





1896. - III

List of things

Aug. 22 - 25.

Middle Herbs.

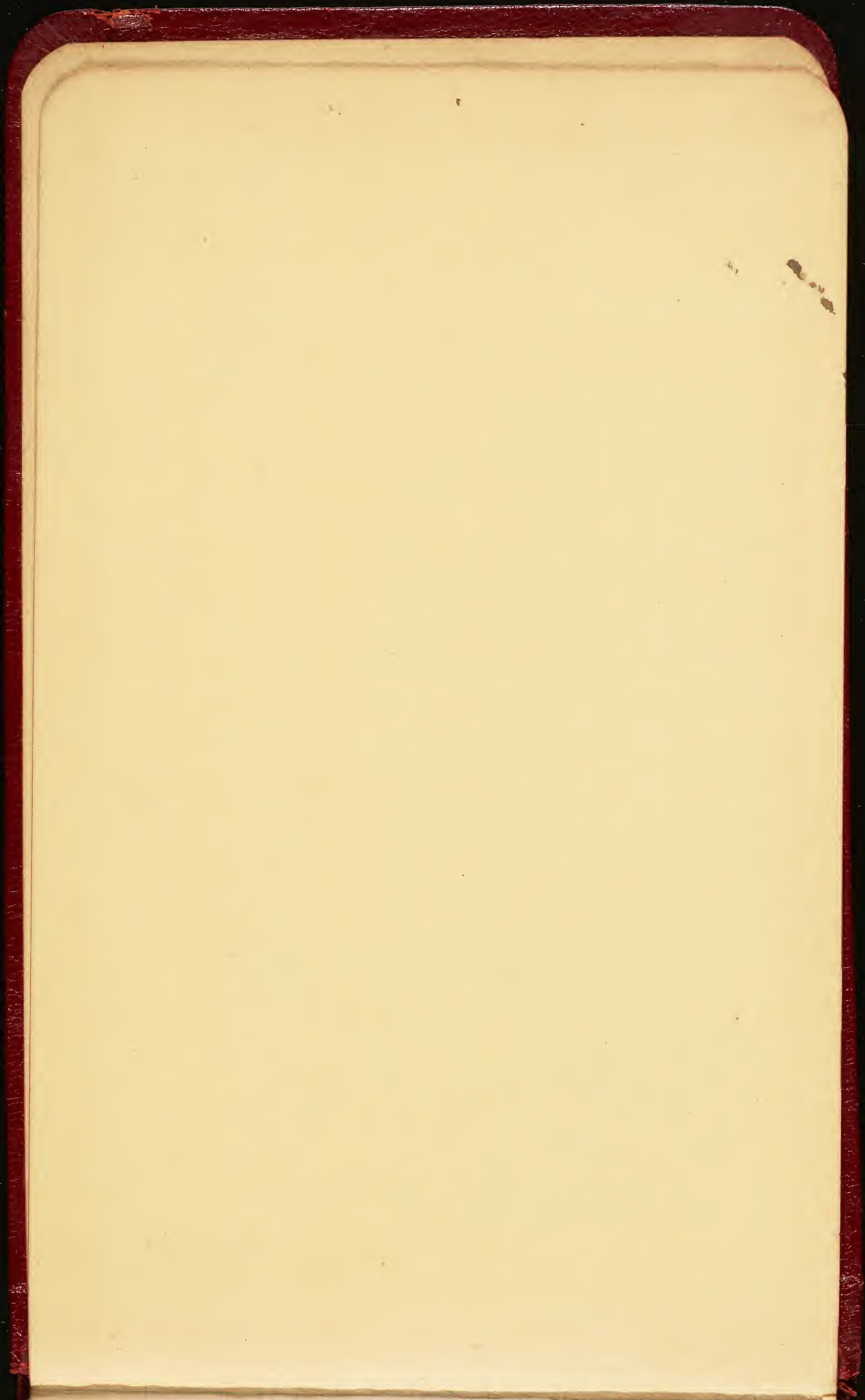
Mushu p 301 - ~~308~~ 310

Raikoke 312 - 324

Arundin 324 - 327

Yotta Ushishu 327 - 338

Serith Nohuon 339 - 356



1896.

Aug. 22. - The evening found us drifted far to the S.E., but we soon picked up our bearings and are speedily heading for the Mueshi Rocks.

The weather was glorious; the sun shone from a cloudless sky, only a haze concealed the ban of the distant volcanic peaks of Matus, Raokoke, Chias, Kotan, Karma etc. Suich Kotan was in full sight, and the few Mueshi rocks soon began to appear above the horizon. The wind was quite moderate and 301

Muskege Rocks Aug 22

Lunda cirrhata

Sturnipichus pygmaeus

Ceryle carbo -

Fulmarus glacialis

Phalacrocorax urile -

Uria arctica -

Larus, dark backed -

Phalacrocorax (large)

~~*Ceryle carbo*~~

Phalacrocorax lobatus ^{black!}

Tonno -

Motacilla alba

Leucostella odobrensis 1 sp. informal

Cornus

Frazeria cerniculata

Rosa pratincola

Pison polli'anni

22 *into the tide rips current*

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the

to

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also

492

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22 only the tide rips caused
a commotion in the water.
A few clouds hang on the
very tops of the volcanoes
and mingled with their
smoke.

At noon we were near
enough to the Mushroom Rocks
to make an attempt at
landing, and at 12.30 the
whale boat with Mr. Hill
and myself left the vessel.
We first went round
the Seal Rock, where we
noticed a large number
of sea lions, but no seals.

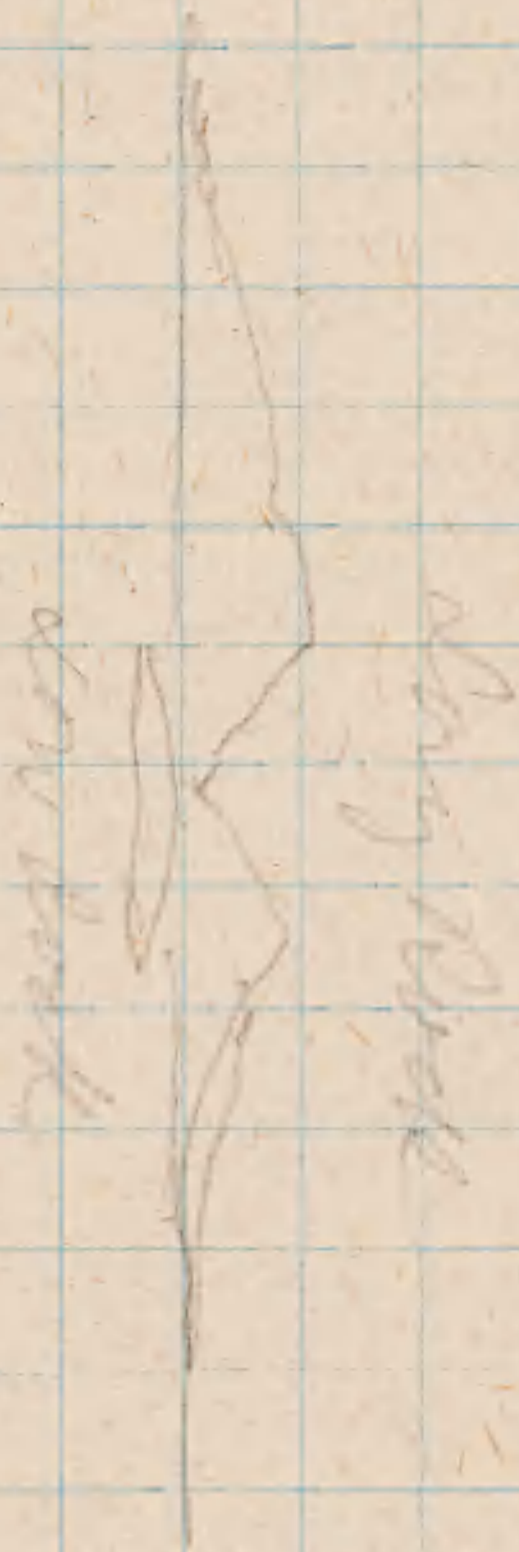
Muskogee R. 22 Aug.

Seal Rock - basalt. bare

Long " " covered with
grass.

beds 100' wide.

High R. basalt



22 and where it was impossible
for us to land.

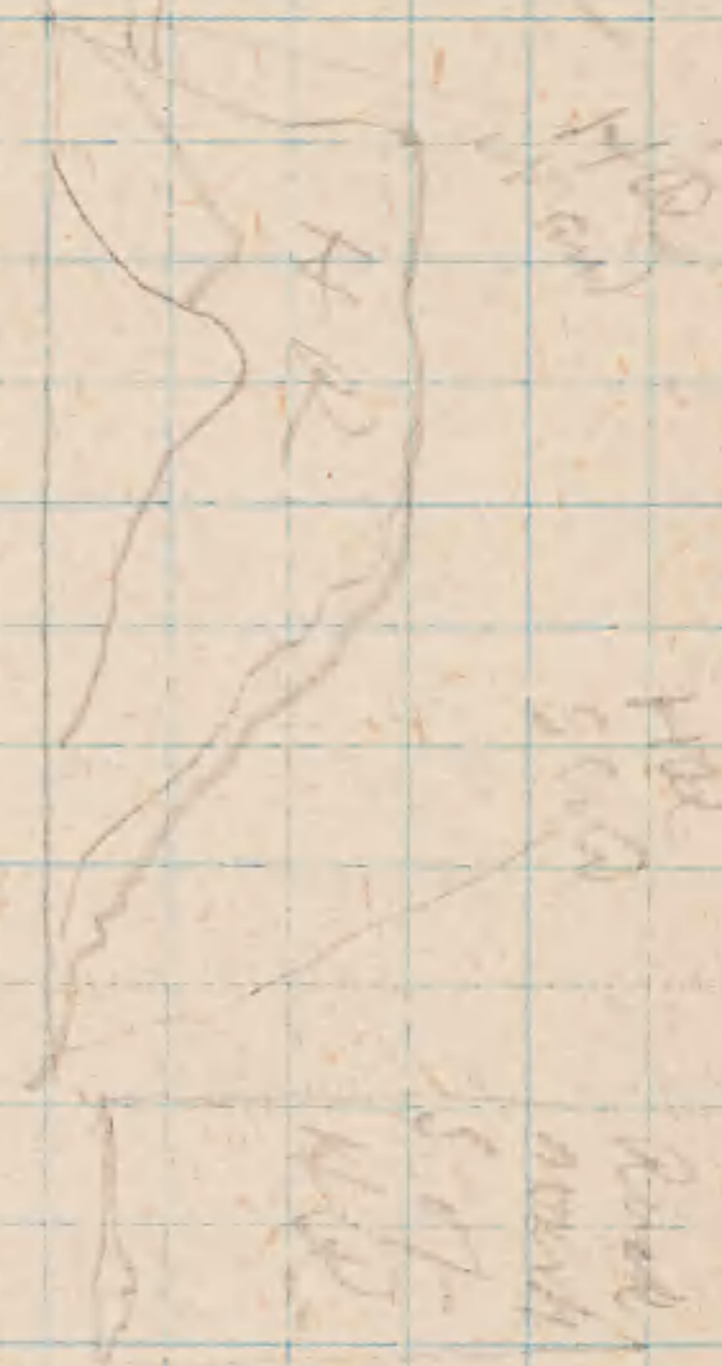
Seal rock is a high
basaltic and entirely
bare rock rising out of
the water without any
beach or outlying rocks.
The height is less than that
of Long Rock, and 140'
as given on the Brit Hydro
chart after snow is nicely
proportions.

Went straight to Long
Rock where landing at
the ^{South} Eastern end was quite
easy.

This rock is also basal

303

Handwritten notes at the top right of the page, including the words "Station" and "Creek".

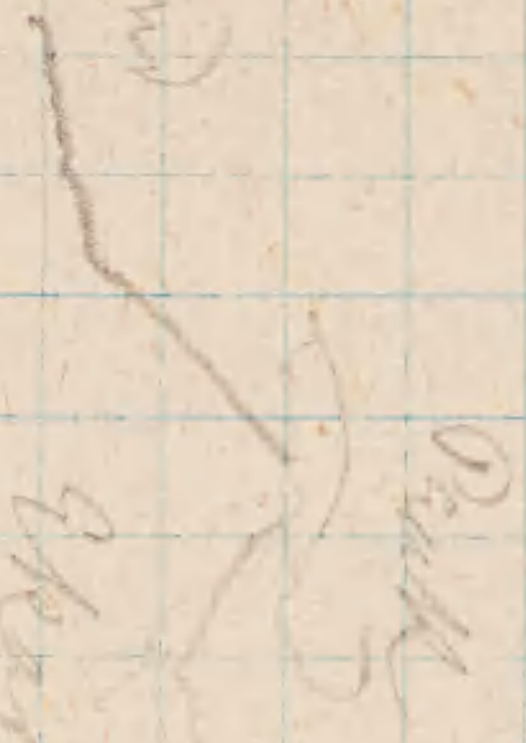


Station
Creek
Handwritten notes in the middle of the page, written vertically. The text is somewhat faint and includes the words "Station" and "Creek".

Creek

22 tic, but is surrounded
by a rocky beach, which
on the south side is
fully 100 feet or more wide,
on the north side quite
narrow. The high portion
consists of basaltic columns
capped with a thick soil
of grass, *Elymus?*, in
which numerous *Linda*
circulata have dug their
holes honeycombing the
whole surface. A cleft
splits the high portion
in two halves close
to the base, an western and
an eastern one. Numerous

W. end



Skarn

Skarns



S. end



Skarn



W. end

W. end

W. end



W. end

Skarn
5 feet

Skarn
10 feet

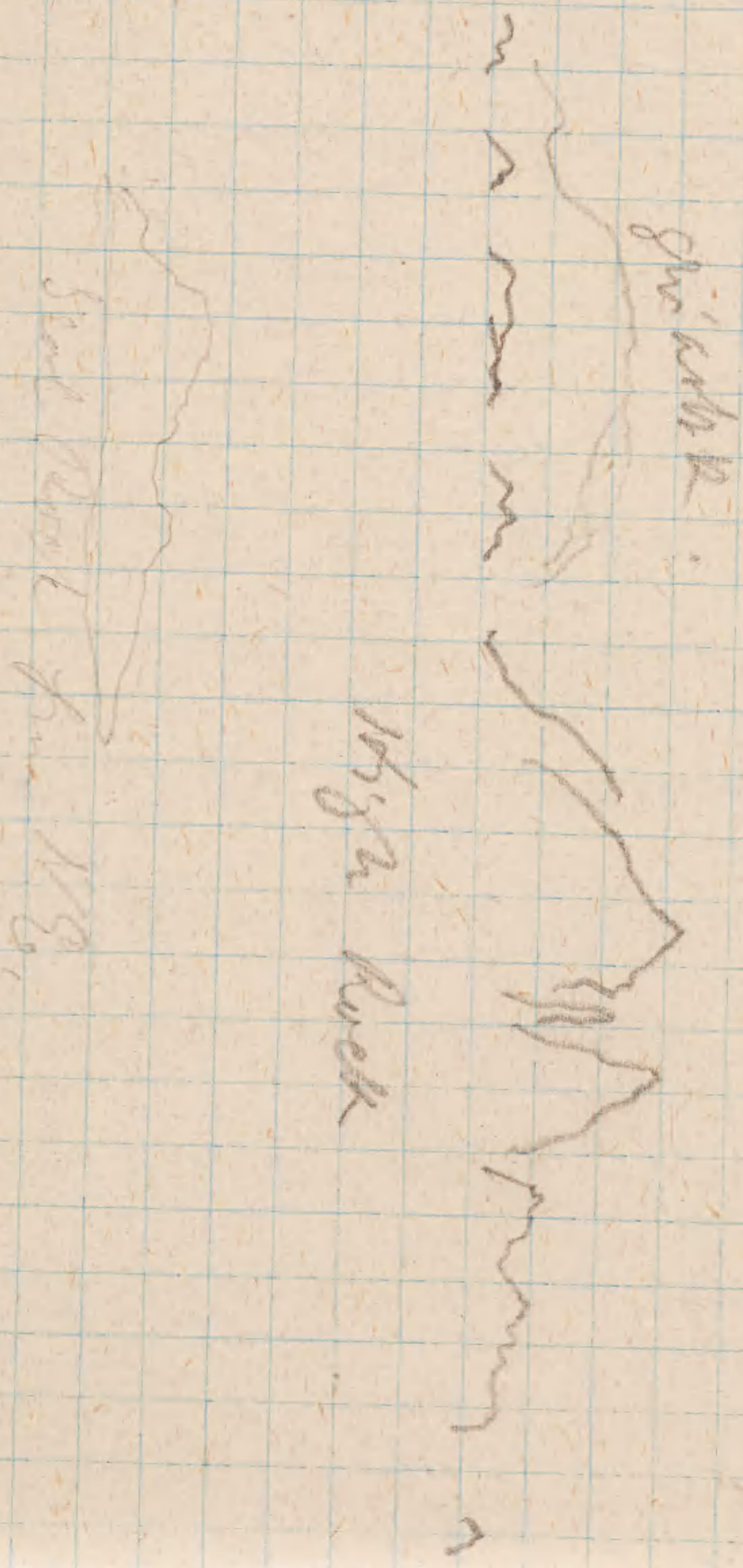
Skarns and
Mammals
from ~~skarns~~
Mammals
from Skarn, Mammals

22 sea lions were also found
here who at once plunged
into the water as we landed.
No seals were found any-
where and no traces
of any, no bones, no
skulls. If seals ever
hailed out on these
rocks it must have
been on the beaches of
Long Rock, but no
evidence could be
discovered. It is almost
certain that there was
never any breeding ground
here.

A wooden hole with 315

Beach	29.77 + 0.50	30.27	703
Long M. top	29.61.5 + 50.	30.11.5	790
			<hr/>
			87

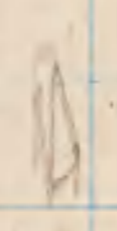
1246
1159
<hr/>
87



22 a Japanese inscription
was struck in the ground
on the western high part.

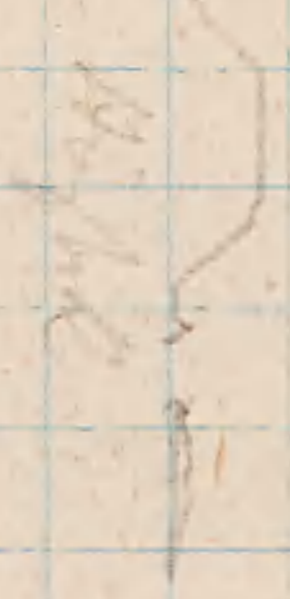
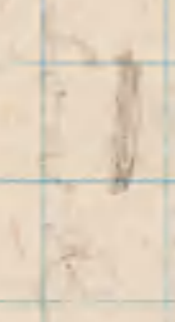
Was astonished to
find several land birds
viz. a Corvus, a
Motacilla and a Lo-
custella oclatoris,
only specimens of the
latter could be secured
the others were too shy, and
that one had to be shot
with large charge at a
long distance and was
thus rendered unfit for
preservation. The locus.

Handwritten notes on the left side of the page, possibly a list or index.



Small handwritten text or label located between the diagrams on the left side.

Large handwritten text in the center of the page, possibly a title or a main heading.



Small handwritten text or label located to the right of the top diagram.

Small handwritten text or label located to the right of the bottom diagram.

22 tullas lived in the high
grass among which they
showed a great expertness
of hiding themselves immedi-
ately upon alighting in it.

Took angles from the
eastern half just below
(east of) the highest point
on plane table. Also a
few photographs. Secured
specimens of what seems
to be Ceryle ~~gray~~ carbo,
but with traces of white
on wing. Others seem to
be perfectly black.

Then landed on High
Rock, took angles and

307

22 tellus lived in the high
grass among which they
showed a great expertness
of hiding themselves immedi-
ately upon alighting in it.

Took angles from the
eastern half just below
(east of) the highest point
on plane table. Also a
few photographs. Secured
specimens of what seems
to be Cypher gray carbon,
but with traces of white
on wing. Others seem that
were perfectly black.

Then landed on High
Rock, took angles and

22 photos. No seals, and
no sea lions on this
rock; a high steep
basaltic rock, covered
with Elymus sod like
Long Rock and curiously
split in the middle to
the base with a high
pinnae between the two
halves.

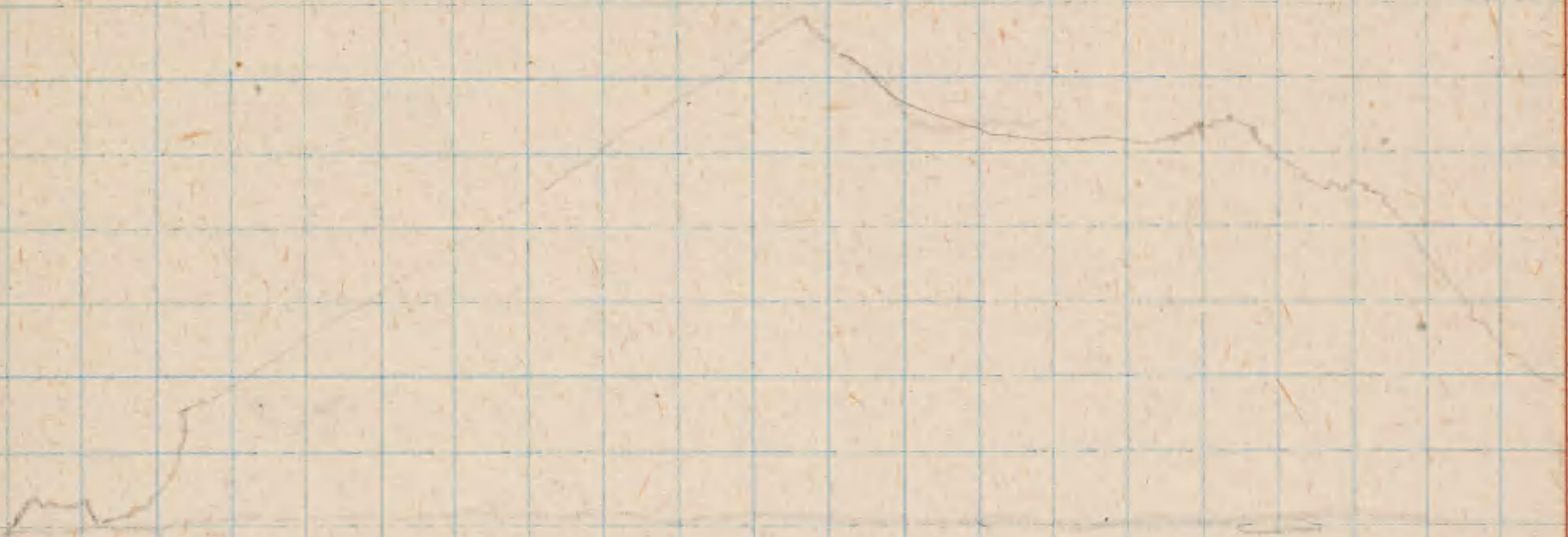
On the way to the
island passed Low Rock,
upon which only a
few sea-lions and no
seals.

We arrived on board
about 5 pm and at once

22 steamed into the Okhotsk
sea, where we have to
(1102 fathoms) wait for
the narrow to make
land; on Raikoke. Weather
fine.

In the evening skinned
3 Euphras, changed plates,
got ready for tomorrow.

The height of these
rocks as given in the
Brit Hyd. Off. chart
~~after~~ from Snow's sketches
are not correct: Long
Rock I found by aneroid
to be 87 feet. High Rock
is not over 120 feet. 309



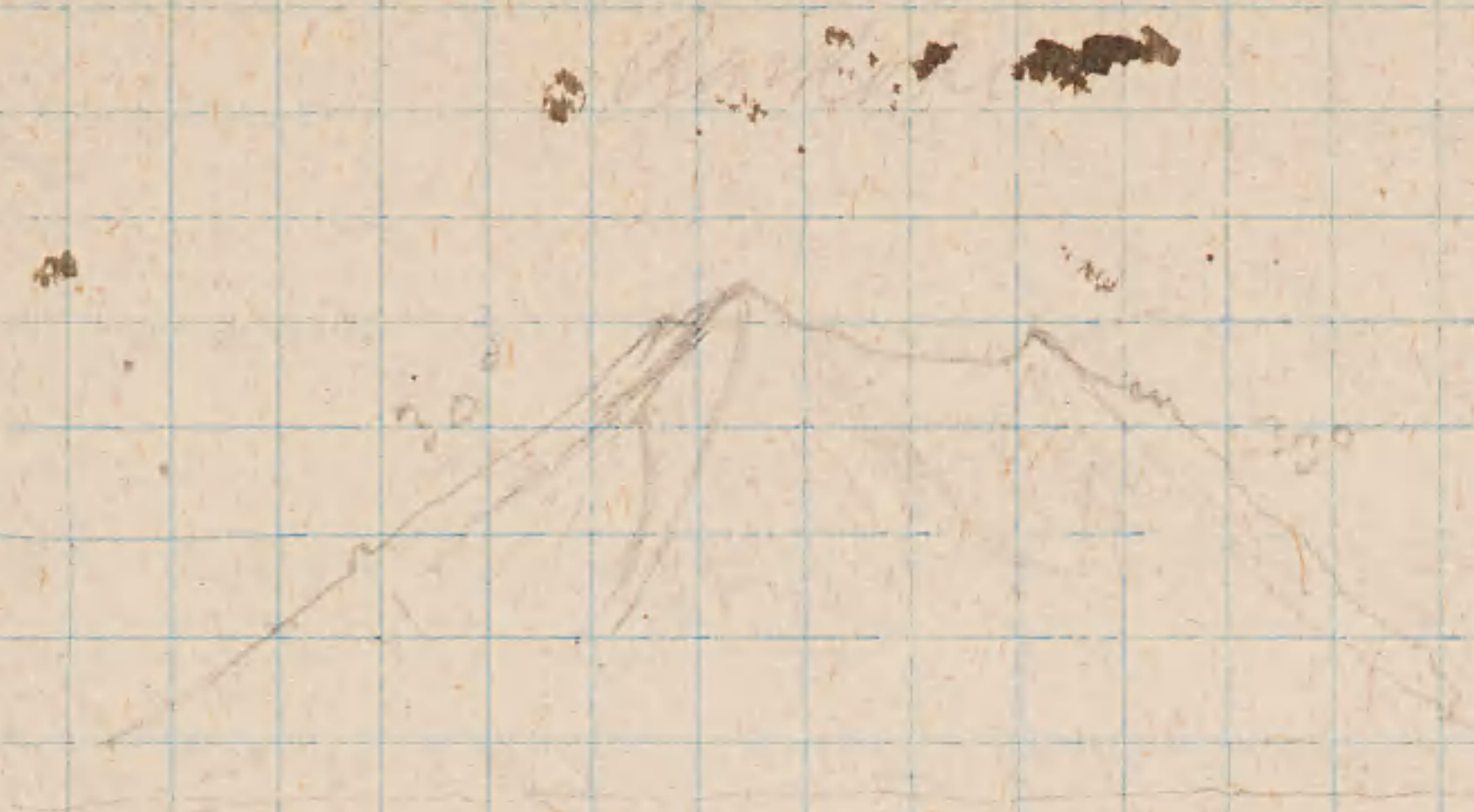
Handwritten text, possibly a title or label, in cursive script. The text is faint and difficult to read, but appears to be "Kaukaui Stage".



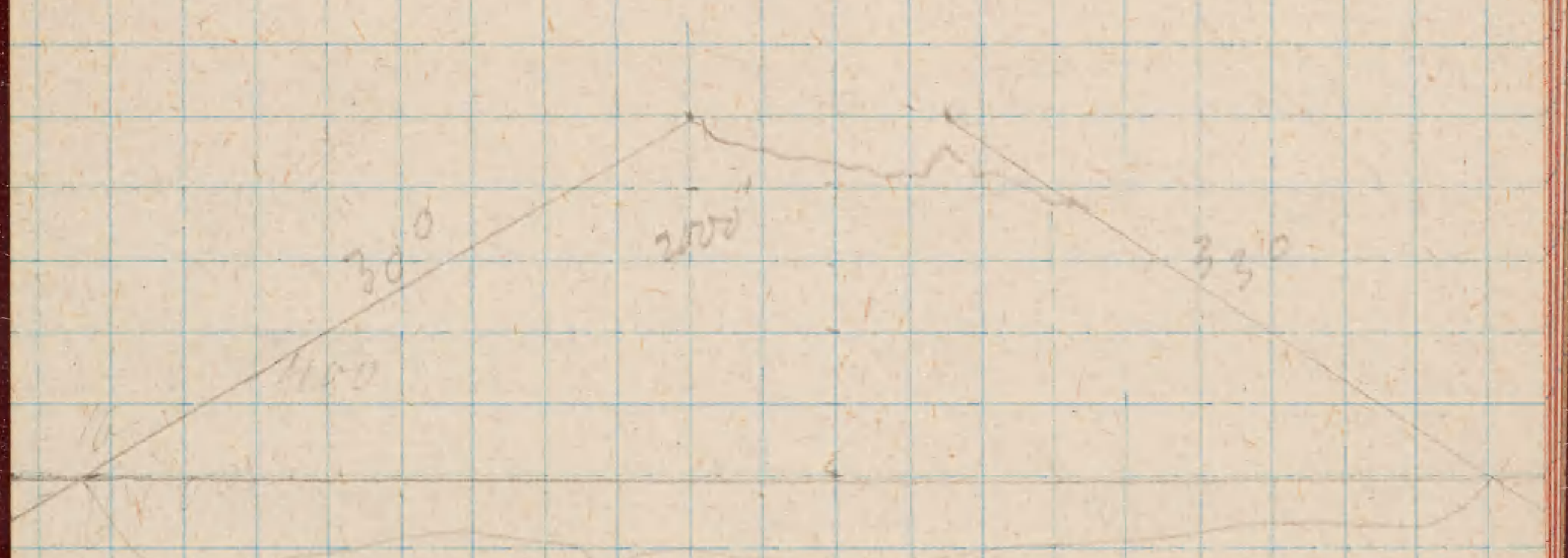
22. Seal rock is scarcely
80 and Low Rock about
20 feet.

While on the rocks
we heard numerous
low reports, like dis-
charges of big guns or
blasting, evidently vol-
canic grumbling of some
of the smoking mountains.
They were not heard as long
as the Albatross.

Aug. 23. - Sun overhead and
a fine calm with a
smooth, nearly glassy
sea, and yet visible



Green. N 87. W



1 1/3 miles	5 = 2000
10.5	4
	6000
	4000
	2000

1000 +

(23) to land or do any
work. The fog is hanging
low and heavy concealing
the base of the islands
and the beaches I want
to visit. The tops of
Rakoke and Matua
rise high over the fog,
the latter with a considerable
amount of steam
issuing from its top,
but we cannot get
near them. We ~~try~~ try to
look at them, especially
Rakoke which is the only
one from which seal has
been reported. ~~see~~ In the ³¹¹

Paihoke Aug 23

Certhia monocera ^{sold, few} ~~1~~

Diomedea (dark) albatrus 1

Larus auratus ^{Ubiquitous}

Fulmarus glacialis ^{exceedingly many}

Limothymus pygmaeus common

Larus (schistogaster 4) "

Cyclorhynchus psittacula "

Lissa pollicaris .. in places

Corvus saw at least 6 in one place.

Fosterocula corniculata rare.

(23) afternoon the whole

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Miller and I got in 3/2

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(23) afternoon the whole
strata becomes visible,
but the lower part of
Raikoke remains hidden
in the fog. Occasionally
even this is raised, but
we soon do our stand
in and get ready to
lower the whale boat
than the fog envelops
the lower part of this
new dead volcano.

Finally at 4.30 pm
the Raikoke appears to
be cleared permanently.
The boat is lowered, Mr.
Miller and I get in 312

(23) and at 5 pm we are
off for a circumnavigation
of it. It being so late
the capt. was reluctant
in allowing me to venture
in, but I showed him
that it would be better
to make the attempt,
in as much as it might
turn out that no further
work would be required
at this place. It was
then agreed that I should
make a reconnaissance
around the island, and
if seals were discovered,
or their traces - to 313

(23) continue the work to
morrow, or whenever the
weather permits - but if
not then to continue to
Friday.

We pulled in close to
the ^{wharf} shore and going west-
ward kept very close so
as to be able to see every-
thing on the beach.

Plenty of sea-lions were
observed; at all suitable
places all around the
island, harms of bulls,
cows and pups were
located, sometimes as
high as 40 feet ~~above~~ ³¹⁴

(23) on the basaltic ledges
almost perpendicularly out
of the water. How they got
the slippery and precipitous rocks
up ~~there~~ seemed a mystery.

How they got down was
less of a mystery, for as
they got over wind, they
threw themselves headlong
on the rocks or in the
sea, sometimes gliding
down and piling up like
the water in a water-
fall. In the water their
behaviour was quite
different from the seals,
for the family kept to-
gether and they swam,

(27) With the old bull in the middle very closely surrounded by his females and the pups, the pointed snouts of all sticking out of the water quite close together.

During the whole circumnavigation not a single seal could be discovered neither on shore nor in the water, and it is absolutely certain that there are none here now. It is the localities such as would lead one to suppose that seals ever hauls

(20) out here, and where
Capt. M'iver could have
got 4500 seals here
in 1884 is a mystery
to me. I do not know
what to make of these
stories. How they simply
burn themselves out or as
to deceive others, and
were the seals stolen
in other localities??

Raihoke is a single
volcanic peak rising
out of the oceanic
depths, its sides sloping
about 30-33 degrees

(27) towards the top, the
rim of a crater evidently
long since fallen in, and
the volcano is probably
dead ^{now}. What some of the
officers earlier in the
day took for smoke or
steam was evidently
only fog. The sides are
covered ~~with~~ ^{with} layers of
volcanic ash, with here
and there a few more
solid rocks sticking up,
and the bar against
which the waves of the
Pacific Ocean and the
other sea beat is

(22) chiefly composed of
steep basaltic rocks
40-80 feet high, but
seldom cooled off into
columnar structure big
north, massive and
apparently homogeneous.
The lowest portion of
the slopes is covered
with a vivid green of
the same plants as
collected on the Necker
Rocks with the addition
of a fleshy leaved large
yellow flowered large
composita and
a white daisy / 319 Chap.

(23) anthemum leucanthemum?
The rock being in places
covered with a very vivid
yellow lichen.

At all the prominent
caps and corners the
rocks rise precipitously
out of the water, but
in between there are
occasional narrow
beaches covered with
boulders from the size
of a cart wheel to that
of a small house, while
in other places the equally
narrow beach is fringed
by a ~~small~~ steep bank ³²⁰

(23) of rounded & rocks the
size of a fist to that of
~~the~~ a head, ^{a couple of} such ^{bricks,}
with drift wood thrown
up at the uppermost
extreme part of it
next to the ~~east~~ slope of
ashes, were facing
Matua Island.

On the east side only
were some rocks forming
a somewhat of a reef,
with a few detached rocks
and deep clefts and
bays between. But they
were high out of the
water, and not at all

(27) of such a character
as to furnish a suitable
place for furs to
haul out upon. I can
affirm that I have not
~~not~~ never seen a fur out
haul out permanently
on any head of the
kind which Raikoke
only offer.

Raikoke is said to
be 2050 feet high, and
the diameter is about
 $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles; it is nearly
circular as shown in
Snow's map and has
none of the bays shown

(23) in the others. But he has certainly more detached rock scattered about than there are in reality.

I landed for a moment at the southern side just beyond one of these detached rocks and tried to walk over on the enormous accumulation of big boulders, but only to reach one of the scrubby bushes, but I had to give it up after having advanced a few hundred feet.

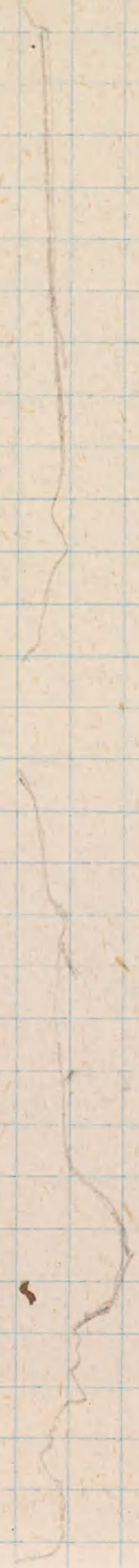
The circumnavigation took us about 2 hours.

Wahwah

BB

BB

BB



(23) and at 7.30 pm we
are again on board.
We at once stand away
for Inuvioi.

Aug 24. Morning fairly clear
and promising. Raskas
and Nahishki in plain
sight. Soon down and
soon saw the Inuvioi
Rocks.

Got off at 10.30 with
Mr. Miller, Dr. Young and Salge
in the boat, Jakobson at the
motor.

Made first for The Black
Rock, Inuvioi, but could 324

Wishes, N. D.

Uria arctica	}	Tringa rubicollis
Larus californicus		"
Ceryle alcyon		Pelecanus pacificus
Phalacrocorax		Syrnoides
Larus californicus		

Wishes, N. D.

Uria arctica nests
 Larus californicus nests
 Ceryle alcyon, perfectly black
 Falco sparverius only 1st, very many
 Phalacrocorax nests
 Larus californicus nests
 Larus californicus nests
 Tringa bairdii
 Melospiza lugens
 Melospiza?
 Falco sparverius?
 Sturnella vulgaris
 a. ornithogallus seen numerous
 Corvus
 Tringa
 Heteractitis brevipes

Call
C-112

W
ent 6

7
B

325

111

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AMANDRIDÆ

Newts

tailed batrachians with
es extended over para-
thed processes.

pecies constitute the
distribution is mainly
e and Asia north of

America is only rep-
cies. Habits aquatic
tly harmless.

1896 - III

Middle Kernels

(24) not land. It is low with
a number of grotesquely
formed rocks raised on
the surface. It really
consists of 3-4 disconnected
rocks, the sea connecting across
in very narrow channels.
Plenty of sea-lions were
seen, but no seals. Off
north shore is a small
rock awash less than $\frac{1}{4}$
mile of north shore. on
our copy of
Dunn's map.

Landed on Seadin Cove,
a low (about 15 feet) rock
700 feet wide by about

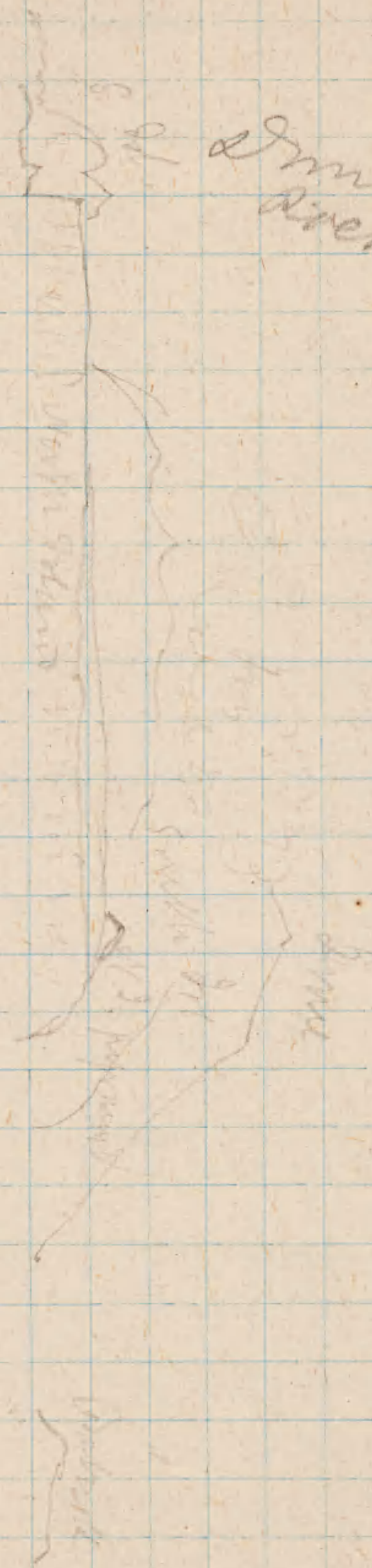
July 24

In boat 11 am 29.82

Black Rock

(24) 7000 feet long, perfectly white
from the calcareous of the
large number of scallions
haunted out there, apparently
mostly large bivalves, only
a few barnacles. ~~on the~~
Landed easily ^{near} the
south east end, took some
angles and photographs.
Found near that point
a number of sea lion pups
(59) clubbed and skinned
by some ~~visit~~ visitors
(whalers). The island
stunk frightfully from
the droppings of the sea lions

Edmu
dick



Edmu
dick

March 20th 1874

(14) In spite of a heavy
gale the sea must
weep clear across it.

It is basaltic, mostly
of columnar structure.

No seal was seen by us.

From this rock we sailed
to the N.E. point of Ushishir
North Island, and landed
there. The arrangement was

made that the boat should
proceed ^{along the W shore} to the SW end of this

island and there wait for

us, while we were going to
walk along the beach, one

party, Dr. Young, on the west
shore, Mr. Stanley and myself

Sa Liza, Rock, Hudson

Aug 24

width about 700 feet
length " "

59 killed and skinned
one live pup.

5 days ^{ago} camp in Raiton

12 seals, 2 large and 9 3 year
olds. among the rocks on east
side

13 years ago he took

2000 on Rai Lake,

4 years ago 200

3 " " 60

None on River, last 13 years ago
1500 taken on Seal Road.

1895 got seals on Mallan
River (Hudson)

(24) accompanied by one of
the sailors, a Scotsman,
Dr. Pickerman (?) to take the
east shore. Over an abominable
beach of rounded stones and
huge boulders, here and
there interrupted by steep
basaltic ledges we proceeded
slowly, until we found
ourselves, about 4 pm.,
stopped by a columnar
basaltic dyke, an
absolute "non plus ultra"
We considered the advisability
of going up on the plateau
— this island being a high
plateau with a narrow beach

Seals also taken on
Sudnov Station Road

Saw one this morning
and only seen few the
winter of my time

3 years ago got black
pups there

Has seen the seals in my
rookery.

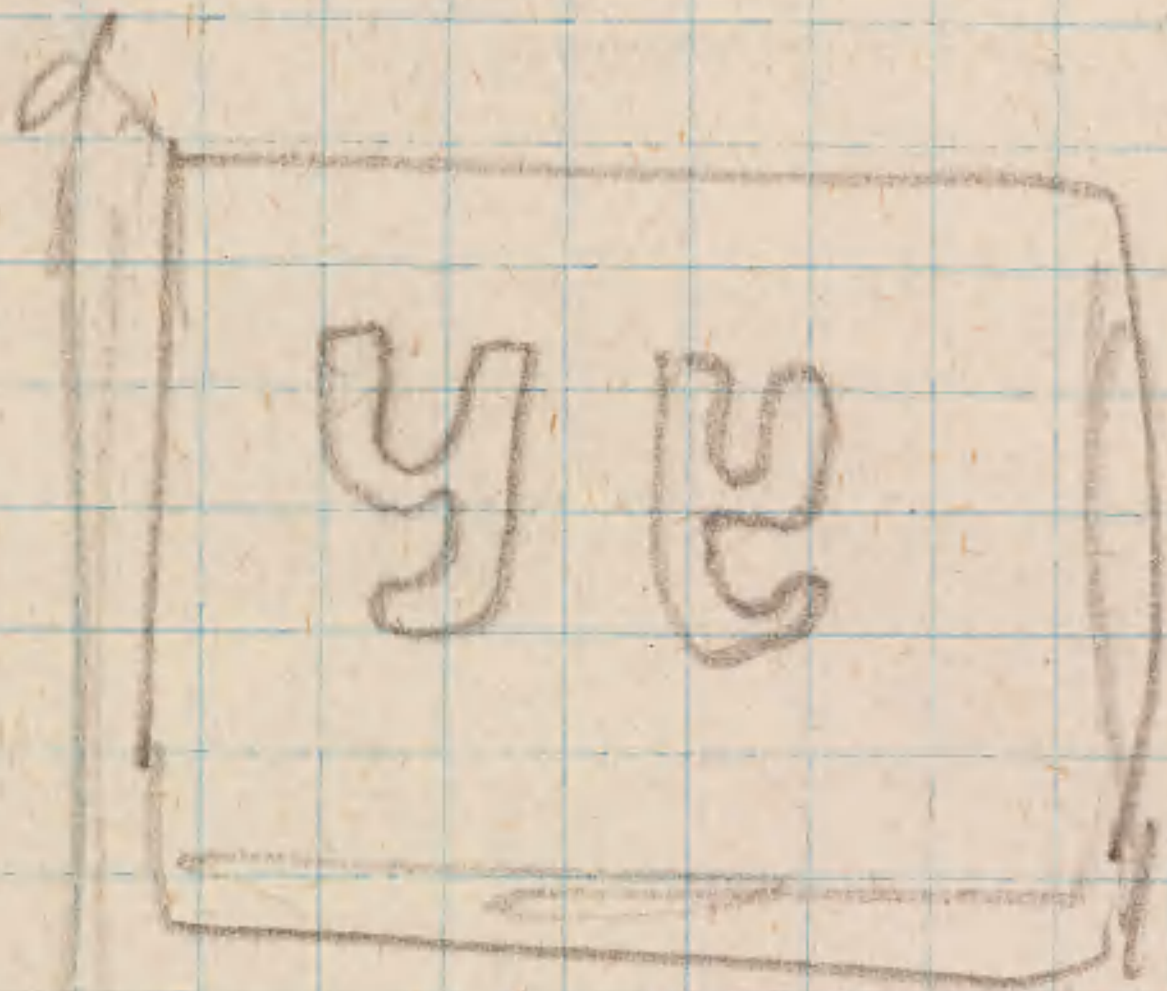
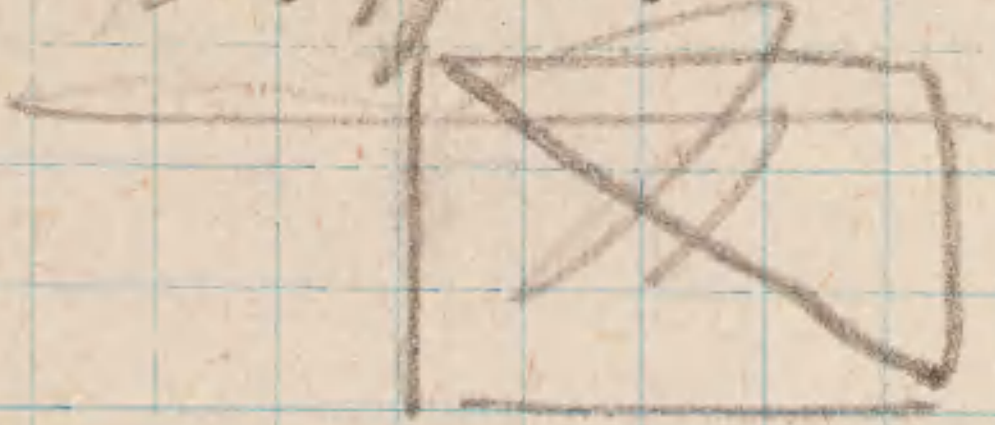
Now heard of seals on
Simonsit.

Now on Ketoy

Fixes on Rakhua

(24) all around, but the bluff,
fully a 100 feet high was
unscalable, so we had
to retrace our steps and
after gaining the N. point
again proceed ~~to~~ ^{along} the
western shore, where the
walking was none the better.
Finally I fell slipped on
a rolling boulder and in
falling sprained my ankle,
but knowing that the boat
would wait till dark at
least if we do not reach
it before I went on, not
daring to stop and let the
joint get stiff, as I knew

These several banner flags
striped & white red and blue



used

until last year

Now the new striped flag

Schomw

Capt. Sagiro Kwata

(24) I would then be unable
to move further. We finally
reached the extreme SW point
only to find this another
impassable basaltic
barrier. The boat was
evidently on the other side.
What then to do? The bluff
was nearly perpendicular,
yet there was no other
choice, it had to be
scaled. There was a very
narrow gulch by which
we hoped to make the
height, and ahead I went.

Die Brand



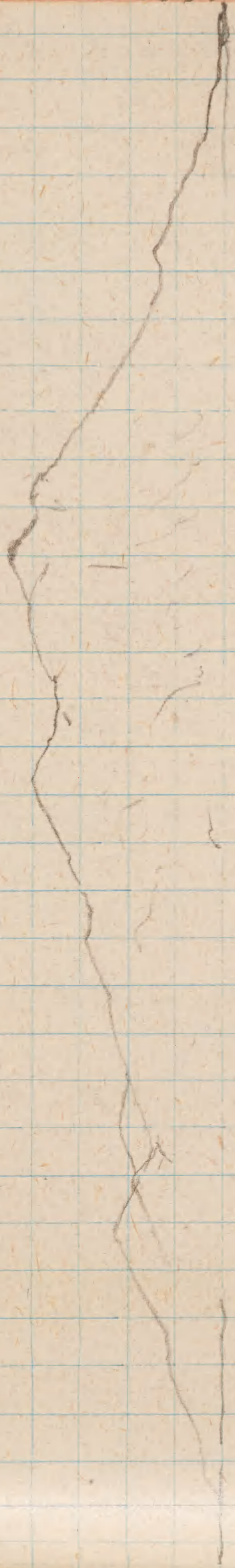
Apollon



Simons from

warm position Aug 26 '96.

(24) We finally got stuck
in the narrowest part of it,
and it seemed impossible
to get further. I let the boy
with the camera come up
to us in order to be able to
borrow some stones and
throw them down, hoping
that thus I might be
able to gain a more
sure hold, and in this I
finally succeeded, but
I saw it would be in-
fernal for the boy to
get up, so I ordered him
back to the beach telling
him that we would cross



Ketch

From warm mountain Aug 20 '96

(24) and came round after
him in the boat. Having
the gun with Mr. Staley
I then went up, then took
both guns and pushed
them up ahead, Staley following.
We thus succeeded to get
up this passage, but our
way through the tangled
mass of Elymus and
Archaegolica was much
more exhausting and
time consuming than the climbing
itself. We finally reached
the top finding ourselves on
a very narrow ledge
which must require step

(24) down on the other side.

We saw no boat, but decided to go down to the beach, the appointed place and wait there. The descent was steep, but therefore rapid and easy, and arriving on the beach we found the boat concealed behind the bluff.

A deep draught of the water key and we embarked for the "Ubaton" which had anchored close to shore in the "West Bay" off the North shore of the South Island.

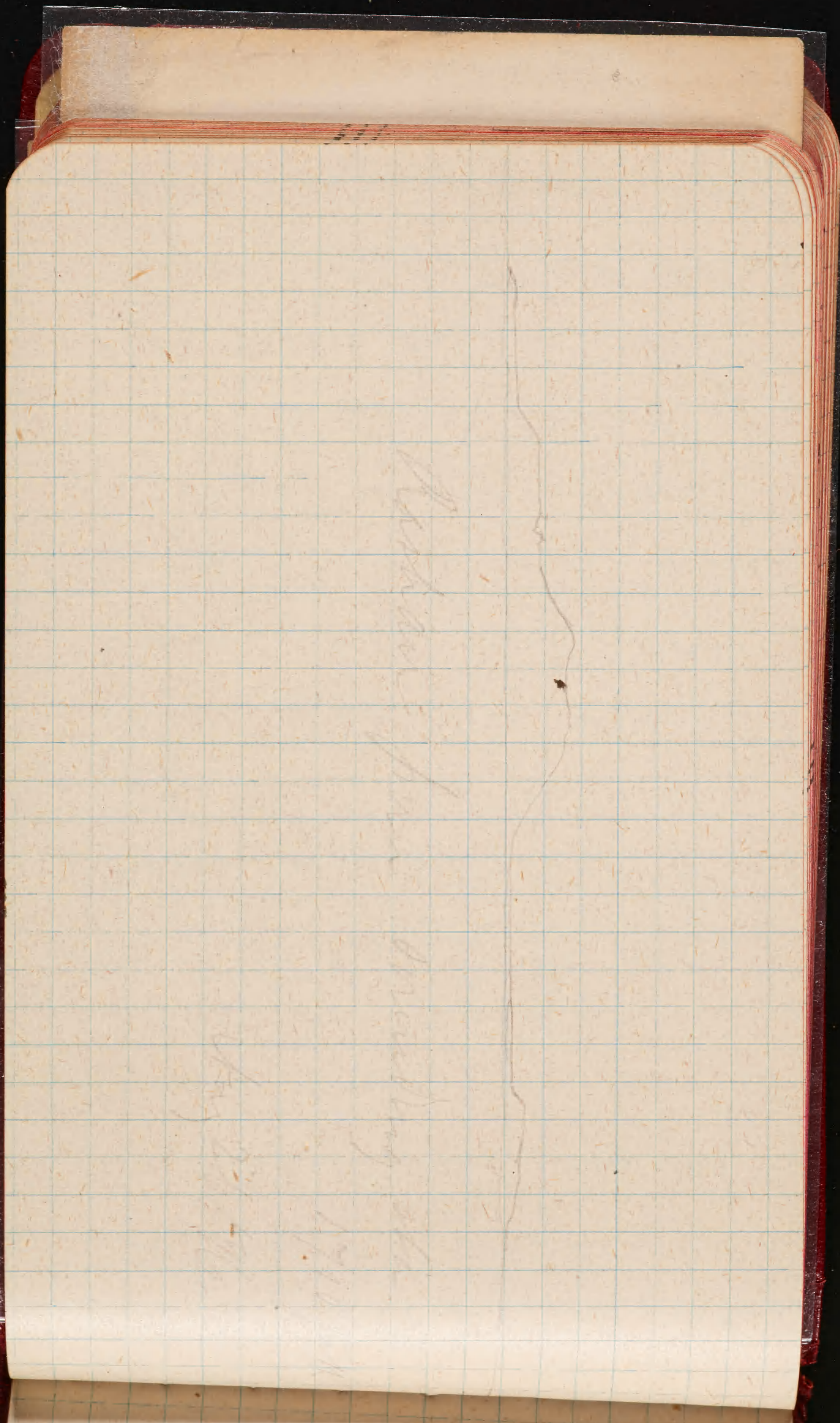
(24) As we stood in towards
the rocks in the morning
we saw a small schooner,
which finally anchored
in the West Bay close in shore.
She carried several large
flags, among which the
Japanese ensign.

In the evening the Captain
Sagira Kwata, of Haku-
date came on board with,
apparently, the mate and his
charts being invited by
Capt. Horn.

The schooner's name is
Yakimo Maru, and the

(24) large flag was the
sealing license flag, new
this year and superseding
the white flag with the red
figures which was used
until last year. The new
one is horizontally striped
white, red, white, ~~black~~, white.

He had been on a
sealing expedition since
April with very poor
luck, having only about
a dozen seals, some
foxes, and a couple of
sea-otters. In Jan. to
March he had got about
2000 seals pelagic sealing

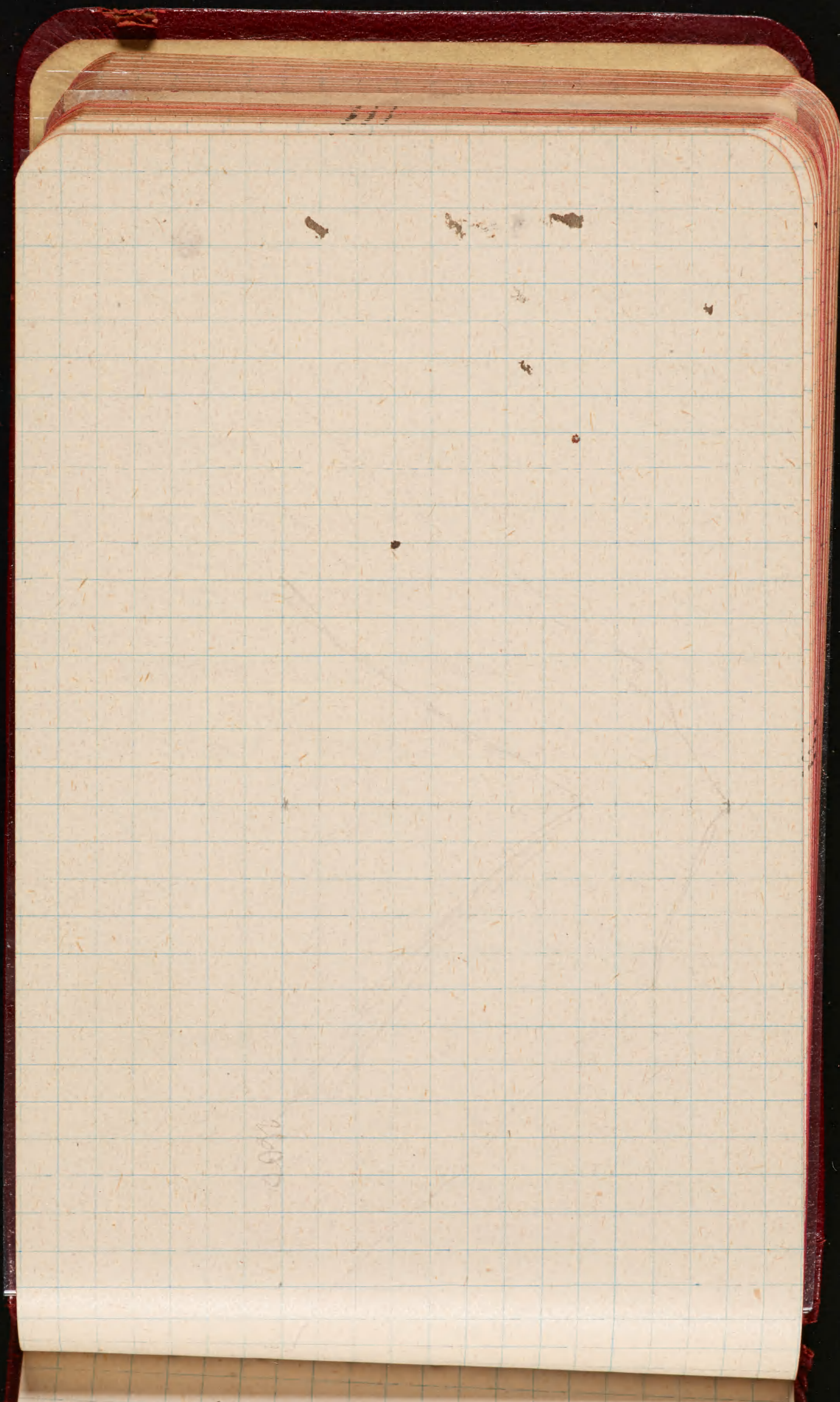


(24) off the east coast of
Hond.

About the seals on the
Kurils he told us as
follows:

The only seals taken by
him this year on the islands
were 12 on Rairoke
5 days ago, 3 bulls and
9 three-years old. He had
seen one seal on Gudnoy
Sealim look this morning,
and seen another a few
days ago on Seal Rock,
Mushir Rocks. These,
Rairoke, Gudnoy and Mushir
are the only islands upon

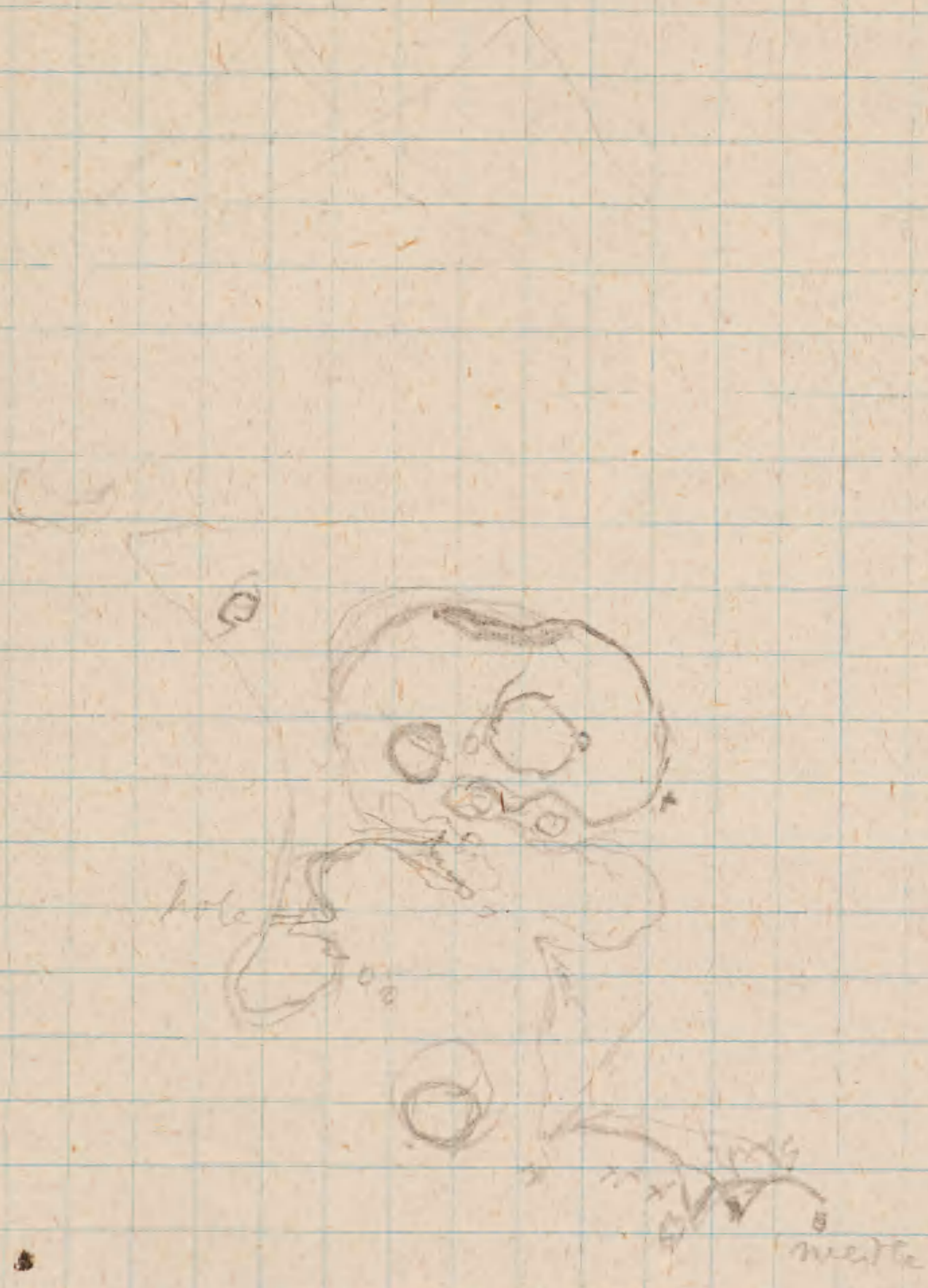
(24) which seals haul up.
This ten years ago he
partook in taking 3000
seals on Rai Koke (the
old name hunting in common
and dividing up profits).
These seals occurred in
the deep cove and cove
on the east side of the
island, the same place
where the 12 were taken
a few days ago. The
seals on this island
having been diminishing
greatly. Ten years ago
he took 3000 seals there,
3 years ago only 60. 337



(24) There are now 8 schooners
on their coast hunting,
3 belonging to the company,
others to Capt. Snow.

13 years ago 1500 seals
were taken on Seal Rock,
Nurki.

Last year he got a
few seals on Arrughton
Island, but he had never
seen or heard of any seal
on Simonsin, Nitai or
Urup, although he has
been here for 17 years
and every year during
the last 7 years



Aug 25

Aug. 25. - The weather being
cloudy, but fair
~~clearly~~ fine I started
in the whale boat immediately
after breakfast from our
anchorage in West Bay Nohishiki
on a circumnavigation
of South Island in search
of seals.

We pulled along the shore
quite near between the
beach and the rocks and
between the two cays and
Babushkin, but with
but few occasions on
the beaches or in the
water.

Aug 25. Ushishir, South M.

Interc.

Cyrtus, Cristallus in number many

Fulmarus

Nisibonca

Aglyptus col. north black

Amorhynchus pygmaeus

Larus schistogaster numerous

Alca tri-dactyla pollum
very numerous

Uria very numerous

(25) The SW cape is a very
high - 200 feet - and paper -

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

MEMORANDUM.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

MEMORANDUM.

(25) The SW cape is a very high - 200 feet - and perpendicular basaltic prominence of columnar structure with a hole worn clear through the middle of it by the sea.

The sky was now clearing and we soon had a most glorious day with warm sunshine and a blue sky.

Rounding the SW cape the bold Dome Rock, rising abruptly about 200 feet out of the deep water, and the

Stimulus

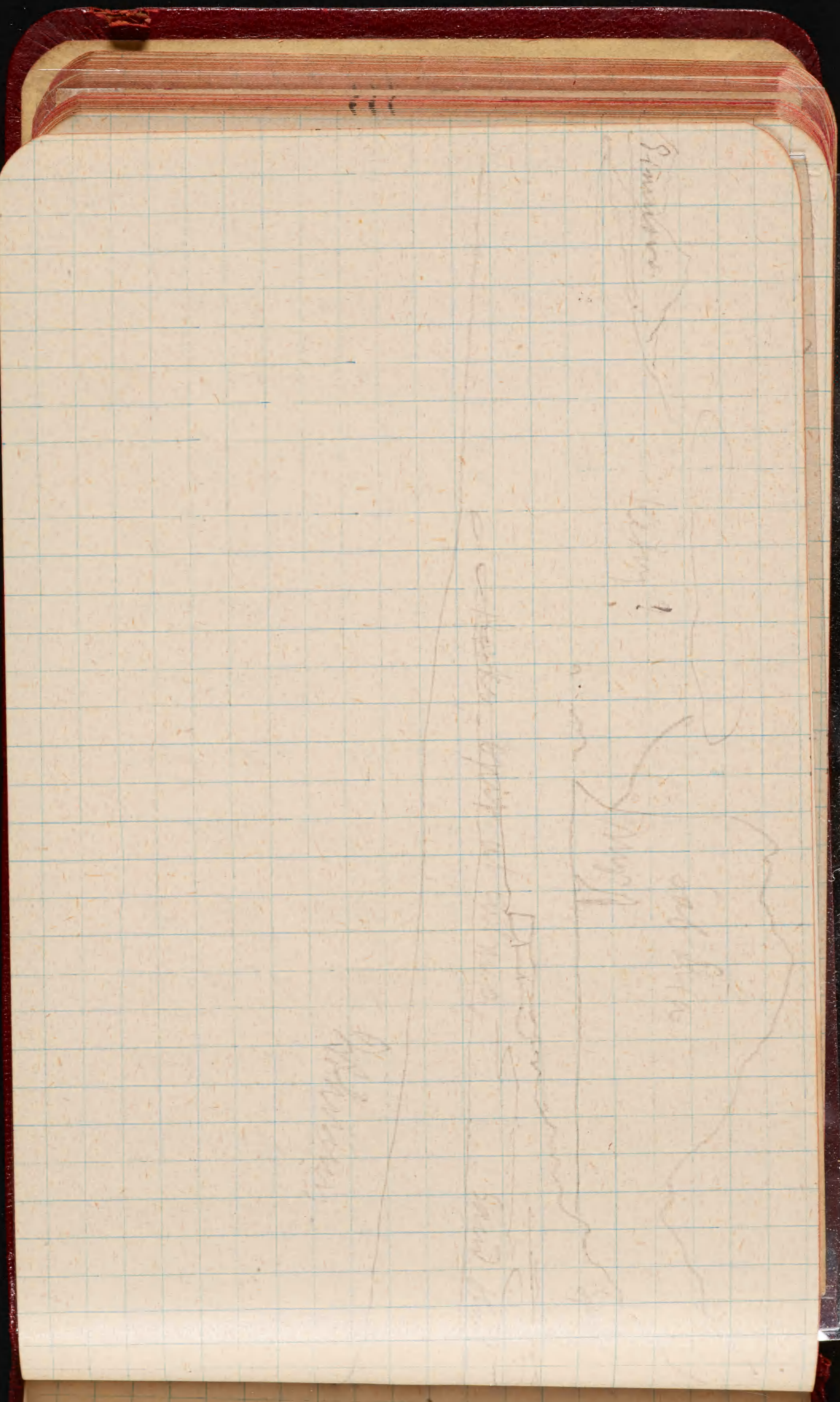
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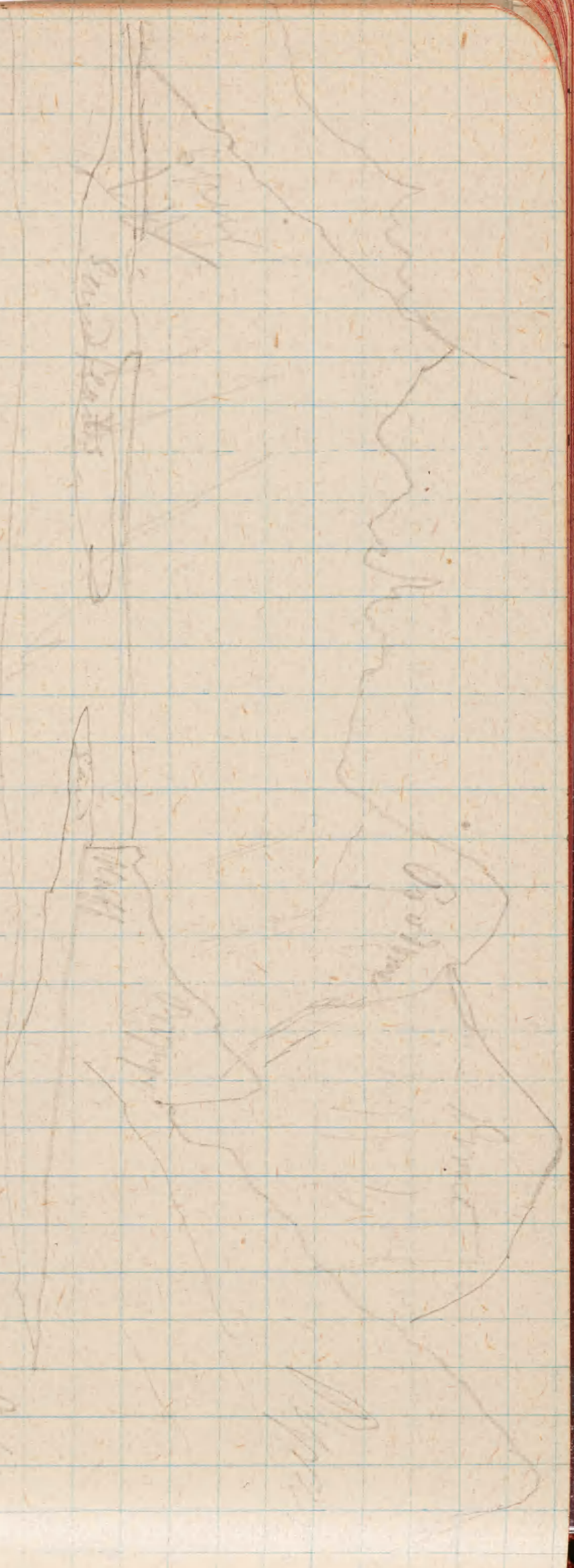
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(25, remarkable Crater Bay
came in view. Over to
the right on a low neck
of land to streams of
steam, one more bluish,
the other white, poured
forth into the air. It
was the steam from the
hot spring.

At first it looked as
if it would be impossible
to pass through the narrow
opening into the bay, for
x breakers appeared clear
across, but on soon made
out that there were
caused by the swell 341



(25) meeting the outgoing
tide and forcing our
way through the thick
bed of kelp we were soon
inside in the narrow
curved channel which
leads into the crater.

Wide sand flats entered
in both sides into the
channel and in places
we had only 18 inches
of water, ~~scarcely~~ or that
the men had to get out
and drag the boat over.

We then pulled into
the wonderful circular
bay surrounded by the 342

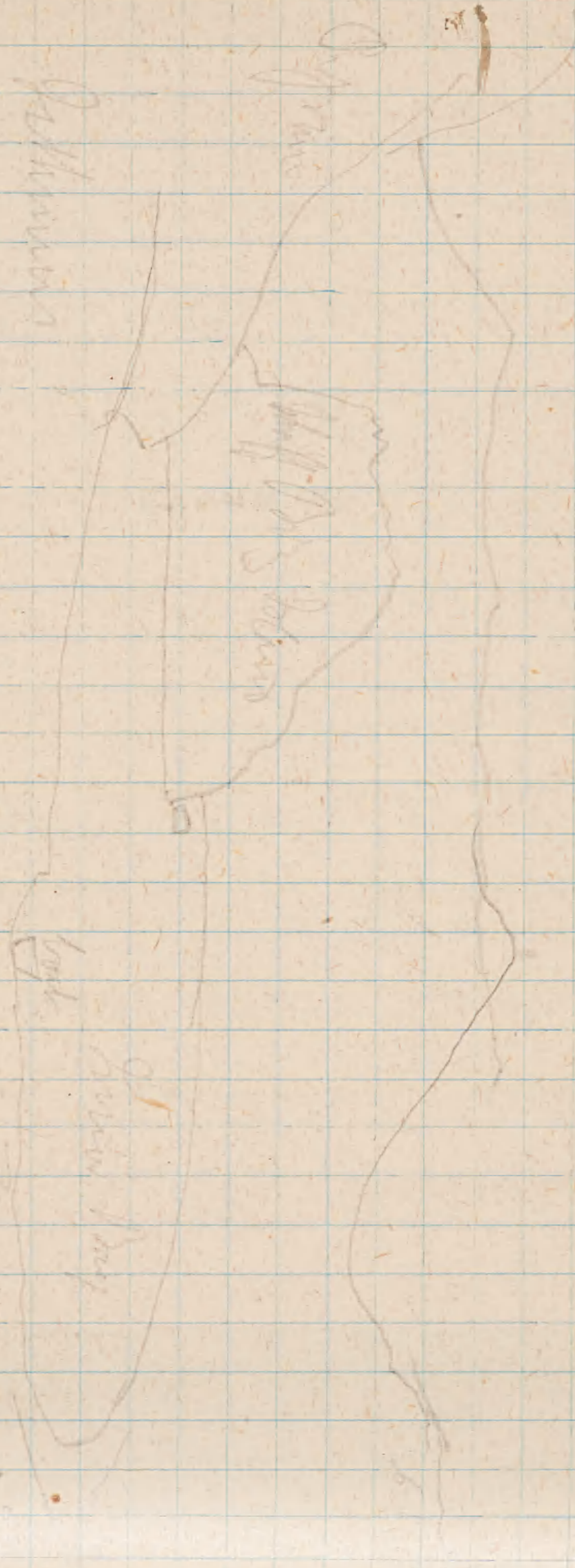
Palmer

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(25) grass clad but steep slopes
of the narrow, ^{and jagged} rim which
~~is~~ ~~separated~~ separates it
from the sea on all sides.

The water of this ~~latter~~ bay
was dark and placid
like a mountain lake,
its depth being in places 26
fathoms according to the chart,
while its surface was
covered by immense flocks
of Fulmarus glacialis
and Sterna cristata
now rapidly shedding their
yellow coats.

In the crater itself there
are two islands, one large 343

The middle knots are
very large and off in the
charts

from our anchorage, West Bay

St. Thomas is visible

to the west of Barbados (in front of

to the east on the chart) and

fishes were captured there.

Again history only is visible,

not however, which however

on the north side, from my

position with the at night from

can be seen on the eastern

side of history (instead of being

the water on the chart)

(25) the other smaller, the former
150-200 feet high, while on the
isthmus which separates
the crater lake from the
bay outside there are two
high rocks - ^{their sides} grassclad like
the two islands - , one a pointed
cone as high as the large
island.

^{the base of}
At the isthmus, but
on the side of the lake and
at its southeast corner
only a few hundred feet from
the beach and not more
than 20 feet above the level
of the sea are the hot
sulphur springs located.

345

(25) The ground is of a
light grayish clay color
• sufficed with a delicate
yellow sulphur bloom
and from various holes in
the soft ground, lined with
small crystals of sulphur
steam was issuing forth.
In places small mud-
volcanoes were formed
6 inches across at the
top in which the liquid
mud was bubbling and
boiling, while scattered
drops of fresh mud
around them testified
to their occasional

(25) even violent eruptions.

The ground was hot and sulphurous fumes filled the air. A small stream of hot, clear water, formed a line with sulphur ran down towards the bay. No thermometer was at hand, but samples of the water were collected.

The men dug a small basin in the ground in which they took a hot bath while I put up my planchette and my camera.

I also photographed 347

(25) a small stone monument,
evidently a grave, which
had a Japanese inscription
and was situated at the
base of the isthmus cone
facing the mouth of the
channel. A small
woven basket with some
mud in it was placed on
top and an empty bottle
stuck in the ground in
front of it, apparently
recent offerings by the
crew of the Japanese
sea-otter schooner now here.
The stone itself was cut
and the inscription

(25) death, carved. It must
- then have been a man of
consequence who was
buried here, since so much
trouble had been taken in
marking his resting place,
as to bring a monument
all the way from Japan to

This month and immediately
spot. a Jap. boat came down
here, from told me

We lunched ashore and
then continued eastward
along the shore from which
we were separated by bed
of thick kelp. Just east
of Stone Rock, I saw
a few sea lions in the 349

(29) water and a single
light colored hair-seal,
but no where fur-seals or
sea lions on the beach
which here consisted of
narrow sandy beaches
between steep basaltic
promontories.

Having arrived at the
North eastern end of this
island it was deemed
dangerous to attempt to
cross the bar which con-
nects it with the North
Island, and as the wind was
favorable we hoisted sail
returning the same way.

(25) we came. This time
we went outside the Dabuch-
kin Rock and saw here a
single young sea-lion in the
water.

The Ushishir Islands are
covered with an exceedingly
luxuriant growth of
grass (Elymus) and perennials
to their very tops. Archean-
golica and Stracellum,
and Cochlearia were plants
additional to a few collected
and also a very interesting
golden and large Taraxacum
which Mr. Pommeroy got a
little higher up.

(25) I had no chance of
visiting the "old village" at
the N. extremity of South Island.
The officers who went ashore
describe it a number
(probably exceeding 20) "barabaras"
of distinctly Aleutian type.

On the opposite side of
East Bay, on North Island
I found a number of large
square holes in the ground
which were evidently pits
left from some old dug out
dwellings and I have no
doubt that this is a
much older village site than
the one on the South Island.

352

(25) It was so overgrown with
rank
vegetation that no exami-
nation could be made.

In the evening Capt. Norr
came to me for a consultation
concerning our future course.
We agreed readily that this
search for seals is the
wisdest and most profitable
which it would be con-
siderable to continue
around the larger islands.
The information we got from
the Japanese captain is
~~pretty~~ corroborated by
our experience that no
seals to speak of are now

353

(25) found on the islands,
much less any rockeries,
and his positive assertion
that there have never been
any permanent rockeries
outside of Muroi,
Rairoke and Frednoi
agrees well with other
reliable information at
hand. Therefore, having
now examined these
islands upon which it
is certain that rock-
eries formerly occurred
and found none there
it would be folly to spend
more time and money

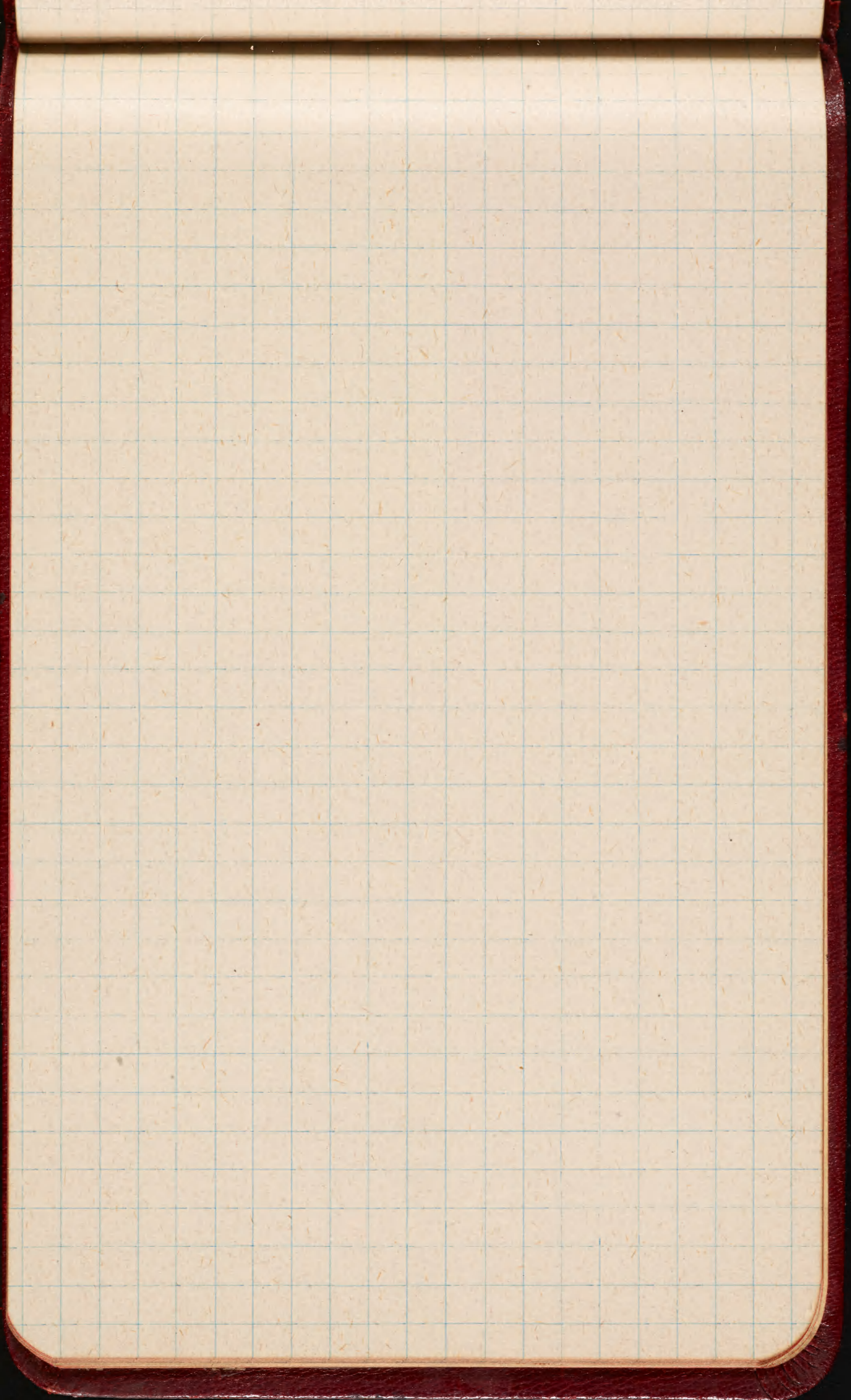
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(125) as the other large islands,
in addition to the risk of
the ship in these unknown
and dangerous waters, at
least much more definite
information could be had.

We regretted this conclusion
very much, for I had
anticipated great pleasure
and benefit in other branches
in exploring each one of
the islands, but it was
plainly our duty to limit
ourselves to the seal business,
and there is therefore no
other decision to be arrived
at but to go at once direct

355

(25) to Robben Island. We con-
sequently so decided,
and furthermore, that
having examined the notes
there we would go to
Tromp, hunt up the
Japanese Maritime Product
Company's office there
and obtain what in-
formation they could give
up, on the way stopping
at Broughton Island
(Makarrum) where the
Japanese Captain said he
had taken seals last year.



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29.65

29.50

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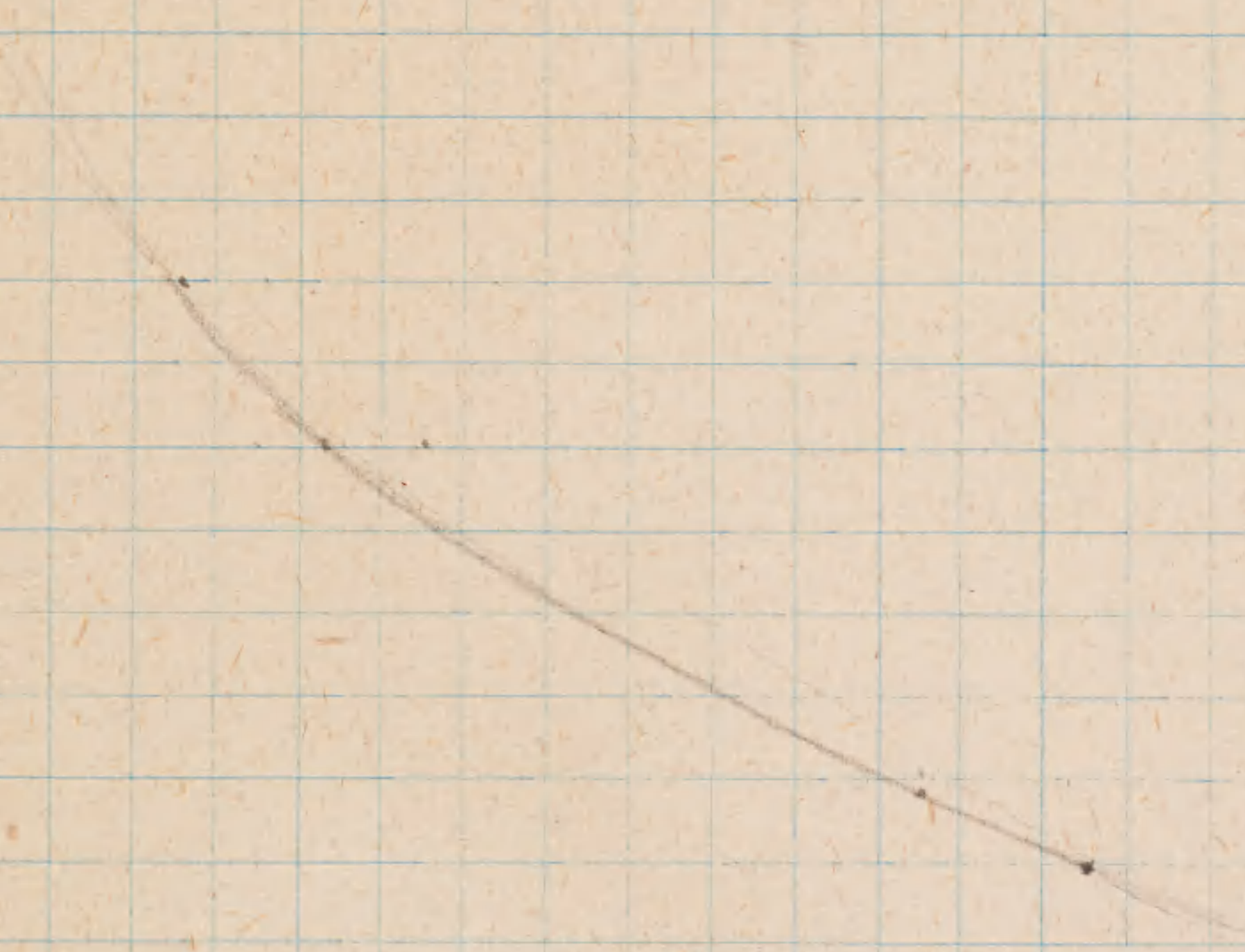
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28.90

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28.60



May 22 9:20am 30.03 29.53
 May 24 10 am 30.20 29.80
 0.40



