

OK

Ed Nelson

Own Capt. Hooper for
? Eskimo parkie

For Reptiles on Upper Yukon & on
Mackenzie Riv. - See Richardson's
Arctic Exp. in Search of Franklin
pp. 125-26

p. 162 some work on property rights of
Eskimo Eskimo

p. 212 Belief of men with tails among
Kuloshans? This superstition holds
among Norton Ed. Eskimo who locate
them far in the north - where they also
have double faced people

p. 213. Quotes Dr. Latham "On the Varieties
of man" for Origin of Eskimo

Chapts XI & XII for Eskimo & Inuit etc

Own Capt

"Webster" Crushed the 3d
of July

July 20th. Left our
Anchorage at about 10 AM. [The
weather pleasant] and followed
up the coast hoping to ~~reach~~
get to the S. of Pt. Barrow - In the
even. we reached Pt. Hope and
to our disappointment found the
ice pack had closed in upon
the open channel so that there was
not the slightest hope of even
a boat getting around it so
we had to give up all idea
of carrying whales to the whaler
"Webster" which the other whalers
told us was shut into the pack
just to the north of Pt. Belcher
just a little before the 11th
July. The party here
just escaped in time.
We had prepared an outfit
for a boat cruise up the
coast but the ice prevented
so there was nothing left but
to turn back & sail slowly

Down the coast late in the
evening as the ice pack
reached far to the S. west and
was settling in on horse
to the S. a knot of man some
thousands of King Eiders all
snails except a few in large
flocks of 20 to 200 some
were swimming on long lines down
the water was coming down
in front of the pack which
stretched out on every side
except a strip along shore to the
S. down which we retreated

July 26

A beautifully warm pleasant
day with barely wind enough
to make a ripple across water
or at times a slight breeze
A small lead of steam was
put on and we made our
way slowly down the coast
~~until~~ which held the ^{same} coast
mountainous looking

sands gravel beaches & lagoons
until 20 to 30 miles N. of Cape
Beaufort whence to the S. a
very gradual rise in a low
incline at first followed
by rounded hills with
cliffs showing facing the
sea to the right about 10
miles S. of Beaufort beyond
where the coast hills
decrease in altitude for
some distance but then
close to shore coast down
to point then flat and gradually further
In the eve as we came
came nearer the home the
light of reflection became very
striking and the steam whales
under the ice some through sloughs
pushed being pulled up into a
small space for the full distance
a few lengths of the air
puffed out a faint ~~light~~
brightness which rendered the

horizon indistinct while the refraction distorted the smooth surface of the water and in places made it appear as though obscured by smoke - This latter was especially because directly under the sun where I felt the smoke like clouds the water in the girdle of the sun directly under the sun they formed a shimmering band which widened and contracted alternately and was a perfect reproduction of the solar spectrum found on a scale of 1/2 inch and of the most glowing colors now faint green hazel pulsating with the beautiful and clear tints. This beautiful phenomenon was only a short time -

Pt. New Cape Lisburne
Coaling

July 27th at Tarn -
Anchored off a cliff located on coast 2 1/2 miles east of Cape Lisburne - the steam wheller close by getting water & coal we ~~also~~ also took in coal all day securing about 13 tons of good soft coal from several bins which exist in the bluff at this place. A small stream of snow water runs quaking & splashing into the sea down a rocky bed - I landed at 8:30 am - with a rifle & struck back into the interior. The bluff along the shore which is about 400 ft. high is followed by a saddle which crossed by several gullies & ridges & rises into a ridge about 800 ft. high 5 miles back inland. I crossed this valley finding Rinkus horns and bones scattered here and there.

over the tundra and
a few old tracks were the only
traces of deer seen here.
As I walked over the country
which is a space of some
distance of flowering plants
though the latter are
gathered and much fewer
than at any place I
have visited in the north.
The bluffs on the shore is made
of soft, friable sandstone
which occurs more or less
close to the coast with
numerous beds of sandstone
conglomerate. They latter
seem to form the great
sandy formation
The some part, ^{conglomerate} which
has been weathered into
parallel ridges smooth
rounded on their upper surface
& rather broken & irregular
on the lower side are

placed in a ~~series~~ series along
the ^{slopes} slope of the ridge from
the valley - and the top of this
ridge is made up of shaly
fragments of friable sandstone
Upon the top of the smaller
ridges & knolls as well as
on the hillsides are numerous
burrows, Parrot's droppings
and a few ^{of the animals} were seen though
they appear to be very shy.
Several pairs of *Arctophaga lagopus*
were circling about or sitting on
convenient tussocks.
Several Golden Plover were
flitting about with sharp cries
as I approached and Turnstones
were quite numerous circling
about and uttering sharp cries
showing their anxiety at my
presence & straggling the vicinity
of their young. Heavy banks of
snow lay in the deeper gullies
& depressions on the hillsides

and in one place the surface
snow had changed to a mass of
solid ice some 10 to 15 ft
thick & 1/2 mile long through
the middle of which the water
had cut a channel to the
ground below this mass
formed a small glacier like
those found in the Alps at its
lower end a gentle rise
to a swift running stream
a foot deep & 3 to 4 ft wide
abounding stones of rough
to a flat a few hundred
yds. below from the top of
the ridge I could see a
single mt. rising about 1500
to 1800 ft. from a valley much
like the usual one where
crosses from the latter the
water all round it was
directed into the sea by two
creeks from which in this case
the water was the cause

way and a swift streamlet which
found its way out around the
western & southern side of the
mt. just named and deflected
along the base of a range of mts.
about 1500 to 3000 ft high which
rising on the coast about 100 ft
high or less 15 miles E. of Cape
Barbours run back to the above
height into the interior in a
course - Near the base of the
mt. in the valley I saw what I took to
be a deep grading following
the creek I came within 50 yds
and found it was a pen of mt.
sheep - In trying to get nearer
they got the wind from me and fled
swiftly up the mt. side & vanished.
As I was creeping along the creek
I passed several pools 12 to 18
inches deep in which were
grizzlies darting about or
concealing themselves under the
slightly overhanging bank.

Thus I watched these fish both
when swimming rapidly about
& when dozing hurriedly from
side to side trying to escape
in neither case did I see
them unfold or try in any way
to use their first dorsal like
dorsal fin which always laid
closely folded along the back
Turning back I made my way
slowly to the ship noting
on my way a couple of female
parrots & *Numenius borealis*
beside several *Fringa alpina*
and one *J. borealis*.

On the lower land were numerous
Sapling boggy spots with a few
Snow Buntings about the low
rocky hill tops. Utter and there
in favorable places were seen
dwarf willows with bright green
leaves - and along the creek
bed a few Red Phalaropes frequented
the small grassy flats which

dotted its course now & then
in the midst of the dry rocky
Character of the land & the
so barren by rocks was the
ground that it was only now
and then that a patch of moss
could be found and with the
gray & yellow lichens on the rock
were the only likenesses to the abundant
mosses of the north
Skulls of *Myodes* & *Cuniculus*
& traces of the large *Arvicola* so
common at St. Lawrence seen -
On the side of the ravine through
which the creek flows by our anchorage
is an extensive grass formed by
building an ^{irregular} walled enclosure about
6 by 3 ft in length & 35 1/2 ft
high out of the thin flat pieces of
Siltstone so plentiful here & across
the top lengthwise were laid two
pieces of drift wood about 7 1/2 ft
long & 6 in. in diameter. The only
remains ~~of~~ of the remains of the

So, coprolites was the skull
showing signs of considerable
weathering which lay inside -
Going aboard I noted a
considerable number of Mormon
corniculata & numbers nesting
on the face of the cliff & inside
Kofones Kittiwake & jaegers
Mormon air data - and
two or three pairs of Vireos Green
Cormorants were seen -


The return was very pleasant
and about 20 numbers of natives
in 9 umiaks & numerous from
800 to 1000 came along from
toward Cape Wankarem they were
crawling close along the shore
their dogs running along the
brack of the edge of the cliffs as
to case might be with us
now & then sitting down to
utter a distant howl and then
on a gain. The boats all landed
at the mouth of the creek & then

The crew to see the Grayling in it is
probably a tributary of the main river

the unloaded & set up the tent and
about midnight some of them came
off - When about 100 yds from the vessel
they stopped paddling & lined the bank
"the kii-wik" or gave "good" at the
same time raising their hands
over their heads exactly as the
travellers describe the custom along
the north coast of British America
As soon as the vessel was
by the officer of the deck he came
on board - they proceeded by a
short from Mt Hope toward up
the coast

July 28th Seal Mine

The natives came on board during
in the morning but with nothing
to sell except walrus & blubber oil
which they had several barrels of
They were much more friendly
in their demeanour than those at
This was shown by their sign of peace
when coming on board last year

When at home they exhibit none
of this behavior -
I went ashore & secured a
couple of photos of their camp
The houses are animated some
close to the water range upon
one edge & braced by a support
and were their umiak for all about
which lay scattered all about
Seal skin gags filled with oil
with some junk & walrus
oil & fish here & there just
back of ^{each} ~~the~~ ^{umiak} were erected the
lodges mostly of the ordinary curved
shape but several were low
round topped structures seen
at Cape ~~...~~ 
men & women in their filthy
clothing were moving about
or sitting in the sun in
front of the tents a work upon
small joists through the open
doorways & some could be seen
strapped to the waists of some

311
30-11-1900

packing up their birds & ~~...~~
dogs prodded about while about
nearly every doorway ~~...~~
rolled about & played with the odd
fat little pup ^{which} ~~...~~ ^{...} ~~...~~
or climbing over ~~...~~ ~~...~~
made a pretty scene - Right
through the middle of the camp
ran a ~~...~~ ~~...~~ ~~...~~
with the ~~...~~ ~~...~~ ~~...~~
passing the ~~...~~ ~~...~~ ~~...~~
to ~~...~~ ~~...~~ ~~...~~
broken only by the ~~...~~ ~~...~~
to ~~...~~ ~~...~~ ~~...~~
So the camp was filled with
bustle the animals ~~...~~
oil bags, tents, clothing & ~~...~~
in and the noise of ~~...~~ ~~...~~
men from about the ~~...~~ ~~...~~
in their dogs and attached them
to a line from each ~~...~~
and then with a ~~...~~ ~~...~~
each team to ~~...~~ ~~...~~
slowly up the coast -

Search was made of about
seven for fossils with poor
success I have specimens
of each of the two species of plants
found separately in the layers
close to the coast. The latter
is in a number of irregular
veins dipping to the west &
trending ~~N 75 E~~ N 75 W, as
also the accompanying sandstones.
At 4 PM - we got under way
and stood to the westward
passing Cape Lisburne toward
midnight passing on our way
through large numbers of
a small medusae with
smaller animals, patches of
spongy like substance. The
current set south or west down
the coast all the time we
were here from the time of our
visit to Icey Cape - Wind was
west on the Cape (Icey) the ice
was melting south a knot or 1/2

per hour. This current holds
only when the pack has shut
in over the shore near Pt Barrow
& to the south.
Leaving Cape Lisburne we stood
slowly off to the westward to
try and make Herald Is.

July 29th

A dense smoky blue haze
which shut in yesterday afternoon
held all day and quite to everything
beyond two miles in distance or less.
The weather calm and warm
the heat of our faces to water
reflecting the green, blue, & red
high temperature within the warm
triple zone around the pole
was one thing of which I had
tropical latitudes. How often
a storm would come blowing
by to Stasfyt's Cape and then
disappear. In the afternoon
several times, he was seen
to the N and in the E.

Herald Is



On the night
could be seen

of July, about midnight if shot
in the sun through common microscope

when we passed to the S. of
Herald Shoal ice was seen
upon it which we thought to
be a ground as the Capt. of the
"Belvidere" reported ice upon
in 7 fathoms there 2 weeks ago.

Herald Is

30th

The fine night & bright light
today continued with
a change of the breeze until
in the middle of the day when
about 1:30 PM Herald Is came
in sight and after several turns
to S. W. and W. N. W. all
some 30 miles away we
passed through loose ice
of light ice marks every
piece of which consisted of
the pale thin kind found
deposited in ice at the mouth
of a river. The ice was so
that when in striking a
heavy cake of ice divided in
half and only seen 1/2 way to

then a piece large enough to
stop a vessel. The island now
came out ^{and} ^{was} elevated
piece of ground seen the outline
below which is meant the island

as seen 25 miles away on the
~~S. W. side~~ S. E. side,
we worked slowly in through
the ice which became
gradually more & more dense
until we began to but through
some of the fragments by
the use of a ^{small} ^{boat} & twice
and in lightness made this
of little moment.
The wind became more & more
unpleasant & we advanced
until we began coming in
sight of the island and all
about on the ice lay
sitting singly or in small
parties. I felt afraid to see
either of the ^{islands} ^{or} ^{the} ^{island}

Guillemots became common
nearer the Island.
Crowding our way slowly along
now held stationary, between
to great ~~the~~ Cape now gliding
along slowly through places
almost free from ice the
land slowly changed before our
eager eyes and half hopeful
and half fearful that something
wonderful, never seen before, we
watched closely as the woman
passed her rogy capstone in
until just the before starting
on the surface came out
under the glasses - then
small spurs, boulders and
rough edged spurs & columns
came out and could be
plainly seen with the naked
eye. Numerous rocks of
various kinds gliding by
Curiously examining this
strange intruder upon

their accounts whose droop
solitude was only broken once
before by man when the
brown kilted made his landing
here from the "Jerald". He
approached upon the eastern by
south end of the Island. Now with
half a mile upwards of Uria
lomvia, were seen circling
& darting about the precipitous
faces & into the narrow crevices
Pigeon guillemot and
Kotzebue's murrelets all three
of which species were then
in great profusion. A few
pairs of Graculus violaceus
and Larus glaucus were also
seen upon the cliffs after
landing - All about upon
small fragments of ice pretty
groups of murrees were seen
here and there turning their
heads from side to side with
a pretty look of innocent

curiosity until once or twice I saw their particular ice cake struck on the vessel when a plump into the water, moving en masse with more haste than dignity. Now when a Guillemot would rise close by showing its handsome coral feet & white wing patches as it flew. At 9.30 AM we were under the shadow of the cliffs with the ice anchor out on a grounded ice foot about 200 yds wide. This was all that separated us from the shore. Though this ice was a ground in 10 feet yet close along shore it was melted away so that we could only reach shore at one point from which a sharply inclined notch led up. Some of us tried this and

being blown I had some narrow escapes from great blocks of granite which came thundering down and dashed over my head as I crouched under a sheltering rock barely large enough to shelter me.

Murrelets & guillemots sat all about upon the small points & rocks affording a footing and only flew when we came close to them. The guillemot uttered a peculiar ^{low} chirping or whistling note as they flew about and uttered a low harsh rattling noise. Though a single murrelet was seen in the water a short distance from the island I saw none there. Murrelets, no doubt they are a nice number for I did not see some of the best cliffs upon the island.

sides ~~of~~ as well as on
the sea, and on both of
which the birds were
abundant.

Nearly everybody needed a
wild scramble from the
ship to shore at first
and then seeing the abrupt
rising ground recalled the
retreat. A very steep snow
bank partly covered with dust
in a narrow ravine rising
almost abruptly for 100 ft
presented the most access
point but the skin boat
had to be brought from the
vessel to pass us over to
its foot. With the hatchet
notches were made in the
face of the snow bank and
we reached its top when
we were much pleased
to find water deep but
very easily ascended which

leading thence in the form
of a creek on through a canyon
up to the top of the Island.
I came up alone after the boat
but passed & my attention was
suddenly called to a queer
whirring bark (something like
that produced by a toy dog)
from the right side of the
canyon, which presented a
sharp slope of loose blocks
of granite. A careful survey
with my glasses revealed the
form of a young white fox
about half grown which sat
upon the rim edge of a
berthing stone with his
ears turned forward & staring
down like an owl at me and
uttering its whirring bark at
short intervals. I climbed up
& was within 15 or 20 yds when
it retreated and every time I
would sit down to rest this

little yellow would sit down
on the great sandy flat topped
piece of stone & watch one
with an odd little tilt to
its head



As I proceeded
over the top of the ridge
took notice of the shaly
rocks along the edge of the
cliff and I left him.
Just here however I was
surprised to find a soft layer
of deep moss nearly in the
condition of soft peat & about
3 to 4 ft thick & covering the
top of a steep rocky granite
ridge. I spent about 3 hours
tramping over the ice & the
granite covered surface of
this island. The common

Bright yellow poppies
so common everywhere we
have been was the most
prominent flower with the
small yellow saxifrage close
to the ground with a few
other flowers mostly white
and dark gray & brown & yellow
lichens & dark colored mosses
with the surface of the snow
banks tinged pale pink to
light brick red ~~with a few~~

On southern faces & in
protected depressions a
scanty vegetation had footed
but nowhere was it thick enough
to form a carpet as deep
the hard rocky soil could
be seen and frequently
the struggling plants were
scattered one by one here & there
upon the round tops of
the hills forming the islands.

only a few lines of land
masses have protruded
the island forming an
angle as follows:

Small elongated islands.

71 ft. long, depth of
water at bottom 31'

100 ft. long " " depth 34'

There is a place
land on either side of
the neck which is only 200
to 300 ft. high & is the mark
of an old glacier course
as is a second parallel
cut one mile N. I shall
make of the W. end of island
while we were on top the
ice was drifting by the
North a mile an hour or
both sides of the island
E. & W. side. But as far as
could be seen to the N.
the ice was loose & scattered.

From the SW. side we had
a fine view of Wrangell Island
Fringing of the two extreme points
visible & descending on both
sides a long way to the water to
to appear like an island
N. 72° SW. to W. by S. magnetic.
The coast lands as we saw it
appeared a tolerably uniform
range of hills 20 to 25 miles
long backed by higher & more
irregular mts. inland.
As far as we could see
towards this land the ice
bore the same character as
that through which we had
steamed going & coming to the
Is. A few Snow Buntings
were seen on the summit of
the Is. & moreover, one trace
of ~~fox~~ White Foxes.
No man in fact observed
The island is a barren ~~rock~~
mass of ~~granite~~ coarse granite

with numerous large
angular fragments
and while going up
the upper parts among
the granite blocks
some melanophic slate
was seen near the top.

About the edge of the drift
ice we came in through were
some *Stercorarius pomarinus*.
And when we were close
to the island I saw a
single small ant with
a white abdomen

Several flocks of snipe
(not Phalaropes) were seen
in the morning as were
also some *Rodgers* & *Tulman*
though neither of these birds
were seen near the is.

Upon the NE. end of Is -
a cairn about 3 1/2 ft high
was built as a bottle

containing a record of our
visit and a newspaper (N.H. Herald)
were placed beneath.

July 31st

Soon after midnight which
we spent on top we came
down but I returned to find
my journal which I had
lost on the summit &
which I did not recover -
meanwhile an observation
for the magnetic dip gave
78° 45' on the ice close
to the Is - I tried to secure
a couple of photos with
the sun only a few degrees
high at base of a
natural arch at the
Eastern end of Is -
The highest point on
the island as ~~estimated~~
measured with an aneroid bar
gives 1200 feet for the Mt named
Mt. Harper

just as we were starting
to go 30 minutes after I
had finished my photos
on the ice going white
ice came swimming up
up the bow of the vessel
so the crew on the ice & the
capt. shot it - the storm
was filled with fragments
of drift-ice with the
ice - the water along
the shore was
full of small crabs
and many Guillemots
were seen bringing in
small fish 3 or 4 inches
long to their young.
Capt. H. says the whales
have tried frequently
without success to
catch large fish with
codlines all about in
the vicinity of the
streets,

20
we left soon after 3 am
and spent the whole
morning getting clear of
the ice which had packed
in much heavier from the
south while we had been
laying at the ice -
Once clear of the ice we
ran to the S. & West as much
as the pack would allow
all day the weather calm
& pleasant and Wrangell Id.
in sight all day.

Off Wrangell Id.
August 1st

~~After clearing the bay~~ we
left at 10 am & drifted 1 mile per
hour S. East half way we kept
in S.W. & gradually getting
to West then took W. course
until 2 PM when a fog came
on and by 3 PM we laid to.
High mist hoisted upon
the S. end of Wrangell Id. through

got a page until noon
 Dipped 2000 until noon
 when ice to be made
 plant, 30 to 40. Saw a
 birds very scarce today
 a few more or 3 or 4
 and one. Some paper

August 2

Lay too until 4:5 am -
 when started a new day
 water braining started
 with a few of snow ice
 at 5:30 am - the mts on
 to morning in fog
 about 25 miles away to their summits
 we kept on down until last part
 of a m. when a fog shut down
 we made out to a heavy ice cake
 5 to 10 ft thick 1/2 a mile long + 1/4 mi
 wide. where we lay until nearly
 10 am. when the sun got up a little
 & we went on until we must
 have been less than 5 mi from the

land but here the fog stopped us again
 for the capt would not give us a
 reason to look for him in
 unless he could see them & the
 planes just as we were passing a heavy
 drift floor a couple of white bears
 were seen upon it one a young
 one with light fur & about 1/3 grown

Polar Bear measurements
 nose to base of skull 20 in
 " between ears 14 in; around
 " nose to eye 8 in
 " between eyes 6 in
 " nose to shoulder 3 ft 4 inches
 " ^{nose} to hip 7 ft
 " nose to tail 8.4 in
 length of front foot - 12 in
 width " " 9 in
 l. of hind " 10 1/2 in
 breadth of " " 8 in
 height of ear 3 3/4
 l. of neck 20 inches
 stood upon the top of a hummock
 & toward us from a no land
 jump from the bridge a little
 back to one side stood a large
 dingy adult showing to be

signs, although in
galloping lumbering away
across the floor & taking to the
water straight in the little
one made off in another direction
and we were surprised to see
another adult (which proved
to be the one preceding page) jump
up among the hummocks &
gallop & take to the water
with the young one. We
steamed up to the first one
which left the ice & killed
it with a shot in the brain
then we made after the other
pair and coming up saw
the ♀ swimming just behind
the young & sometimes so
near that her muzzle almost
touched its ears - they trying
to protect her offspring.
A large number of shots were
fired at them but they
were killed 5 balls in the

head of the ♀ & as many
more in her neck & back
before she succumbed and
saw when one of my balls
struck her in the head she
half wheeled about & looked
back & looking back & forth
& loose & said as much
as to say "If you were smaller
I would soon settle account
with you then made off again
until I doubtless her up with
a ball in her neck -
The first one shot was now
so far away that we could
not find it so the last two
were hauled on board and
the dog shutting down again
the Corwin turned about &
stood by shore to the sea
until she cleared the ice about
10 PM - when we found quite
a swell on though it was like
a mill pond inside the ice

Had the fog kept off today
there is no doubt that we
would have been on Waple
Is. before now, but we are
now (at 7 AM) laying outside
the ice waiting for clear
weather so we may go in
under favorable circumstances.



Ice hummocks



Ice cake hummocks

Fog all the way - wind westerly.

From Mr. Reynolds who was on
the expedition along the Asiatic
Shore I have the following
note upon the marriage among
the coast people from Japan
to Koliuchin Is. The young

man makes himself agreeable
to the damsel & she favors his
suit she does all jobs for
him such as sewing &c
And when the friends note
this they know what is coming
and as soon as the suitor
is prepared for taking a wife
he asks the girl from her
father and is required to
make her father a satisfactory
number of presents of every
desirable article of value
and then at a given time
the friends assemble &
after a certain time given
to the girl he makes chase
& she catches her & she becomes
his wife & the wife is not
This same custom holds
among the Chukchees living
on the sea coast at Markas
Bay between Plover Bay &
Enghien Pt. Berings Sea

as the interpreter for
from there said he obtained
his wife's. He ~~is~~ (this
interpreter who was with the
Corwin in early part of season)
told us that, although he
is a coast man now yet
he has a part of deer
in the hills at Sna Kuc Bay
& that if he has no deer
he hopes to see some in a
large herd in the hills & that
is a full fledged "Reindeer
Chukchee" disease of famine
among the deer he had often
reference a wretched bear man
to pour in a season
for told us that I was very
bad to sell a live deer
from a herd and if this
I should or done the rest
will all die - for noted a
slight shade of amusements
some of our faces of said

Perhaps you think it is not
so but I know it is. I ~~am~~ ^{sure}
damn fool sell one deer and
all rest die plenty times"
So we were convinced
August 31

Remained all the am and
the sled too with the sled
sled in 10 stations of sled
road which covers the sea
bottom of Greenland in this
part of the Arctic.
At 2:27 PM - the fog having lifted
we started ahead and rounding
a point of dry ice steered due
NW, magnetic heading directly
for the mts on Wrangell Id.
Whose summits now then hid
in fog clouds or thickened in
blue haze with only a few snow
patches beckoned us on to their
mysterious vicinages. About 4:30
we entered the drift ice recently
consisting of heavy pieces

Some was a beautiful
ultramarine blue showing
clear & bright at a distance
from one to two miles.

The main part of the coast was
showed dirty as though from
some river or low coast
Romanian gulls became
quite common as soon as we
entered the ice. Several
murres were seen during
the day also Empire some
Glaucous gulls & two Larus
brachyrhynchus came flitting
about the ship & one tried to
light upon the after mast but
this failed close up & examined
the fluttering end of the pennant
close to.

At 4.45 PM a pair of arctic
(*Phalaropus lobatus*) flitted
by with a circle about
the bow. Like Capt. Saw a
violet green Cormorant yesterday

When 10 or 20 miles off shore
A seal was seen at 4.15 PM
the ordinary hair seal -
At 5 PM I had a shot at a fine
Saddle Cock seal lying upon
the ice but missed it -
At 6 PM we went about 15 to 20
miles off through led with a solid
pack of heavy ice ahead so there
was nothing left but to turn back
which was done reluctantly.
Just as we turned about a large
White Bear was seen coming
leisurely along a large piece of
ice stopping every minute or two
to raise its nose & sniff the
 breeze as though to ascertain if
there was anything ahead -
It waddled along in plain view
through the glasses his massive
legs & body the embodiment of
Lynch power. Coming to a
sharp rise he made an awkward
dash to surmount it. Reaching

a shape of water he threw himself
into it with a splash more like
a great bag of potatoes than an
animal swimming. He lay
across he came on along the
ice again - His next performance
was to lay down upon the top
of a sharply sloping hummock
with his head hanging down
the slope toward us the full
extent of his neck & then lying
upon his side he gave a push
with his hind feet & slid over
the top & down into the hollow
where he appeared to bring up in
a heap - lying still a moment he
arose lazily and began to sniff
about. All the last part
of his movements were done with
the most ludicrous air of acute
laziness that we were greatly
amused. As he stood staring
about & evidently not noticing
the vessel only about 500 yds

away directly in front I fired
a shot with a rifle at him -
The ball struck close behind
him & he wheeled about pivoting
upon his hind feet with a bounding
as much as to say "what's that?"
A couple of other shots in his
vicinity sent him off on the
retreat. We slowly steamed out
of the ice ^{back} on the course we entered
& then followed the track along
all night finding it extending
almost due south from the place
where you open water is just
S. of the S. point of Wrangell Is.
with a snow about 1500 ft.
Some small fishes seen in
the water over submerged border
of ice cakes - when we were
nearer Wrangell Is.

August 14
Tramped to the S. along the
sacks till about 4 a.m. - just
before which the gear down
crossed of a vessel was
picked up in the water. Its
whole surface was rounded & splintered
& its ribs chewed up by the ice.
The dimensions were
kept - to try & identify the vessel
to which it belonged. A small
slender piece of Oregon pine was
picked up later - quite a
number of fragments of drift
wood with basses during the
morning and a number of
snipe were seen.
For a time in the am it was clear
& pleasant but between 8 o'clock
a fog shut down & the ~~ice~~ edge
of the ice pack.
Under some copper shavings on
the yard picked up this am -
was found a layer of black

paint - I believe the yard of
the gear with some painted
black - Cape Hope says no
whaler up here for black yards.
A number of Red Phalaropes
& some Murres seen in the
forenoon - in the afternoon
we were forced along in a
southerly course & to me
on shore.
Mr Reynolds loaned me his
note book on his trip along the
Asiatic coast June 24 to 29th
June. I extract the following notes
upon natives he saw & saw
~~them practice~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~ This
trip took in the Coast line from
20 miles N of Cape Serby to Cape
Id. Men practice tattoos
with the set of hair straight down
all around - women wear two
long plaits with hair bangles
over forehead. The M's garment
is made pants & waist in one

piece & is hung upon the
shoulders so loosely that
this is the only opening & the
garment is put on or off through
the neck. When at work or
resting upon the men or at work
the women usually have
the right arm & breast bare
by slipping the garment off
the shoulder. The natives were
strictly honest, good natured
& hardless but annoyed them
considerably by their familiarity
& curiosity. One woman
came into the tent though
while the party were asleep
they were never disturbed.
They were great diggers for
potatoes & tobacco and are
willing to sell anything for
these articles. Women are
tattooed on nose, chin & cheeks
The infants are sewed upon
a fur bag with a small

opening for the face (some
times) & they were (the men)
seen walking about bare
tosted upon the snow & also seen
in bathing among the frozen
or floating ice.
They vacation only in noon &
do not know their ages.
Their main food consists of
seal (& walrus) eaten as is or
raw. When one dies the body
is lashed to a pole & thus carried
to a distance inland & away from
the village when the body is stripped
the clothes placed together with
stones upon them - the remains
& of decomposition buried near
by the body left for the ravens
& animals to eat.
They have no ideas of modesty
& when in their lodges the males
stuffed & the women nearly always
were naked waist & frequently
were stripped entirely & shown

after seen standing about
outside the door, they came
without a thread of clothing
upon them. From the point
the women took off if it
necessary for them when
answering the call, rather
to strip down their sole
garment below the hips.

They put seal or tog along their
nets under the ice as follows
severe. Drivels the net about 10 ft
under. ice is fastened,
passage to the breathing hole
so that the seal on rising is
entangled & then the net is
slacked at corners & balled up
with seal through air hole.
When they reached shore on
Kalinchin Is - the natives
helped them set their tent -
unpack their things from the
sleds, and the Chief

invited them in to drink tea
serving it up in cups & saucers
(of Russian make the tea
& service being from the Russian
fair held annually to the SW,
of here.) The wives of Chief
waited upon the table (above) with
their right shoulders bare.
They found this Island to be 200
ft high by barometer (in snow)
The natives nearly pulled
their tent down so eager were
they to see the strangers -
The natives live on Kaintchin Is.
in winter & spring on the
Mainland just across in
summer. All along the
shore drift wood was abundant.
They do & damage the chips
boat above village the wreckage
in a small present of hard & soft
& tobacco pleased them so much
that he gave them two deer skin
toward Cape Sledge the drift

wood becomes scarcer
the coast was from
Kalinchin Is - is bold &
rocky in many places
to the east it is low
at 9 AM we were close
inshore a little E. of
Cape North, a low mountain
country rising gradually
to 3000 ft. of soft rock
The ice was well packed
off shore & though heavy
black sea ice it was
broken off close along
shore dotted the water
with silvery patches here
and there - some Sable Bay
seals seen - the mts
were hid in a bluish haze
and a strong refraction
appeared to raise patches
of white 10 to 20 ft high
along the coast as we came
close in & actually hid

our view of the beach. No
signs of people were seen
from shore along the coast
on our way to the native
settlement about 15 or 20 miles
E. of Kalinchin Is - when the
native have took from the
wrecked whaler
The night our first shower of
rain last eve - coming
from the north or there & the first
we have had for some time
-th

Kept on down the coast
in a westerly direction
passing through heavy pieces of
drift ice cold blue - they
were drifting down to the
N before a stiff breeze & became
frost of snow until about
50 miles E. of Cape North the
shore ice had almost totally
disappeared - The coast is
low flat or rolling tundra

with banks rising a
few feet in places
with a few hills & the
rising island between
north of Cape Wankarem
to Wankarem, it is called
by the natives. In the afternoon
the wind blowing a stiff breeze
from the S. changed to S.W. &
blew directly over the boat
raised the temp. to 55 and
made a striking change
from the temp. of the air we
have enjoyed for some time
past. Not a fragment of
ice nor a snow bank
along shore & the appearance
of the hills & coast hardly
gave a picture of any but
arctic waters. At times
we saw snow on hills. In the
even, 5 PM, we passed
5 Eskimmo houses NW of
Cape Wankarem and

at 6 PM we rounded the
Cape Anchorage in a small
bay close to the main village
at this place which contains
depositories of seal or deer skin
stretched over a frame of poles
very similar to the framework
of the houses at E. Cape & along
the S. shore but here the shape
is narrow and equally rounded half
dome. In the back, also, racks
since there are at most two poles
each for a family usually one
in the space on either side of the
poles a few pieces of seal or deer
& C. beside the seal or deer
of the owner. The framework is
heavily weighted down with
large stones or ^{many} pieces of iron,
from the wrecks of whales,
both outside & in. As soon
as the anchor went down a
boat launched ^{*} an umiak and
came off. When near they halted

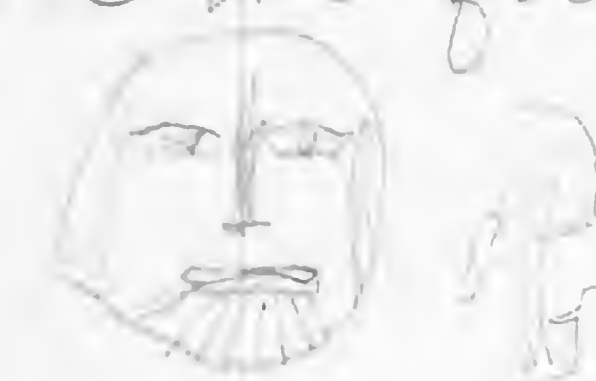
a moment & then dashed their
 oars & paddles into the water
 & came alongside & saw several
 of them recognizing Mr. Reynolds
 who was again in June with dog
 sled - they all pointed at him
 laughing as though greatly pleased
 of one man to see to make
 the motions, & leaving dogs
 calling out to him pointed at
 Reynolds they were invited by
 motions to come on board & the Capt.
 passed a number of pieces of
 soap after he brought a bag of soap
 from the Arctic store.
 There were but two women
 both old & gray headed who
 came on in this first boat
 and all remained in the boat
 until the men came on board.
 They only brought a few *Sorex*
stellatus, *S. rufus* & *S. spectabilis*
 the latter the most numerous
 but many of the two first species

the women were allowed to
 in the following sketches
 with radiating lines
 on the chin two
 lines down the nose
 from middle of nose & 2 or
 3 lines down side of face
 the whole with guffiness
 & not any degree of terror
 with hands to be seen in action



a moment & then dashed their
 oars & paddles into the water
 - came a large party of several
 of them recognizing Mr. Reynolds
 who was here in June with his
 sled - they all pointed at him
 laughed as though greatly pleased
 one man began to make
 the motions of leaving dogs
 & sledges out of camp, - to go to the
 north of slight the ~~distance~~ then
 returned past him a face
 strikingly like that of a Monte
 the rest of the men show
 very little signs of having
 only a slight suggestion of
 the face being seen - They
 average at least a tall
 average European in appearance
 stood about eight inches
 appear to be ^{at} least long from
 chin to crown and are made
 to wear that shape in a striking
 manner from the shaved crown

The women were tattooed &
 in the following sketches



with radiating lines
 on the chin two
 lines down the nose

from middle of forehead & 2 or
 3 lines down side of face.
 The whole with a suggestion
 of not very dense tattooing &
 with none of the conventional
 manners of the natives on the
 American shores or in the
 Sea Chukchee Eskimo -
 They appear much pleased
 with some tobacco & other
 articles as presents about 7 PM -
 The wind & upon the
 of icebergs began
 flying from the bay just
 back across the spit or
 gravel bank upon which
 the village is located to
 the sea. The majority of
 these sides which in one

flock extended for at least
two miles in length were
S. Spectabilis with perhaps
1/20th of the no. S. U-nicra & ~~the~~
about 1/4th S. Stellerii all
mixed in one great flock
though the latter species
appeared to generally keep
in subflocks by themselves
but when the three species
were seen united in a single
flock. A knife & a spoon
the last bearing marks of
ownership were found with
the natives who came off & we
obtained them from the wreck
of the vessel which came drift
in here last fall just before
winter set in. This vessel
was boarded by some (3) seal
hunters as she drifted along the
coast in the ice & they found
4 dead babies on her lying in
the berths - The water was

up over the cabin floor
& the seats were all frozen
away - Messrs - Having the
of ~~some~~ a number of things
seen in spring when they were
low which were taken from
the wreck & reported others which
were an attempt present copy
to identify the vessel -
The natives all assert the
wreck they saw had a pair of
deer horns fastened at the
end of the jibboom - I got
skins of the "Belovitch" tribe
when we were at sea and
that the "Vigilance" one of the
missing whalers had a pair
of these horns they placed them
last seen. The morning we

Aug 20th Cape Wankarem

The natives came off early in the morning bringing miscellaneous assortment of chains & other things obtained from the orcas. Whales. Labretum. These were bought for a liberal price as an incentive to bring other things out but nothing of great interest was found and about 9 AM Captain H. Muir & myself went ashore and had a look through the place which contained about a dozen houses or rather skin lodges. These are about 9 to 10 ft high in center & are framed by a frame work of wood weighted down with heavy stones & covered with old deer skins & seal walrus hides with an entrance about 3 ft high facing the sea & 3 ft wide - see page

& block of wood - with which few people obtain fire very quickly. They have made little use of iron. Whites that meet them do not know how to light a match and though they get 50 matches to light their fires yet they would look at the middle of the side opposite the door is occupied by a pole of ice skins forming the family sleeping room in the back. There is a lamp. The floor of this pole is generally covered with seal skins raised 6 or 8 inches above the surrounding level. The front is bounded by a log of drift wood which rests at each end upon a white bear skull or one of the latter. The walrus skull. A fine wooden trough & dishes roughly hollowed out of drift wood are about with various a

Aug 20th Cape Nauyasu

The natives came off early in the morning bringing a miscellaneous assortment of chains & other things obtained from the whorled whale, lobstertail - these were bought for a liberal price as an incentive to drive the owner - A fire iron pots with perhaps an axe all and in a few cases a miserable rickety old shot gun made up the iron articles in use I kept a few small bone working tools as also a chisel & the small much worn hunting knife worn on the thigh of each man made up the amount of the ironware in use -


In the center of the room a small ashy black mark the fireplace, close which or perhaps at one side of the room lies a fire drill, bow


& block of wood with which these people obtain fire very quickly they have sides with the coarse wire whistles that make them do not know how to light a match and though they ask for matches to light their pipes yet they would look at them curiously then save them back motion for us to strike them one was just outside the door we should make a dash for it -


and in the house were seen ady shaped implements of bone on wood handles below the making their caches etc + the thin ady shaped implements for cutting grass or loosening soil for making



Finds in logs or for roosting
caches -

I bought a sled & a number
of implements among which
were footballs snow shoes, bone
borakasso hammer stones as
follows 

They make  pins like the
skins for making gill nets
and they had some well made
firch bows from 5 to 6 ft long
shaped as in sketch.


These bows  are strengthened with
twisted sinew along the back

& the wood is covered with a
thin layer of fine firch bark
firmly attached to the wood by
some means. The arrows
are either with ^{long} triangular
ivory or bone heads -


or with long flat tipped
iron heads. But the arrows

show very poor workmanship & are not
feathered at base & are from 3 to 3 1/2 ft

long. Bird arrows are made
with ^{conical} cap heads as follows.

 The shafts in use here
are all of the round ^{wood}
style common along the coast.
Their unguis are large sized
very well made with
the bow & stem almost the
same shape - In addition

there were three canoes
in the village made by stretching
a ~~fish~~ calskin over a ^{wood}
frame much like that of
the kayak except that the canoes
were ^{flat} on top with
man hole 4 ~~to~~ ft long
broader as the boat & the two
ends the same shape as
yaks at ^{the} double blades paddle

 used with
the ^{men} are just about the size of the
skin kayaks -
The women here make good

waterproof of outdoor shirts
and also water proof seal skin
boots of good quality as those at
East Cape.

The main parties on land or
without boards but no boards
in either case.

Their work consisted
of the most trying and
description and the work of
a small but better
toys in the shape of dogs &

ducks & one saw a
woman in one house a good

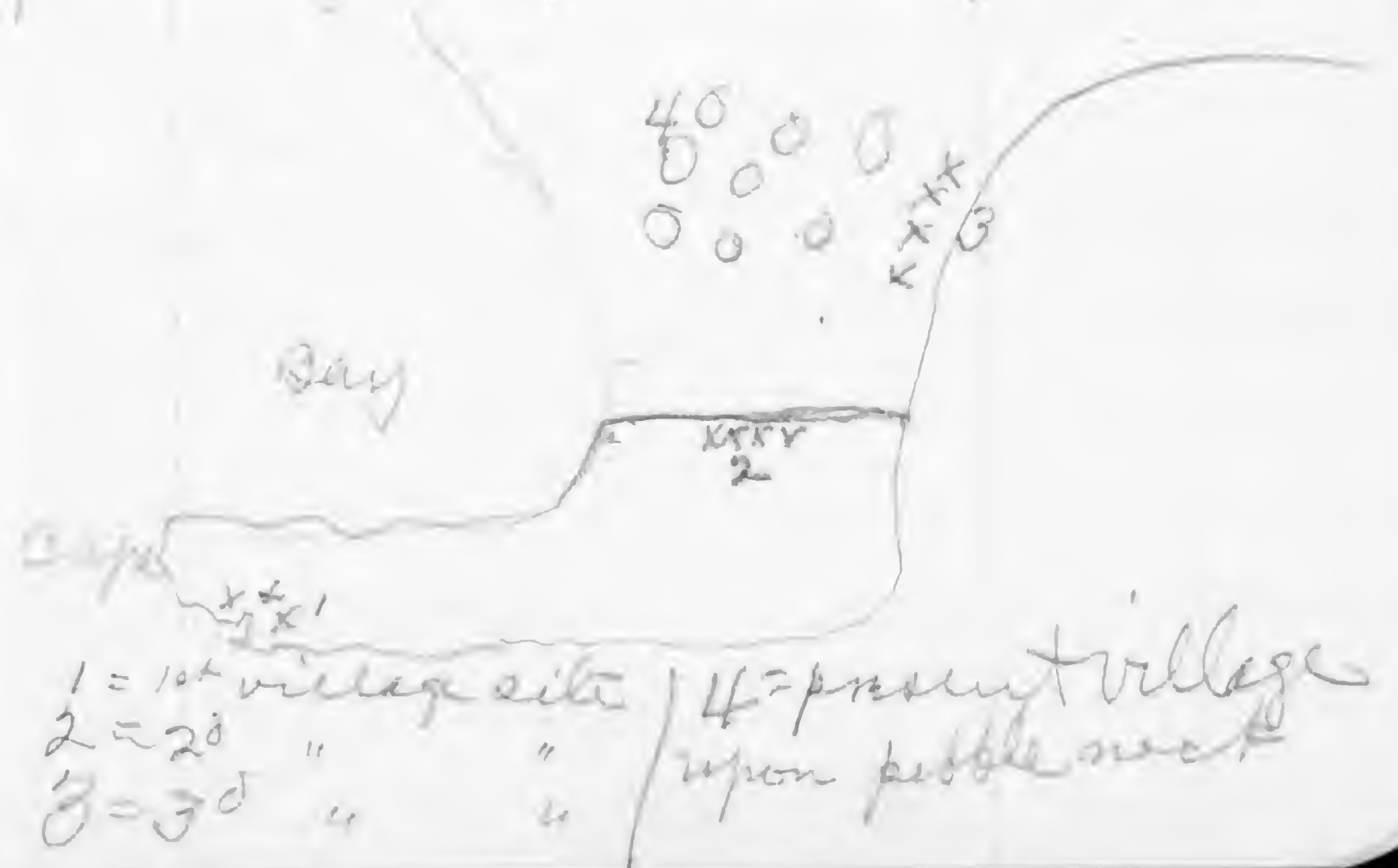
one doll is a Niche long
was also made of
with a single carved
image of a woman with child on
back all about 2 inches long &

was made up the best of
things seen. Rain mist &
fog all day so I could not
secure a single photograph.

Aug. 7. Case Narbarn
part of (shown in the morning
I tried photographing in a
then returned on boat for my
me for I had seen some
billed Sandpipers. Then going
back I landed on the Cape
which is a rugged granite
headland 100 to 150 ft high. Much
weather is into craggy spurs at the
point and farther inland the
granite is in a state
rapid erosion forming boulders
by the loosening of concentric
shells, partly of the granite
the upward, part of the Cape
upon the highest part found
an ancient village site of which
few remains but I noted
of present. These are all round
shaped with pits in the center
& passage way depressions
running to seaward while there
numerous decaying fragments

on whale ribs & jaws with now
 within the end of a leaping
 push, was projecting through
 the top of the mound show that from
 their framework of the houses
 and the appearance of the whole
 was exactly that of an old Eskimo
 village site and on the neck
 of the Cape at 2, in the plan
 sketch below is another ^{similar} site
 of 5 or 6 houses and this site
 facing the middle of the neck
 of gravel pebble beach which
 is about 20 ft. lower & divides
 the bay & sea in front here
 is good proof that the sea stood
 where this neck now exists
 when these houses were occupied.
 Then just behind the present
 village at (3) is another site
 of 8 or 10 houses facing the sea
 of the present and probably
 forming the last settlement
 of the people who used this

style of house before they departed
 from here or were exterminated
 by disease or war. The houses
 sites in all these villages have
 the characteristic form of the
 sites of Eskimo underground
 houses and are radically
 different from any houses used
 by the present people of this
 beach near here at present.
 I saw no pieces of fresh whale
 bones about the place here but
 saw where the people have been &
 saw one man digging up a piece
 of whale jaw from one of the houses.



This formation of pebbles upon which the present village is built lies out a very little over high tide & covers a number of acres. Hills from the north around the coast part of the village only seen & there is no real vegetation seen as a whole but in a few places pools of water are seen & mosses & grasses &c have secured a position and the rest of the tract is smooth polished pebbles in the higher places black and for bidding from the coating of gloomy blue lichens they are chiefly covered with in a dead black & gray mottling.

I found *Tringa maculata* & *acuminata* both rather common - *Puffin* in about equal number to the Spoonbill

Snipse less common but some 6 or 8 seen in the PM though two young ones were seen & I obtained for number 4 shot is not a success with small snipe - A number of Ring necked Plover seen & a few shot also one Buff Breasted Snipe (by night) ^{was seen} out of several seen makes up the list of snipe obtained beside which I saw a number of solitary Northern Phalarope about the pools along shore. While great flocks of the Red Phalarope could be found at any time along shore. Snow Buntings in company with gull fledged young were common. Lapland Longspurs were less common and a number of Hg-noddy (sp?) were seen and solitary Redpoll at a distance. Flying about were more than seen

Larus glaucus w. *Polysternus*
with a few *S.* - in the Black
along upper coast of the
Plover Bay & which appeared
all up the coast.

A large snipe with a note
like *Macrorhamphus* was
seen over the water.

Numenius borealis was seen
Stercorarius pomatorhinus is
common at sea on the
S. parvulus on the ground

Odontia oratoria was
common along shore and
rocky points & was often
seen perched on shelves like
rocks.

While on the way we obtained a
fine specimen of a white
fish from a native hunter
The nets used here are
about 3 to 4 fathoms of perhaps

5 fathoms long & one end is fastened
to the shore & the other end is pushed
far out its entire length is made
of slender poles lashed together
to the requisite length.

The natives catch white fish &
salmon trout along the coast
in this manner.

They use fishing lines of whalebone
& small hooks just like those
used in Boston for sea cod
but I could not find out what
they catch here with them.

The dogs here are small mixed
looking & resemble frequently
with woolly hair as though
they had been crossed with
some other variety of dog.

They were very good black to white.
The natives use their boats
& row upon a four pointed
framework & have a row
of low underground
caches tied over & with the

substance ~~found~~ on the top
covered with drift logs
along fronting the bay
Chosen by a small stream
seen in a small water
into the bay. The drift
wood here is a piece of
as all stones are on the
side of the Cape pointing
the west showing from the
direction of the wind
a small stream is found on the
east side. On the shore side
it was found to connect
a creek, spruce, cedar wood
etc. in the village about
1/2 to 3/4 mile to the
east of the village. It
is a small stream of
a few feet deep. It runs
a few feet to the side of the
land on the side of the
about lay articles, clothing and
in a hollow above side a skull
of a man. Chosen by the tent the

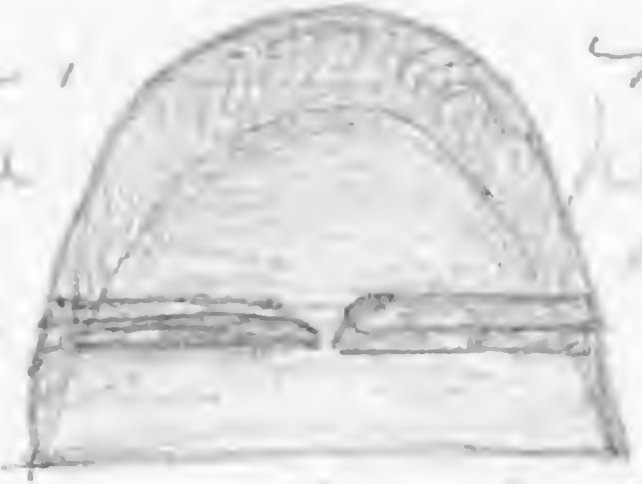
pebbles upon which all was laid
showed a ^{dark} red spot a couple
of feet in diameter caused by fire
which had been built when the
body was thrown out. Among the
pebbles I found a few fine bits
of charcoal. Farther on other
places were found each
accompanied by the red spot
showing plainly on the light colored
shingle marking where the fire had
been built. In all these spots
except the first skulls of some or all
the following animals were found.
Walrus - Seal - dog and Reindeer
probably marking the deposit of
offerings to the dead since all the
skulls were placed there subsequent
to the fire. No one showed any chewing
though in the midst of the fire marked
stones & some tools under a layer
in which case the pebbles showed
signs of having been disturbed.
This was all I could make out

at the several places no
trace of any body being
buried could be found and
think it probable that they are
either washed in the ground
or have been carried away by
claws in his notes
In several places we were
troughs filled with ^{slightly} ~~the~~ ~~leaves~~
leaves of the leaves of willow
were seen and a native thing
which they were to eat - they
had a pleasantly bitter taste
I probably serve as a good
antiseptic

I tried to buy a bow of a man
in one place but he put his
hands on his stomach and
made a motion of pain
and pointed to the ground as
to say he would punch his finger
if he sold it - though I
offered a good price he would
not sell it nor were they

willing to sell their seal &
walrus spears -
I saw a fragment of a clay pot
at one of the grave places &
a few clay lamps of the following
shape make up all the pottery
seen here.

Most of the
lumps in use
here are of
wood made
in the same
shape out
one piece



On my way back to the trail
I fired over 15 times at a salmon
bill sandpiper without killing
it - The bird was not being altogether
too scarce. Returning on foot
toward eve. I went back to
the village & secured some
photos with flash light
then in the morning the
people were quite busy &
thought it great sport to be
shot at & ogled through the
camera but it was hard to
make them keep quiet long.

enough to get a view of

August 8th

Raised anchor, early in the morning & took up the coast to the river - all day steaming outside of large pieces of ice which was drifting so a ground close along shore. About 9 a.m. we skirted along we saw upon the top of a ridge 3 or 4 miles in the interior a number of huts like those seen at the last place visited - from the position of these huts so far from the sea we knew at once that they belonged to the Reindeer Chukchee & the vessel headed in shore & anchored by which time a number of people were seen coming down over the hills to the coast. At 4 p.m.

I went on shore hoping to get a look at their deer when we landed we found a couple of men people waiting us by a frame they had erected along which they had stretched a sinew net for white fish & the long pole on the rock shown when they set it. They appeared surprised to see us but were very quiet & civil & betrayed very little curiosity - gathering around us smiling & trying to comprehend our signs - We made out that they had a few deer packs in the hills & started back to see them, but I handed the small box containing my camera to one of the natives & bring along for me and he took it after a little hesitation & began turning it over & over & carefully inspecting it &

Showing considerable concern
talking with a troubled air to
the men and women who
gathered about him. He then
produced the box & wanted
for me to open the box which
I did. He wanted to see
the contents. I then opened the
box & placed holder which he wanted
to see. But I could not explain
I carried the box myself so
he appeared as though he did not
know ~~the~~ the motions made by
him. The others were coming
examining the box. I understood
that they were going to
by fall they were through it.
The crowd through track way
followed by a 10 ft flat
to ~~the~~ with pieces of
& scores of women by
the track of Reindeer which
had evidently been here a
few days ago - Reaching

the top of the first knoll we
saw a valley 3 miles broad
covered with bright green
tundra up to a solid ridge
whose summit was covered
with snow. The valley was
a few hundred feet another
but could be seen in both
places the houses were placed
upon the most commanding
places in the neighborhood.
The Captain decided the distance
to go was for the winter of
winter on the T. as we had
to return reluctantly back
to the shore where I made a
group of the natives & secured
a photograph of them and then
let them make their own
arrangements, some of which
we returned on board.
[Note: I saw a man with ring-
about his neck dressed with
spent money. I saw his hands
covered with warts at Cape Wankarem.]

Kolli Cape Waukann

I saw but two old persons in the village here out of about 75 people - these two were both women with gray hair but were both quite active. Then we went on shore the native boat accompanied us & owing to the low shore the boat was aground in the water & I saw the son of the oldest woman take her in his arms & carry her ashore - the first act of the kind I have ever seen among nations - I presume the custom of killing the infirm & aged for not a single person but was active & healthy was seen x

Flocks of red ducks are continually flying by the village across the pebble spit - the moment a flock

is seen peculiar cry is uttered & instantly every man & boy rushes out - at the same time opening from his neck the sling which consists of from 5 to 10 lines cords 3 ft long united at one end & the other ends each with a ball a long & heavy grasping the united ends in the right hand & the balls in his left he draws the lines taut and repeats the cry heard before while others make a peculiar rolling whistling sound in their hands. As the flock is going by to one side it heads these cries & consequently circles about directly over the heads of the people when each man whirls the sling about his head & lets fly and the balls crack out taut like

over a space of
arrows 4 to 5 feet and
was blind the unfortunate
duck whose line of flight
brings it in contact with
one of these foam in an instant
the whole lot have wound
themselves in a network
about his body & wings &
he comes down like a wet
back man with his hissing
till it comes to the ground
and if he gets a bird he kills
the prize by placing one
knee upon its back & suffocates
it while he winds the string
about his head with the
balls on the front just over
the forehead & ready for use
in an instant.

Note on the language of the
Chukchee both Eskimoes &
wandering is the same but
they say (vide the interpreter
page) that there are two kinds

of sets of terms one used by what
they term the common people
and the other by the well to do
or high class. I think this
difference is the one and
old one between the
Rember Coast Chukchee
that there is such a distinction
& certain for Capt. H. when
getting a vocabulary several
times heard two terms
given the same object and on
inquiry was told that they were
applied thus by the two classes
but that there is any hard &
fast line between Eskimoes
& Rember people is not true
the only difference being in
the change of certain words
brought about by a change in
the manner of life. The Chukchee
language is soft & light with
many soft l's and gliding
vowels so that it has a peculiarly

smooth flowing sound much
different for the rather hard
guttural sounds of the Eskimo.

We kept on up the coast
toward Cape D - but found
so much ice packed in
Spora here that we had to
stand off for a while
without landing as we had hoped.
From Cape Wankarem west
to within 20 to 30 miles of this
place the coast is rather low
with a shingle beach of
granite pebbles - the country
back rising into rolling hills
& in sight of C. Wankarem
the two hills 600 to 800 ft high
with curiously truncated
tops. Whenever we came
near enough shore we could
see the ground tinged with
bright green from the grasses
& bushes growing plentifully

but at both places on which
we landed flowers were
much scarcer than we have
found them on the American
shore. Except near Cape
D a Butterfly was seen
here and a few mosquitoes
at the latter landing & humbles
as at Wankarem make up
all the insects seen except
a black spider like the one
seen on the snow banks at
Lover Day. A number of
parties of walrus mostly
small and young were
seen coasting along the
shore ice during the day
and through the glasses we
were amused to see the females
raise in the water & come down
with their flippers about the
neck of the young one &
suddenly plunge it under water
without warning - When swimming

the young one was usually seen just in front of the mother nose boat times upon her back - The old ones with their young appeared to keep in parties of 5 to 13 or more & in close company. In the eve - we were leaving Cape North behind & standing for Wrangel Id.

Aug. 9 - Off Wrangel Id. Kept on our course until toward noon when we brought up in a dense fog bank and found the edge of the pack about 20 miles off the SE. shore of Wrangel Id. A heavy sea running in from the SE. made us hope that the ice would be well broken up along shore here so we stood the delay with better grace than we should otherwise have done. In the

afternoon while I was gazing at the Pilot House window into the misty fog I saw a very large white Bear emerge from the dim surrounding mist & come swimming toward the vessel - he stopped when about 100 yds off and began saluted with several rifle balls he turned and was soon lost to view in the fog. The drizzling rain kept up all night and the vessel rolled & pitched heavily about making sleep almost impossible.

Aug. 10 - Off Wrangel Id. Saw off all day in a dense fog pitching & rolling and consigning the heavy misty fog which holds us to regions less fogged than the one we are in at present. Yesterday morning before we came to

the air stood 45° & the
water 45° at surface -
This afternoon the air fell
to 40° and the water to 34°

Aug. 11 -

Was aroused about 1 a.m. by the
ship getting under way and at
2 feeling the swell caused by
floating ice I went on deck &
was very much pleased to
find we were heading in for
Wrangell Id. which lay in
the clear morning twilight distant
15 miles - Over the S.E. horizon
in the morning sun was
giving a mass of dark
blue clouds in bands of
richest crimson and all
the Western sky glowed with
clear yellow & saffron
gazing toward the zenith -
To the right & midway to the
zenith from the sun could

be seen the soft light of Venus
The spaces of pure water ahead
displayed the colors of the
sky



and the white ground of the
ice which the gently blowing
winds of the sea kept in
motion gave it a surface
of the water, in gentle
motion toward the shore
which stood out dark blue
from the shade in which
it lay, and bore a strong
white outline which seemed
to recede as our advance
made our way several
miles into the ice pack
and the ice very heavy
as we got in. Several
Polar Bears were seen but
owing to the heavy ice all
escaped - We were brought
to a standstill 12 to 15
miles from shore by heavy
pack and had a fine view of
the shore - While in late
two parties of female *Somateria*
virgata were seen sitting

on ice fragments of low when we
were close to them - Two flocks of
Black headed Jaegers were
flying about the ship and two
young *Kenia sabini* came gliding
over the water about one mile
off. *Holopus kittiwake* *Larus glaucus*
and *Brachyphynchus* were
seen beside the water many
and a pair of Pigeon Guillemots
The water was open to back and the
Coronet refused to budge under
sailing to some extent it seemed like
dwindling material ~~the~~ after being
so near it we reached a lead in
reaching for water after some
hard work and then followed a
lead in to the water for a
number of miles until we came
~~to~~ within about 20 miles
of a cape making out from the
land on the S. face 1/30th distance
from the Western Cape - Before we
reached within a mile or two of this
lead the Capt. decided it was not
worth turning about and we
along the inner edge of the ice which
opposes the shore for a width of
20 to 35 miles north in the ice

At 5 PM when we were
only about 5 miles up the
southern part of the coast
of Wrangel Land. A thick fog
that all round the bay
except a narrow belt
of water off the coast
from 100 to 200 yds. from
shore. It was so thick
down we could have easily
been ashore camp. It is
the first cutting up of the ice
that we have seen and seems to
be approaching. The water in
the gulches with a clay or sticky
white bottom. The ice
down was covered with
long narrow strips of
ice. The ice was very
open water a few miles out
where we lay to
at midnight. The ice was
down in the morning off the
South end of Wrangel
the water appeared green
I believe it is ground into
the mud along the coast

and rising from 300 to 2500
or 3000 ft in height.
The fragments of ice
the South end of the
islands 6 to 7 fathoms
shaly water.
It seems the cause is
in the ice the ice is
to be in the water
down 1000 ft into the
ice 1000 ft into the
ice 1000 ft into the

