river to the sea coast. At 12 PM we soon reached the coast and went along gently at about the rate of 10 miles per hour until

Jan.

Sunday 10

1875.

8 a.m. when we reached  
 Pastolik passing Pastolik  
 (a summer village at the  
 mouth of a small river  
 close to the Yukon)  
 A small kettle bluffy  
 Cape (Koumangoff) projects  
 half way between  
 St. M. & the Yukon which  
 I hope to go to examine  
 closely at a future time  
 starting about the  
 beach we kept our camp  
 not withstanding the darkness  
 After last leaving  
 Cape Koumangoff we soon  
 saw a line of low bushes  
 along the shore which  
 became more and more  
 numerous as we approa-  
 ched the Yukon and were  
 scattered in clumps &  
 patches over the tundra  
 along the Pastolik River  
 a crooked stream  
 opening into the sea  
 near the Yukon (the N.  
 mouth of the Yukon).  
 After a short

Jan.

Monday 11.

1875.

The cause of bushes growing  
 along shore here and not  
 N. of Cape Rom. is that  
 the river keeps the water  
 fresh at the South of Cape  
 Koumangoff while to the  
 north the salt is blown  
 from sea to shore and  
 destroys the bushes  
 except in the most  
 sheltered places.  
 Leaving Pastolik after I  
 had purchased a game  
 grass basket and an  
 ivory mallet box we  
 soon struck the Yukon  
 and ran up along its  
 winding course between  
 banks lined with dense  
 thickets of alders becoming  
 more and more thickly  
 and getting larger & larger  
 until at Kothik where  
 they were ten to twelve  
 feet high -  
 As we approached this  
 place a flock of Argioth  
 were flying about and  
 suddenly a Gyrfalcon  
 made a dash at them



Jan. Tuesday 12. 1875.

and being unsuccessful repeated it several times dashing right and left at the little fellows but they quickly took refuge in the bushes and Mr. Falco sailed off.

Stopped a few moments for Chy at Kotlik with 1 Kamboj (the Russian) trader at this station. The town consists of the trader's house and a small store house.

Leaving at noon we continued up the river passing about 10 miles above Kotlik we passed two new log houses just built by a couple of Russians who are living here subsisting on fish. Quite a number of posts projecting through the ice at intervals showed where the fish traps were situated. The next point of note was Oobryana metya a large open flat piece of

Jan. Wednesday 13. 1875.

ground upon which formerly many battles were fought between the people living on the upper part of the Yukon. Mountains and Yoda from the vicinity of Cape Roman as before the Russians came they were continually engaged in predatory warfare killing the adults and carrying away the girls and sometimes the women for wives young boys were also carried away. (From Chy, etc., etc.) As we crossed this open space of a mile or 3/4 I saw quite a number of small conical mounds which were probably traps over the trail.

We soon reached Fort Kana Barabara a village of 25 to 30 people subsisting mainly on

Jan.

Thursday 14.

1875.

Reached the village  
 in the afternoon  
 looking at the mountains  
 The town is not fishing  
 After we had taken the  
 red our dogs we  
 announced to the men  
 that I wanted to buy their  
 tools &c, and in a  
 few minutes several  
 brought me their work  
 bags (one of which was  
 made of a skin of *Columbus*  
*jacquini*) and I selected  
 such as I wished and  
 paid them the market  
 price for pieces such  
 as a needle for a piece  
 of carved bone, and 1/2  
 lb. of tobacco for a half  
 dozen specimens of  
 bone &c. And it was  
 amusing to see their  
 delight when a little  
 more than they expected  
 was given them.  
 They had birds, seal and  
 walrus skins and  
 such as the coast

Jan.

Friday 15.

1875.

natives use but last Friday  
 made as well as their  
 implements. Their fish  
 traps & nets are an exception  
 however, the former are  
 made only by the people on  
 the Yukon to the south  
 none being used along  
 the coast to the north.

Dec 6th

Started at 5 a.m.  
 and continued all day  
 along narrow branches  
 & sloughs of the Yukon  
 mouth arriving at Igloo  
 at 5 P.M.  
 The same monotonous  
 banks of earth surmounted  
 by leafless a wall of  
 leafless willows  
 shut in the view and  
 the only signs beyond  
 life seen were a pair  
 of gyrfalcons and  
 a single Plover perched  
 the latter was busy  
 tapping an old willow

Jan.

Saturday 16.

1875.

The thin coat of snow on the ice formed a record of passing events and as we glided along I amused myself studying the numerous and various tracks of animals which had passed since the snow first fell. \*Scraping with dainty dots in a line across the snow a white fox had passed, a short distance and a red fox had left his trail only to be known from the preceding by its larger size. Then

Mice without number, just made by the tips some by fine sketch like steps others by leaps and others by alternate steps and leaps.

And numerous fine small tunnels could be traced by the slight rounding of the snow when the least snow had made its

Jan.

Sunday 17.

1875.

passage under the carriage in almost a direct line across the river often half a mile or so wide. The large spreading tracks of Lynx were common in the afternoon and several wolf tracks were seen and numerous tracks of Marten had been crossed by long leaps sometimes but two dashes side by side in the snow and about 12 or 15 inches apart. Toward evening as we entered a slough a line of long dashes in the snow showed where the otter had passed together each spring carrying them 4 or 5 feet and each time they touched the ground their belly dragged through the snow

Jan.

Monday 18.

1875.

Toward sunset the mountains which extend from near Cape Romanoff parallel to the Hudson up to this place about 100 miles.

To the south a glimpse was also caught of the Kuslelak mts. The place in which we stopped in the evening consists of two houses and a Cache. And like all the people we have yet seen their appearance and language is essentially the same as that on the coast.

In each place we have stopped they give us some thing to eat - generally fish boiled and it is not at all unpalatable to a hungry man though our most fastidious to enjoy it. At 10 am we stopped at a village of 3 or 4 houses

Jan.

Tuesday 19.

1875.

to Lapetca. Seeing a graveyard back of the Cache I went out and examined it. One of the graves was new and was formed of heavy heavy planks with end boards all strongly bound together and painted red - fastened to a pole in front of it was a spoon cap and leaning against the side were bidakie & bidarra paddles & oars. In front of each grave stood one or more posts facing the village bearing a kind of sign board framed as usual & held in place by the dead one. The graves were all made of boxes and were supported two feet or so from the ground by corner posts which extend into the air.

above the boat  
 The new grass was  
 placed above an old  
 one belonging to a member  
 of the same family. -  
 The new one was for the  
 son of an old man  
 in the village and  
 in consequence of  
 the grass being the  
 father must do no  
 work for three months  
 according to the usage of  
 these people.

D.C. - 7th

Left our camping place  
 at 2 a.m. and continued  
 up the Yukon about eight  
 or ten miles when we  
 reached the main channel  
 and soon stopped at Kachyt  
 Lake, a village of some  
 six or eight houses on the  
 mouth of a small ~~small~~  
 stream flowing into the  
 Yukon on the right side  
 going up. Going into the  
 Eskimo through the usual  
 underground passage we

Made a great noise and  
 with some difficulty roused  
 the heavy sleeping natives  
 who soon struck a light  
 and by the faint light of  
 an oil lamp we found  
 ourselves standing beside  
 a huge wicker cage about  
 10 feet high and five in  
 diameter and behind were  
 two others. The fine workmanship  
 displayed in their symmetry  
 and the graceful curves of the  
 outline made them an interesting  
 sight. The clean white wicker  
 work in sharp relief against  
 the smoky walls of the Eskimo  
 Charley secured several red  
 and one cross-fox and some  
 mink and we then started  
 again. In advance  
 against the slowly lightening  
 Eskimo horizon could  
 be discerned a line of  
 low mountains ending  
 abruptly on the left bank  
 of the Yukon, in water  
 worn cliffs. We soon  
 reached the first spot  
 about 10 miles below

Jan.

Friday 22.

1875.

Andraeffsky and the ice  
 became smooth and we  
 made fine progress.  
 As we passed along near  
 the falls a Lapplon came  
 circling over the river with  
 quick energetic strokes  
 much like the flight of  
 a duck and only rarely  
 sailing. After flying about  
 in an irregular manner  
 for a short distance it  
 turned back and disappeared  
 in the brush on the hills.  
 In advance a fog had been  
 in view for some time and  
 as we approached the  
 water was seen to be  
 very rapid. About half a mile  
 where the current was is  
 very rapid. Afterwards  
 a boat half a dozen people  
 were seen on the river  
 three at once chasing each  
 other back and forth in sport.  
 This was early in the morning  
 in the gloomy twilight of  
 the Arctic winter morning  
 long before the sun came up.  
 Passing several natives  
 at work about their fish traps  
 we soon turned up a point  
 and reached Andraeffsky.

Jan

Saturday 23.

1875.

This is a trading post established  
 by the Russian Co.  
 But considerably altered now.  
 The buildings form two sides  
 of a parallelogram connected  
 at the ends by a log stack  
 ten feet high. The buildings  
 are the agents house in the  
 front left-hand corner back of  
 which is a cavern for work-  
 men and a house for cooking  
 dog food. On the opposite  
 side the store, the storeroom  
 for dog food and the bath  
 house. All one story  
 buildings covered with  
 sod except the store which  
 has an attic and is shingle.  
 In the afternoon we  
 enjoyed a bath and  
 at an early hour retired  
 to make up some of our  
 lost sleep.

Dec 8th

The entire distance from  
 the mouth of the river to  
 Andraeffsky the point where  
 the mountains reach  
 the Yukon (below Andraeffsky)  
 the banks of the river are low

The Kuznetsov mts lie South.

W by S from Andraeffsky 1875.  
Jan. Sunday 24.

and covered with willows which gradually increase in height from about two feet at the mouth up to 10 or more at the mountains.

After about the first 75 miles up the river Cottonwoods ~~begin~~ began to appear in one or two small clumps of 3 or 4 at a place then up to

Andraeffsky they became more more common and at this place quite large patches of them are to be seen

projecting above the willow

Up to the first mountains the low water has left perpendicular banks from eight to 12 feet high

almost the entire distance and in them can be seen well marked strata of different colored sediment and in a few places logs were seen

unbudded in the earth some feet below the surface

The mountains striking the river at Andraeffsky extend in a bow toward the northward

and approach the Yukon

near pastolike and the

main branch of the chain extends along from this point nearly parallel to the coast upto Unalakleet.

Notes on Native customs from Ch. DeL... -

When one man desires something from another he ~~can~~ makes what is called a patookh tik which is done in the following manner; the man who desires to start the thing ~~sends by another man~~ takes a present into the Casuarie and gives it to the man telling him it is for a pa toosh tik but not specifying that anything is desired in return. Upon this the recipient goes out & returns with a present in return which is worth fully the present he recd. In turn the first man goes out & returns with a second present & so the process is repeated until ~~one~~ everything of



value that the one to whom  
 the first present was made  
 possesses. In this manner  
 the traders sometimes obtain  
 a large number of skins  
 from men who will ~~not~~  
 not trade one instance  
 is related where Cheley obtained  
 30 minks, 8 panthers,  
 4 Cuvtaks, 2 dogs, 2 bears  
 cups & gances. After this  
 the Indian wished to give  
 his gun but was ~~not~~  
 not to.

2d kind of Paluk Palookuk  
 sometimes a number of  
 men join and choosing one  
 for an agent they each  
 have an image of what they  
 desire on a stick and when  
 they have arranged every  
 article they desire the agent  
 takes the stick into the  
 Casino and tells the men  
 there what he comes for  
 and then each man  
 takes from the stick the  
 image of what he can supply  
 and then the agent tells him  
 to whom it belongs and the  
 agent is told what is  
 wanted in return.

These two customs are  
 common to all the "mutt"  
 natives from the Kuskogum  
 to St. M. up the Yukon  
 as far as these people  
 extend.

A curious relationship  
 called Kat Knun is also  
 common to all the above named  
 people - If a man discards  
 a wife by whom he has a child  
 and another man takes the woman  
 and child, the two men and their  
 families then call each  
 other that they are their  
 Kat Knun. Two friends often  
 assume this relationship  
 without discarding the wife.  
 In ~~all~~ most cases  
 the two men live in  
 different villages and whenever  
 one goes to the other village he  
 exercises all the rights of a  
 husband with the wife of the  
 other man & vice versa  
 so that it is impossible  
 to tell who is father of the  
 children in either family.  
 Outside this these men  
 are jealous of their rights  
 and often when a husband

Jan.

Thursday 28.

1875.

Leaves that another man has interfered with his rights he kills the intruder and may discard the woman, not but does not kill her.

Sometimes on the tundra bounded by the Yukon Kuskoquim & Sea the law is for a boy when he wishes a wife chooses the family of which he wishes to be a member and then he leaves his parents taking with him an outfit both for self & future wife.

Usually the wife is small often four or five years and sometimes were not yet born and from the time the boy goes to live with the future father in law until he starts his own establishment he works for his father-in-law, no longer recognizing his father & mother as such. From the time the girl has her first menses until a month is gone neither

Jan.

Friday 29.

1875.

She nor her future husband must do any work such as fishing, trapping etc. At the end of the month the husband takes presents into the Casino and lays them on the floor and they are distributed among the men present by some other person and from this time only does the man have intercourse with the woman.

Sometimes a man has a daughter who has her courses without a husband and the father saves up a supply of articles of value with which he makes an egruska to let it be known that his daughter is ready for a husband and in this case he also lives with the father and the husband always remains with the father until he has two children, with the third child he starts

an establishment,  
of his own —

~~At the~~

During the time of the  
first snow, as the woman  
lives in summer lives outside  
in any kind of shelter,  
with a hood over her  
head all the time.

The "muts" on the  
Yukon do not leave  
their father and mother  
but rarely and generally  
take the girl to their  
father's place —

On the tundra sometimes  
if the parents have no  
other person to work for  
them the boy remains  
with them and takes the  
wife when ready, small  
or large —

Names of moons  
for a year — Tundra  
~~December Koojigotimut~~  
December Chi ug u wik  
Drum month

January ~~Chi ug u wik~~  
January ~~Chi ug u wik~~ called wi wik  
which is performed as the dancers  
have a ~~cross~~ band of straw  
around the head which  
is filled with long feathers  
of different birds —

February. A gah luhk luhk  
Month when there is plenty  
of snow

March — Oong ogho wik  
Month when rabbits are  
driven into nets by a  
large summer party —

April — Kooj & rick <sup>Chuk</sup>  
Summer doors opened  
in houses

May — ~~Chi ug u wik~~  
Ting me agh u wik  
arrival of geese

June ~~Chi ug u wik~~  
Chee augh u wik  
catching silken (white  
fish) after the ice opens

July - *Lüq i yük puke ká*  
*gü tük*  
 That month when  
 salmon are struck on  
 the head - (this is done  
 to kill the fish when  
 it is netted)

August -  
*Ling ü me it ingoo*  
*tee*  
 When geese moult

September  
*Köö qü yu tē noo tee*  
*Swan moult*

October -  
*Ling oo tect*  
 Water fowl (swan) moult  
 fly away

November  
*Amü shü ghün*  
 Deer shed horns

Year - *Äthil hä köö*  
 (above are from natives)

When a person dies  
 he is cannot hear at  
 first, but when he is placed  
 in his elevated coffin or a  
 grave he can hear and  
 see and one of the  
 other dead men who is  
 only a skeleton points  
 out a road for him  
 to follow, if he does  
~~not go he becomes only~~  
~~a pile of dirt if he~~  
~~goes he follows the road~~  
 wearing his clothing  
 and on the way the other  
 dead tell him to drink  
 water from a small  
 kantag, if he does not listen  
 but drinks from a large  
 one the other covers his  
 head with a kantag so  
 he cannot drink and  
 if he dies by other ways  
 his pants slip down  
 so that he has great  
 difficulty in walking  
 and he is unable to help  
 himself by & by he reaches  
 a river and wishes to drink  
 but the water is unfit to

Feb.

Wednesday 3.

1875.

Drink and there are  
banks too high to reach  
the water.

(to be continued)

\* Description of an Egnaska  
given by Charles to two  
villages on the tundra  
about 100 miles SW. from  
Andraeppeky, near the  
Lug ni Khli'git mts.  
The Egnaska was given  
at the station for the  
purpose of getting the people  
to bring their furs. \*

\* First Charles sent a notice  
to the villages in each of  
which he went to all the  
people who had the most  
skins and told them that

\* Charles thought "he had  
some Otter skins, another  
that he thought he had  
Mink skins and 80  
to others. So the speaking  
men he told that Charles  
wanted Otter, or Beaver or  
mink. The man to whom  
Charles sent that he thought  
he had skins is called a  
Naskook (head) having the

Feb.

Thursday 4.

1875.

Egnaska, the water of the  
tract is also called the  
same. ~~The messenger~~  
~~also~~ the messenger  
learns them, or at a  
second visit, when they  
will come.  
They all come together  
and

\* in return each of these  
men told Charles what  
man what they desired  
as they drew near in view  
one man went to meet  
them and stopped  
in front of them without  
speaking - then if they  
wish to send any message  
such as the snow for  
an article they tell him  
and he runs back and  
tells the Naskook - (in this  
case an old woman called  
a deer Naskook from a little  
girl of Charles's.) After  
the first returns, two  
others start running  
off calling out at the top  
of their voices that they  
were not strong men, they

are not strong men  
 yes we are strong, yes  
 we are strong  
 we don't steal etc etc -  
 these men are for the same  
 purpose as the first and  
 stop a moment and stare  
 at the corners then turn  
 and run back -

Then two others start off  
 and go through the  
 same performance  
 The last four wear  
 on their heads ~~long~~ a  
 band made of a strip  
 of deer skin from the  
 neck (dunlap) which has  
 long stiff hair which  
 forms a kind of crown.

When they got close to  
 the house they stopped and  
 two drums being brought  
 them they had a short  
 dance while all the  
 people belonging to the  
 place stood in front of  
 the houses looking on  
 then this latter danced  
 and the others looked  
 on.

As soon as the dance  
 was over the newcomers  
 came up and not paying  
 any attention to their  
 hosts passed into the casino  
 where the dance is to be  
 held. As soon as they are  
 seated the things they  
 sent for by the messenger  
 are brought in and given  
 them (that is such articles  
 as they asked for, fatig  
 and in addition boiled  
 fish etc was given.  
 The main affair did  
 not commence until  
 evening.

In the evening the  
 naskooks bring in  
 their skins which  
 must in any case  
 contain one at least  
 of the kind asked for of  
 him and as many  
 others as they can get  
 together. At the same  
 time, the drums are  
 beating and dancing  
 is going on. All the  
 young men who come

Feb.

Sunday 7.

1875.

but were not asked for a certain kind of skins, each brings skins according to his property, 1, 2 or up to quite a large number of skins, or any other article of value.

These last presents are brought in and thrown in a pile near the light and at the end of the dance were taken away. Among the natives these entrance fees are divided among the entertainers. As the first man made naskook in the village, enters the camp bringing his skins the head naskook of the entertainers must put a new shirt on him. As each throws down his skins he executes a short dance imitating his father or some relative and singing his exploits or may be sings his own praise making motions to indicate the operations he describes.

Feb.

Monday 8.

1875.

When all the skins are brought in they all sit and beating the drums commence to sing.

The entertainer then takes out all the skins with him and gets together the articles, Dr. in return by the Naskook which he brings in and deals out the goods to each Naskook in proportion to the amount of skins he brought.

The ~~last~~ natives among themselves when the Naskook host deals out the return presents ~~and sings~~ as he gives each Naskook his present he goes out again and returns with something for a general fund which he throws on the floor and dances & sings. After the presents, which have been put in a heap by the hosts have been distributed among the guests by their Naskook.

Feb.

Tuesday 9.

1875.

The hoops ~~made~~  
go through a long  
dance the guests  
sitting around the casino  
as spectators, and this  
ends the egraska

Yesterday after our arrival  
a "Whiskey Jack" came  
about the place and  
fell a victim to his  
confidence. I fired once  
and missed him when  
he only jumped upon  
a boat close by and  
looked at me with his  
tail cocked up then  
started to flit away  
when his current was  
ended.

Dec. 9<sup>th</sup>

Remained nearly all  
day at the station making  
preparations for the trip  
on the tundra. About noon  
got ready for a walk to  
the opposite side of the  
river. Just as I was leaving  
some natives brought

Feb.

Wednesday 10.

1875.

Some specimens of Caron  
very fine -  
No birds except a few  
Argioche were seen -  
Quite a number of  
lynx traps were seen  
in the dense bushes  
extending in a belt  
along the river -  
They were a kind of  
little dome shaped  
enclosure with entrance  
at different places in  
which snags are placed  
to capture & strangle  
the lynx when it enters  
The bait used was the  
skull of a fox in  
several cases -  
Returning by the  
bluffs near the  
station I examined  
the structure and  
found it consisted of  
parallel strata of  
~~state~~ slate with  
now and then a stratum  
of metamorphosed clay  
rock running in  
narrow seams through  
the slate which has



Feb.

Thursday 11.

1875.

also being subjected to the action of heat and is rather crumbling on the surface. The cleavage planes parallel to the stratification which has been tilted until it is almost vertical with a slight inclination dipping about 5° from ~~S. to S. by N. to N. by S.~~

~~N. to S. E. to N. N. W.~~  
The hills are all rounded and only from 500 to 1000 feet high and extend along the river here about 15 miles.

The slate has washed out from the bluffs on the river and forms 4 or 5 sided figures of from a very small size up to some inches and looks when seen as shingle on the beach like small basaltic fragments. In one place where the strata are exposed the veins show a curvature, about two feet in diameter

Feb

Friday 12.

1875.

as follows



Charlie says the natives have made a pitfall for wolves on the tundra to the S.E. from here. It is formed by first digging a hole as deep as the frost will allow during summer, then with mud making a wall all around the place high enough so that it cannot escape (the way) and making an incline from the edge to the outside, then covering the place with snow and placing a bait in the center of the cover. He says formerly this was a very common

Feb.

Saturday 13.

1875.

practice among these people who before the Russians came caught a great many foxes, wolves and other animals by this means.

Dec 10<sup>th</sup>

Beautiful winter day the Kuslovak Mts stand out as though cut from whitest marble. The mts from Andreyofsky have a very angular appearance numerous four-sided angular peaks appear distant about the central mass.

Repaired the sleds and prepared everything for an early start tomorrow morning. I continued collecting words for my vocabulary. Tried some boiled walrus flipper for dinner it is a gummy tasting substance much like

Feb.

Sunday 14.

1875.

Walrus tail

42

Feb.

Monday 15.

1875.

43

Feb.

Tuesday 16.

1875.

LF 4

Feb.

Wednesday 17.

1875.

45-46-7

Feb.

Saturday 20.

1875.

Dec. 11

Left Charley at 5.30 a.m. and soon reached Käs yutük, a small village at the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Yukon about 20 miles below Andruessky. We waited here for Johnnie a French Canadian who trades for Kitchanis. The while at this village (which contains 12 to 18 persons) a boy brought out a *Nyctale tegulatus* which he was keeping alive. I purchased it and left it until my return. After coffee we left keeping a S. by E. course for about 8 miles when we struck a small stream one of the 3 branches of the Kip n' Atgik River. This branch rises in a small lake at the eastern base of the cluster of low hills about eight miles west of Kuskutik and 6 mi. from the near point of the Yukon. Two other branches of this river rise opposite to the little below Andruessky - one the main branch commences in a slough of the Yakon - This River empties into the sea north of Askeenuk and near a village called Kip n' Atgik. The small hills near Johnnie are called Ina w'ichuk.

and lie directly north of the Kuslevak mts (called Engirichuk) The branch of the river rising on the east of the Engirichuk flows in a very winding course south to the base of the Kuslevaks then winds along and about round the mts to the E. side where it joins the main branch and flows almost around the mountains then winds toward the coast.

We travelled first along the Engirichuk mts then across a extremely hummocky & bushy country until nearly dark when we reached the river again and after vainly looking for the village stopped for tea they on again and at last came to where this branch joins the main river ~~there~~ where we found a small village of 3 or 4 huts and a small cache. The houses ~~are~~ consist of

stems of the small trees 2 or 3 inches in diameter such as grow along the river bank. only 3 or 4 persons were present the others were absent to a large ~~gravel~~ gravel on the Kuslevak. The Engirichuk mts about 200 to 300 or 400 ft. high consist of 2 main hills volcanic hills ranged in a N by E & S by W direction as near as I could judge from a distance and lie directly N. about 12 m. from the Kuslevaks.

~~Directly~~  
The rising ground of the Engirichuk mts however extends close to the N.W. extremity of the Kuslevaks only being separated by a lake 5 or 6 miles in diameter and nearly round the lake lies N. of the Kuslevaks

Dec, 12th  
 Started before daylight  
 and travelling about 3 hours  
 reached a small village  
 Chi'fikhiq is not situated  
 on a small creek East  
 of the Kuslevates - below is  
 a sketch of this face of these  
 mts.

See opposite page (55)



3. face of Kuslevate mts -  
 about 10 miles from Kuslevate -  
 south by direction -

Mts this part of mts are not prolonged quite  
 enough

The village is a small place of half a dozen huts and about 25 people speaking exactly the same language as the Eskimo on the Yukon - and with the same superstitions as the coast people modified to a great extent by circumstances. As we stopped outside the house we heard the drums beating and now and then a sound of singing could be heard. Soon we saw three men beating drums, more like those on the coast but two of them were very large about 2 1/2 ft in diameter, the other small. All were beating in slow measured time as usual and were singing a song about the life of their fathers, their adventures and wars. This was continued for about an hour. We made inquiries and learned that they were holding one of their yearly festivals which on the coast are performed by burning resin woods in

the cashime or various ceremonies followed the next day or soon after by putting the seal bladder into the water in order to bring back plenty of seals next season. At the village where we stopped the same festival was being performed but in the following way - opposite the door supported by two posts was a bundle of resin woods while ranged on each side of the room on the walls was a layer of the same woods about 6 feet long and attached to the walls. During the day the drums and songs were resumed ~~and~~ three times. They told us that not getting seal so to have the bladder to pup in <sup>the</sup> water they make the festival except burning the woods which after a certain time are placed on the ice of the nearest stream when they remain until carried off with the ice. While the woods remain



In the Cashimie no work must be done by the men such as hunting trapping fishing or cutting wood with an ax - The houses in the village were made of small timbers which must be brought from the Yukon.

Over all a thick layer of sod and dirt. The houses here were all mound shaped and much less substantially made than on the coast. Numerous black fish traps were lying about the place and in operation along the creek -

Pike are very numerous in these sluggish streams. Also ~~about~~ <sup>about</sup> the fish and black fish. The latter forming the main means of subsistence to a large number of the Indian people. The children especially the girls from 3 to 8 years old were highly ornamented with beads: a chain in bands an inch or more broad

a loop several inches long pendant from each ear. Another pair from the two bands of hair into which the hair is gathered behind the ears. And from the nose several hang against the upper lip - The ear and hair braids often reaching to the breast and ending in a heavy ~~cross~~ <sup>cross</sup> ~~pendent~~ <sup>pendent</sup> which were sold by the Russians - The boys were mostly ornamented by a broad band of trade work around the head the lower part ~~mines~~ <sup>mines</sup> with some ~~loopholes~~ <sup>loopholes</sup> which projected down

I obtained a number of ethnological specimens during the day most of which were like those seen on the coast.

consisting of ivory ~~...~~ These people go to the mouth of the Kuslevak creek

March.

Friday 5.

1875.

year to obtain evidence, they  
also try and preserve marks -

Dec. 13<sup>th</sup>

Left at one a.m. and after  
about two hours travel along  
the small river or stream named  
we struck off S by W from  
the Kudluk mts in an  
aimed line for the  
Aokkuk mts. Just as  
we left the river the wind  
rose and the snow began  
flying, hiding every thing  
from view beyond a few yards.  
The bushes (willow & alder)  
became smaller and gradually  
disappeared except small  
patches in sheltered places here  
& there. Stopped for Chy about  
6 a.m. on the bank of a small  
stream. Turned out  
by the compass and  
not until noon did it  
clear enough to get  
a glimpse of the mts.  
then closed down again  
about one o'clock after  
crossing during the day  
numerous small

March.

Saturday 6.

1875.

Lakes and a stretch of  
tundra many  
miles we reached a lake about  
3 by 4 miles situated at the  
SE point of the mts - crossing  
a small neck of hillocks  
another lake about the same  
size or rather larger this lake  
is partly enclosed by projecting  
points of the mts as shown  
on the accompanying sketch  
map - after this followed  
other lakes and we reached  
a small village at the foot  
of the mts on the border of  
the largest lake (about  
6 M. in diam. & nearly round)  
of the series. Just before  
reaching the village a fearful  
storm of wind and snow  
came howling down on us  
and in spite of our efforts  
blew us as though I but fortunately  
close to the village which  
we reached with difficulty.  
It was impossible to see  
five yards in any direction  
and it was next to impossible  
to make any headway  
against it.

March,

Sunday 7.

1875.

É gè ághágh' u mit the village  
 we stopped at is called  
 consists of a few houses of  
 the most wretched condition  
 the people living amongst  
 all manner of filth and  
 eating their food mostly  
 uncooked - the houses  
 (barrabaras) are about  
 4 1/2 ft high and in the  
 middle and slant to  
 the edges and are about  
 12 by 15 ft in area.

They are all provided  
 with a sheet of clear  
 ice about 3 to 4 inches  
 thick. The people talk  
 the same Eskimo tongue as  
 on the Yukon (where they  
 speak quickly) except  
 they mouth their words  
 making a kind of mumbling  
 when talking so it is  
 difficult to distinguish  
 the words from each  
 other.

The Kuslevaks or  
 the Askeemaks are  
 about 35 to 40 m. apart  
 and in a S by W + N by E direction.

Ice class

F3

March,

Monday 8.

1875.

Orc. 14<sup>th</sup>

Left our beds at 4 a.m.  
 and hurried off to avoid the  
 disagreeable odors the heat  
 of our bodies had generated  
 in the filthy hut in which  
 we stopped. We obtained  
 a few ethnological specimens  
 here some of them (the needle  
 cases being very pretty).  
 During the night some of  
 the dogs had eaten the  
 remain fastenings of our  
 sleds and caused quite  
 a delay - Fortunately the  
 storm subsided during  
 the night as rapidly as it  
 had risen so we went  
 along nicely following  
 some rivers flowing along  
 the base of the hills  
 to the sea. About 11 a.m.  
 we stopped on the banks  
 of the main river  
 not far from the sea  
 and had chy. For about  
 10 miles perhaps 15 m  
 from its mouth this  
 river (Kookho Chik)

is about a mile wide and from the sea inland about 12 miles it follows the outline of the mountains after which one of its branches goes the same to the lake by the village where we stopped. This lake is connected by a stream with a second lake nearly as large forming the head of this branch.

The place we stopped in for tea is a summer village and consists of four huts built entirely above the ground and on the outside look like oval mounds about six feet high whole in the top and another in one side for the door was the only opening.

The framework of split logs arranged as usual in barabaras. Quite an amount of dried fish was stored in the one we visited this is the summer residence

of the village where we stopped last night. The side of the mts along which we travelled shows plainly the effect of sea action by the faces of the hills being uniformly worn to about 200 feet. On quite a number of low spurs were seen large masses of rocks generally 2 or 3 in a place and standing out in bold relief against the otherwise smooth rounded surfaces the hills showed.

The highest of these mts as well as I could judge does not exceed 1000 to 1500 ft. or so high and mostly consists of low rounded hills ending abruptly on the flat tundra and surrounded by numerous lakes. Some of 5 to 6 m in diameter. Leaving the large river after tea we crossed about two miles three miles of flat tundra

March,

Thursday 11.

1875.

and struck a range  
of hills about 50 or 60  
ft high running parallel  
to the river.

We at last turned to  
these hills and crossed  
them. As we went upon  
the first to the end of the  
outcrops the hills could  
be seen descending  
abruptly to the sea  
forming a kind of head.

These hills take the following  
shape & directions on the  
sides visited by me.



March,

Friday 12.

1875.

67

Among these low hills quite  
a number of small lakes  
we crossed and soon  
after sunset we came  
in sight of Asteeville —  
Two men were seen  
when we were at a distance  
but as we drew near people  
ran out until between  
two and three hundred  
were crowded together  
in front of the long houses  
to receive us and presented  
a novel & interesting  
sight their brown skins  
shining with oil and good  
natured smiling countenances  
were very pleasing. <sup>stances</sup>  
They quickly <sup>unharnessed</sup> the  
dogs and escorted us to the  
one of the two large  
cushines where we made  
ourselves as comfortable  
as the wild sort of house  
which yielded the air from a  
recent bath taken like  
those of the Hua-bee —  
In the evening while I  
was writing up my notes  
several natives came

March,

Saturday 13.

1875.

and sealed themselves  
 so that their faces included  
 my candle to shut the  
 light from the rest of  
 the room. I inquired what  
 was the reason and they  
 told they wished to sing out  
 they could have no lights  
 during the song. I at once  
 extinguished my light and  
 they commenced in earnest  
 singing they sang with  
 many variations as hi-yoo-uh  
 hi-yoo-uh-oh-oh and other  
 intervals other words  
 were known in the word  
 shaman occurring a  
 number of times.  
 At intervals all would  
 give a ~~kind~~ kind of howl  
 and all would then  
 but one man then  
 he sang for a few minutes  
 then all joined in again.  
 Throughout a leader  
 pronounced two or  
 three words at a time  
 that was to be sung

March,

Sunday 14.

1875.

The singers about 25 young  
 men kept perfect time  
 and their deep bass voices  
 made quite a musical  
 concert. After they were  
 done we announced that  
 I would buy various  
 articles of them for specimens  
 and no less than 5  
 minutes about 50 people  
 were crowded about  
 with various articles  
 of interest. The  
 the carvings were of  
 great beauty and excellent  
 workmanship shown in  
 their working.

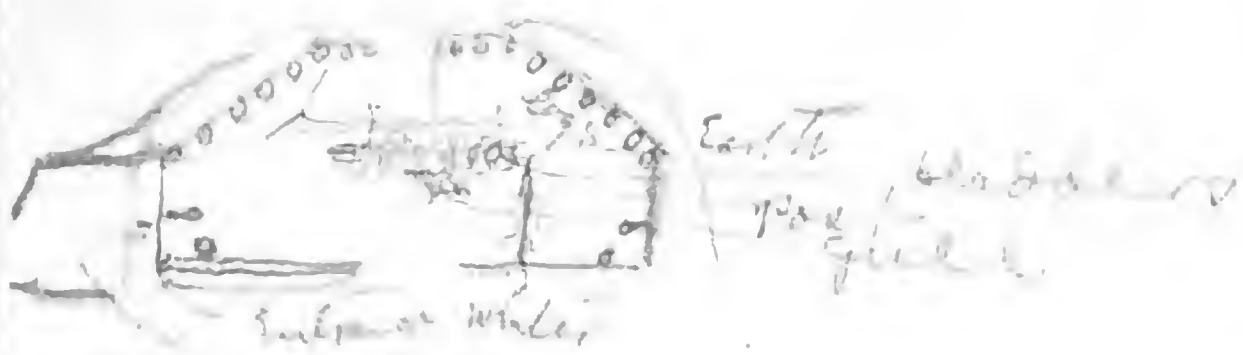
Dec 5<sup>th</sup> \*  
 left Akkermite early in  
 the morning taking an almost  
 directly East course for a time  
 crossing the Long bay that  
 makes in to the land in  
 a northerly direction in compass  
 in the middle of the bay (about  
 12 to 15 miles across) is  
 a low island just level with  
 the surface of the water,  
 striking the shore on the S.E.  
 side of the bay we kept a S.E.  
 + S course then S.E. in all for

about 15 miles when we reached Kuskimik just as a fog descended. The village we left in the fore morning (it consists of 20 houses & two large eskimoes in all containing about 175 people who live by fishing in summer & hunting seals in fall & winter & hunting in winter. The words used here are the same as those used on the Kupuk except that they speak in a mumbling way as though their throats were gone, thus making it hard to understand them. The village is on a small surround by a flat and facing the bay the houses are clustered together like the cells of the comb of a Humble-bee with doors opening out in the most imprudable places sometimes one door opening on top of another, would look on the hill and sometimes against the side of another house. The grave yard is quite extensive but I did not have time to examine

it. The entire distance we travelled on the land the land was low scarcely rising above the surface of the sea at high tide and the water in most of the small lakes on the flat tundra are brackish - as far as the eye could reach except the Akkenuk river to the N. the land was the same unbroken level extending to the ~~bay~~ by NE into the tundra from where we struck shore (E. - Askeenuk) is a wide salt water channel a mile or more in breadth. This stream the Kee ak ~~the~~ - Kee wit this river reaches to the S. and connects with the Man o'ki nite about 45 or 50 miles above the mouth of the last named. The bays & mouth of the channel are very shallow so that sleds cannot cross in summer from one to the other. When we entered the Eskimoes at Kuskimik we found it arranged in fine style for their ~~bladder~~



Chamonis, the entrance  
 we stopped in by the smaller  
 and about 30 by 30 feet and  
 20 ft. high in center. Its  
 construction is exactly like  
 that at Eskimuk. Split logs  
 placed with narrow faces inward  
 and in an upright position  
 extend about 10 feet from the floor  
 (which is of heavy plank) with  
 the usual central hole for  
 winter. A large log along each  
 side on floor and about 3 1/2 ft  
 from the wall forms a  
 sleeping place and 3 ft above  
 this but nearer the wall  
 about 6 in. is a second log  
 with heavy planks between it  
 and wall forming a platform  
 around the stove for sleep.  
 The roof forms a rectangular  
 pyramid flat at apex with  
 logs & planks & racks as shown  
 in following outline of building



The entrance hole is provided with  
 a pair of walrus tusks on each side  
 set into the floor so that in place  
 of putting your hand on  
 the floor as usual and getting  
 them covered with dirt these  
 tusks are used - hanging over  
 the center of the room was a fantastic  
 bird which they said represented a  
 a gull just ~~just~~ ~~stood~~ ~~up~~

It was attached to a long  
 reindeer passing through an  
 eye in the support fastened to  
 the roof by means of which it  
 can be raised & lowered. Back  
 of this stood a pole about 10 ft  
 high to the upper end of which a  
 small bundle of reindeer  
 was bound. The pole was  
 banded with red & white  
 and four strips of deer skin  
 were attached to it in  
 pairs on opposite sides  
 to the middle portion.  
 To the left side midway between  
 roof & floor was suspended a  
 bundle of large skins the sides properly  
 pathways and to these 3 feet  
 were fastened a mass of some  
 hundreds of seals walrus  
 bladders spotted with  
 bluish or white paint

March,

Friday 19.

1875.

On the opposite side was a large bundle or kind of platform of rein wood while about the roof of the building and among the bladders were arranged quite a number of various kinds of spears and other weapons used in killing seal walrus.

In small bundles or singly in other parts of the room were hung other bladders of deer

In a pile under the mass of rein wood of bladders on either side were placed 130 to 40 hunting hats made of wood and some form of a cone often ornamented with carved ivory and always were painted some white some brown with white blotches and many bearing the picture of a woman's face. Buck of the entrance hole stood a well worn skull

March,

Saturday 20.

1875.

Completing the decorations. As we entered one of my dogs followed me in and one of the natives at once seized a drum and began drumming to ~~control~~ exercise the influence of the animal which was quickly turned out. Afterwards I was looking about and saw felt of the bladders to see what the paint was when a howl was raised at the desecration and I directed when the goods from the sleds were brought in two natives took drums and as the cloth goods came in they drummed softly humming a low song but as traps guns and hard substances were rattled about on the floor the drumming and song arose so to drown the noise - this was so not to alarm the spirit of the animals separated by the bladders - In the first part of the evening a great howling was raised outside by boys then no other

performance took place until about an hour after sunset. The hunting huts were ranged in a circle around the room enclosing the walrus skull & the pole down after a bundle of straw such as I used for boots was thrown through the hole in the roof and was placed against the foot of the pole after being carried around inside the hut being held above the man's head who carried it. The walrus skull was next placed close to facing the hole with a folded mat in front of it. Then two small koutags of water were brought in and placed in front of hole representing the water in which the animals live. After the water is brought in no one must go out until the performance is over. The hole supposed to be into the sea. The hats were then put on by men & boys after which the bundle of straw was taken and after being waved over head, was laid in the inside where the hats were arranged. The drums began beating and two young fellows seated themselves

on the floor their feet on ~~the~~ under the bladders & two men were on opposite sides. Their feet on the straw ring and imitated the notes of the Esko (*B. nigra*). Then keeping time to drums & song (which was guided by a leader who shouted the words to be sung in chorus) the men seated on floor began imitating the motions of a Murra (*Uria lomvia*) and the other imitated a Loon (*Colymbus pacificus*). The men swayed their heads and bodies into the most singular postures as if making motions as though diving and remaining under water & then on the surface pecking the ground etc. - this part ending by making the call of the bird they imitated. A single singer and a solo then followed for a few minutes when other songs & dances took places and

one imitated a bravo  
at work and the others  
showed how he fought  
and escaped from the enemy  
during one of the battles  
they had formerly.

Suddenly one of the singers  
leaped up and singing the  
water disappeared through  
the hole when the rest  
made a rush and each  
tried to put his hat as soon  
as possible on the remaining  
platform. The singing  
was all at the top of their  
voices men, women & children  
together, the women sitting  
behind the men.

Afterwards nearly all went  
out and a quantity of food  
was brought in by a man  
who at the outer entrance  
had his parkie removed  
(stripped to his waist) he entered  
followed by and carried the  
food about held above his  
head as an offering to the  
bladders then stamping  
down twice the rest

entered bringing kantags  
of food which they procured  
to eat  
During the night the lights  
were suddenly extinguished  
and the shaman was heard  
uttering unintelligible words  
for some time on the roof  
when he had ended a loud  
shout was heard and quickly  
entering quickly the lights  
were lit and a kantag of  
water was placed under  
the platform then a man  
and three boys stepped  
and one boy was placed on the  
man's back holding on with  
arms & legs, the other boys  
stepped in front of the kantag  
the man opposite, the water  
then began throwing the water  
upon the boys with his hands  
it falling back on him and  
the boys. After some time  
of this he went around  
the room throwing up water  
the boys then knelt in the  
centre of the room and  
a kantag of cold water was  
dashed over each.

78

March,

Thursday 25.

1875.

Soon after a grunting noise was heard below and a man with parkie hood over his head and a paddle in his hand came in and stood in one corner then another & 2 others followed the first changing his corner and the others following in rotation as each came in the last having the former the first occupied. They then marched several times around the room striking the bladders with their paddles and knocking down the spears. They then left and the spears were gathered up and their points taken off. At the same time some resin words were fastened to the foot of the poles. This closed the night performance. In the morning the ends of a bundle of <sup>was</sup> <sup>let</sup> and motions made in various

Dec 16<sup>th</sup> 79

March,

Friday 26.

1875.

directions when it was placed at the foot of the poles. We were told in the morning that we must not stamp our feet in the Caskine today. I also learned that before these bladders are placed in the water they must hang in the Caskine 17 days during each day of which they have a different perfume. About noon a man took a torch of resin words and lighting it raised it around the bladder then went around the room and out the passage then returned and placed the remains of the resin on a platform. They were splitting wood outside the Caskine in the morning with a kind of pick made of a walrus tusk in a wooden handle.

After the last of last night's performance the bladders were lowered to the upper sleeping platform where they were to remain until put in water.

After noon a seal skin bag was brought in and the men taking the urine in kamlayes went out with them and the bag which they carried with urine then they shouted several times and returned and removed their shirts and soon the gut skin covers the hole was removed and the 4 hunting hats worn by the men with paddles last night were let down attached to the seal skin bag.

These hats were placed on the 4 paddles placed in the snow in a row across the front of the tent.

Last night after the paddle ceremony remained until this time. Attached to the hats were small bunches of the heads of the wheat head grass growing here such as was put on floor last night to each bunch of grass heads were on or two small gulls feathers.

The hats & bag were hung on the pole then the bunches of grass were taken off by the men each placing some on the bladder of seal or walrus killed by him then the hats were put on floor at foot of post and the seal bag inflated and attached by nose to middle of bladder to each of its hind flippers being a single wing feather of a gull.

During the afternoon I visited the other cashime which is a type larger and which was arranged same as one described except that the hanging figure was of a man in priestly feathers.

March,

Monday 29.

1875.

A large number of children  
were playing making figures  
in the snow with ivory knives  
and the sides of the houses  
were covered with queer figures  
made by them in the snow.

The village is scattered  
one caches and the sides of  
bidarkies on the sides  
for a quarter of a mile  
more - About 125 people  
are in the village.

In the Caskine during  
the day whenever we heard  
any sudden noise a number  
of the men would imitate  
the noise of the sides so to  
make the bladder think the  
noise was made by them not  
by men.

Early in the morning the  
people gathered in the Caskine  
and the walrus head & mat  
were placed as before. Suddenly  
a burning resin wood was  
waved about in the hole and  
then a head appeared and a kantag  
was slid toward a corner near  
the bladder pole. A man with  
footboard and sled nearby saw  
the performance was repeated

March,

Tuesday 30.

1875.

until four men were ranged  
in front of the bladder. The first  
then took a resin wood baton  
with the spear points attached (which  
were taken from the spears last  
night) and lighting it and waving  
it about the corner then raising  
it over his head turned once  
about then waved it over his  
kantags then about the kantags  
which contained water for the  
seals & walrus last night  
but which were empty tonight  
these kantags were then put in  
front of the hole. The torch was  
then waved about the bladder  
and replaced against the  
foot of the pole and the man  
then made motions as  
though throwing the load  
from the kantags to the bladder  
when the first man seated  
in the shade in a corner  
gave a strong pull on cord  
attached to the support  
of the bladder causing them  
to oscillate violently.  
The same performance  
was gone through by the others  
when the drums began

March.

Wednesday 31.

1875.

And the men began a peculiar dance jerking first one side then the other forward passing up and down in front of the bladders which were swung as the dance began. The dance changed from jerking alternate sides to making a kind of oblique galloping movement. Then the arms were thrown up and down and a jumping motion made then the legs were alternately thrown up and they hopped on the other. Then they made short hops side ways then long jumps in front all the time keeping as perfect time in their movements as possible. During this dance a half grown girl stood opposite them swaying her body slowly back & forth. The same movements were repeated in regular rotation until the dancers were exhausted when they stopped and a second set followed going through the same performance, then a third. Each set containing only relatives.

April.

Thursday 1.

1875.

This dance lasted about an hour and one half, when over the Kantaps of food were passed around the hole and then the contents eaten. In the evening two natives stepped to the <sup>west</sup> ~~west~~ seated in front of the hole on mats. And below were others with numerous small bundles of straw of the kind before mentioned. The first received it and told to whom it belonged and the owner came from below a speech to make when he rec'd it which ~~seemed to~~ produced great merriment. He also stated that this straw was for a bird for the bladders. The second on receiving the bundle broke it in halves and binding the ends together lit the pieces which were the seal's spear points and passing it around the straw on every side said "in native" when they ~~are~~ sit down they all ~~scuff~~ and fall down at the same time falling over and



laying the small bundle of  
straw on the floor  
this was repeated for ever man  
of the village.

DEC 17

during the night  
another speech by shaman  
to bladder of room for them  
shouting & following to  
imitating the blowing  
of seal & walrus

At 4 A.M. the natives  
got up and went through  
the preliminaries of the  
dance last night. The  
only difference being that  
only a few motions were  
made with arms & upper  
part of body and the  
woman who came with  
each party possessed  
unlighted torch & went  
her hands a foot  
of or more they were  
of feet a step on to the  
bladders.

\*  
Then a man who acted  
as kind of priest  
took a torch (lit) and  
passed around the

room holding it close  
to floor and then encircled  
each dancer with it  
and the dancer then took  
of an outer parkie and  
the torch was passed  
around them. The interpreter

said this was to prevent  
any being sick - afterwards  
a parkie from each hunter  
was treated in this way.

Then four men seated themselves  
under the bladders, then  
arose & behind them and  
sat on the platform after  
which a woman came  
in with foot and passed  
a lighted torch about it  
and offered it to the bladders  
then stood in front of them  
so close that when they were  
violently sneezing they bunched  
her back each time.

The shaman then took a  
boy about 14 stepped to  
west and laid him face  
down over the pole  
then knelt over him  
and kept imitating the

April.

Sunday 4.

1875.

roll of the mums while  
 a man below, he a song  
 sang by those in the room  
 as soon as this was through  
 a rush was made and  
 as quickly as possible  
 the bladders were taken  
 down each man attaching  
 his to the end of two or three  
 of his spears - After  
 a song the bladders were  
 placed in front of the  
 hole and the pole taken  
 down as was also all  
 the other remaining  
 after which the resin  
 words were all attached  
 to the upper half of the  
 pole forming a long  
 brush like bundle  
 The shaman then went on the  
 roof and taking off the cover  
 to skylight put his head successively  
 and repeatedly in each corner  
 of opening and made a  
 noise exactly like the  
 grunting of a newly born  
 puppy when trying to find  
 its mother. This same  
 noise was made during  
 the performance on the

April.

Monday 5

1875.

roof both nights. also  
 another shaman knelt  
 over the hole in floor and  
 made the same noise -  
 As soon as they were through  
 the bladders tied to the ends  
 of spears were passed  
 out through the hole in  
 roof and the owners went  
 out under floor and taking  
 their bladders ran rapidly  
 down to the foot of the  
 knoll on which the  
 village is placed when  
 all were out the large  
 resin word brush already  
 mentioned was lighted  
 and passed up through  
 hole in roof and the  
 shaman taking it ran  
 rapidly followed by  
 the men with bladders  
 and they by the hole  
 on large shouting and  
 making all manner  
 of noises. The scene  
 appearing so startling  
 in the twilight in the  
 light of the faint flaming  
 torch. They soon

90  
 reached the lake where  
 the ~~two~~ bladders were  
 to be buried and then  
 the torch was stuck  
 upright in the snow  
 and each man made  
 an opening in his bladder  
 to let the air out and  
 taking a paddle went  
 several times around  
 the square hole in the  
 ice dipping the point  
 of his paddle and the  
 collapsed bladder in  
 each corner then  
 the bladder was placed  
 on the end of the paddle  
 and pushed under the  
 ice -

Soon after daylight  
 The 4 men with paddles  
 who came in night  
 before last came in  
 and as the first rose  
 from the hole he was  
 greeted with a yell  
 by all present, the  
 others were greeted by  
 a kind of groan

91  
 They walked around the  
 soden exactly as before  
 but did not make any  
 movements with the paddle  
 About an hour after  
 this everyone was told  
 to be quiet and two men  
 taking a bundle of small  
 sticks went through  
 nearly the same performance  
 as the two did with the ~~sticks~~  
 last night only the  
 sticks were all held  
 by one man and not  
 passed up through the  
 hole -

Yesterday and today  
 \* I bought a large  
 number of ethnological  
 specimens at what to  
 a white man seems  
 ridiculously small  
 prices, a half dozen  
 gun caps, a few matches,  
 brass or 3 or 4 needles,  
 purchasing a beautiful  
 ivory carving on which  
 a great deal of labor  
 must have been spent.

April.

Thursday 8.

1875.

92

During the entire day no work was performed by the natives and they requested us not to work as if anyone works in the village during the day after putting the bladder in water the people will die. They also wished us to be careful about making noise and whenever a sudden sound was made by any article falling they began the pistol notes. In the latter part of the afternoon the jumping dance described last evening was performed again by 3 men. During this performance the drums & song went on as usual.

\* Many of the natives here and at Askeewik are wearing parkies made of various waterfowl skins such as geese loons ducks etc. One parkie was almost all made of

April.

Friday 9.

1875.

93

Imperial geese skins. This village is situated on a slight rise in the flat tundra which reaches as far as the eye can reach except to the SE where a white line shows the salt water ice.

According to the natives Askeewik lies by compass due north from here. The grave yard at this place is like most I have seen on the coast a scattered collection of log cribs on which the body is placed upon its back in the box with the knees drawn up and hands & feet tied together. Over the box upon it are various articles as usual showing the sex and occupation of the occupant.

The village contains about 100 houses. Here and at Askeewik the birds are used in all of the large heavy

April.

Saturday 10.

1875.

being such as are used  
on Nunavak Is -  
North of Askenute these  
birds are gradually  
give way to the lighter ones  
until the minimum is  
reached at Kotzebue Is -  
Again to the south the  
birds are again decreased  
to those used among the  
Aleuts -

In the evening the shaman  
stopped and sat on a mat  
in front of the hole and  
his hands & feet were  
securely bound and a  
long rein with a  
slip-noose put around his  
neck. Then two assistants  
carried him below & he  
sat on a mat under  
the floor. When a cord  
was passed around under  
his knees & over the back  
of his neck holding his feet  
to the side with his knees  
before going below a fur  
hood was put on his head.  
One of the assistants  
came up but one  
pretended to go out to

April,

Sunday 11.

1875.

Keep the dogs away  
and a man taking  
the coil of rein  
(one end of which was fast  
around ~~his neck~~ the shaman's  
neck) stood in the room  
keeping it taut. Then  
a mat being spread  
over the hole the man  
began to run out and  
for some minutes kept  
running out or slacking  
up - all the time the  
drums & song going on  
while the shaman was  
below. After a while he  
gave a groan & they  
seized a light and  
ran below where he was  
seen on his knees  
still bound and about  
5 feet in front of where  
he sat at first though  
the rein had been  
pulled out 10 or 15 yards  
of course by the other  
man below as it was  
impossible as the shaman  
was bound for him to

April,

Monday 12.

1875.

96

stir without air -  
 Being unbound he  
 returned and sitting  
 in front of the hole  
 told a long yarn about  
 catching up with the  
 sladders and that he saw  
 and spoke to them. ~~Some~~  
 that he saw some of his  
 playing together. That  
 some of the sladders were  
 pleased with the man  
 who killed them and that  
 others were displeas'd as  
 their owners had no use  
 for them and that they  
 hadly - traced out the  
 sladders and the facts  
 this year about 200 -  
 soon after the two men  
 laid down on either side  
 of the hole with one  
 of the sladders in front of  
 them. The reason for this  
 I could not ascertain.  
 About midnight all  
 arose and after we  
 had removed all our  
 effects a great fire  
 was made and all took

April,

Tuesday 13.

1875.

97

a bath in the usual  
 liquid urine) after which  
 everyone was at liberty  
 to go about his usual  
 labors.

Dec. 18

Started at 2 a.m. for  
 Kai a'liqumut. about  
 10 or 8 miles S.E. from  
 Kushumuk we struck  
 the Kushumuk river  
 a stream about 8  
 miles from the village  
 S.E. This village is  
 about 10 miles from the  
 sea on a branch of  
 the Kushumuk.  
 This river empties into  
 as a slough of the Yukon  
 at the village Stomykuk  
 about 30 m. above Anraukuk  
 and empties into the sea  
 about N 5 20 m. from  
 Kushumuk. About 80 m.  
 above Kushumuk the  
 river spreads into a large  
 lake 15 to 20 m. long and  
 3 to 8 wide. The river is

April,

Wednesday 14.

1875.

98  
 About half a mile wide  
 where we crossed.  
 The mud up ice along the  
 sides showing the action of  
 the tide and the water was  
 salt when we passed as  
 was that of all the following  
 named streams and lakes  
 during the days journey.  
 Tidal action extends up  
 much farther than this  
 I am told as far as 5 miles  
 from the coast in a  
 straight line and much  
 farther by the extremely  
 crooked courses of the rivers.  
 About 15 miles beyond  
 the Kushumuk we struck  
 the Manokinik a river  
 nearly as large as the  
 preceding and rises in  
 a large lake about  
 50 miles south of Anorajsky  
 The lake is shallow and  
 about 10 by 25 m.  
 Beyond this river about  
 15 to 18 miles we reached  
 the Agoor, a river which  
 at high tide is from 3 to 4  
 miles wide for about 40 m.

April,

Thursday 15.

1875.

99  
 The channel at low tide  
 is only about 1/2 m. across  
 It is formed by the  
 flowing together of  
 numerous smaller  
 streams all along  
 its course but its source  
 & head were not learned.  
 Its mouth is about 40  
 m. from Cape Romanoff.  
 The next large stream  
 is the Ningik which will  
 be referred to tomorrow  
 We started in a dense  
 fog in the morning and  
 soon found that our  
 Indian guide did not  
 know the road so we had  
 recourse to the compass  
 and continued on crossing  
 the river named and  
 their numerous creeks  
 and sloughs tributary to  
 the same. The road was  
 extremely bad and we made  
 very slow progress the  
 dogs almost swimming in  
 the snow - about noon we  
 were fortunate enough to

Dec 19<sup>th</sup> - see below

April,

Friday 16.

1875.

found a stranded log on  
the bank of the river  
and had tea then went  
on everything covered  
with ice and my boat  
formed a mass of ice  
making it difficult to  
steer - At night drove on  
a strong wind arising  
the air with flying snow  
and making it impossible  
to see any thing but we  
kept on by compass until  
about 7 P.M. when seeing  
the uselessness of going  
farther we stopped and after  
a vain search for a  
fresh water lake we made  
our supper from frozen  
ham and crackers and  
went to bed in our sleds  
the contents being piled  
outside, a perfect  
gale kept the snow  
flying all night  
but we were very  
comfortable considering  
our cramped quarters  
At 4 A.M. we arose

April,

Saturday 17.

1875.

and went on the  
storm having abated and  
to our joy the fog disappeared  
just before dawn broke  
out about 10 A.M. we  
made out a low line of  
dark spots on the horizon  
to which we turned  
and soon were concealed  
in the Cashim and  
as soon as possible  
had tea which was greatly  
enjoyed - The tundra  
between Kushumuk  
and Kai idig imut is  
the most level stretch  
of land I have ever  
seen extending to  
the horizon in every  
direction without a  
break to their monotony  
except to the south where  
rise the Kenayoff mts  
and to the SW where  
a dull leaden bank  
of clouds bet of the  
proximity of the sea  
About the latter village  
some small rising



102  
April,

Sunday 18. <sup>4 to 10 ft high</sup> 1875.

flat topped knolls from  
from the rivers we  
crossed are all salt  
as were the few small  
lakes we saw -

The rivers have many  
creeks & sloughs flowing  
into them and all are  
extremely crooked -

Upon arriving at  
Kard ligunt we found  
they had that morning put  
their seal bladders in the  
water - As was to be seen  
by the charred remains  
of the two rows of walrus  
at the bottom of a small lake  
we passed near the village -

As usual, when we approached  
the village every one came  
out and watched our arrival  
the men helping the sleds

up the hill and unharnessing  
the dogs for us - In this  
place a remarkable development  
of the superciliary ridge from  
over the middle of the eye  
toward the ~~base~~ base of nose  
giving the appearance as  
though the skull had been

103  
April,

Monday 19.

1875.

broiled off from the rest  
to this point when a strong  
sandy ridge under the  
sloping brow -

The village consists of  
about a dozen houses  
and contains about a  
100 inhabitants who  
live here in winter and  
in summer are scattered  
in summer villages  
along the coast from Cape  
Romanzoff a few miles  
northward along the coast  
There are two Cashimes  
in the place both smaller  
than those in Kuskuuk  
but having two platforms  
the upper however only for  
placing things upon. \*

When I entered the Cashime  
I ~~took a seat~~ stamped my  
feet to get the snow off  
when the natives began  
to grunt and I saw  
this was tabooed I then  
took my seat upon the  
bench in front of the entrance  
when an old man came  
and cleared the snow

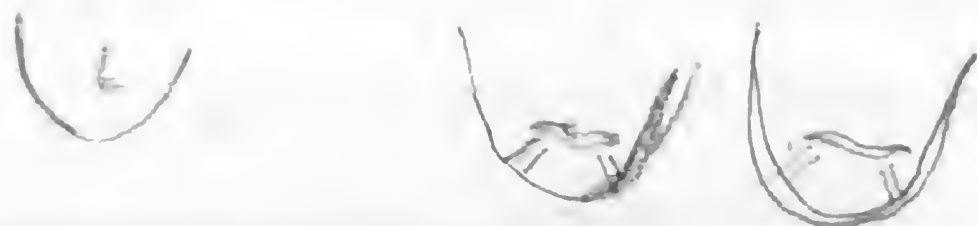
104  
 from my feet and then  
 asked me to change my  
 seat, to another side,  
 pointing to the inflated

skin of a seal hanging  
 over me so I changed  
 my place and from  
 what I afterwards saw  
 it was evident that  
 the people in this village  
 are much more formal  
 in this festival than in  
 Kuskumuk. When a  
 sudden noise dis-  
 mitted the note of the  
 idya as before and  
 raised quite a noise of  
 grunts when one of  
 the dogs entered.

They could not do any work  
 today until after the  
 bath which they were to  
 take at midnight. ~~It~~  
 was all the men as in  
 Kuskumuk and Askemuk  
 and a few as far north as  
 the Kuslevak wear small  
 tight-fitting skull caps  
 of various kinds of fur  
 sewn in ornamented

105  
 patterns. They all have  
 hoods to their parkies  
 also except about one  
 fourth which retain  
 a pattern which was  
 formerly universal  
 from Askemuk to the  
 Kuskogum, of having  
 no hood to the parkie, this  
 cap serving in its place.  
 At Kialigumuk the people  
 wear many beads and  
 a few of the men and  
 women wear labrets  
 the women usually wear  
 sickle shaped pattern and  
 the men a bead attached  
 by a wooden plug in a  
 flange in the mouth.

The women in Askemuk  
 Kuskumuk & Kainlymuk  
 are adopting the fashion  
 of tattooing two parallel  
 lines on each side of  
 the chin extending from  
 mouth as follows



116  
April.

Thursday 22.

1875

This fashion has only begun since a few years and is said to come from the Ingaliks - also from Nunevak Is where many of the women have their skins variously tattooed with straight lines - In front of the Cashim were standing four paddles showing that the four paddle men mentioned in the night performance at Kuskumuk had also taken part in the festival here. Among the ethnological specimens I secured here were some hunting hats shaped like those bought at Kuskumuk but no ivory ornaments were used but on many of the hats were various pictures, the most common being the privates of a woman on one side the privates of both sexes the male pointing at the female - birds heads, stars etc were seen.

April,

Friday 23.

1875.

117  

On a pair of paddles bought was also the picture of a woman's privates half on each paddle. Quite an amount of specimens some of very fine workmanship were purchased and then I made arrangements to have all my purchases thus far (which nearly filled my sled) taken to Andraeffsky by a native.

DRC 23th \*

Left about five a.m. - a thick fog hiding everything at first but before sunrise it cleared off and the Romanoff Mts were seen but a short distance in advance and commencing in a gradual rise to the N.W. by E. and then by successive undulations each higher than the last they culminated at a mountain about 2000 ft high situated close to the sea near where we

stopped for the night  
 (U Kugumut. The  
 direction of the range  
 on this side is NE by E to SW by  
 W. - About noon we stopped  
 for tea at a village of  
 miserable hovels in  
 which about 25 people live  
 (U Na Kogumut) this  
 place is situated on  
 a tide creek in which  
 Tom Cods abound and  
 upon which the people  
 mainly depend in winter.  
 Owing to the scarcity of  
 wood the houses are  
 of the most miserable  
 and filthy description  
 and the people correspond  
 to their habitations.  
 Most of the people are now  
 absent at an *Aruska*  
 on the south side of  
 the mountains.  
 Kia Kugumut lies  
 about 20 m. north  
 of this place on a small  
 creek flowing into a  
 slough connecting the King  
 Lik and As-oon toward  
 the sea from the town.

Keeping a direction nearly  
 parallel to the mts for  
 about 12 miles we reached  
 the border of a lake about  
 3 m. in diameter upon  
 the opposite side of which  
 and near the base of the  
 large mt. before mentioned  
 lay U Kugumut. On small  
 hillocks by the shore of  
 the lake two snowy owls  
 were seen half hidden  
 by the snow.  
 This town lies about  
 two miles from the bay  
 which makes in to the mouth  
 of the King Lik this river  
 we crossed in the morning  
 is about 4 miles across  
 and is entirely salt the  
 tide running with great  
 velocity through it into  
 a large lake which  
 lies to the eastward of  
 the Romanzoff mts.  
 This lake is connected  
 with the sea by another  
 river of the same  
 character on the other  
 side of the mts.

April,

Monday 26.

1875.

As is correctly shown on  
Clarke's maps in my  
possession

Uyangumut is a village  
of about the same size  
and character as the one  
we saw in the morning  
and the people were filthy  
beyond description as  
were their houses -

We found the cashmere valley  
full of snow and found that  
there was but one man  
and about six women with  
a lot of children left  
in the village the others  
being at the place mentioned  
earlier. Choosing the  
least filthy burabara  
in which three women  
and seven children besides  
several dogs were living  
we managed to cover some  
of the dirt with straw mats  
and made ourselves  
as comfortable as possible  
The floor was a perfect bog  
formed of a wet and mushy  
mass of decaying straw,  
dog excrement and

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April,

Tuesday 27.

1875.

various accumulated  
filth which the people  
~~were~~ are too indolent to  
remove. Opposite the  
door were piled bags  
and kantung of fresh and  
dried fish toms cods forming  
a large share and  
some hys mealie which  
was covered with a mass  
of blue and white mould  
All the children here  
had pale pasty complexions  
and the adults looked  
wreath and nerveless.  
The various odors which  
arose from the floor  
were almost unbearable  
and to make matters  
worse one of the women  
was taken with a peculiar  
fit in which she talked  
rapidly and made all manner  
of uncouth noises while  
convulsive shudders and  
violent twisting and jerking  
of the upper part of the  
body made the attack  
worse -

April,

Wednesday 28.

1875.

After we had tea, for in  
 spite of surrounding  
 one soon gets able to  
 make a satisfactory meal.  
 I announced I would buy  
 some work, and  
 to my surprise even the  
 dog had some brought  
 out some really fine  
 pieces of caribou. I  
 also purchased a net  
 used for capturing stickle-  
 backs, which were very plentiful  
 here.  
 As soon as possible we  
 went to sleep. In fact  
 I remember seeing  
 two dogs, one lying  
 in the food pan.

— Dec. 21st —

Arose at four but a  
 dense fog detained us  
 for a couple of hours.  
 In the village I  
 noticed a large dip net  
 used for catching small  
 white fish (Moroki sigeel)  
 which abound here in  
 the fall.

April,

Thursday 29.

1875.

As soon as day began to  
 break we bid a thankful  
 farewell to this town and  
 after a short distance  
 reached the bay, making in  
 here we continued along  
 this about 15 miles in  
 a south, then south by east  
 direction toward Cape  
 Romanoff, to the left  
 and close to the bay we  
 followed the high and rocky  
 shore which rises in  
 perpendicular cliffs a few  
 rising 150 to 200 feet  
 and formed of some dark  
 greenish stone - which  
 appeared to be stratified in  
 places but the air being  
 filled with flying snow  
 and a gale blowing at  
 the time it was  
 impossible to stop to  
 examine it.  
 Turning more to the  
 south we were forced  
 to travel along a narrow  
 shelf of snow and ice,  
 piled in great heaps against  
 the base of the cliffs as

April.

Friday 30.

1875.

The violent winds have  
opened the sea and  
the ice was floating about  
in small fragments -  
A solitary gull was seen  
for a moment as it  
sailed by in the storm  
and four Ravens came  
gliding over head as though  
curious to know who was  
invading their desolate  
territory - A short distance  
brought us to a summer  
village of the Kialigumut  
a half dozen caches and  
several barabara clustered  
under the cliff at the inner  
point of a small bay  
Leaving this we found the  
road getting more and more  
perilous the shelf on which  
we travelled often narrowing  
to 10 or 12 ft. and sloping  
to the edge where it  
descended 8 or 10 feet into  
the sea and the dogs  
often carried the sleds so that  
one summer would  
slide into the drink and  
had to be brought back  
by the most violent

534  
The amount of money  
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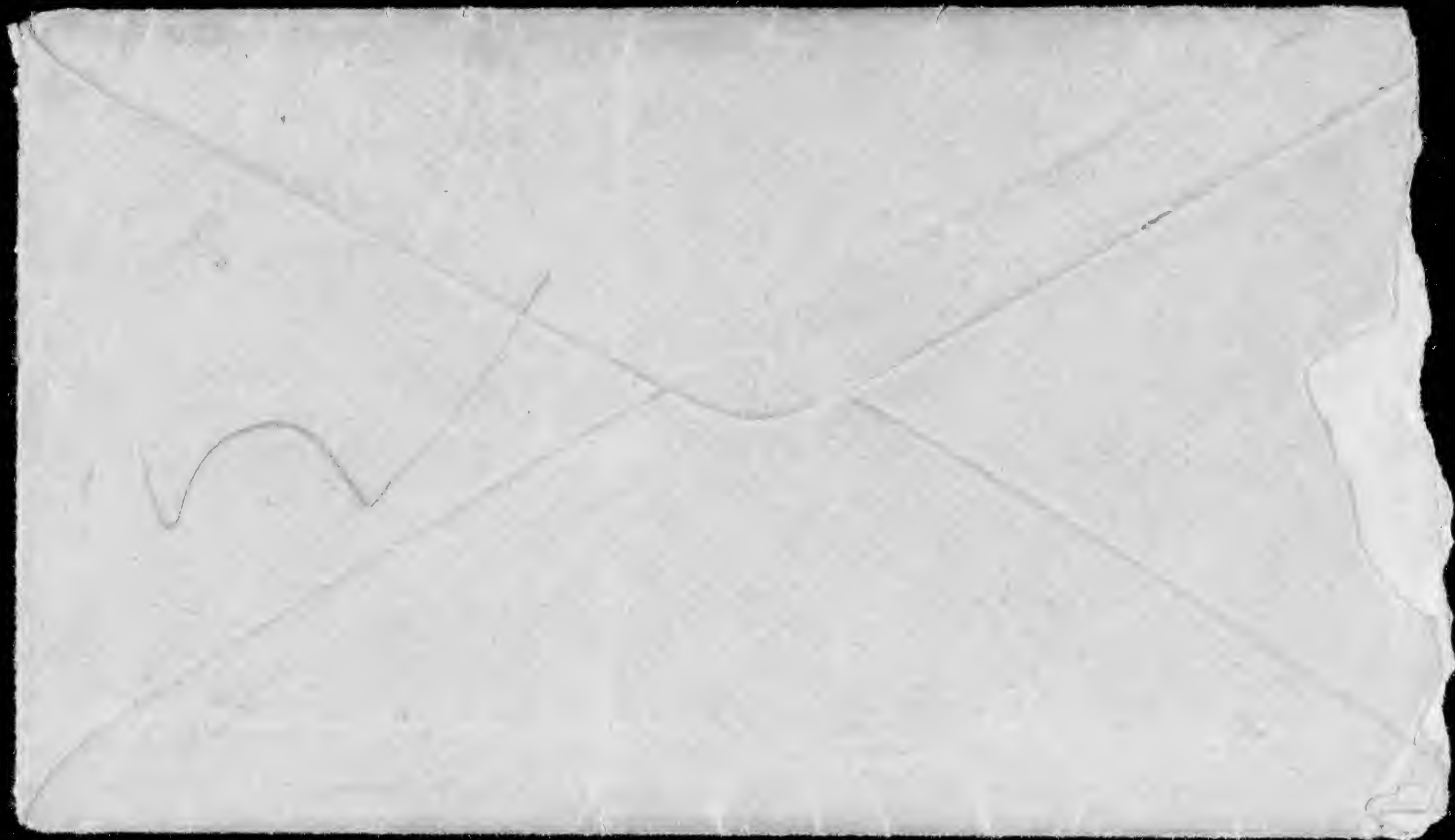
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C. R.

DEC 11-21, 1878.



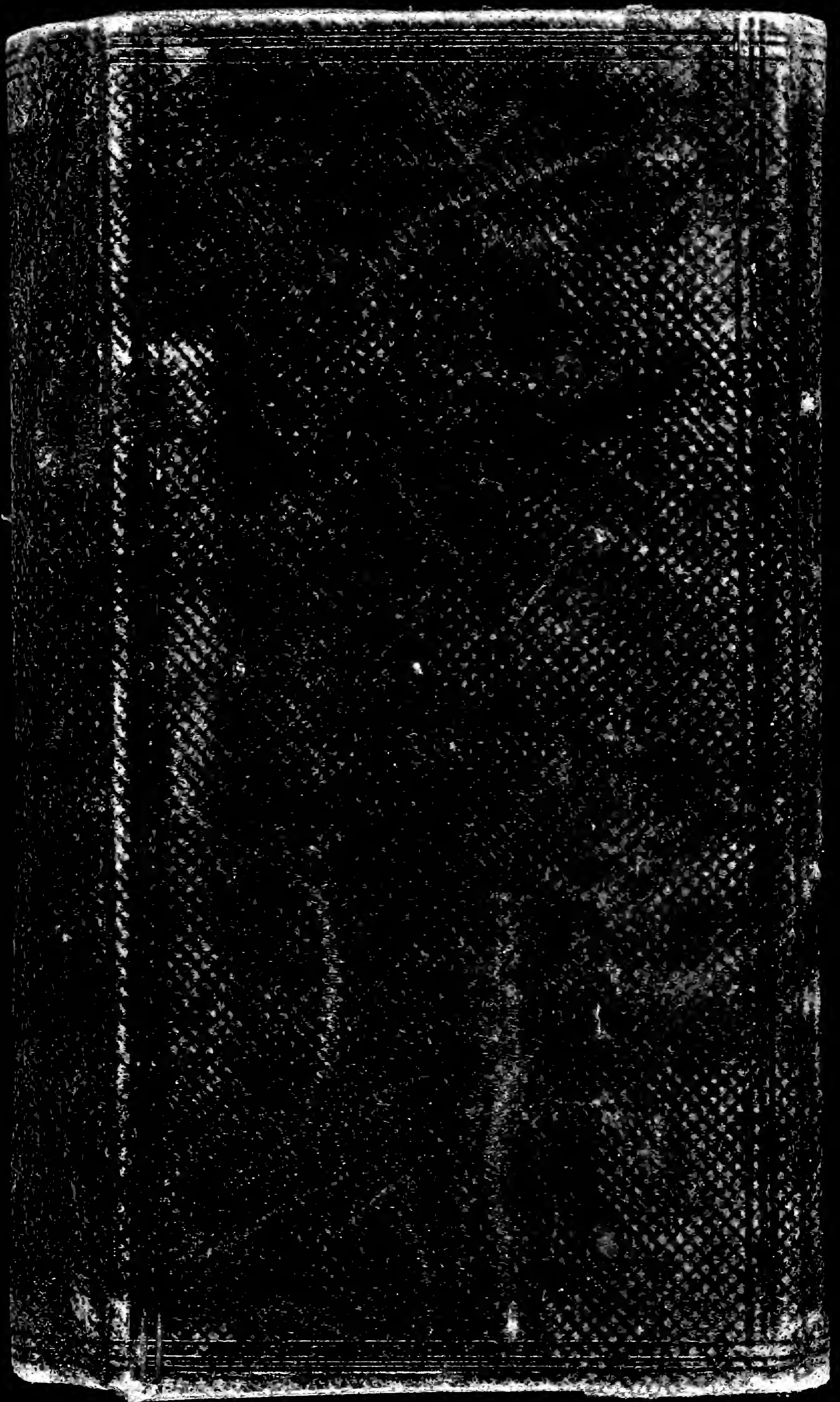


Notes of a trip from St. M  
to Annapolis up to Dec. 10 79

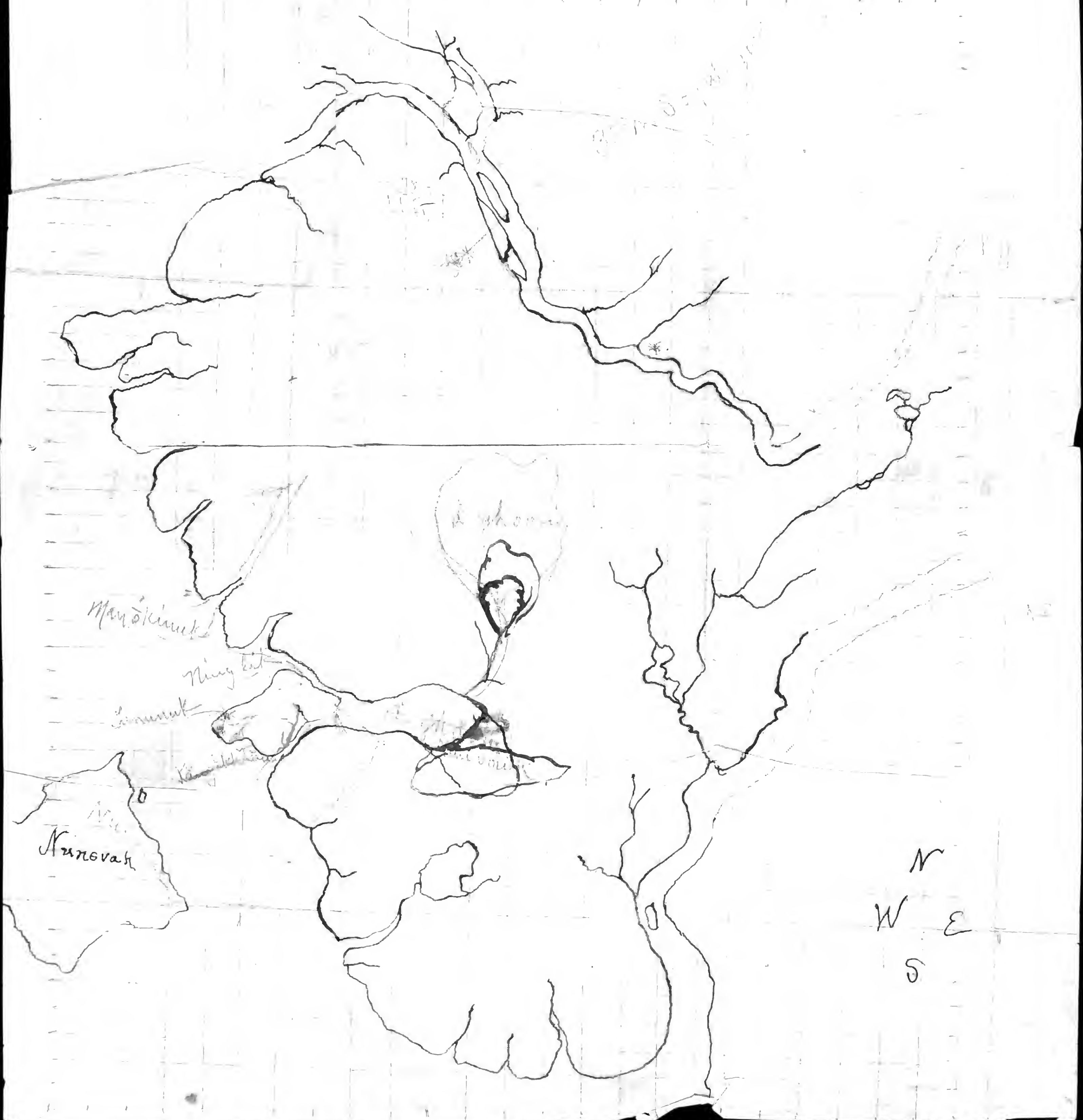
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