

Greenland

1897

doc. 78



George Baadsgaard
Pastor Comenah

$\frac{NR}{14}$

doc. 78

Greenland trip.

Charles Schuchert
U. S. National Museum
Washington, D. C.

July ¹² 18~~9~~ - 1897

to Sep 25, 1897

DIE KOHLENFÜHRENDEN ABLAGERUNGEN

der

WESTKÜSTE von GRÖNLAND

zwischen 69°15' und 72°30' N.Br.

von

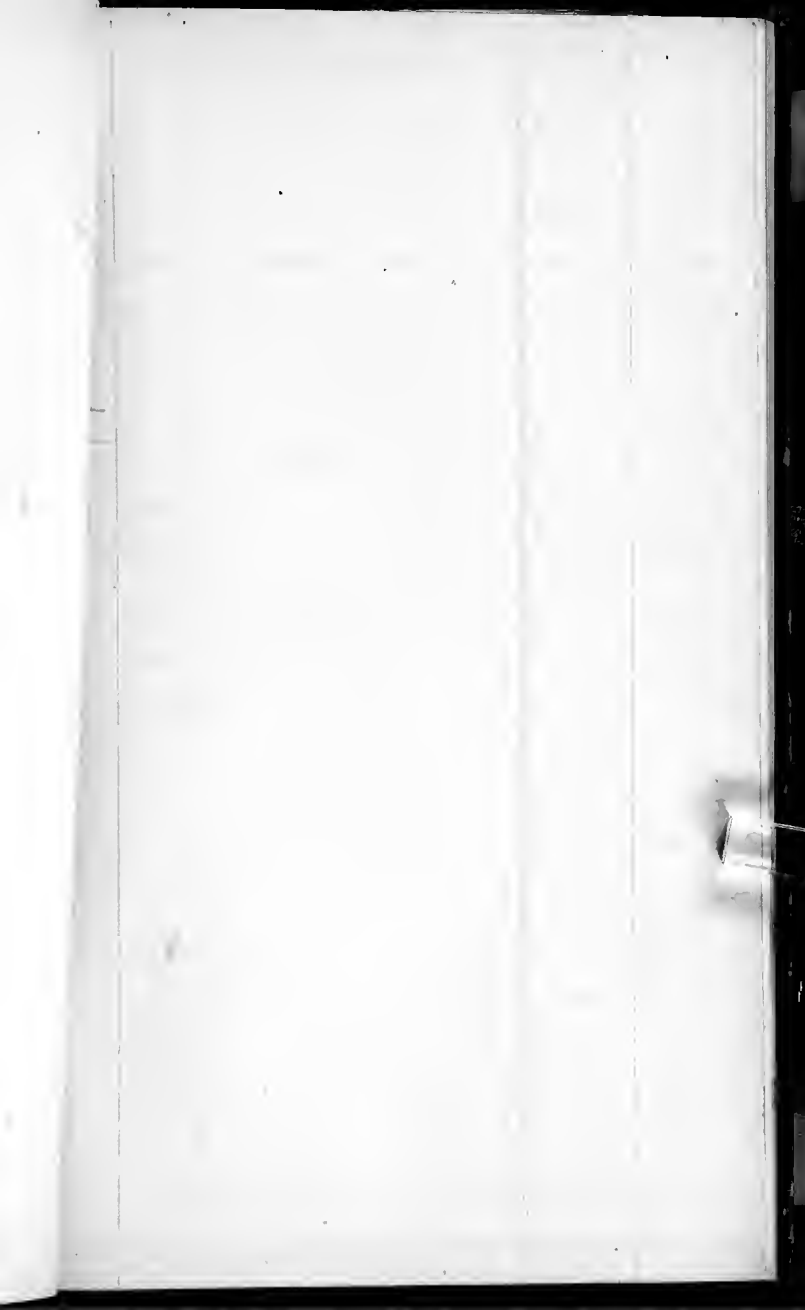
K.I.V. Steenstrup

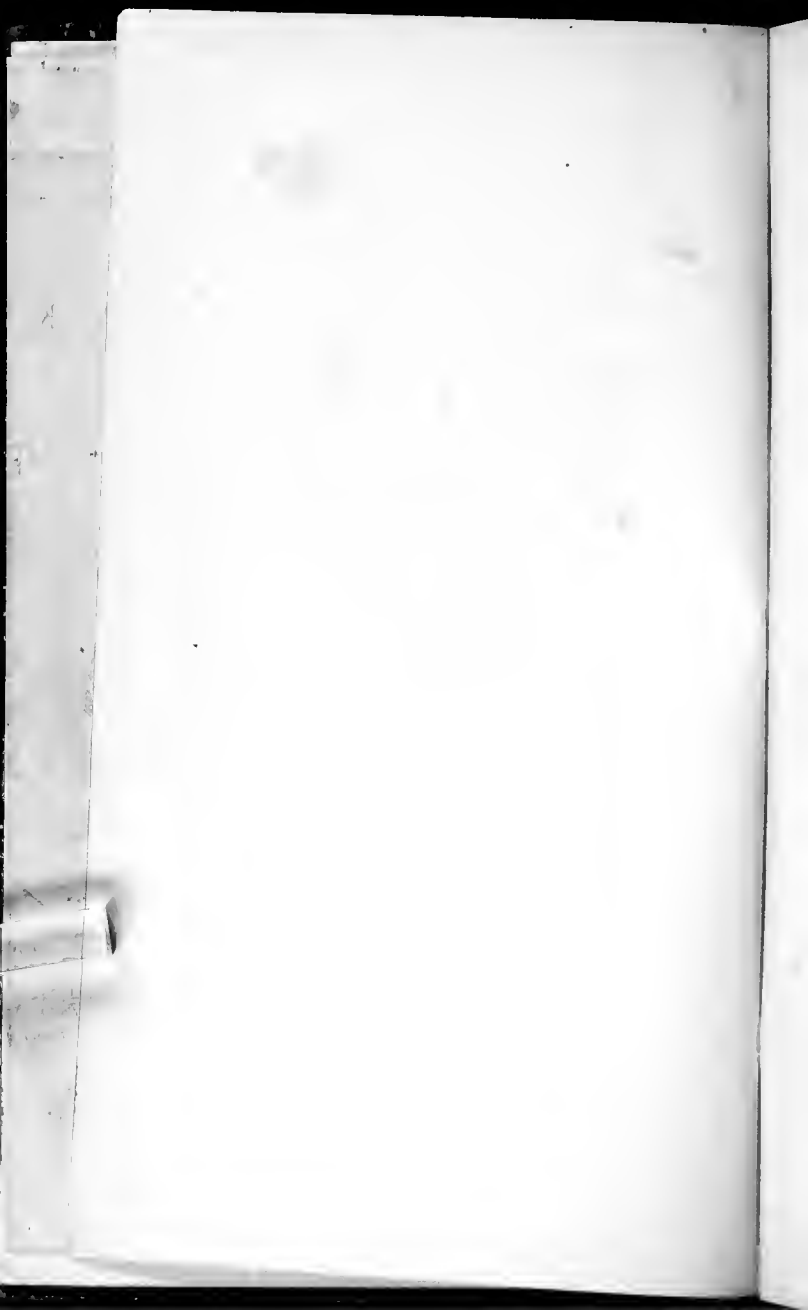
1878 - 80.

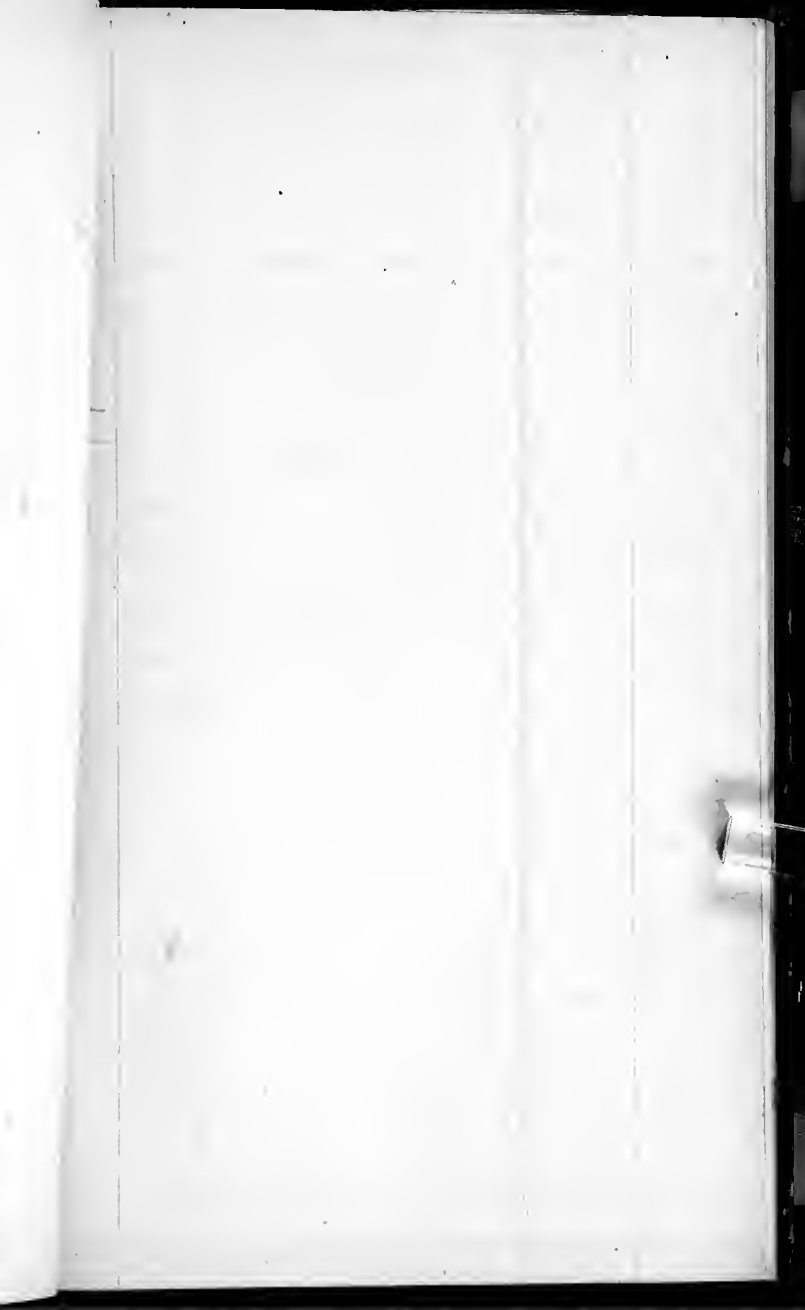


- Onceiss u. krystall. Schiefer
- Tertiär
- Kreide
- Trap
- Innländs Eis u. Gletscher
- Ununtersuchtes Land.

An den unterstrichenen Stellen sind Verstärkungen gefunden worden.
Die Höhen sind in Fuss angezeigt







Upon the whole the red shales are much so because
of weathering. In some cases, the shale beneath the
basalt is unconformable & is almost black.

Mr. White collected plants from three horizons
in carbonaceous shale at an altitude of 700 feet
above tide and 700 feet below the massive sand-
stones.

In the afternoon I again collected plants
among the loose shale.

The most abundant invertebrate is an
echinoderm which apparently occurs throughout the
series. Then there are two brachiopods, the striated
one occurring in the upper horizon. Of *Inoceramus*
I saw only one small one with a large, more or less
indicated shell at least six inches long.

I am disappointed with the strata of the
The specimens are rare and in general poor. The
invertebrates are more rare and very poor.

Stratigraphically the Otane and Patost beds
are one series. The upper ^{part} ^{of the} ^{series} ^{is} ^{about} ¹⁰⁰ ^{feet} ^{thick}
and is holding the same ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{places}. From this place
we can easily see the Otane cliff and trace
the sandstone to the ocean.

to the shore for a mile by three³ liars. Much
of our anxiety is now dispelled since our greatest
collections are to be made here and further, that we
found our provisions left here just three weeks
ago undisturbed. ^{with spirits flagging from lack of food} Our provisions on the boat
and our gear material had almost run out.
We then just packed up what fresh we had
gathered along the south shore of Koussook and
broke open the boxes of provisions. We have
more provisions than than we can use during
the next week of the "slope" in winter which
will be tomorrow or one week.

Our camp at Patoot was pitched at the
base of the second cliff of the red hills beginning
with the most easterly one. These red hills do not
go beyond the creek called Manick. From
Manick to Kingistok there is a great hiatus in
that the hills cannot be traced continuously as
seen from the boat. Beginning with the stream Kougou,
on the eastern side of which the strata are well
shown, they appear to be the same series as at
Patoot or Aitane. A little east of the stream
the strata dip eastwardly but in one reaches

Kardlak the strata have a slight westerly dip.
Kardlak appears to be the same as a small
cleft in a hill side, at least such a place was
pointed out to me by the natives. Kardlak is
another stream for the same reason a well
eastern exposure and again the beds appear
to be the Palud or Alani some say that
the thickness is an inch or two, but one fourth
of the original thickness, the thickness here appears
to be a little less than the two former localities.
After passing Kardlak the strata
again have a slight westerly dip but soon
the fine sand covered an eminence, low
and the rest of the strata
ended to the westward.

After dinner we had a boat to the
Spring of the water of the mountain to see
the strata of hills back of some in the
Flora of the mountain. The strata
and a small and a large
some fossils were found. The strata
of the mountain and the strata
of the mountain and the strata

Last day. Took a wash in warm water
and put on some clean clothes in a luxury.
Weather clear and warm.

Aug. 29 Sunday. Atanekedluik

Fifth continuous
stormy days.

Had a late breakfast and then Hite and
I started out for the Misere, plant beds. These are at an
elevation one 1200, the other 1410 feet. The former
yields the iron stones or "Atanekedluik Stipis". I
expected to be able to get out some of these but
the outlook is rather against this. Returned to
camp by 2 P.M. Ground here at one 1200, but no ice on
our tracks. ^{the water is very} among the camp on a hill of 1200 ft.
the governor of Barok is on our tent to make a call.
Mr. St. John has entertained him with the wine given
us by the New Pastor. Dinner very soon ready and
we asked the old man in to dine with us. He had
soup and crackers, duck and coffee and a small
reaches. Later we served a hot body. After this
the governor went to his tent for several bottles of
beer made in Barok a bottle schnapps and
a box of "Gambanni" cigars. During the evening he

unfolded to us a tale of woe. Young Bartlett the
son of Captain Bartlett, in a ship it seems
went out some things and engaged some men and
about for which he failed to pay. The governor
gave me an itemized account and a statement
and then asked me to call on either - Capt
Peary or Capt Bartlett. The governor left at 4
P.M.

While and I then started out to search
for the Cutaneous hole on the Atananduk hill -
Sulu. Found the hole but the plant now on it
did not locate. Returned at 7 P.M.

The first finger of my left hand ^{swelled} ^{with a red inflamed spot} ^{at a nail}
some two weeks ago and the ^{swelling} ^{at a nail}
a few days later it began to swell and today
it is quite swollen and gives me much pain.
I fear a felon is developing, at least guess it
certain to prove.

Temperature at 2 P.M. 36.0°.

Aug 30-97 Monday. Ateneo del

Had little rest last night due to some fever. Rose late and did not go collecting. Upon my return, I then started up the hill to collect the same plants in the "Ateneo school stone" Remnant there all day and in the evening. The day of them were taken to me. I collected of these plants a good but the day was very hot.

Back and one espino started out on the western (Mergine locality) which is 2000 feet above the sea. The plants are said to be very good and not common. On White climbed to about 3000 feet took several photos and then came to where I was collecting. He had a hard day work and was very tired. The espino, dated by us "white". The weather is again clear and a little cooler - August 30.

May 31 of 1850. St. Michael's Island.

My finger is swollen more and more and gives me great pain. I am unable to do any work and remain in my bed all day. The day is a fine one with bright sunshine. Here and there I see a few dogs, most unable to do any and that they stay out only a short time. I am in good luck in that I have a sealskin which in some instances, get in connection with seal catching on the ice about the island.

Mr. White continues to work hard and if it were not for the fact that Greenland would not have such a success. He is also suffering considerably from some sore in his hand and other ailments in his ears. He is very sensitive to any cold and small shivers run on his ears which fail to rest. There is no getting into the water if it is not in the soil.

Mr. Adams continues to work very hard. White has now 12 dogs.

This day is fine with high thermometer
Froze hard last night.

Sept 1-97 Wednesday At Anchorage

Cloudy all night and more swollen
if the river which was taken in water
hand. No further of any kind sail got taken
place. I decided to go this afternoon
to see the Siv. of Sarskall, pass a long
and have him examine my hand.

We leave in the whale boat, seven
us, a Sarskall at 2.30 P.M. and arrive there
at 5.30. The distance is probably 150 miles.
We were surprised to see young ice making
in among a lot of ice which was a ice bay.
All were frozen together in one mass.

I purchased of me of the natives a
dog skin rug for 6 kroner, for another one very
other muffs for 1 kroner, a harness made
by good muffs for 1 kroner and a dog skin
paddle for 10 kroner.

The governor examines my hand and says
I am fit to hold in the boat which is the best
disorder. medical matter was a case and also in water
on your doctor found up to an other of the papers.
He said this would bring it to a head by tomorrow

The women arranged beds upon it
 and prepared the meals to some of which they sit
 down with us. The beds are long and in the
 parlour where there is one regular bed but the
 others are improvised on the floor. Some
 are assigned to the regular bed while others
 are placed on the floor or on cots.

Gov. Day appeared to us a fine old
 gentleman, well known, very interested in
 the cause of the slaves. We stayed some
 time of his visit and he was
 very kind to us.

We were about 20 P.M.

The morning of the 2nd of October
 at our camp.

Sep 297 Thursday, 1840

Started in the morning after
 breakfast the first one to be examined was found
 to have a small amount of swelling
 still continues. Under these circumstances
 recommended to stay with the same until
 Sunday in the morning he will be very

finger. On Sunday he goes to Atanekenduk
to remain there until the steamer "Looe" arrives,
so that he may present his bill to Capt
Baugh for the things and services rendered
to him in last year and which remain unpaid
for. I will then return to camp with him.

Here at Iqaluk I will receive as much
kind assistance as at home. This is a great
satisfaction to know. The fact that I am
unable to work or collecting is depressing
but I cannot help it.

While and starting and the crew returns
to Atanekenduk at 10 P.M. The former is
anxious to get back so that he may collect.

The governor served for breakfast smoked
Greenland deer meat (Victor) bread and coffee and
butter and eggs. Schnops and occasional beer was also
served. This was about 8.30 P.M. At 10 P.M. in
afternoon I was asked to come to a party in an
Inns house. Dinner was then served in the same
parlor which consisted of the meat, bread, butter
(milk) all the time removed, and drink. The
two kinds of bread and butter are also present. There

I must not drink any liquor or sweet wine,
and must avoid at the meals the pleasures
of the table. For desert we have 'tarts
over the top' some berries with sugar and milk. These
are very good. But we have butter
and cream. Coffee is served at
break which has raised.

The afternoon is spent in
study and I am writing these notes on the
for supper. The rest of the
it is very good.
length of the
I am very glad to see you at night.

See 3-7-11

at night
will be
me
at night

but most of us had felt as if we were
punch and the fire in the ground was
at 20
of the region and vice, the
this condition
camp. The
from the government last Sunday, the
fond of this story and
time than
to the
and a
able to see
have so
the
several
the
the
There
the

Mrs. Lang or her three daughters. The latter is smart
in the most careful manner and do all things very
prettily. When the coffee is brought in the server has
upon it a clean and nice piece of simple embroidery.
The cups and sugar bowl are arranged just as I
have acquired the Danish custom is that I always
shaky hands and give my thanks after a meal. It is
so pretty a little thing that I wish it should be
introduced in America.

This afternoon Bro. Swan tells me that his
son at Niagara says he has quite a number of good
flasks from the coal beds there. He will sell to you
about 2 per lb by 1 per inch and a dozen for about
six dollars. I should gladly see them since but there is
no way to get them over the Niagara except in a
sketch boat. He also collects them from other places in
Niagara, one I remember as Hamilton. This place
however is on Rowson's near Patent.

The rain and clouds have gradually cleared
away. This afternoon the day is as fine as Sunday.
Bro. Lang is passing down the river and I wish
I could see him. My fingers were very sore today
no progress. The day weather is a fine one.

is dead and has no particular value. However
it is clear that the one in the way of the
jet,

For breakfast we ate bread and butter and
the slices of smoked tuckoo and a few fish which is
caught here in the winter time. The latter remind
some of Sturgeon. He was served some - I believe
and one of the other one some per second.

At 1.30 we saw some more of the same
and fresh water. The water looks icy and
I took the most of it. The water is cold and
applies Kahlilic bandage.

Dinner should follow but much
was left. The tuckoo and bread were
served plain with some butter. The
alm and bread were served with some
coffee with some cake. The meals were
shaken as much as possible to make them
enjoy it. The water was very cold and
the cups.

At 4 P.M. every body in the
show a time of rest. The water is very
running in the way of the jet.

Sept 5-97 Sunday. Bodhava.

The storm continued till 10-11 pm and
it did not subside. The ship therefore
sailed and sailed much and with the air on my
mind I slept little last night.

We arrived in Bodhava at 8 A.M. and
went to avoid another storm. The water
was storm all day with a strong wind.
Much sleep in the boat.

I again went to the shore and
found some more patients, some of them
were very much improved - some were all
the day.

The British Journal to the... Bill...
found that in a... of... the...
is not secured in... I have...
class, for which... less pain in... but...
confined to...
The... of...

Sept. 6-97 Monday London

The storm continues to pass and the day from cold, the sea is rising very high. The gales very tranquil that evening but a severe baron. It continues to rain.

The ship is at anchor in the harbor. The water is in the cold.

My finger is again dressed, the morning. The air is very heavy, the sea is very high. From the harbor the sea is very high and in the mist of the day too.

Outside of harbor the sea is very high, waves that rise against the cliffs to the height of 100 feet.

Barometer low.

Sept. 7-97 Tuesday London

The storm has passed and the weather is clearing. The sea is very high.

The sea is very high, waves that rise against the cliffs to the height of 100 feet.

The sea is very high, waves that rise against the cliffs to the height of 100 feet.

The sea is very high, waves that rise against the cliffs to the height of 100 feet.

Washed up all the medicine
taken in the sick and waiting. See for
rest on later page

Infection. We now have it and do no more
quitting or crossing, but hold out through it.
Keep it whole to some good to me.

I am ^{again} in bed, waiting the day,
The ship has moved and we make
good headway with favorable wind.

Lieut. Davis wanted to stop at ...
but on Friday out that the ...
... and make use of ...
He changed his plans.

Sep. 8 Yesterday Davis ...

I help little but ...
continued lying a bed in morning
finger is cleaned. I ...
pieces and ...

The day is clear with a ... wind
... during the ...
and by evening the ship ...
Mary ... the store ...
terrible about ... all the ...
... There is no sleep
for anyone ...

Sick and hot far are eaten. So far I have
not been sick. Sam brings me chocolate and
toast whenever I ask for it.

We are all alarmed during the storm about the
meteorite, should it dislodge it may on the side of
ship. (Voice in sea. Temp. 38°F. The sea is up
and terrible ahead. Must take it. White caps
lethal near by. Very Strait.)

Sept. 4, Thursday Davis Strait.

What a night we have had through!
Ouch rolling of the ship and tumbling about of
things in the forecastle. It began to quiet
down about 7 o'clock and in morning
all was well again.

The ice discharges burn away. It
threatens to break through on the side of the
fingee above, a narrow strip of ice left today
several fathoms.

and now is left of the ice
Late this evening we sight Cape Horn and
will arrive at Cape Horn early in
morning.

The waves last night washed on the
one side of the ship. Part of my ship's things under
water. White caps he was alarmed much of the night

Dec. 11 Saturday Copied

Sept 11th had with the ... and
night of the day ... Pass is ...
... the ... of the ... In ...
... into it with a ... with
... of mercury and ...
... (...)

The stone ... to increase in
violence during the night ...
... again in ... It must have
... and we are considerably alarmed ...

... and today ... local
... for one side of the ... so
... to
... moving. He ... will not
... to ...

White ... this contemplation ...
... and finally tells him " ...
... a ..."

White ... in one Greenland ...
There is ... at night, but ...

Feb. 12 Sunday Wajon Island,

This day is a splendid one. The sun is out in full force and there is scarcely any wind. After breakfast we have a short stroll through the woods. Most all of the ships are ashore. Since we have arrived Mr. Jones has entertained nearly all of the passengers of the vessel. His meals are better than those of the ship, and he is very agreeable to everyone. I suppose he did not expect to see us and we some more than a day.

Before noon we have a small dinner. An excellent lunch is served with the best of good service. The food is very good and the service is excellent. We are all well and happy. The day is very pleasant and we are all enjoying it very much. The weather is very good and we are all well and happy.

The day is very pleasant and we are all enjoying it very much. The weather is very good and we are all well and happy. The day is very pleasant and we are all enjoying it very much. The weather is very good and we are all well and happy.

aboard the vessel by 1 P.M. and the
Hope will sail away shortly after. I
would like to remain a day or two
longer but this would not be possible.

My hand ^{now} is a little better, but
is a harder matter. Pass has put
you the sore on the back of my hand.

Autumn colors here under last stage.

Hope leaves James at 2 P.M.

A fine night.

Sept 13 Monday. Cape Henry

About two miles from the
Cape Henry and various species
of the Cape Henry. In the morning I learn
that we left Cape Henry for 2 P.M.
The sea is smooth and the sun
is somewhat obscured by a haze. I
eat breakfast and go to the
deck. The weather is quite
calm and the sea is very
less than hitherto. The wind is
to all over.

My pass looks slightly about - P.M.
The moment I stepped out a
little too much for me after, being and
feeling only warm with the sun
to a small extent.

Temperature at 9 P.M. is 33° F.

Wednesday, 10th October O - 2 at 10.00
The sun was quite smooth during
the night and I slept very well, not
at all with the sun, but the sun was
the same as usual and the sun
as well as can be expected.
The sun was quite smooth and the sun
quite smooth.

Had a little bit of trouble this
morning about the sun's rays. Originally I
understood that I was to pay in advance,
but the agent here said, "The sun
is very good but an issue can be
made."

inspired by the ship to take Jany's place
if that we could have him, which I don't
believe the story yet I thought if rest
to say Lieut Peary sixty dollars for
three month service and close out the
affair. I can't say thinking that Lieut
Peary is on the snake or how we can
see his way clear to do so.

Sep. 15 Wednesday At Labrador

The sun was down quiet last night
and I had therefore another good rest.
rest. My finger was dressed after dinner.
Consequently when we found the ice vessel
for the hook of the paper, we found it with
around in daily night.

We set out about midnight to put
in at Turn and for mail.

All the while we are going on board of
the ship, the ship and the tattered men.
I am sick and tired of the journey.

Sept. 17 Friday Off Labrador.

The fog continued all day and but little progress was made. A storm threatens and the ship drifts down. Part of the day was spent in the bank.

Towards night we approached the straits of Belle Isle but due to the fog our position is indeterminate. ^{but do not see} two steamers ^{in the fog} saw during the night.

A few of the passengers are somewhat alarmed for our safety due to the proximity of the bank and the thickness of the fog.

Battle Harbor was sighted.

Sept. 20 Monday. Off to the coast.

We had calculated to arrive in Sydney about noon today but since the ship made slow progress during the night we will arrive before 10 in the afternoon.

After dinner I remove all my dirty clothes which I have worn for more than one month, without a single change, & put on with Mr. Smith's assistance clean clothes. I have on now much less clothing than I have worn nearly for two months and will feel much cooler & colder.

As you see the making of paper & some small toys have been made here by the natives.

I was here a week or so before land. I never wished and had no reason to expect to see the land more like a geological night more than an actual day. I had heard that the land was to be seen from the sea for 10 days when we arrived at

Mr. King concludes that I had better
go west to work for me. We will
go to the Cape Verde Is. of collecting
plants about here and work to work due to
Boston to ship our material to the
april 21st. We will rest for a
few days and then go to the
west.

April 4 Friday

Left the boat at 7 A.M. and
arrived in Boston at 9 P.M.
Took the night train for
Boston.

April 27 Saturday

Left Boston at 5 P.M. and
arrived in New York at
5:40 P.M.

The Greenland trip was completed on July 12th 1897. Some two months and about 12 days.

Expense acct. of the U. S. National
 Museum Greenland Expedition
 of 1897

July 2	Tarstents, poles & pins ^(Vouchers 1)	\$19 40
" 6	12 b. Cotton rope	30
" 12	Railroad to Boston for C. Schuchert & D. White ^{12²⁵}	24 50
" 12	Sleeper to Boston for two ^{3⁰⁰}	6 00
" "	Transfer of baggage for two ^{75[¢]}	1 50
" "	Supper in Cars for two	1 25
" 13	Breakfast in Boston for two	1 55
" "	2 rubber blankets (Vouch 2) ^{125[¢]}	2 50
" "	1 Hatchet	50
" "	Lunch for two in Boston	50
" "	Street car fare (4 trips)	20
" "	Dinner for two	1 50
" 14	Culinary ware for Camp use ^(Vouch. 3)	9 75
" "	3 Oil stoves (Voucher 3 ^d)	4 50
" "	1 Lamp.	35
" "	1 rail-road pack	90
" "	1 thermometer	65
" "	Breakfast for two	1 00
		<hr/>
		\$76 85

940
30
450
600
150
125
155
250
50
20
150
975
450
35
90
65
100
85

\$ 76 85

July 14	Lunch for two	65
"	" Street Car fare	26
"	" Supper for two	70
15	Breakfast for two	60
"	" Lunch for two	70
"	" 100 lbs newspapers for wrapping	50
"	" 40 bags for fossils (Vouch. 4)	2 35
"	" Expressage on tents (Vouch. 5)	2 50
"	" Supper for two	70
16	Breakfast for two	60
"	" Lunch for two	60
"	" 1 boat of Richardson (Vouch. 6)	24 00
"	" Dinner for two	1 75
"	" Labor paid in roving Whale boat from Charlestown Navy Yard to steamer Hope	1 50
"	16 Street Car fare	46
"	17 Breakfast for two	65
"	" Groceries from S. S. Pierce & Co (Vouch. 7)	162 61
"	" Wagon hire	75
"	" Sheet lead, ducking to repairs ¹⁰⁸	1 89
		<hr/>
		280 62

over

		\$280 62
July 17	Lunch for two	55
"	" Dinner for two	1 10
"	" Hotel to Parker House (Vouch. 8)	11 05
"	18 Breakfast for two	1 50
"	" Dinner for two	1 50
"	" Supper for two	60
"	19 Hotel to Parker House (Vouch. 8)	6 00
"	" Breakfast for two	60
"	" 120 ft. of rope (Vouch. 9)	1 51
"	24 1/2 ciff of Burchell Bros.	18 00
Aug. 7	Messenger hire to Sarsak	28
"	9 1 tin bucket & screws at Omerak	41
"	" Labor to four Ennments about mine 134 days @ 42 (Voucher 10)	56 28
"	12 Nat. Hist. specimens purchased of Mr. Bresta, Karsak, Greenland	5 38
"	12 Ducks purchased of natives	28
"	13 Fish " "	28
"	16 " " "	28
"	18 Fossils " "	<u>44</u>
		386 66

386 66

55	Aug. 18	1 suit of Parmit male garments for Museum purchased at Niakomak	4 20
1/10	"	18 Ducks purchased of natives	56
1/15	"	19 Fossils " "	14
1/50	"	5 gal. seal oil for stove use	1 12
60	"	21 Ducks purchased from natives	28
6/00	"	29 " " " "	14
60	Sept. 4	Indian relics purchased of Mr. Lang, Sarskak, Green.	10 00
1/51	"	6 Purchased native fish hook for ^{Museum exhibit}	28
00	"	14 Salary pd. to Lt. Peary for assistance (Vouch. 11.) rendered by Sam Bracer	60 00
28	"	18 Carpenter hire on ship to make ^{boxes}	25
41	"	25 Railroad fare for C. Schuchert from Boston to Washington	11 23
1/28	"	25 Sleeper to N. Y. ^{1.00} Portage ^{.25}	1 25
38	"	26 Breakfast in N. Y. for C. Schuchert	75
25	"	" Dinner on cars	1 00
28	"	27 Carriage on Colls. from Constitution Wharf to N. Y. & N. E. R. R. depot.	3 50
44	"	27 Breakfast ^{30¢} dinner ^{75¢} supper ^{50¢} for David White	1 55
66			<hr/> 482 71

48291

Sept. 28	Hire of men to transfer whale boat to Navy Yard	125
" 28	Breakfast ^{45¢} Dinner ^{65¢} for D. White	110
" 29	" ^{40¢} " ^{90¢} "	130
"	3 days lodging at Parson House for D. White (Voucher 12)	450
" 29	Railroad fare for D. White from Boston to Washington	1123
" 29	Baggage transfer in Boston ^{3 pieces}	75
"	" Sleeper to N. Y. ^{1st} Porter ²⁵	125
" 30	Breakfast	50
"	" Dinner on cars	100
"	" Transfer baggage in Wash.	50
		<u>\$50629</u>

Received of Mrs. Stickney for
substance and privilege
of joining Museum party
while in Greenland } 5000
\$45629

For transportation to Luit }
Pray for C. S. & D. H. } 90000
\$135629

Some of the fans of the Hope

Albert C. Shaw, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Prof. Russell H. Porter, Springfield Mass

H. A. Boal 1732 Michigan Ave
Chicago Ill. (Harvard student)

C. Arthur Moore jr 49 E. 1st Ave
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert Operti (artist) N. J.
117 W 30th St.

Alta Fred Johnson, Washington, D. C.
572 I St N. W.

Wm Stickney, Bethel, Vermont.

Capt. John Bartlett, Brigus
Newfoundland.

Mr. — Fitzgerald, Baltimore.
1309 N. Charles St (Maryland Club).
His son Charles with him.

August 2 - 1897 Laffen Land.

Taken from Rhete's diary:

Hope ditching, store, and canvas. Night in morning. S. and G. went up valley early, edge near station, walked to east, crossed ridge to Ford, went around Ford and up on higher summit of 30' the side of second Ford and red mountain. Saw 2 or 3 pairs of ducks, 1 goose, numerous millinets which were very tame, several gulls and 1 tern. In the latter place, the latter birds were tame as to permit skinning them. Many snort tanks on lower ridge. Red snow. Tramped about 11 or 12 miles. Reached camp soon after six P.M. Cold at night.

Red Mountain mostly of red sandstone and greenish grey rock of soft nature. Had no time to collect it. Arrived at camp at 4.45 and began to pack to stop and wait a return to ship. Long distance to the road.

gleaming. At 5:30 the fog cleared and we started
full speed. In ice bay, transported in 2 days. No
ice ice was seen today.

Temperature at ^{P.M.} 3:30, 40° - 45°.

Entered ice bay, rolling and pitching res-
ult at 10:15

Rocky night, no wind by sound of waves.

August 4, 1911 Two parties, general
bashed out white noise at night, the leadership
one tangle in darkness. One of the men, shirt
fell on it, fire after being up, and the crew
went into coal scuttles.

Temp. at 9 A.M. 30°, 40° at 1 P.M. and 40°
at 5 P.M.

Aug 25 1857 From White

... we find ourselves, about four miles
by August 25th. The view, smooth water, mul-
titude of islands, snow caps and snow banks
on west, (up) islands, snow caps and snow banks
(glaciers) streaming down sides. Too far away to
see inland ice-sheet. The cold water, jagged and
flecked with patches of ice.

Aug 26 - 1857 From White

Before we see the village of Godhavn, we
see a very high basalt rising sea water in series
magnificent stratification. The sign of them, but after
long sail we steer straight in rocky walls, under
cleft shores and we sail on in a narrow way to right
and see a few small islands (Godhavn) to the east.
Flap floating in the water. Wild geese and other
birds are seen and some. Some birds of the
... types (owl and hawk) with many others, ducks
etc. Several small islands in front of an open bay and
Hay cliffs.

August 5, 1855. Timor Strait

The vessel was in the Strait at about 10 AM. The
at present, the water is 30, in depth
golden hatched stream of water gliding down
on top and in water. The water is very dark, and
Inland ice seen near the shore. Numerous
and ice around

The height of the vessel is 100 feet

Sunday.

Aug. coast 2-1897 Noupsua K

From White's diary:

We put off at 10:30. There is a fair wind and we sail along at a good rate covering 12-13 miles in the next 2-3 hours. Then the wind dies out, and we now see our men take hold well. It is a very and beautiful termed description. The land above 1000 feet covered with snow. The slopes are brownish green when no tree is seen and the sea of deep blue. The sun shines quite warmly, but air was an icy chill, and it froze last night. The hills seem deeply covered with the newly fallen snow.

At 2 P.M. when cold sea of no wind in boat. About 3:30 a favorable breeze springs up, sails unspread and soon after we have heavy seas. Boat latters heavily and ships considerable water and masts starting to move, sea in our to be drag, the two at her side and at vast. In a while the boats were found in small open boat, the others found in the sea and were picked and were drifting to the south up, at the same time. It is a wonder they did not break & swamp us. Some much alarmed & called out warning of the ice, the ice etc. In evening the boat was at Point it was unusual rough, storm outside a great as the rest don't seem being affected by it. However we

finally got into calmer water and turned into a cove
on the windward side of which was a narrow niche between
rocks into which we worked and, but in doubt as to whether
to be in a refuge from the waves and saved the marks.
Landed about 5 P.M. during some heavy rain from 5 o'clock
soak to above since morning. It was a "short" and
adverse", within an inch of our lives, when in brief-
light sun amidst grand and imposing scenery. It
turned out to be a very fine day. It felt as if
to a wave. The wave was a fine looking thing,
but the water's knee was high in the trees. Let the
long side, an hour or more ago, near the place
since subsided. Section of slabs of ice above at my
two feet thick with the water above it. It is very
at the sea, south, from the
and thick ^{during the winter}
raw and chilly. Several

We are glad to be safely in and again in the
Jumbal pens and having expected our
went to Capt. ... It was an
should have all their

Monday Aug. 23 - 1877. From White's rock

Starting at 8.15 A.M. we huff erect for shelter
against the wind. Good quantities of broken small ice
strewn over the water and makes it hard to steer, espec-
ially under our course we run several miles in the
track of the sun. We were at some 1000 yds. &
stayed in the mid ship acting as ice pilot. It was very
narrow thing the current was with us. But when
we came to the name, Niakaruaak, we came to
see a very heavy sea as well as head wind. Niakaruaak
was about 100 yds from the shore and it was hard to crawl
towards shore, stemming all the while head on and try-
ing to slip in shore between bars. Some water was
drifted and considerable resistance experienced. On
reaching near shore the water was about 10 yds deep
10 A.M. the wind began to fall, and ceased at 11 to
1 P.M. raising some fathoms. Reached the shore at
about 2.30. Reached a small bay and camped on the
which found us for miles about the shore, but wind was
Returned in time for a walk.

Tuesday August 24, 1897 White's account.

Freezing cold, water frozen. Heavy to breakfast. I arrived in Lisko Island Mt. tops when we got up. Perfect morning. Start at 4.40 A.M. and row with light wind and tolerably smooth water to Utau, about 10 miles, reaching the falls place about 10.30 A.M. See several seals and hundreds of eider ducks, pullets. A most delightful ride in spite of the cold. The sky cloudy till noon. Falling barometer and clouds spread from coast. Lunch at 12. S. and White climb 2200' to Kasari. Collect at 1000 shells and plants. Boat out again about 8 P.M. and find water freezing in bucket.

Foliage plants about Uta, red, pink, crimson, orange and brown.

Monday, August 30, 1897 White's account.

Clear east wind. Freeze 1/2 inch ice in bucket. My sunburnt ears are sore on which I can scarcely lie and which are badly inflamed. Expecting to be left here and it is superfluous.

"Wisker" in Utau and take launch and walk from Utau Mt to locality no IV. In Utau winds about and his Kamiks are thin, so I have to wear his kamiks. My barom-

I promise men for their return home. Sam and
I went to ship. Soon our baggage comes aboard
Autumn storms fire on New's wall side.

Hope proceeds to Scotland. Several boats come
off but no Johnkut nor the Governor. Finally
Sticory, Opate, Figgins, Tom Perry and I get into
outrig and row ashore. Meet Her and Johnkut
and like the latter, still suffering greatly from fever,
to Hope. The latter then sails a piece further.
Soon rain sets in. Retire at 10.31 P.M.

Thursday Sep. 7, 1897. White's Journal.

One of the Eskimo men in our party
and asks Pray for me a knife, and putting it to
his mouth bawled something out in the voice, his
Pray understood what he said, saying he was call-
ing on the departed spirit of his father to drive
away the wind.

cut of miles field
note 1000 of 197

Work of mine.

Barre 1000 and 2 1/2 miles at home; according
to ... 75' diameter.

10' # Light yellow ss, some pebbles and fine emb. base 1 ss.

35' Light ss, gray sh with thin iron. Plant. 10' above base

15' Reddish sh. Then 4" coal and sh
white ss.

50' # Creamy ss, sh, #, #, with thin layers of red sh. sh. of coal.

Estimated 1/2 at 200 (A.T. of mine).

Shale dip 5-12°. Shale near 2 miles from mine

Barre West of home. (Barre)

40' unconsolidated. In ... 20' ss and gray sh & base

20' ss, emb, red sh, 1/2" coal and sh, gray sh and thin
coal & iron beds.

70' like previous with imp. red sh. in upper 20'

30' Lower sand

70' mostly ss and thin coal beds

(The)

Barre,

880' A.T. (approx)

... ..

... ..

... ..

North - Sarfajik (continued).

If then cream, often coarse or slightly congl. ss, sometimes massive but never well cemented, usually amounting to bedding. The result is great slumping of beds along shore and rapines. It is especially susceptible to the influence of tidal action.

Coarse more craggy or smelly shales interbedded in coarse dark ss or black mud or loam sandy carbonaceous sh. All are thin and would seem to constitute but poor fuel. Ordinarily would not be called coal. Fifty tons mined annually for use at Emerald. There is little regularity in the thickness of ss, sflits, sh, interfere with regularity. Crags often a few inches apart, sometimes separated by white or creamy sand. In general they appear to be in two groups, (a) within 200' at low tide or the exposure remains at tide. (b) about 400'-500' A.T. (c) about 800'. The details of stratigraphy vary too much to make detailed sections of value to be made over considerable distances.

In general the dips 5-15° towards the coast (N.), steepest near the shore and rather irregularly, somewhat locally farther up the ravine. A slight westerly dip is seen along the coast though it is apparently not local.

At a point about 1 mi. E. Sarfajik (photo'd) the Cret. is seen to lie along a line horizontally, a sort of hill-top of reddish granite or gneiss, thus



11/11 - Danfastrick road

In a long distance Ery... the...
 taken... the... in...
 the... be...
 in the reach the... and...

- 580' ...
 - 640' ...
 - 700' ...
 - 712' ...
 - 770' ...
 - 776' ...
 - 800' ...
 - 835' ...
 - 890' ...
 - 1010' ...
- [...]

Karsuit - Paftorfik (cont.)

clay and sands with fossils at about 100'-150'.

Some fossils in well laid base in the ground. Crabs
higher up back of hill in ravine. are from indeed, speci-
men taken from base. One may be also beneath basalt
all taken by boat

Good fossils in clay of under ss at 700'

Don't think we found right at base at 650'

All rocks full of boulders from elsewhere.

On the Karsuit a distance the light crabs
then ss and sand of the only many from crabs streaks. About
4-5 mi. W of Karsuit very many crabs streaks show
in lower ss'

Sibestenfeld, Ranne E., map.

70' conglomerate of di. f. Then 20' buff ss. Coal 2' ±
60' ss. Dip about 35° N. W. cont. green dip angle about
330' A.T. Sib continues upward to 500' ± 450' (to road)

Resume section in next fig. to W. of the way
to the glacial stream coming down near Sibestenfeld at
500'.

Buff cross bedded ss, 30' dip about 10° N. Direction of
source. This ss lies in stream for a long way up and/or
extends to N. of branch of stream at 360' A.T. Little below
170' of main placier

Stratigraphy (Cont.)

Coral and corals, sh 6' Has Trinacranaria. The ss 5'
Sixty coral sh. calc. sandy sh 5'. X bed ss 40'
Eight 10? SS 12' congl. from subhand just in front of
which small pieces sh

Coral and corals sh 5' Trinacranaria from a ^{760 AT} _{at top} ^{more}
Thin ss 12' Concretion sh 5'. Bed of ss 40' heavy sh
sh and calc. sh 25' white ss 5'

Basalt conformably interbedded 8'
Sandy sh and congl. interbedded 60'. Heavy ss 50' to 100'
Sandy sh and corals 50'. 100' to 110'
Concretion. Coral at 120'.

1570' - 1575' craggy congl and ss
1900' - 2340 ss, heavy with congl. of sh
2340' - 2570 Thin ss, sh and heavy congl. of sh
2575' Basalt rests on sedi. congl. at 2575'.

Shale and shaly sandstone to 400' congl. sh.
Very thin shaly sandstone. E. part of congl. sh.
seems to be a kind of shaly sandstone. The shaly sandstone at top are much
more massive than the 10' shaly sandstone.

... of ... and structures
at ...

August 17, 1899

Saviarvat and Rock Anorthosite

At Saviarvat the dark mica is found from the tide level and is seen almost continuously along banks of stream, though so irregular as to render its bedding at times obscure. On reaching A.T. about 400' however, the stream enters a ravine composed of ice, snow, where it is found to have the dip of the stream in a north-south direction, 25' ± containing the red anorthosite. It is exposed in a cut to the stream. The same stratum is exposed to the right and the beds continue to dip to the right. The anorthosite is not further exposed, and is not exposed to the right. The dip is therefore to be about 50° to the right or more, and it is doubtful whether the anorthosite is not exposed to the right and left hand, and the anorthosite is exposed in the ravine. The anorthosite is not exposed in the ravine.

6' thick of 'Sage' further to the right at 500' of the stream.

At Rock anorthosite is a very thin bed of 14' thickness in a ravine. It is dark mica is over 400'-500' thick, and is thin, and is in thin bands, the latter being about 5' or 6' thick in thickness. The nodules are not irregularly shaped, and are and irregularly one in 20 centimeters. Iron and impurities were obtained in nodules. From the nodules, a small amount of mica was found in the stream.

Sarient ut etc (Continued)

From Kork onyrestunek to shales dip less toward the sea, becoming, as seen with reflection from the coast, much less, until, except for a slight rise being noted. Before reaching Vahornat the "m" series, well exposed, is capped on a level to be seen. The front of the face - over 1000' thick, perhaps 12 or 1300', with a fine grain, sandy some weathering yellowish brown, a 1/2 to 100' thick - at about 1000' from tide and perhaps 100' below is a thin, well bedded. The complete section is not seen at any point.

As usual, however, the surface is one of marked irregularity, being a little variable - but not much. The dark, mostly beds break and are in the pattern, weathering is with slight efflorescences, in places resembling brachiopods and present much of the same sort. The structure is a little different.

Some of the "m" series is a little different and forms the same in which some of the same and the other side, in some cases, the little "m" series. These are all a variety of stratified, thin, shaly, x-bedded and in places is irregular. The some of the "m" series is a little different and forms the same in which some of the same and the other side, in some cases, the little "m" series. These are all a variety of stratified, thin, shaly, x-bedded and in places is irregular.

W. of Niakama at the dam where falls rapids,
and is even lost to sight in the cliffs just west of the
west of Niakama, i.e. about 600 ft. from W. of Niakama.
sands are in great abundance forming the hills,
with red streaks of brick color in them. A
Chalk along an old road, showing the east of the
route the fortification is much obscured by the first
fall of snow, which covers the hill above 500-1000
A.T.

Some distance E. of Niakama, under the light
beds appear in section. East of Niakama
Niakama to Uliantoumuk and
beds of dark greenish or blue of brown basalt about
2000' vertical from which issue streams.

Cretaceous shows along coast for more than one
mile W. of Uliantoumuk, capped by basaltic pro-
cipitous fortresses. Rocks = buff ss, and cr. li.
at 10° E, 6000' or more is the road. The
is exposed. At Uliantoumuk the road crosses
to tide level.

Lower are greenish, dark sandstone and cr. li., about
2000' thick. The sand series are 200' or more and
at 10° are 200' thick of ss, and, from
gras and streaks, as well as dirt cras. Very obscure

plants were none to be seen.

Citron orlita

1st st. - recalled burnt shale - this is about
about 1/2 mile west of ... place, about 20'.
splitting, a triple fissile and ... in ... and
rarely ... Collect. It is ... of ... place, or a little
west of it, ... of buff ss and sh ... of it
about 2, 0' - 300' AT. ... layers. Section ... from
since ... shale back. ... of ...
at about 1400', ... from 1440' - 2150' ...
shows again. Layers ... of ... and
... buff ss and sh in lower ... than E. The upper
150' consisting ... of buff ss on which ... the ...
... contact - the ... is ... to
be ... Through ... Collect. ...
is like ... Citron ...
... ...
in ...

... place ... occurs ...
50 AT. Shells preserved and ...
E. of ... place ... red sh ...
is ... east, ...
when they become ... red, ...
and in ... The more ...
to dark, ... gray or even ...
and ...

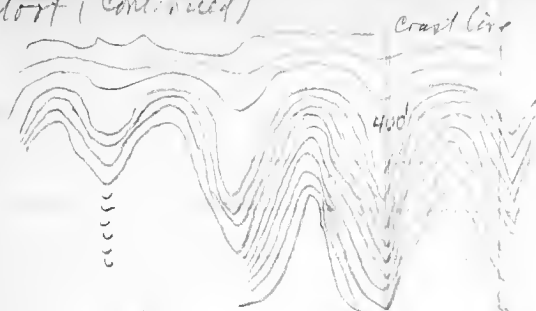
on the west, buff ss shows about 75' and at about 100' A. It.
This is probably near horizon of plants collected W. of down
place, and red lies about the horizon of most of the inverte-
brates. Pecten atanensis in black sh. Above this ss is
about 75' of craly sh and dark sandy sh in which at about 60'
above ss is plant bearing stratum from which dark sh. ma-
terial was obtained. Continuing upward one finds about 300'
concretionary exposures along ravine, consisting of thin buff ss
and dark sandstone massive ss-alternating, the ss is buff
than sandy sh. Farther back the series is seen to rise to
over 2000'

A noticeable feature is the disappearance of the
redness of the shale in approaching the more freely cut ex-
posures near the ravine and already remarked. Another
fact is the red weathering of the shales near the plant hori-
zon even appearing along exposed walls of the ravine.
And finally these sh. are better exposed to the normal
color, bright pink or red on the edges exposed. The stream
has cut a deep canyon, carrying out a large apron fan of
debris nearly 2 mi in width. Numerous large fragments
of tree trunks are found in thin shales. Some seem to be wood
of palms or ferns. Some specimens taken.

The flora at mouth of ravine is evidently Acanth

Palort (continued)

Thurs:



These beds show where we occupied to be west of Palort
 concealed at that point to 500'. Few fern fragments & plants
 found at about 1575'. The section is as follows:

1440 - 2180.

1365 of ditto ss.

ascending
 6' Haellon, plants
 15" conifer with copied wood etc
 15' dark sh
 10' ss
 40' dark sh

1437

In one time at 1640. Has fossils, conifer and ferns.

Fossiliferous at 2140 - 2180. Local coniferous sh with leaves, but few more at hands.

2160' leaves and fern silicified wood

2200' conifer, goes up to near basal.

2320' base of basalt, unconformable, about 25'-100' thick

Surrounded by 100' dark sh and 200' of yellow ss.

Camp moved Aug. 26 from above place to one near to
 the most eastern of the long red spurs. The stream bed
 strata (300±) dip to N. about 15°, and stream cuts down into
 beds so that fossils collected at 700 feet are from strata
 about 100' - 200' lower than those at mouth of ravine.
 In all probably not more than 1300' of sedimentary

Patort (cont)

At this camp as at last, the massive white ss - 200'-300' caps the sedimentaries and lies underneath the basalt, in the highest portions, but in many spots and some basins basalt occurs at a much lower level, and the top ss is gone or is partly substituted by banded dark sh and buff ss like those at the top of mt.

The top ss makes a very picturesque formation always eroding into pinnacles, tall cones, hoodoos, etc.

Early Patort the series is observed near Minik, and again between Kingitok and Kardlok. The interbedded basalts are more distinct. Good exposures near the latter localities, but near Kingitok being near shore. Eastwards the series becomes more calcareous - less black beds - than Kardlok here is slight W dip which appears to continue to near Cetonekardlok.

Eruptive rock shows low amount at several points.

Atlix 10 X.

Arrived Sat. 1 in Aug. 28.

Camp in cave a short distance on W. side of
peninsula on shore given well in hills
and valleys, at base of mountains. Pen. of basalt
over l. with some interbedded sandstone and ss
patches in some of the former exposures.

Section in northern part of peninsula on W. side,
Coal, — and thin ss up to 250'.

At 1000'-1125' with ss. and shales, etc.

... into ... thin ss. ...
... including, thin shales, etc., up to
1175'; where lower basalt — ...

... trace of ...
at 1100', ...

... of ...

... of ...

... 25' ...

... of the ...
... "IV", ... at 3000'

... at ...

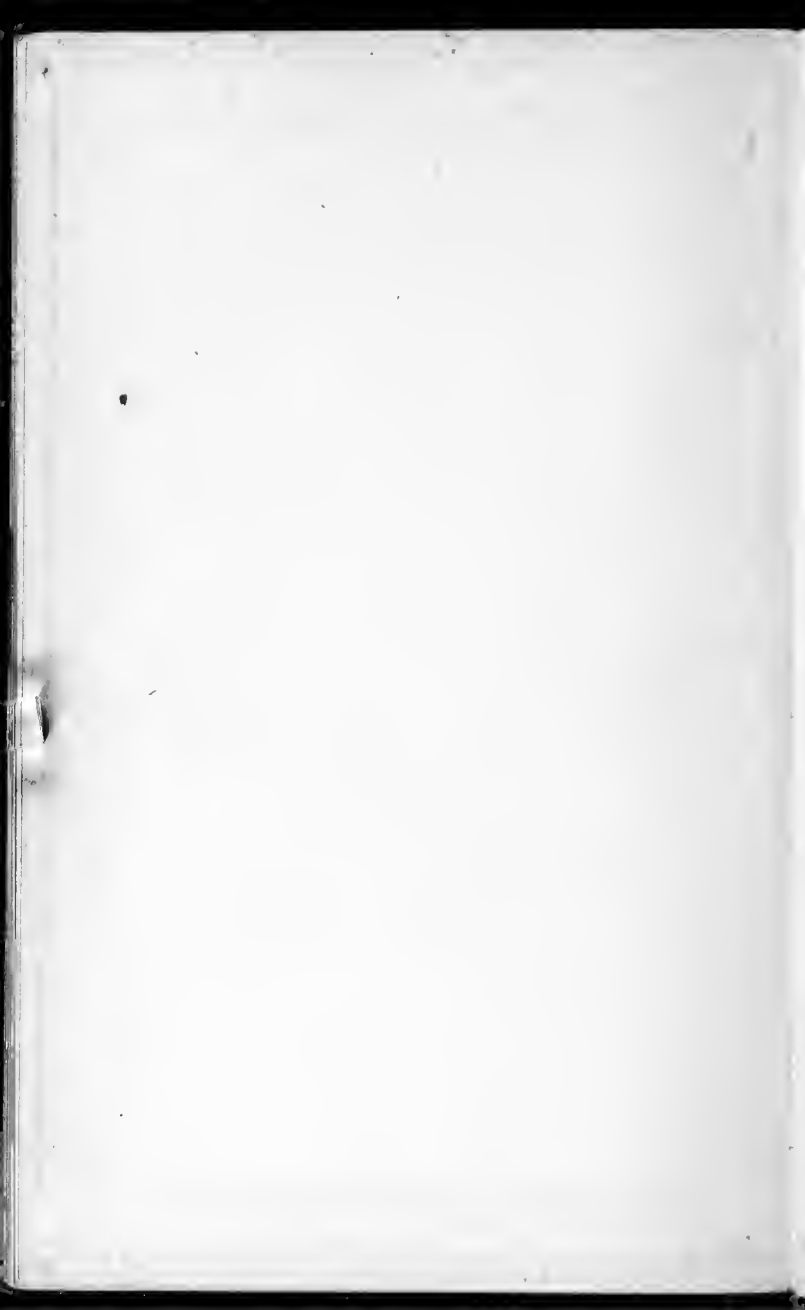
... into sand and ...

... on l. ...

... 2500'.

Atene Kerdlek (cont.)

White Knobs (= "IV") is about 300'-350' high, capped by 25'-50' of basalt, beneath which is about 75' coarse sandy sh, carrying fossiliferous limestone. Below is mass of sh containing no fine fossils, black or dark gray. Plant fossils and fragmentary in the concretions. Part of the fossiliferous mass at 3050 feet or more is wholly unreliable.



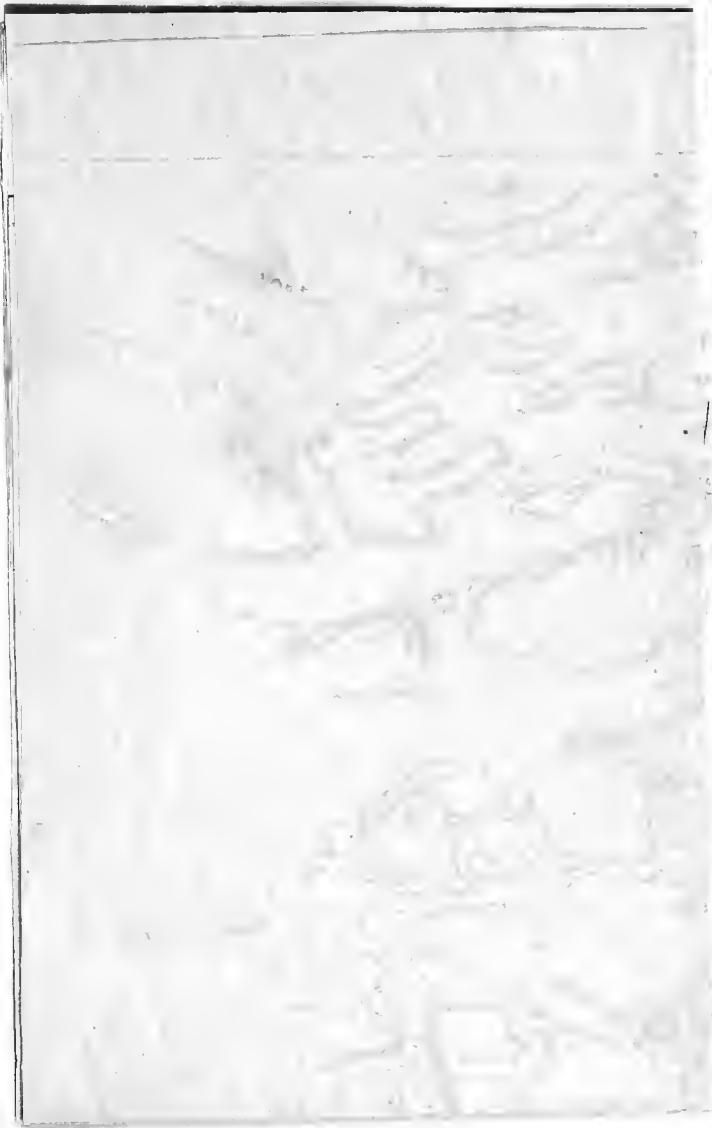




CHART
of a portion of
NORTH-WEST
GREENLAND
after
H. RINK.

altered according to the positions and measurements obtained by the Swedish Expedition Kangertuk of 1870

- + Position determined
- ⊗ Locality for Plant-Fossils
- Localities where dredging was carried on by Dr. Öberg

Inland Ice
 from N.W. Bay
 Eruption on the Inland Ice
 19-25 1870

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

This letter was mailed on our
provisional list of literature which
and promised we get back to it.

A penalty of \$300 is fixed by law for
this envelope for other than Official Business.

Til den Governor
af Sarkak.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

MEMORANDUM.

Steamer Hope August 7, 1897.
To the Governor of Sarikak.

With the permission of Inspector
Anderson a party from the United
States (Smithsonian Institution) is
collecting soil plants at different
places on Koussaf, Sarikak. We
have ^{cases of} preserved specimens here and
will call on you in about two
weeks. Would you be so kind to use our
good offices in their safe passage
on a boat ^{from} your district. We
are
Charles ...
David ...

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

MEMORANDUM.

Dampskib Hope, den 7 August, 1897.

Til Gouverneuren af Sarkak.

*Med Tilladelse af Inspektør
Andersen et parti fra Forenede
Stater (Smithsonian Institution)
samlar fossile vexter i forskjellige
steder paa Kursoak halvø.*

*De have ladet disse lister af
proviant her og de vil komme
for at tage dem bort i om trent
to uger. Vi bede Dem godheds-
fult at spørge om sikkerheden*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

MEMORANDUM.

af listerne under vor frevoerelse.
Med Høiagtede
Charles Schuchert
David White

South-east coast of Greenland.

(Nansen, Petermanns Mittheilungen, Ergänz. XXIII, 1893, pp. 53-64).

Nansen in traveled along the east coast from about $61^{\circ}30'$ north to about $64^{\circ}30'$. The inland ice covers the land very greatly and he believes there are but few fiords in this region. The coast is low and rounded from $62^{\circ}5'$ to $62^{\circ}20'$. From the latter it is high and serrated to $63^{\circ}10'$ and then somewhat lower to $64^{\circ}30'$. The lowest inland land is 677 m. rising to 2300 m.

The low rounded portion he thinks owes its shape to an ice cap while the serrated portion was not covered by an ice cap and owes its shape to weathering.

He saw no sedimentaries all is gneiss, granite and eruptives.

See Meddelelsen om Grönland, IX, 1889. for another account of this shore.

