



1896. - TV
L. Stejneger.
Aug. 28 - Sep. 5.
Rotten Id., Iturup.

Rotten Id. 401 - 435
Iturup 436 - 459

1896

Aug. 28. - About 4 pm made
out Rotten Island and
dropped anchor off the
west side in $9\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms
at 6.15 pm.

No boat coming off
from shore, we conclude
that the landing is bad,
especially as we see
it break where the boats
are hauled up.

The evening is fine,
and the prospects for
tomorrow are good.

these years
only 1000 seals taken
only two seals taken
Kohn could not land on
A. Lona, saw no seals

June 26th then were 2000 seals
30 ~~Milthun~~ milthun and found
on 30th 400 ♀

When full 70 seals
about 1000 ~~milthun~~ milthun & ~~holun~~ holun
these years Q and hol
in same place, formerly
not by themselves at
north end.

I and ♀ went to swim
off and had success

Aug. 29. - The morning, on the
contrary was rainy and
disagreeable. However, the
whale boat was ready by
7.30 am. and with Mr.
Leigh I went ashore. We
landed without difficul-
ty on the sandy beach
further north than the
houses, and I discovered
to my surprise that
the low beach surround-
ing the high rock con-
sists of sand and pebbles
and not of a rocky
reef as I had anti-
cipate. From the

Grantau called for
3 or 4 times, 11 July.
and Association took some
photographs.

Tudlow

Lat 48. 31. 32
Long 144. 43 48.

Carcasses are found
in the sand.

32 skins taken this
morning, July 29.

Had a condenser for
distilling water, and collected
some.

(29) now we had already
made out that the
breakers at the south
end of the island extend
a good deal further out,
in fact fully half a
mile, or nearly as far
as there are the north
end, and considerably
further, consequently than
on Schultz's plan.

Lieutenant Kolutakine,
I. R. N., in charge of the
island, met us and con-
ducted us, cold and
drizzling to the government
house. This is the uppermost

Ardea herodias ✓
Larus argentatus ✓
Streptopelia ✓
Chlorophanes amabilis ✓
Uria lomvia ✓
Phalacrocorax
Phalacrocorax auritus ✓
Larus ✓
Nyroca ✓
Tringa melanoleuca ✓
Actitis macularia ✓
Recurvirostra americana ✓

(29) of the herons in the narrow gulch, and below that on the burracks of the sailors, below which again the building with the bath and the condenser, and not as on Sharpe's plan the 'Company's building's'. The latter consisting of a small ramshackle frame but for the Beria Islands, and a ^{smaller and} ~~fill~~ more dilapidated saloon, which is propped up by sticks and through which the light can be seen everywhere are located on the beach.

Plants, Rotten Is. Aug 29

Elymus mollis

Stomoxys calcitrans

Leptopyga macrotis ...

— thick cover by yellow composite

1

same like

1

(29) at the base of the rock
further towards the south
end of the island.

~~I saw~~ Several of
my old Rung Island
friends came out to
greet me, Ivan Gal-
kin, Vasilii Burdakov,
Ski etc, and I learned
that the "Kotik" had
been here, ~~on~~ the 19th
of August, stopped for
an hour or so, and
then proceeded direct
to Petropavlovki without
taking off the natives,
as snow skins were

(29) desired, and promising
that the "Bobrik" would
be sent shortly to take
them and the remaining
skins. It is curious
then that we did not
meet the "Kobik" on
our way south from
Petrozavodsk.

I also learned that
the "Kobik" had been at
St. Jona, but that no
landings could be effected,
and no seals had been
seen there.

We at once went up on
the top of the rock where

(29) we found perfectly smooth and level and nearly devoid of vegetation to look at the seals, which were located on the other side just opposite the houses. They occupied a very small space, and the whole did not look much bigger than South By, Birg Island. As it was raining heavily a good many were in the water, so that most we saw on shore were pups and some bulls.

This morning a Sin

(29) had been made which
gave 32 skins. Before this
only about 200 skins
had been taken, a terrible
falling off.

Unlike this year, I was
told, the bachelors used
to haul out by them-
selves near the southern
end of the island, but
this year they were so
few that they mingled
with the breeding seals on
the rookeries and that
both females and bachelors
had to be driven off to
the killing grounds and

(29) The latter picked out there.
The killing grounds are
on the grassy flat on the
beach at the south extremity
of the rock. The carcasses
are now buried in the
sand to prevent them from
blowing down up on the
beaches.

The rain drove us
somewhat shelter.
Lieut. Kolubakine kindly
showed us a recent
plan of Tjuleni by
Lieut. Maksimov and
Medvedev. in 1891 (Russ. Hydrog.
Off. No. 383; Plan Ova Tjulenaya

(29) with snowings which he allowed Leigh to take on board to have copied.

I remained on shore, however, hoping that the weather might moderate, so that I might take some photographs. At 11.30 it was not quite so bad and I prepared to make a few exposures but before I could get my camera in position it was pouring down more than ever. However, I covered it with my rain coat, and drew

(29) the slide and "pinned
the button". The whale-
boat now came up to
take me on board, but
accepting K's invitation
for lunch I sent it
back still hoping that
the afternoon might bring
a favorable change. In-
stead, however, the wind
was constantly increasing,
so that the walk I
took along the beach to
either end of the rookery
was quite laborious.
Photography was quite
out of the question of

(26) course.

In the mean time I
 place 1896 - IV Robben
 H. Robben Id. in and
 were Huray 26,
 1 m had
 (n.s. 30,
 are at
 400
 The ired
 700 but
 1000 months and trade.

H. is now taking
 meteorological observations
~~twice~~ four times a day.
 The first systematic 412

1896

IV

Robben Id
Otunay

1896 but more etc

Family ENGYS

The Eng

JAWS without tee
firmisternian and
cesses dilated.

Widely distributed
portions of the globe,
the United States, of
little Carolina Frog,
ense. Most of the
some burrow in the
aquatic, but none are

(26) course.

In the mean time I
plied K. with questions.

When he landed on Rollo
I. June 15th, there

were only 30 *oikatchi* and
1 *matka*. On June 26,

(n.s.) 200 females had
arrived, on June 30,

400. At its height

the rookery contained

70 *oikatchi* and about

1000 *matka* and bachelors.

K. is now taking

meteorological observations

~~twice~~ four times a day.

The first systematic 412

(26) Observations Taken. He promised me to ask the admiral - when he turns over his observations to him in Vladivostok, - to have a copy sent to me.

This year, for the first time there is only one officer and 15 men, instead of 2 officers and 20 - 22 men.

He manages to live pretty comfortably on provisions, fresh fish - cod and tripugi, keta - grammus? - fresh 213

(26) Pigo next - he has quite a number of pigs and chickens - . He has a small "garden" i.e. a number of large boxes in which there were planted potatoes, peas, and onions, but except the latter possibly, no harvest is expected. Earlier in the season he had had some radishes. For water of which there is none on the island, he relies upon rain water collected in large iron tanks from the roofs of ~~the~~ ~~houses~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~island~~

(26) iron, as well as upon
a condenser.

He corroborates Peirce's
latitude of $48^{\circ} 31' 30''$
as correct.

A flag staff is now
erected on the rock near
the houses, flying the naval
flag.

The houses are painted
red brown ^{with white trimmings}, except the
company's 'houses', of which
no paint is left.

The officers house con-
sists of an entry and
two rooms about 12×12
feet. The men's house also

(26) consists of two rooms,
one sleeping room, with benches
and one eating and gun
room, as well as kitchen.

The rock is not "volcanic"
as stated in Scammon's
account, but consists of
layers of sand stone
and a conglomerate
of pebbles, all thoroughly
weathered and crumbling.
There is but very little
vegetation, a small
grassy (Elymus) flat
at the base of the south
end of the rock, and a
much smaller patch

(2da) at the north east point
on the eastern side. I only
saw 6 species of plants.

Birds were not numerous
except the narrow-billed
phalarope in the water,
and some sandpeeps
and turnstones on the
beach. *Pelecanus pollicarius*,
Uria arctica, *Larus schistis-*
gallus and according to
K. a *Phalacrocorax* are
the chief breeding birds
besides a pair of
Troglodytes. Shooting is not
allowed.

The wind was reported

(29) by increasing and the
landing threatened to be-
come impracticable in a
short while. The capt.

thereupon, sent the whale
boat for me at 4.30
and as there were no
sleeping positions ashore
I reluctantly decided
to return to the "Albatross".

In sailing back to the
ship we took in a good
deal of water and got
on board with some difficulty,
but Jakobson, the Coxswain,
declared with glee that
it reminded him of home

(29) (Transc^d).

We arrived aboard in the nick of time, for the wind was now hauling to the N. and the Capt. anticipating a storm decided to stand out to sea westward and seek lee under Sakhalin. And it was well that he did, for we soon found ourselves in a howling gale - the worst weather we have yet had on this trip.

Aug. 30. - The weather is moderate,
and later in the day we
got a nearly clear sky with
light wind and smooth
sea. At 4.30 pm we
again stand in towards
Rotten Island. It being
Sunday Capt. objects
to dredging. An anchor
off the rock in nearly
the same place as
before after dark.

Aug. 30. -
The birds were very busy
with the paper and
a small amount was seen
around the water. The birds
were very busy with the
paper and a small amount
was seen around the water.
The birds were very busy
with the paper and a small
amount was seen around
the water. The birds were
very busy with the paper
and a small amount was
seen around the water.

Aug. 31. - Bright and early (7 am)
we went ashore, Mr. Miller
to take some photographs
with the big camera, Mr.
Garrett to make obser-
vations for position and
variation, and myself.

The "Albatross" shortly
after Mr. Miller's return
stood out to the westward
dredging.

Went at once to the
rookery where, as yet, but
few of the females and
pups had entered the
water. At 8 o'cl there

water, and the young ones
have an ideal day for
them. A lot of swimming
at about half of them to
quite recent birds, although
the great majority get
under the line behind the
over. They do not do any
work - in fact they become
slow, but from a tremendous
line behind the down

Most of the papers are
black with indications of being
gray and only a few are
entirely gray

Part of the water is
to the water in the plants

(31) The habits of the seals on
the rookery. A little
precaution is needed in
approaching the edge of
the rock as one is so
near that the seals are
easily frightened. Today
the only drawback was
the simply overwhelming
number of small flies
which covered every body
and every thing.

The ^{mount} rookery beach
consists of the same
pebbly sand which
forms the beach all
around the Robber

The plain, and the valley
are lower than

With only a few exceptions
the rocks look gray
and most. I can discern
no difference between these
and the mountains inland, except
at 1700 ft. there were
no more than about 350
feet in all.

8 Aug 31. ~~12.4~~ 12.4.
12 noon 4.8 16.8

(31) Island rock. There are
consequently no indi-
cations to be found of
the previous extent of
the rockery, and even
the scanty vegetation
of Elymus and the yellow-
flowered composite
failed to furnish any
evidence. The Rotten
Island beach, on the
whole, is about as different
from the rocky beaches
of the Pribilof and the
Commander as ~~it~~ it
can well be.

(31) As a consequence of
the sandy nature of
the beach no kelp grows
on it as a matter of
course, and if the
pups, as alleged by
Walker, had been obliged
to feed upon the algae
which grow on the
beach there would have
been no seals there now.
However, a considerable
quantity of kelp had
been thrown up on
the beach by yesterday's
gale and at the south
end of the breeding 425

(31) Found a small pod
of pups were amusing
themselves by playing
with it half in, half
out of the water where
the gentle surf agitated
it. They would take
large pieces of it in
their mouths, and
shake it exactly as
kittens would a
piece of paper. If they
fed on it they would
also be found higher
up on the beach where
they could eat it in
pieces.

(31) The pups were frisky and a good many of them went into the water later on, some of them being quite experts in diving through the surf. They all seemed to be in excellent condition and I saw none that might be considered sick, or starving.

I counted 7 dead pups only on the beach back of the ^{living} seals, and but a few may also have been lying between the latter, though a pretty close

(31) examination in the
binocle failed to reveal
any. Five of them car-
casses appear fresh and
are quite plump, only
two are older and
flattened.

Quite a number
of Turnstones (Arremonia
interpres) are busy
among the pups picking
flies off the sleeping
ones and dodging the
others who seemed to
take delight in chasing
the birds.

As the sun rose

(31) and the temperature
got higher more and
more seals went into
the water, though some
seemed oppressed by
the heat. The pups have
an ideal day for
swimming practice, at
which many are quite
expert already, though
the great majority yet
~~accept~~ remain on
shore. They do not -
to any extent - flock
in pods by themselves
but form a continuous
line behind the cows.

(31) The pups are as yet mainly black with indication of gray, only a few of them being entirely gray.

I can see no difference between the adults here and those of the Commander Islands.

The Sika-tehi, with a few exceptions, look young and small. An attempt is made to prevent the females from going into the water, but with but poor success. At 1.30^{PM}

(31) there were not more than about 350 females on shore.

During the day I tried to obtain some crania, but failed to get a single one, as all carcasses are thrown in the sea, or buried.

Lieut. Kolubakine furnished me with the following temperatures for the day

8 am. +12.4 C.
12 noon +16.0 C.

He has promised me

(31) to apply his ad-
miral for permission
to send me a copy of
his temperatures and
the meteorologic observations.
I may mention here,
that his thermometer
box is small and
that it faces south
without being shaded.
It is a solid box with
a number of fine holes
bored through it to let
in air.

Lieut. K. kindly invited
Mr. Garrett and myself for

(31) Take lunch with him.

After the return of the "Albatross" Capt. Moore came ashore and with us made an inspection of the workery. Mr. Kolubakos took dinner with us on the ship.

In the evening I had a consultation with Capt. Moore that it was now already so late that it would be impossible for him to be able to return to Unalakleet by September 15

(51) even if he could start on
the return voyage at once,
and that consequently,
according to his order from
Dr. Jordan he would have
to ~~return~~ go to Japan with
me.

It certainly seems
to be a big apparatus
in order to protect the
handful of seals now
on Rotten Island, to
have the 30 mile limit
patrolled by several men-
of-war and to station on
the rock an officer and

434

(31) 15 men for 5 months
of the year. The 250
skins taken this year
must become very
expensive when the
bills come to be counted
up.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

MEMORANDUM.

1896
Finland

5 Sept. 1892
about 4.30 pm
Died 32
11.30
14-15
17

(4) Japanese servant on board,
and our steward, a lad
of 26 who has not been
in Japan for 10 years acts
as interpreter.
They have had orders from
Tokyo advising them of
our arrival and to extend
all possible facilities to
us, but in spite of that
it was evident that they
had some hesitation, for
they asked repeatedly for
passports and whether
we had no letter from
the minister in Washington.
Upon our denial they

(4) wanted to know the reason
and were clearly not quite
satisfied with our explana-
tions. However, ~~they~~^{he} gave
permission to hunt the
skinn on the beach, allowed
us to buy provisions
and to go on shore, but
positively prohibited us
from shooting saying that
it was against the law.
He would, however, at once
send out people to collect
specimens for me, and
promised to send them
aboard tomorrow before
we sail.

(4) We then commenced our interrogations concerning fur seals and the fur seal company (Daisanippou Suisan Kaisha) which in the Fur Seal Act, VT, p. 233 is represented as having been given the exclusive permission to hunt seals and sea-otters, we could only extract from them the information that the company did not longer exist; that fur seals do not occur in Iturup; that the office house and other buildings

(4) at Tankanau built for
the ~~for~~ sealing business is
no more; and that in
general, as they did not
know anything about
~~for~~ seals or the whole
business as it does not
concern this island, they
advised us to go to Hako-
date for further infor-
mation.

Capt. Neve and I in
the afternoon went ashore
in order to return the call
and to possibly get some
further information from
the captain of the 440

(4) steamer "Toko Maru" of
Hakodate, which arrived here
simultaneous with us.

We went on board her on our
way to town, but the
Captain being ashore we
proceeded to the village.

Shana is situated
at the mouth of a rather
wide but narrow shallow
river and consists of
~~a number~~ of regular
Japanese houses, the roofs
of which are loaded down
with plenty of heavy stones
to prevent them from being
blown off. The inhabitants

(4) are said to be about
400, mostly Japanese
fishermen, though evidently
some of the inhabitants have
more or less admixture
of Aino blood. The
principal means of
subsistence is the
Salmon fishery, a large
salting establishment
and a regular cannery
giving employ to numerous
workmen. Vegetables, large
and of good quality, f. inst.
potatoes, onions, radishes,
squash etc are cultivated
with apparent success,

442

(4) but no cattle are kept.
We saw quite a number
of ponies, many dogs
resembling Kamshathkan
dogs, and a few chickens.
The village is the seat
of the prefect, with quite
a bureau of clerks, 6
policemen in white uni-
forms; it boasts also
a hospital, two or three
Shinto temples and
a number of stores
supplying the simple
wants of these people.
There were Sapporo Sake
bar, saki, oya, ⁴⁴cakes

(4) and confections for sale,
also a few books and the
pictures from the last
Chino-Japanese war familiar
to us from Washington.

The people moved about
in their native costumes
and looked healthy and happy.
We were everywhere received
with smiles and kindness.

We soon found the captain
of "Toko Maru", a full blooded
Japanese who dressed in
European clothes, but could
speak no English. Unfor-
tunately he could give us
no information, except that

(4) There were no fur seals
around this island, and he
referred us to Hakodate
as the only place where
to get reliable data. Upon
being asked whether infor-
mation might not be
had in Nemuro or in
Mororan he replied,
as had the officials before,
that he thought not, and
that Hakodate was the
headquarters of whatever
real-interest the Japanese
now have.

Thereupon we proceeded
to the prefecture, or police ⁴⁴⁵

(4) headquarters, a long one
story building with two wings
in one of which ~~was~~ the office.
The prefect was seated at
an ordinary office desk
at the further end, while
about a dozen clerks,
most in Japanese attire
occupied chairs along
long tables on either
side of the middle aisle.
They all got up and
bowed deeply as we
passed along. The ceremony
of paying our respects to
the government representatives.

(4) were soon over, and he
retracted his promise of
gathering in all kinds of
specimens of birds and
fishes etc, and said that
he had already sent some
out. This one we went
through the town, and
were then invited into
the house of a gentle-
man, the owner of a
big salmon salting estab-
lishment, who was now
loading the steamer with
salted salmon, and
as events proved the next

(4) important and wealthy man in town. We were warned that we going to see an Aimer, but it was plain that but little Aimer blood is in his veins, and it was apparently his aim to pass for a full blooded Japanese. He showed us through his establishment, where we found the salmon roamed, salted, mostly humpback salmon, and a few silver salmon, the latter having ~~not~~ apparently just begun to run.

148

(4) He afterwards took us through the house insisting that we keep our shoes on, and entertained us in the parlor with Sapporo Lager Beer. With the exception of a European soft black ^{shoes} hat he wore Japanese costume and so did his whole household, men and women; only one of the young girls wore European shoes outside the house, the straw sandals inside; except in the weather

(4) covered parlor and the
polished hall ways where
she went in her socks only,
of course.

The whole entertain-
ment was highly inter-
esting as it showed
us a gentleman's
private home hold as
yet almost entirely
unaffected by European
innovations.

Afterwards we strolled
lively through the
town, went inside
the shops, I bought a
few cheap books, a 450

(4/10) school atlas of Japan for
25 yen = 12 1/2 cents, and
then took a few photo-
graphs, which turned
out quite successful.

The day was beautiful,
the sun shone from a glorious
blue sky, the air was mild,
the hillsides covered with
grass and bushes and in
the distance we saw re-
spectably looking pine trees.

At the landing place
we observed a number
of kettles over a
beach built under large
iron kettles, in which 451

(4) were evidently used in
trying out whale oil, as
large pieces of whale
tins were hanging on the
scaffolding surrounding
the ovens

Sep. 5. - This morning was
about as gray and
uninteresting as yesterday
was glorious. In expectation
of the collections, which
the prefect had promised
— a few tin birds having
been sent on board last
night — the sailing was
delayed until after
~~the~~ noon, and the

(5) officers were given an opportunity to go ashore. I went with them and our first task was to call upon the prefect to pay our respects, a policeman and the "interpreter" of yesterday waiting for us on the beach. He had the steward with us, but at the critical moment he was missed so that we sat for nearly half an hour in a semi-circle about the prefect in his office solemn and mute while the Japanese interpreter was scouring the

(9) town in search of our
interpreters. The latter finally
arrived, the interview was
brought to a satisfactory
conclusion and we were
again invited to the house
of our 'Aini' friend, who
this time treated us to
saki and tinned Sturges
salmon. We afterwards
inspected the cannery
across the street and
after a stroll through the
town returned on board
in time for lunch.

The latter was not over
when a large Sarupai

148
(5) belonging to our "Alina" party
and swarming with his
entire "family" and retainers
were announced. They were
invited into the cabin and
entertained with tea and
sweetmeats, even the babies
at the mother's breast. The
jolly and kind nature
of these people, men,
women and children, and
their frank, yet extremely
polite and civil behavior,
and their intelligent
curiosity at all the new
things they saw was
very pleasing and made

455

34
(5) a very favorable impression. They seemed, moreover, to be a healthy and vigorous race, keen and alert, and upon seeing these fishermen, living upon the extreme border of even Japanese civilization one does not wonder at the progress of Japan.

An easterly gale was rapidly progressing while these visitors were on board, and when the Scurpan finally left (see photos 73 and 74) it had some difficulty in getting ashore. The wind

(5) ~~was~~ soon reached such a velocity that it was considered best to remain over night at our present anchorage.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26







