Smithsonian Ethnological series - 1906
5941, 5942, 5943, 5944, 5945
of my Collection Catalogue are represented in part derived from
Steller's Sea Lions which I believe
is still alive in small numbers
in Bering's Sea

Pinu u' gät i' gät = name gät, note for
short code to Kup'gum

Li gät tk' jik = much kami ak'k'kon
red burnt.
Kä gät = ghost in lakes
does not to people

Amu ki'k' = ghost on tundra burner
Through ground as though it was water
does not to people
Čih' i'k' = ghost which killer
seals, whales - and hurt to people (see below)

Nam wâk'jik' = lake spirit which drains
lakes by pushing out from the "water following"
Nam wâk'jik' = lake spirit which drains
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lakes by pushing out from the "water following"

J. L. M. 1689
L. S. 1800

3 long yd'k's
5 short yd'k's
3 blowpipes
2 scalped
2 pîhno (long & spring)
Scissors
42 Kamas. = about 25 ochelroks
December 24th, 1879,

the trader and agent of the trading

cable company on both sides

of bay were over and we

had a Christmas dinner though

it was one day in advance of

the almanac yet it was thought to

enjoy it particularly the reindeer

steaks which are a great rarity with us. In fact all flesh

except fish which forms our

stable article of diet during

winter with ptarmigan and

tenruck which is kept from

the fall.

Early this morning brothers,

started for Kutchina and the

other traders here were busy

getting ready to leave tomorrow.

I expect part of the day in getting

additions to my vocabulary.

At dawn breakfast which

started for Kutchina and Census

for the Mission and yard

is once more gone from dogs

which come sixty to seventy strong,
have kept the place in our
nearer for several days, even
now and then it being necessary
to suspend operations and move
game from the jaws of its
annihilator from suffocating by
wedging its neck through some
impossible crack and then leaping
in an agonized manner until
relieved; if for they are as much of
the seizing opportunity for missing
as an uninitiated child and have to
be extricated from somewhat similar
awkward situations which with
the usual administration of a
sound whipping seems only to give
weed to the next occasion.

27th
Nothing of more but a heavy gale with snow
in the evening from the south.

28th
The gale continued today
with unabated violence and
it was impossible to see beyond
a few yards while the wind blew
50 to 40 to 60 miles an hour.

My man prepared the following
specimens for the museum of
the Alaskan Camp, Co.

27th

My man prepared the following
epimens for the museum of
the Alaskan Camp, Co.

27th

My man prepared the following
epimens for the museum of
the Alaskan Camp, Co.

27th

My man prepared the following
The under fur is lighter plumbeous than on back with darker tips which are of a darker shade of ferruginous than the sides which blend into the abdominal color by intermixing the first and second fur are beneath with stronger cinnamon for a foot.

Mark: Total length 21 in.
Head 3 7/16, tail 6 1/4, manus 3 1/4, pes and clav 3 1/4.

A white, irregular, chin patch with another white abraded between thighs.

Under fur is silky brownish from nose extending orally.

Dorsal surface that upper fur is dark mud black, becoming black at clav; half of tail.

The under surface is of a paler chestnut shade than the upper.

Orange to pales orange yellow.

First and second fur are nearly black.

The first and second fur are blackish brown.

The extremity of tail is black.

Dorsal surface a pale yellowish approaching grey tint anteriorly, a brown color it becomes more and more intense until along flanks and sides the neck, meeting in front of insertion of tail.

The under fur on dorsal region and sides is light plumbeous at base, yellowish or orange at tip thus deciding the color of the animal which is only modified by the dark tips of long hairs.

A dark line connects the manus and pes on each side, washing from aulla to pubis.

This is a dark amoky doom and as it occupies the smaller part of ventral surface, this part of the animal is darker than the back.
6

Jan 5th 1880

Levell, -18° to -45° Wind light and variable all day. Temp. 13° and 72" inches. My collection was out shooting today and killed a Northern Harrier.

Levell measure - dimensions as follows -

\text{Head and body 22"; Wings 5in.}
\text{Tail 3"}
\text{Open ears 4-34"}

\text{Foreleg}
\text{Forearm joint to tip 6"}

\text{Femur length from hip joint to 17"}

\text{Ips Hazel}

Pure white, tips of ears.

Tips of toes with a light touch of black. Axe tipped with black. The leading edge of the tips is surrounded by palest buff.

The claws dark brown color on manus.

Light brown on pes. Weight 9 lb. 8.

My workman prepared a complete suit with the following dimensions -

Total length 33". Tail 34".

Front flipper 10 inches. Head and body 22".

Color of the entire dorsal surface and pales brownish from the color of the face of four, over this the tips of the four appendages gray with a lustrous gloss. Below the color is a clear glossy olive white. Over the entire animal there is much more a uniform dark brownish gray.
I had also prepared a nearly grown polar bear of the same species of seals. The color of which was a clear, uniform, and distinct lemon yellow; this color gradually changes to white after birth, and then as the young seal becomes larger, is replaced by the color of the adult when only 1/4 or less the size it will attain.

14th

Temp. 70° & 42° 20° & 2°
Nothing of interest.

Temp. 60° & 10°

Temp. 14° & 50° — Aurora faint in morning and evening.

Temp. 14° & 30°

Temp. 14° & 31°. Color all day.

Temp. 14° & 30°

Temp. 18° & 30°

Temp. 14° & 30°

Temp. 11° & 2°

It had an old native tell us a long tale today. It consisted of the adventures of a man and woman in an unknown land where only light existed. And the narrator claimed it was an extremely old story.

Reeltka, a Golden and a woman from Norton Bay. He brought a good specimen among which a fossil collector's shell was the most interesting.

Temp. 14° to 30° — Reeltka says he has been 10 days on the road.

In the evening Reeltka and two natives in my house and made some valuable additions to my vocabulary.

I also learned several of their beliefs regarding the future world and the spirits that inhabit it. They have numerous spirits which work more or less evil and may be called devils though they have no idea of the opposite, in the form of a spirit of good.

This refers to the souls of whose beliefs and myths I will write more fully elsewhere.

Falguluk arrives from Unalakleet in the evening.
Pratt left this morning.

Temp. to 10. Bar below normal the first time for nearly a month and the sky is becoming hazy announcing a change of weather though the temperature fell during the middle of the day and in the afternoon.

19th Nothing of interest occurred.

Mrs. Humann and myself began collecting legends of the natives. Our first story tells how an old man from a small Eskimo station was reported as having a legend from St. Michael's native of which the following is an abstract. The native said that all that is known of the place is that it is seven miles from the mainland and the site of an ancient village that was destroyed many years ago by a war party of Inuit. Long before this occurred a single family lived on this spot the husband, Ichikhulk, and Takula his wife with several children. Game was abundant and all went well. Ichikhulk later went out seal hunting and at length began to remain longer than usual and one day was gone very long. When he returned he excused his absence by saying he had been far out found seal. He was moody and silent in the house and ate but little and always. Takula asked what ailed him. He replied that he was going to die the third day from then. Takula cried much but he would not listen and then directed her to move as he had said. After the third day he died and Takula did as she had directed.

Upon the third morning after his death the Igak and Ichikhulk had disappeared. Takula cried but the children had to be cared for and she set to work. Upon one bringing excursion she and one of the more usual land and ascended a small mountain from which she saw a column of smoke rising in the distance. Until now she had known of no people living near, but her own family being curious she went on until she came to a hill that sloped abruptly to the sea. Placing her basket among
Upon the ground she cautiously crept
to the edge and peering over saw three houses
at the base of the slope.
After watching a long time she saw at last,
three women come out and go to the beach.
When they began dancing and singing,
soon they were answered by a song from
the water. The melody struck her ear
as familiar and she seemed to hear her
husband again. Seeking to avoid the
same fate as she saw near by a Lyakh the
occupant singing a song and playfully throwing
his spear into the water and picking
them up as he proceeded.
When he landed Takuka was astonished to find
it was in fact her husband who was
caressing the women before her.
At his defeat became clear her head
seemed to turn within her while
some thing held her from making
motion at once to the fainting women.
They entered three of the houses and
till far into the night. Their voices
were heard.
The next morning a group of soldiers
came out and singing merrily
went away hunting.
Takuka not descending the hill and near
the house. The women were astonished
to see her and asked her many
questions which she answered cautiously.
At length one said you are very pretty
you have such beautiful marks upon your
face (for Takuka had a tattooed line
between the eyes and others
extending from the lips to the chin)
Can you mark me and will I be
beautiful as you are? If you will
I will make you present.
Takuka said it would hurt a little
but the other said she would not mind
it and so Takuka told her to go to one
of the other houses and do a little
oil and when it boiled to come and
tell her. When the oil boiled Takuka
went to the house and told the woman
to kneel before it and then thrust
her head into it and the women were
killed instantly. The body was then
dbaited in a corner and the face
covered. Then Takuka returned to
the two others who, meanwhile had determined
to murder the same operation for it
would not do for one to be more beautiful
than the other. So they promised Takuka
premises if she would ornament them
also as she led them to the house and
telling them not to disturb the one sleeping
in the corner she led them upstairs
one after the other and killed them.
Both. Then tending their cloaks she went and dressed up stones legs and stood them up on the beach and taking a bear skin she returned to the top of the hill and waited. While her husband returned singing his usual song of greeting but no reply came from the three figures on the beach, at length he became angry and called out still no answer and reaching others he rushed up to them and saw the deceit, now strongly angry he rushed to the houses and in the last one he found his wives dead.

Rushing out he hurled impressions at the one who had done this vile act. While practically nothing about Tahken had driven the bear skin and placing a large flat stone under it on either side she stood up on the edge of the hill. Pitchforked saw her and exclaims: you vile and evil dog a bear you in the door of this deed and quickly raising his bow he sent an arrow whirling at the bear which turned its right side. Towards him the arrow struck the stone and fell to the ground, another arrow was quickly sent but Iremig

the other side it too fell from the stone. Then with a frenzied growl the bear rushed down upon the watched man who stood in hand stood, waiting to receive it, but the spear broke like a reed in his hand against the stones and the bear threw itself upon him and not understanding the hunter strength he was at last thrown to the ground and bearing his heart out Tahken devoured it and then gloomily satisfied upon her victims. But now she remembered her children and tried to take off the bear skin but all to no purpose it seemed like a part of herself so she at last directed and taking her basket of berries that until now lay unheeded she hurried away. As she sped on her brain seemed filled with a strange and awful desire to kill and she now began to fear for her children and stopped fearing to go on but then with a last despairing of the feeling the mother vanished and on the rushes and reaching the house made in killed the children then went madly roaming over the country.
destroying everything she met. But when
she reached the other end, she came in
with the same evil nature that possessed her
and it is only since that time that she
died have done more harm than her
first visit. Taka-ke (which is the native name for
Roderic Housing) reached the village when she was slain by a drift hunter
who came into a crock that had been
made by long use in one of the stones

First-

The following tale is from Agika, 20
and is believed to be true by the natives.
In the village at Cape Dr. Walker
in former times (long ago) there lived an Orphan Boy who was used
badly by everyone. One evening he
was sent out to see how the winter
was. He had no clothes on and did not
wish to go for it was winter, but
at last he was forced to go, and came
back saying he had seen no change
after bringing out a number
of times he came back and said
he saw a great ball of fire like
the moon rising over a hill not
far away. The people began to laugh
at him and sent him out again

And he saw the fire drawing nearer
until it was close by. The boy ran
in and told what he had seen and did himself.
Down the road came a fiery figure dancing
on the get-kin' window in the roof and soon
a skeleton came creeping upon its
knees and elbows into the Cashim and
motioned to the people upon which every
one fell upon his knees and knees,
turning the Spirit (or curtain) back so
the natives could peep out as it entered
only every man was forced to follow
upon knees and elbows when they
were outside the circle one after the
other as they crept along until not one
was alive and the Spirit disappears.
At last some people who had not seen
in the Cashim came and found the
dead people lying around. They found
the boy and he told them how they had
died. They then went out and found tracks
leading through the snow towards the mountain
following they came to a very ancient
grave where the tracks ceased.
A few days later the brother of one of the
dead men who had been killed went
out fishing far from the village. He
stopped late and it became dark
when a long way from the village
As he was walking along he saw a dog and a fish. He tried to put them in the basket, but the fish kept jumping out. The young man tried to catch it, but the fish kept escaping. In desperation, the young man threw a fish from the basket that hung upon his back and threw it at the fish. But although the fish was frozen hard when it was thrown, yet it turned back and darted back over the thrown fish into the basket alive and jumping itself about. At last hope one of his dogs again milted was next thrown and as it came near the fish it changed to a dog and ran about the fish, grizzling and making thus distracting its attention for a moment when the victim did taste and ran toward home. He was again stopped by the spirit a voice from over head cried out a number of times and told him to unite the fish and the spirit. By the young man was afraid to obey. The man had gone only part way when the spirit again confronted him and thrown the second milted it also became.

da dog and like the first stopped the spirit for a time and the man had just fallen exhausted in front of the Bamboo where the spirit came again but passed close by without seeing him and went in. But finding no one it came out and went away. The man good went home but did not dare tell his mother what had occurred. The next day he went fishing again but while on his way he saw a man certain lying in the path as he lay near the black man told him he was wanted and risen to the young man to get on his back and close his eyes. He obeyed and soon the black man said "on your self and he said before him a house and yet it a beautiful young woman. She said why did you not do as I told you the other night when the spirit troubled you but he answered that he was afraid. She then gave him a charmstone to protect him from future harm and the black man came home as he had brought him. The young fellow now became a shaman but he thought much of the beautiful woman he had seen and at last his father said, you are no shaman.
You will make me ashamed of you as you had better go somewhere else."

The next morning the young man left home before daylight and was never heard of again.

A little girl died in the village today and the natives stopped work saying that wherever anyone likes they do no work for four days following.

We have obtained several interesting legends among which the following are abstracted, to which Mr. Reiman has written in full. Two others I have in full detail as they will not be noted here.

A man and wife with young son lived very long ago upon Ogist Island. He was loving but at the same time jealous and permanently ill used his wife until at last she prepared death to such a life and went to her mother with her story. The latter listened to all then told her daughter to take a sea turtle skin and wrap upon it the skin of that Plamiram and then go and take a footgood in a canoe and when with the child upon her back go to meet her husband and all might end well. She complied but the moment the husband came near shore he began as usual to abuse her and told her to go home that he would give her a beating when he arrived. The woman ran to the edge of the small Bluff upon which the boat and as her husband landed she cast the seal skin into the water and leaped after. All was done so quickly that he could only look on in amazement. Then he ran to a slightly elevated spot and to his surprise saw his wife seated upon a seal skin supported by a distant seal and behind each corner and thus supported they floated rapidly away. When the woman had leaped into the sea she was caught by the charmed skin which had suddenly enlarged and developed four flaps and thus kept poor man, Donna, after a violent storm to the fertile lands the night quickly put her from the view of her husband who returned home shaming all but himself for his love.

The woman floated on unharmed by the furious storm that encompassed her and for several days nothing was to be seen of land. At last her params
gave out and then she floated into continual sleep. When nearly exhausted by starvation she fell asleep and was awakened by a sharp of a
woman's and another followed and the heart was beating on a pitiful
beach. And determined to make an
effort for life she sprung from the
skin and to enjoy stood upon a rock
composed of small round objects into
which she sank at every step and
deeply. Stopping she picked up two
handfuls of the objects which
had excited her curiosity and then
went on slowly in the darkness.
At last she came to a house and
feeling along found the door and
entered. The hall was dimly lit by
an oil lamp and she saw piles
upon one side many deer skins
and upon the other piles of whale
and seal oil and meat. Entering the
house she found it vacated but two
gill lamps on each side were
burning and over one lamp hung
a piece of seal blubber and over
the other some deer fat

In one corner was a deer skin
bed. Sitting down she determined
to await her fate.

At last the heard footsteps and
then a snuffling in the hall and
someone said 'I smell strange
people and then a man appeared
but to her horror his face and hair
were coal black. Without saying
a word he went to his bed and
sitting down took a协同发展 water
and removing part of his clothes,
he washed himself. To her surprise
she saw his band cheek was
as white as her own.

Suddenly a trinket fell from a
swooning. Flesh was placed inside the
bone by someone unseen and the
man helped his spits and then
ate his supper. After that he told
how she had come there and she told
her story, he consolated her and went
out, soon returning bringing several
deer skins which she was to make
into garments for herself and boy.
But she had no needle and he bought
her one and she made a copper which pleased
her much as she had only seen one
ones before. So they lived on hunting
to hunt every day and she running
of home. After a time he said, we
Am he alone and I will make you my wife and they lived contentedly. She obeying his injunction not to go outside.

One day her dog was playing about when he suddenly cried out with joy and going to him she saw that he had upset the kanteq. She had brought from home a large blue bead such as were highly prized by her countrymen. She remembered the objects upon which she had worked and then decided these beads must be what she had picked up from the beach and that the shore must be covered with vast numbers of them. Enlarging, she presented her husband a fine bow of which he was very fond and told her to take great care.

One day the steaming kanteq was placed at usual within the door and she saw it was held by two hands, then suspicions. Her husband began to fill her mind at last he saw something wrong and asked why was her as silent what is the matter and she told him. He asked her now if she did not wish to return to her friends and she said that why should she wish an impossibility. Well listen to my story and we will see said her husband.

I belong to Unalakleet and was once the husband of a beautiful wife whom I loved but she had a hot temper and disturbed me that I lost all heart, failed in my family and was an outcast. One day paddling with my boat to sea absorbed in gloomy thoughts a fierce storm suddenly broke upon me, in vain I tried to regain the shore, the high winds forced my kayak on with such rapidity that I lost consciousness and remained no more until I found myself twisted and alone lying upon the shore where you to this east beside me was a dish with food which fats and feeling starving I arose and thinking the food must have been placed by me by some one I started in search of their house but the desolate scene was all around. From I could find no people and my kayak was upended for some unknown being and at last I could see a little hut built this house and since then have lived there under the protection of that hunt which you have seen elsewhere.
Since then I have lived here under the protection of a spirit which takes the form of a jelly fish and supplies my food as you have seen. I must also tell the spirit became the same for me in time I became slightly used to the darkness and now could see a little but the impression how to the continual night has made my hands and face black as you see and it was for this reason that I forbade you going out."

She was told one night after the woman son was grown up to be a youth and after killing some birds with his bow and arrow his father father took him out hunting and he had killed two hares which like all things that lived outside in this country were jet black. She was wearing a shawl, and it was their flesh that brought in by the spirit had caused the jealousy of the woman.

Her husband told her to follow and led her to the hall way where he opened a door and showed her great piles of rich goods, a second door closed the same and then he took to cut the saw off each of the chains and put them in her knapsack with the things she had found upon the ship. She complied and he said: "You have

A desire to see your old home and I place wish to see my friends and we will part take your boy upon your back, shut your eyes and take your steps!" No sooner had she obeyed his words and opened her eyes than she closed them, dazzled by the bright sunshine in which she found herself. When she was able to look about she was greatly astonished to find herself close by her village.

She went at once to her mother's home and placed them in her basket of containing her bread and the loss of the skins and the cattle her mother's house and was received with joy and the news quickly spread and soon her husband came in with joy full me in and she was filled with pity for his eyes were old and inflamed from continual weeping for her.

He prayed for forgiveness and promised to be kind in future if she would only be his wife again. After long considering she consented and they lived happily for a time but in the end his old habits returned and when their son became a young man she led him to her mother's home.
Aloke and showed him the tracks and piles of fine fur, for the coyotes had each become a shaman, and told him they were all his, the shaman's, and was given no more.

Her son became an influential person by a judicious use of his legacy, with his success as a hunter.

Sipony arrived from the Redai, Kolmakoffsky, Kuskogin R.

Sipony tells me that there is a small kind of rabbit living among the rocks on the top of the mountains between Kolmakoffsky and Kuskagat and that the natives say they have a fine, fat, oily something like a little dog, when they are alarmed by the above in fact the animals may be a species of lagomorph.

It says that the Ewaskiy (musk oxen) are very abundant upon all the mountains south of the Kuskogin River. But they are considerably darker and more fawn-colored than those found farther north.

He also tells that he has heard a shaman from the lower Kuskogin tell that he became a shaman through dreams. At first he used to have various dreams and then he began to find himself mysteriously moved from one part of the house to another, while asleep, and so he began thinking the spirit wished him to be a shaman and he began practicing and soon became one of them. Perpetually was a victim of amnesticism at first, from the description I receive.

February 1st 1880

1st to 10th Nothing of note.

11th Tommy Williams arrived from the head of Kuskogin Bay with Elia Iashunoff, from Tulake. The latter brought me a fine mammal skull, and a fresh mink and ermine. By the way one of the Carles was taken up its head, its two underbones the fieldings were lated.
Williams reports the natives upon Kotzebue Bz. as very hostile and one Jacko has been at his place with the intention of killing him, but departed without effecting the purpose. But Tommy has received word from the Sound that if he comes he will be killed and robbed, and as the villages there contain several hundred people we have decided that it would be too hazardous for too many to go there, so in place of making a trip, as I had hoped to that locality, I am preparing to go along the North Coast of Norton Sound and up to near Cape Pt. of Wales, into Post Clarence and out to Judge or Alaska Do.

Also, tells me that the natives up the Kotzebue Rivers are becoming hostile and have made threats in word upon Nulato — the reason assigned is that the traders there do not run opposition and they pay extravagant prices for guns.

At Hope Bz. many years the trouble arises from some murders committed during a drunken row and that the natives say it was the fault of the Americans for selling them the Whisky and they will have revenge from them — the Whisky is sold by Whalers or trading vessels in Kotzebue Sound in summer. The natives thus obtain large quantities of the vilest quality of liquor and many young men are killed in their consequences.

26th and 27th:
Gales with driving snow, but the morning of the 27th the weather became warm nearly thawing (31°F). I have completed my preparations and bought an amount also from the Chug Greeks today. If the weather permits we start tomorrow, but should fail I have an extremely bad road to travel as the ice will be blown off along by the strong southerly gale that toward evening made a high tide, the water rising eight or nine feet; the ice along shore coming in upon me. Some inform me that seven Englishmen were killed by a party of those Eskimos from Kotzebue Sound in the summer.
Both parties went hunting after
in the intermediate country and
a deadly hate existed between
the two leads every summer to
member of murder upon both
sides. The Eskimos are also extremely
vicious and cold-blooded and
will not hunting one often kills
another man from his own or
eighboring village for the sake
of his game or a dead skin or some
other trifling article. An
intelligent native from it.

I doubt the remark a day or two
since that when a man goes out
to hunting upon the mountains
he has little sleep, that he must
continually, when the alert is not to
be surprised, for anyone that should
come along, though apparently very
friendly if he found a man upon
his guard would in all probability
kill him without hesitation if
he was found asleep.

It is for this reason that the natives
especially those from the north
Nindal fleet always live with the
families alone in the mountains
During the hunting season and

Jimmy says that upon the
northern coast of Kotzebue,
Two men never go out together
Hunting or to inspect their traps.
Unless they are brothers or some
such closely connected blood relation.

April 11th

Prepared for starting upon my
trip north, to April 30th, 1850
the heart of my expedition.
From Ch. M. to Aldege de Baring

April 12th

General impression: The weather has
been excellent.

The weather was fine and the
Cunliffes shoe me the weather
has been a continual east gale and
snow storms since left and
at this present time the house are
half burned and 8 or 10 fathoms is water
in several places and a drift of snow upon the soup
of the manour.

The wind at long a while ago
came into a good blow and
attack a dog that continued to
attack through the day.
just while the dog ran howling onto the midst of its comrades dragging its plucky antagonist along but now the preparers and the stranger was killed.

This reminds me of a story told by the company's trader in Nattlak after a heavy snow storm a red fox came to the house there as seeing it he ran out and tried to get his estimable dogs upon it. They made a rush but the fox which was quickly overtaken suddenly leaped down first up and began to play at which the pursuers stopped just in amazement then they accepted the result of events and began leaping playfully about until the trader let on an American dog he had and the cunning fox was killed.

A land otter came to Nattlak this winter during a snow storm and was killed by the dogs.

I rejoiced this morning to see several eiders being sitting about the pinnace uttering their familiar and pleasant notes.

This is the first time they have been seen about since the winter set in.
May 1st 1880

The native Gyne dought in
a 4 bine. To many this morning
and an old man from Steuben
brought me a fine specimen
of the falco that WHITMAN
Commonly along the lower
Susan.

This specimen was caught
in a 10th or 12th gram
just after the Games a mighty
snare of a granoor
for the past 7.05 days the
days have been beautifully
clear and moderately warm
although the north wind have
kept the temperature from
rising as it would otherwise have
done. A considerable number
of Amur alticoas and Bratt.
Kutchman have been seen
at Steuben.

21st.

Clear and cold upon the
4th.

Snow fell during the evening
on the 1st.
13th

Foggy in the early morning.
Cold and rainy.
Light snow in the evening.
A few days since a boy killed a Brant at Hutchins.
At the springs across the bay, the first green this year.
Two lambs were too small to be pulled
in open water at sea for the first of March in company with Harald, sometime a
Samuel's cow.

14th

A boy brought one in a cardboard box in
a boiling plume today.
This is the first of the long-legged Brants that I have
shelled since this far and
no one has been a live goose
about here so far except one
ウォー that passed through one
village
The hunter who was out today
brought in a large brace
and reported that he did not
see a single goose or duck.

A single foreship recently
was seen at Sitka.
The snow covers everything yet,
except a spot here and there.
One small slope remains until now.

Two nights ago a unlabeled
thing fell from the sky. One of the land
hounds killed a dog.
This is surprising and this in retaliation.
The English have killed Paul
Peckham and Bob of the
With the Co-agent at Sitka.

For much truth there is
in the rumor remains to be
seen for the matter is too
sensitive to confirm, all manner
of exaggerated tales and this
instance the excuse for 20
circumstances that were
inaccurate or dishonest.

NW

Clear and cold (down to 30 last night) with a north wind.
The American have only
two black ducks.
Heard and weekly and
the weather seems to
April 26 - Gulls and first geese today.

April 27 - White-fronted and Huchins' geese seen.

April 28 - Electrophorus japonicus noticed. 30° North, duck and eider becoming numerous between Here and Stellwagen. Migration of birds noted up to May 10.

A = numerous, T = abundant.
A. Cypnus americana
A. Branta hutchinsii japonica
A. Branta nigricans

A. Anser albirostris
A. Branta canadensis
A. Graueri gratercula
A. Anser hyperboreus
A. Lanneus glaucus
A. Anas boschas
A. Netta carolinensis
A. Pheza acuta
A. Uria americana
A. Uria aterris
A. Tetrao melanocephala
A. Enhydrus persulcirostris
A. Alcyolitis semipalmata
A. Stercorarius parasiticus
A. H. buffoni
A. H. americana
A. h. brevipes
A. H. maxima
A. H. alcicola
A. Microscopus gracilis
A. Gallinago silacea
A. Phyllophila monticolae
A. Pseudocephalus carolinus
A. Pescvella iliaca
A. Longirostrina gambolzi

May 12 - Ice reported breaking up off Isen Montpelier.
May 10, 1877 the following were
birds noted:
Tomatina migra
Hirde glaciales
"Bucephala alba?"
"Calpola marina"
American
cormorant
May 12
Mallorca pygargem
19th
The sea outside the point
appears free from ice.
22nd
Birds of the season
arrived.
27th
Heronias longivas
30th
Colyte sphyra "Bueraster" has
32nd
Species of butterfly noted.
June 1877
6th First hounds caught
at first Chowicher reported
from Aukan
10th Flower in blossom equally
Bluebells and grass growing well
July 19th the bees Fable, Pimble.
April 15, 1887

Still cold temperature down to -10 today morning. Well defined polar bands and high pressure from N to S. Today give hope of a change in the weather.

17th

Still cold -10 today morning. My workman returned from Stewart Is. this afternoon bringing a murre and a r. Harleb g. phalacrocorax and also reports that he has seen anose g. phalacrocorax and gadwall also a number of geese and Cranes.

The following are the measurements of falco - 7

No. 1592 71, 20
Sp. q. w. 4/2

Leg + third five
Bill bluish horn color

Charadrius virgatus
No. 1593 51, 10
Sp. q. w. 2 1/2
L. 7 1/2
W. 5 1/2
Bill 1

13th

Spring has arrived last week rose in the morning to find a fine rain falling although the wind still holds from the south. During the day the temperature crossed to 39° and winds of westerly current down the hillsides - first of many species arrived with unexpected rapidity and flocks of

hockey of Canada's (Aves \textit{Anacamelus americana}) ducks and geese, and several passerines. Pigeons electroshocks too frequent over the land. A

wind comes from the south and

E. market g. Phalacrocorax nigricans.

The following day birds

one male g. Phalacrocorax nigricans

followed - dark migratory

some which tended to go back to the

east.
Hunumia beddomei
A single Hunumia beddomei was seen in the evening, this making an unexpectedly rich list for the first day of hunting. The cooker cannot be seen to have ended until last night.

But evidently the winter has been warmer upon the Yukon than here, and the birds have only crossed the Tans Mountain range to winter.

\[19th\]

Fine, sunshiny day with the temperature up to 40° and the afternoon although slightly yet windy blew all day.

Brant geese, canvasbacks, and Cranes were migrating in small parties and up on the tundra. Each of the Redoubt lakes has a large flock containing from 25 to 100 or more Hunumia beddomei. Both locally through the latter and farthest.

Hunumia beddomei and the former generally leading larger parties of the same species one frequently meeting a large fowl as is commonly among snipe. Flock of fowl

and, Black-tailed Gulls were common and a few each of the following species are seen:

- Steller's Eiders, melanocorypha
- King Eiders, melanopleura
- Gallinules williamsi.

In the afternoon a boy brought me in a fine, round, round-headed fish and making a circuit about the Redoubt I found the only minute extremely abundant. Spitsbergen

mention not on common though the

bushes are yet hidden in snow and

up on the tundra. A close

Eiders are extremely few females are

yet here and males are not

yet in song.

Two small flocks of Canada geese

-- and a pair of

Eiders passed over head:

The eiders brushing off their

duck fowl and egrets and

Eiders;

- A tooticking gull and a fly

Eiders is most abundant in our

garden while a number of

Hunumia beddomei and King flocks have been dialing about the

show of the place all day.
The small tales that it called columnarians, yesterday I visited, not doubt rather Fabian of Europe or the var. It is hard to see a second specimen having just come in. I have looked up the descriptions with and conclude it is without question to other. Estables it Fabian.

Measurements of Fabian:
- Length: 12.12
- Width: 2.11
- Height: 2.45
- Black ground, yellow

21st

The weather continues fine and warm. The geese, ducks, and other large waterfowl are arriving in flocks.

22nd

Mr. Trombetta and I started up the Canal with the hope of seeing the same patches of geese as seen on the previous trip. We made camp about ten miles from the headland and took our positions. As we approached the party, we over 35 geese nearly all being Branta nigricans.

The evening became very chilly with a slight fog and we got under our blankets about 9:30 p.m.

23rd

We had tea and took our blankets when we waited with falling tempe in a cold foggy air...
until the sun gained power and
the thin ice formed completely. The
peaks disappeared, the Black Brant
began flying, though, strangely enough.
It was barely one and two weeks on.
and was not having yet appeared contrary to
the usual plan of arrival.
The Black Brant fly but one not
a matter long but for reaching here
and cultural government
which is felt slightly modified in
being used as a call note when they
are flying in flocks or as a kind
of conversational note like gathering
the edges of small pods or
they only feed here as a means of
resting as they always considerable
but at Port Clarence being so
large in migrants but also
further north, but that was kept
impossible to say.

They are mainly known here as spring
migrants in autumn but fall
seen.

This is the first time I have
seen them. I was full and now they
are escaping toward the north
without the bare spots
upon the tundra here, feeding upon
the berries of impetse growing in
common along, so that they
continually inhale cold, meet
and fall with the shrike in a
deep snow. Changes that combines
well with the world and lonely
seemed they culminated
they became given about their sound place
until 7 o’clock upon calm morning.
but if warm they began migrating
by sunrise. They fly in parties, often
year to several hundred and swiftly
along slow down close to the level
of the generally but 500 yards
high and often less than a yard
from the ground. The smaller flock
generally colder to form large ones;
their flight is far more exulting
that of the other greater ones and they
assume the forming a line 5 or 6 miles
wide while another flock is seen
in the front. A gun shot creates
great confusion at the end of the
flock double upon the center this
shuddering the geese together so the
discharge often brings
down four or five but within 200 yds
the order of flight is again established.
They are very much at home to rising and as a flock comes gliding along in the strike a low ridge at right angles to their course and then the ridge may be but 10 or 15 yrs. High yet the flocks one after another wheel along its base and glide along and round one end. This habit is fatal to many of the geese. When his stand at one angle he kill in their course and true to their habit the geese often that skis the hill comes along its base to his stand. Their flight when in flocks is characterized by a gliding motion accompanied by undulations which arise from the same at one wing of the flock. Nine a few inches above the back of the others. Steet sinking against this movement is followed by the next and the next and next the fellows are set so that a waving undulate motion proceeds from one end to the other of the flock with the utmost regularity and precision. If the geese rise to center their undulation in the center of the flock. In part again they swing in long curves from one side to the other when high up with a crouch in place in a moment close along the ground they with such perfect crouch that one watches this evolutions with admiration for an invisible but elastic band seems to unite the flock into an individual unit.

Liff and suns nearly all day. The Black Brant are becoming still more numerous. I shot 32 today when my cartridges were Drained and I had to cease. Xena sabina is quite common as is also Xena clypeata. One Stocky black or white is abundant. Cassiar Xena macroura is becoming common and yesterday and today Henry to brador was seen common for the first time in this vicinity. Some Gallinago tobroni were seen resting their egrets note high over head and I suppose it's a rather common A specimen of Turdus albicaudus 1410. Reported. Pardoo rufus authentic frequent. Plectro characteris sand but the sweet Bobolike like note of the little songer is hard in every hand.
Service for this has nearly completed, the summer dresses are nearly done, the next pairs only being formed. Tigga semi-palmate is mates and telling its joysous little lay in full display with the larks today. A fine specimen of what I hate to be Numenius is mentioned of which the following are the dimensions:

- Tail: 6.7" P.P. 0.45"
- Bill: 1.7" Width of bill eye, 1.7" length, 0.8" bill, 0.4" back of bill
- Underside: quite black, crown, neck and back black.
- There were a pair whose alternate movements upon the ground was much like those of the previous, that I came near passing but determined at last to get them and secured one and, body wounded, it then fell upon the ground as so for 5 minutes or so that I could not get it. They were feeding upon the berries of a lomatium, which is almost the sole food for the various birds, gulls, chipping sparrows, etc. So the sparrow and all the smaller birds are appearing to feed each other before the ground is too dry.

Feb. 12th

Henry fog in the morning. Just as I left the camp I caught sight of something moving at some distance of a dwarf willow near the tent and to close inspection turned out a Potorous minimus, on little beast which I named in full pinnancy. The downy half from white, the upper half dark chocolate brown, fore legs all white, outer parts of the horrid brown not pinnated by a white, which color also extends up to enclosing the eye, about which it is white an about 1/2 of the hair brown mingle white, the white also reaches up to the lower edge of the ear. Total length from the tip of the hairs on the tail to the base of the tail. Ears. L. of ear without hair 1.75 in. L. of crown of tail. 1.9 in. L. of head and neck. 1.7 in. L. of body. 1.75 in. L. of head and neck. 1.9 in. L. of neck and head from upper joint to lower joint 1.9 in. L. of neck to tip of head. 1.9 in. Ears. 0.0 mm. Size high from top ridge to rear mem. joining. The movements of the little fellow were extremely agile and it started from one place to another with surprising velocity so quick in fact that one scarcely missed him. From one point to another was at once. During the morning I bagged 50 rats to add their returns and breaking camp.
I went out to the Redoubt Lienig bagmed in 3 laps over 1750 feet and quite a number of ducks, sandhill crane and many bried I had shot for speckens.

Note to the 27th.

I have suffered from snow blindness resulting from exposure to previous snow day to the reflected light from the snow which still covers over half the land. This affection made it self felt as I walked home and had just sat down in a warm room for your or five minutes, when suddenly a burning pain pierced my eyes and the telt as though filled a hat band, while the least flashing light of the present day anything while before me made the pain excessive. The tears coursed down my cheeks and it was with difficulty that a cry of pain was heard and then next that night I had vomiting sickness and the next day got in a hot room with gaggles of me with closed eyes the painful rays of light were still piercing my eyes. The snow when they were some what taken and the next day I went about as usual though rays of light were yet somewhat

Inflamed.

Upon the 28th a boy brought me in a small Dacrita 3 a small Dacrita gamboli and upon the 28th I shot another Dacrita.

The morning before the turn of Crosserella it was warm.

The smaller melanocles were common, up the canal as early as the 23rd as were Paludina ocreata. With the former I saw some of the young fry in a surface intermediate between the eastern and western forms.

Reniera tropica is common up the canal as far as 22 1/2 and in the 24th some Spatula Clypeata were seen. The Windsor and Menus seminor, Cylindora angularis and Septenodromia among the 23 1/2 to 24 1/2.

About the 25th the first Somato lacina and Hemic gloriopis came in from the sea to take up their summer growth.

The latter an ease joined as were the union acuta.
The following are measurements of various birds collected the past week:

- B. canadensis
  - 10.44 L. 38.10" - Aug 792 - Iris bright rust

- B. canadensis
  - 10.44 L. 39.10" - Aug 792 - Iris yellow
June 1880
1st.
Fire and warm.
A boy brought me in a nest and
9 eggs of Argiope's linxia today
also two unembryonated spiders and a
Ballinae spider.
My collector brought in two galls in
the evening one of which is in an
interesting stage between the young and
the following one the dimensions
and color.
1st Change
In the evening of 8, 9, 6, 3 in
bed half
1st of last Bill pure yellow
Wings dull brown yellow.
Bill granulated upper Eye circles by
membranous ring bright red.
edge
of bill and back part of mouth bright
orange red fading to brown in front
part of mouth.

Nothing of note, the weather continues
tim and pleasant.
Sent my collector and a native
day up the Canal to see whether the
birds are yet nesting or not and
to secure specimens.

To our surprise the day became
remarkably warm, the temperature
up to 90° in the morning in the shade
though a stiff breeze rising about
10 a gale was blowing from the north
all the middle of the day.
In the afternoon I took a drive to
Shawn Mt. On my way I saw
a number of jaysers among which
was one St. pancracei-which
is rare here at this season
or in fact at any time. Though
Common from the Pacific coast to Cape Cormorant
the pond was unusually bare
of birds but Brickie's place has become
quity comon in the past day and I shot 3 fine males.
In the evening an old woman brought me a set of 3 math tools. Semipalatinsk

The ice on the river has just melted, and the pools are now formed by the melting snow upon the surface. Upon the north, the snow is disappearing with great rapidity, but the south, without coldness or snow, is the most prejudiced to have only figure to well. The grass, which grows in tussocks everywhere, covers the thin layer of the land and under which other vegetative growth up small clumps. Heads of blossoms upon stems to make long yet the blue have scarcely profited from the

Woodcock is quite common about the small game wild duck, upon the hill side. Always over the grassy banks with the same motion as marks its Hydrophilus and it seems as if when they are finding in lakes and ponds various common species in seen after which I returned home.

Soon after the natives brought in several sets of Anasetta eggs for the ducks and I bought a few pianofortes among 7 hairs for a fowling shot.
A gambled twilight over the land... short conifer blocks upon which the snow stands forth in startling distinctness as the melancholy light... lonely and silent... bracing waters... like a landscape from the dominion of death... whose masts... still held all activity... upon the palm-like earth... assumes its former... branching zones of the citrus cast into and swallowed... in...[illegible]... employed... games... hide and seek... the...rounded... hue...and...twilight...此基础上... work upon their dilapidated last year... which the winter... yet... out... 

measurements... of... and... 

# 1663 4.7 5.4 9.3 5.9 7.1 8.3 4.7 9.3

Jardus oversonnis
# 1665 L.7 4.7 4.7 5.8 8.7 9.8 14.7 9.8 8.9

Persea arborea (E.

# 1664 7.5 9.1 8.3 5.8 14.8 14.8 9.1 14.8 8.3

Jardus oversonnis
# 1665 5.6 7.5 7.5 8.3 9.8 8.3 5.8 8.3 8.3

Also records a nest containing 8 eggs of passerina lilacea.
b 1st

Quite a new ray set up
Plectroden lappionica and friga
deniadae etc. Last trip brought
Two of Arquata magna all
from frak B via yard Plectroden
Contains 2 eggs, maxima from

7th

Spent the day in paper hanging
and other house work which
is our annual task at this time,

10th

The weather continues mild
and refreshing since the
last rain, though the sun
still shines in sheltered places
and the ice stretches far as
can be seen to come. 13th

Saw many goslings (attauces)
in single gosling short bills from
the top of our wood pile all along
the canal and budles of sea is common
being lined in long curved lines
around the mudflats as a series
of protobolus curves upward down.
Plan made preparations to
go up the canal tomorrow after
an egg hunting trip and hunt

Some rare gulls
Several set of Anacara from
one brought in for the table

Yesterday 7th

At 9 a.m. started with a heavily loaded
glided and river bottom to remain for
collecting with me also the Russian
and native to return with the sled
the road was very bad all along the
Canal as far as the mouth of the
crooked canal where we found a
bottle of water cutting us off from
the where we must reach! At length
we made a trail and a native waded
nearly weight deep to the shore, we followed
with the sled as the ice was not
and we found ourselves waist deep
in the icy waters, struggling several
we stopped and emptying the water from
our boots and shoring our stockings
made a portage about 600 yards
across the back country and came to the again
beyond twenty and came to a river near
but a mile or so farther along this
brought to a dead halt by an open stretch
of water across the canal upon one side
and a deep tributary of cold flowing in on the
other. Making the best of the circumstances
we left a halt and we had started.
drying ourselves as much as possible as we started out to see what eggs we could find while waiting for the tide to fall a little so we could proceed.

Among the eggs for which most ran

scream was that of the oviparous larva

of the Tachycineta found in the great

number of small pools of brackish water. A number of

ovipositions happen in this pool, which, when

examined, some of the eggs are found indicating

the first mentioned set were placed in

a slight depression in which lay as a lining the small dried leaves of

drayer wood just as the bed of every

stream where the fish are often

planted. The eggs are laid in the drier

and it is said that all the streams of

irrigation upon the breed upon either side of which

must be at least occupying in summer nearly the entire

time back two-thirds of the year.

At 1:30 p.m. the water was low enough for us to

dredge and we started on after making a number

of long forays over the town to find open places

in the river bottom and Jupiter in the nation and to

the region where we were told by what plumage

place we won a cigar and from there it would

beso easy to our destination a day across country.
The water fell afternoon and I went back to the boat and we will now have to remain here until the ice breaks in the canal at least a week, some 20 miles over a series of mudflats and sphagnum bogs.

As soon as the ice left we set to work and built a clumsy craft upon which our luggage was transported piecemeal to the opposite bank of the creek, not without a narrow escape from losing our box of ammunition which would have ruined my trip.

After the tent was set up and all around I blew on 5 labelled the following eggs: Following a collector was at work upon the mines mentioned in the following list.

Eggs collected June 8th in Canal:

121 (4 " ) fringa semipalmata
122 (4 " )
123 (3 " ) Phalaropus fulicarius
124 (5 " ) Electrophaeus lapponicus
125 (4 " )
126 (6 " )
127 (6 " ) Gymn. canadensis

app. June 9th

128 (6 " ) Electrophaeus lapponicus
129 (6 " )
June 10th

153 (4 spin.) Leptus hyperboraeus
154 (1 spin.)

155 (1 spin.) Plecoptera limnephron
156 (2 spin.) Trybius snodgrassi

157 (4 spin.) Colonymus septentrionalis
158 (1 spin.) Colonymus septentrionalis
159 (2 spin.) Brachypelma funiculare
160 (2 spin.)

161 (3 spin.)
162 (4 spin.) Fingerprint semisulcatus
163 (4 spin.)
164 (2 spin.)
165 (7 spin.)
166 (4 spin.)
167 (4 spin.)
168 (2 spin.)
169 (3 spin.)
170 (4 spin.) Labotes hyperboraeus
171 (4 spin.) Phaleropus pulicarius
172 (1 spin.) Colonymus septentrionalis
173 (2 spin.) Brachypelma funiculare
174 (4 spin.) Eryngium semipalmatum
175 (4 spin.)

176 (3 spin.)
177 (5 spin.) Labotes hyperboraeus
178 (4 spin.) Phaleropus pulicarius
179 (4 spin.) Eryngium semipalmatum
180 (4 spin.)
started out at 7 a.m. and noticed eggs until noon securing quite a number of various kinds beside a number of tiny mainly hen's eggs and duck's eggs proved to be exceedingly scarce but Striga semipalmata and Rhodechias flavipes are very common - and many sets were secured.\n
Platycnemis nests upon dry stems in a small tuft of grass or under a protruding bunch of wildflowers. The male keeps close by and with habits almost exactly those of redshank minig and singing in the air it will tinkle song and then float to the nearest most prominent object and the female fly from the nest often under one foot but as a rule while the intruder is several yards away.

Striga semipalmata nests upon the drier parts of the land generally upon mossy hummock or slightly swelling ground. The nest is placed upon a shelving bank of willow twigs or in the middle of a few grass stems. The male keeps about within a short distance, rising every few minutes to utter a trilling song in a thin piping tone. Striga semipalmata is a ground feed-

ing species, generally noted for its nest-building habits and an interesting feature of note is its habit of incorporating in the structure of its nest certain objects of a similar type to those used in the nest-building of other species. The female will often fly to within a short distance of another female, then turn and fly away, apparently to some new location. The nests are generally lined with a few dry twigs or other small leaves and are often constructed upon ledges.
generally

The family flutters away while one is several feet distant and
makes no outcry except a short "plop" of "plop" such as it also makes when
disturbed in some small pool. Its mate comes and settles near it in the adjacent pool to which it has taken refuge and often
they go to feeding although nothing has occurred there at other times.

When the minute or two are spent, they come clunking back to the
vicinity of the nest, sometimes the parent starts out at once just
and flies a few feet alight and skulks off trying to escape observation.

A single egg of Calopteryx (apparently was taken upon a small marsh island.

Several acts of Phallocyemus
tore also succeed.

This species is far less common than its relative, but yet they are rather
common A 2 "holes of dragonflies" was being
about high one near near the tent for
at least 2 hours in the morning
and the whistling of its wings as it
repeated downwars over head
many times occupied the entire time.
Spent nearly the entire morning preparing the eggs brought yesterday.

Afternoon we went out and secured the brown-rumped eggs. We also found a Common but we have not as yet identified it. Though one set hatched on the 10th, I think, none to it.

In all, a number of Linnaea proctori have been taken and been generally in small parties of from 3 to 15 or 20, which were readily depredated within a few shots by mimicking their loud whistle.

Anoda glaciolis is common all about in the woods and in the tundra. They live closely in pairs and the male emits a loud *tlic*—it is like the mellow tone that has been placed somewhere in the score, that calls the bird the "Organ Note," and I agree with them as to its musical sound, and as one wonders how and among the thousands of people to have their clear, pleasant notes affect one powerfully. The male, with their long tail, trails at any angle and as they move about, the tail curves in and out, giving the impression that they are about one angle or 70° that indicate them rapidly. The female song,
while the 9 contained a third record to be laid tomorrow.

This species arrives here when the lake level and water begin to open in patches of varying size and form in a change of direction in the flow. Then they soon start up and begin again.

Bringing irregularly where a glass strikes the fancy that their usual graceful, pinkish habit is almost totally wanting though they wander in stately pairs from one patch or ground to another.

E. p. 98
5. O. F. W. (set) from San Juan Island
20 (1. 26)
19 (1. 25)
18 (1. 27)
20 (1. 28)
20 (1. 21)
20 (1. 27)
20 (1. 24)
20 (1. 26)
20 (1. 27)
10 (1. 20)
S. A. O. N. (set) from San Juan Island
2074 (1. 20) from Canada
3553 (1. 20) from Canada.

(Continued)
more foods and frequently there are two or more males in full chase after one female which generally ends in her flying up to some secluded spot with her choice while the others lose that in pursuit of some other prize.

I have seen this same thing at least 3 times and on one occasion I actually saw a party of some 30 male Periops acuta and a female. The musical notes of Periops are often uttered while on the wing and especially while several of them are in pursuit of the female when they all vie in breaking the air waves with their notes.

Pteronema argiophaikis the wounded and taken in mind utters loud harsh screams of pain and fear.

19th

A strong westerly wind caused the fog in the morning and made it disagreeable (and all day). As soon as the fog cleared away we crossed the crests upon our raft and crossed a short stretch of timber canals to a lagoon about 200 yds in diameter in the center of which were two small islands upon which (about 35 by 15 yds in diam.) we had previously seen quite a number of Roca catarina and had concluded they were eggs; then as the birds were continually screaming a gun shot from shore would bring up a white cloud of· flying from running down some rocks, pairs of the collector managed to reach the smaller of the two islands with the aid of his long big water boots but and secured two of their eggs; one at 9:30 a.m. Cylindros arechives and one at 11:30. No. 11 of Catalina arechives and one at 8:30. Two of these were killed in a space of about 15 feet square. But the larger island was which toward a part of the valley it was surrounded by water was not deeply and my man removed his pants boots and went in as he neared when he joined a force instead of crossing it.
fully equipped nests. As I had never seen a Korsakow’s nest I was very anxious to see one and my man called out that the bottom of which we were on with the sand was extremely cold and the cold wind freezing made it evident it was not safe for me to venture to make so I called my man back and after some hesitation he let me across upon his back and I handled dry grass though the man who last most made the trip across time was standing with frozen teeth. I first went rapidly over the plain and was rejoiced at the numerous treasures I had at hand. The eggs were usually laid upon the direct path of the birds often upon fine nests in above plain usually more apart than in addition to the nests of the Casper eggs & others there were at least as many more in finishing nests which had not to receive their eggs in about half the instances the egg was laid upon the grass beside the spot afforded with no attention except a slight observation in the majority of the case to a few nests. In some cases the bird was arranged carefully about the eggs and in the exception only had enough material been added to afford an apology for any that could be carried away upon one end of the nest, for a similar arrangement and build to those of the gulls. Meanwhile the gulls were driving in evident anxiety over our heads and I kept the ten guns for specimens and in about ten minutes had killed 12 and made up all my cartridges as was forced to do as the gulls were not left for neighboring farms and I set to work securing the eggs after which I returned to where I had come. While we were on the island among their nest it was not very rarely that any was sighted but when it was it was the ordinary hard grating note like that uttered when the wings of the bird is taken in head but of less energetic and loud than in the latter case and in only a few instances did the birds open down at us but when they did so it was as they were coming in and when a persons glances on a Jaeger man several of the birds would attack it fiercely and soon put it to flight though in two of the male cases where to the other Glances the birds had done at the eggs in
...in the vigilance of the parents. When the Xuma's nest was discovered, the young were at a considerable distance, as they had taken to flight while the intruder was yet at a safe shot distance, and appeared to be no concern about her eggs. From the trees, the bare eggs were seen, protected in which they were in a safe nest, while being incubated.

But when we reached them, my men were blue with cold as I sent them back to camp with the news. The two boys continued work. During the camp, a little fire was made, and the water boiled. After placing the eggs in a safe place, we went to work. As soon as the eggs were taken, the Xuma was shot, and we found our eggs in the nest. The nest was situated upon a rocky cliff, and we could not get at it by the usual method. The Xuma was running about the place, showing great activity. They generally settle a short sharp "Tip," "Tip," "Tip!" when one is near their nest. The male sings for hours at a time from the most promising surrounding objects. It is a high-pitched song, rising and falling. A number of eggs, double the size, are already taken from the nest, and one by one collectors record a nest of the kind."

The sides of the mud bank with my fingers and managed to crawl out. I was determined not to turn back, however, and so took my hat off the nest and the young were rung out and pulled them. On again we started on, and I was rewarded in a short time by securing a couple of Passerellus anthinus as the Xuma fluttered from close under my foot, and was shot. The nest was upon a rocky cliff, and we could not get at it by the usual method. The Xuma was running about the place, showing great activity. They generally settle a short sharp "Tip. "Tip, "Tip!" "Tip!" when one is near their nest. The male sings for hours at a time from the most promising surrounding objects. It is a high-pitched song, rising and falling. A number of eggs, double the size, are already taken from the nest, and one by one collectors record a nest of the kind."

It was then crossed the river again and our raft out as my eyes were on the river and the bank. When the bank reached abruptly in deep water, and the place of getting footing in being far away as I expected, I went up my"
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June 14th

The rain wavered and continued from yesterday till the sun brightened up and made it a little warmer until evening when it became foggy. I spent the entire day up to the middle of the afternoon preparing the eggs obtained yesterday morning approximately 7:00.

In the evening we make a short run that produced quite a number of eggs among which were second set of Peace Amalgamations, one Harlequin, one Ocellina and one set of what my collector identifies as those of Zanclea Pyrausta – he said the female fly away just out of gun shot and so cannot be taken about it.

The number of the set of Vrinda americana eggs, which was shot as it flutters away from the eggs and dropping itself along with them. Mr. Hunt gave me directions today to be a male much to my surprise.

I had examined the two usual large doors spots upon the nest that was among the rinses and was sure it was a male until a look at the large list proved the contrary.

While the Chiquit was boiling these eggs over the tent and my collector shot a fine male but it impetuously carried it into the middle of the deep lake and in front of the tent and a wind from our bivy carried it away to the opposite side and when we hope it will remain until morning as our only means of navigation is by means of a cheap flag which the falling tide too left in the deep lake since noon.

Two male Anasacidas were seen flying close together as if coming in advance of the F. which flew close behind and kept rolling in her flight and drawing back her head to utter a shrill squeak. I have seen the same thing before as well as that of a pair in the same pool quite quiet in company with a single female. But whether the female impetuously or not I cannot say for the succeeding eggs were taken today.

Western Sloma macrorum

26 1/4

Vrinda americana

26 2/4

Vrinda simillima

26 2/4

Vrinda capula
June 15th

During the morning in searching for eggs and while studying the trees to take a little so we could cross and stay on the opposite side of the canal. Afternoon we crossed on our raft and spent several hours upon a grassy field where many nests were found among which one of Sotaloja was the only onenew to my collection. Here though I had the satisfaction of finding a nest of Somateria fischeri and saw the birds fly away close by me but I made a bad shot at her and she got off.

I also got the Esther next morning but a single egg so was composed of a lot of long grass blades arranged in a circular manner about the sides and bottom. A Lampglow nest I found upon a small island in a pond was a conspicuous structure nearly two feet high and 16 1/2 inches across the top with a hole several inches high but only built of long grass and plucked up by the roots and while there was one of the birds brought additional material in the form of a large leaf in the nest. Another one nest which I found was built of the same material and all.
about the nest could be seen the
places where the grass had been up
rooted or half so and given upon to
touch a job.
A Colymbus septentrionalis nest with two
eggs was found upon the edge of a small
island, the eggs were laid upon a line
grass leaves as they had fallen under the
weight of the snow. The collector found
a nest, containing 7 eggs. The area is a
white sand above egg - the first I have ever
seen, the gulls. A number of other
sets were secured as the list below
shows. I shot and examined specimen
of Lobipus hyperboreus and Phalaropus
falcipinnus and found in every case
that the 1 was the one with the handest
plumage. And a pair of Loebus which
were swimming in a pool, the male was
swimming about pushing while others
male and apparently pursuing him with its attention
came the female.

While taking the eggs of the gulls today,
the parent kept swooping down with
hoarse screams within a foot of my
head.
16th

Made ready in the morning and started for the Redoubt. For our provisions are exhausted and but little powder remains with which to kill game and in any case a diet of boiling water for t'oil or roasted and eaten without salt and varied by aaddled egg, to which has been added for the past few days is not very savory. One of the native boys accompanies me while I left the other with my collog in camp to prepare the birds that were on hand numbering some 45. We placed our guns and my collog's bucket upon the raft and poling into deep water paddled and afterward towed the raft nearly half a mile looking down stream and until the crooked canal, our main obstacle was reached when we crossed it and set out toward the clearer canal to ascertain if there was yet anyone up it yet, or if not we must construct another raft. It has gone but a half mile or so when we were stopped by a broad deep tide cut so there was nothing for it but to go around it though it ran at right angles to our course. Some two and a half or three miles up it we were halted by a tributary creek barring our course in the direction but fortune favors us and we found here a small quantity of driftwood and in small decayed sticks but which we hastily fashioned into a raft and giving the boy my guns and basket to keep safe I finished time with the raft into the creek (some 40 ft. across) and the wind soon lashed him back on the other shore. I then drew the raft back to me again with a long rawhide line. I had provided myself on leaving camp and embarking for the raft some of my legs protected by rawhide, boat suspension in the water with a pole as paddle. I soon landed and removing the line from the legs our raft we started on and now as the road lay open for some distance I determined to make a direct course for the Redoubt. Several hours travelling brought us to the edge of the creek, a stream connecting the Cleaner and Crooked Canals and as it was...
necessary to ford it. And here was no hope of wood for a raft. I began looking for a shallow place and a lone stretch one only waist deep, making the best of it. I went in and after a gasp to think of the coldness of the icy water as it filled my long boots and the other shoes. After wading, the water from my stocking points we started on and in a short time had the pleasure of finding a rest on a recessed cut in a ridge, the female flutters from close under my feet and then began skulking away and hiding behind fields of grass and she went until shot. A few miles farther and we reached the creek and to my mind there was yet an icy mire left for us to cross, look as we may. We must either swim across it or go back some 9 or 10 miles and build a raft and the cold west wind with fog now drifting up from the sea made such an idea very distasteful. We soon gained the other shore and now our route lay over rolling hills covering with innumerable types of grass that roll ones foot from side to side like as though by worn walking upon a surface of tacks six or eight inches in diameter while between these mounds is a deep yielding surface of soft soft moss with green the foot sink knee deep into it so that it can be easily seen the road was as hard as one could wish to travel. We stopped before to eat some boiled good and a draught of water completed my lunch after which we moved on at once for I began to feel very cold about the feet and from the strong cold wind and did not think it safe to delay in getting to where dry garments were to be had as soon as possible. On we went staggering or stumbling at almost every step over an interminable series of hills and valleys the only object that relieved the monotonous being an occasional Jaeger circling about a pair of ducks swimming by or a yellow skua. Now and then upon the grassy crest of the hill or along the edge of a rocky space when some ancient slice had thrown up a pile of rugged basalt fragments like gigantic cairns half buried under the snow and shining.
plants.

I was surprised at the very rare birds' nests that had turned up but my disappointment gave way when a Macorhamphus gryginus suddenly fluttered from under our feet and skulking a few yards away watching us from the shelter of a bank of dead grass an ortwelve grasshoppers darting in a slight depression in the mose with no attempt whatsoever but four of the eggs I have often looked for without success the past few days. They were soon placed safely in my basket and then I began to devote some attention to the Stercorarius buffoni which was swooping down at me.

I had previously seen the birds standing upon a knoll such as the jezera usually frequented but had thought nothing of it, now however I advanced and saw with delight a pair of dark grey eggs, black spotted, lying upon the top of the knoll in a cup shaped depression in the mose with no attempt at a nest, then indeed was I repaid for my long tramp. For not 20 yds away we had found the snipe's nest and two such finds I had not anticipated. Meanwhile the jezera darted angrily at us uttering harsh screams of rage until we left.

About two miles beyond we met two natives who told us they had already made two previous attempts to reach me with provisions but that they had been forced to leave the sidetrip in the canal and return as the ice prevented their passage and water was to allow them to go on foot. They turned back and in long I saw from the hill top the red pointed roof of the Redoubt, encouraging my pace we made rapid progress and just as I was crossing a small mound bed a Bridyke from darted out at my feet and alighting ten or twelve yd away caught through the grass trying to escape observation.

The nest was placed in a slight depression up to 15 or 18 inches high and completely hidden from view by a dense overhanging tussock and only by stooping and peering in could it be seen without removing the cover. The nest and contents were placed my basket and set our course and about an hour later as I was just entering the Redoubt gate a fine specimen fe.
flaked over and was brought down by a quick shot thus ending my excursion by a lucky capture. Both rare egg and a rare bird though pretty well fatigued as at 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. on an extremely rough road most of the way with west clover.

In the evening an old man brought in a kind of Wolf pike which is only caught here in spring about the time the ice commences breaking up, the last of May or first to middle of June (for description see fish catalogue).

Rose to find the ground whitish with a thin layer of still falling snow which continued at intervals all day but melted as it fell after the sun gained power.

Some boys brought in several sets of eggs today numbering two sets of 6 and 3 and one thing semipalmate.

These Electrophorus Lepidopus is driven from her nest in which the egg have been incubated some time on when there are young she flutter along the ground with tail and wings outspread and dragging upon the ground while she utters a plaintive note like the gull. The Chee Chee uttered in an attracting and rather metallic voice with a vague inflection at the end.

The semipalmata in addition to the distinct liquid guttural trill, has also a variety of loose twittering notes when the pair or small groups on the feeding grounds. I saw one female attack another, running with outstretched neck to the intruder to drive it away from the vicinity of her nest which I had discovered a few moments previously.

Kina cabin has a single hand grating but generally not loud note very similar to the grating cry of Stona macrura but harsher and shorter when wounded and pursues or captures it utters the same note in a much higher and louder key with such a grating jude like intestines that one will incline to step his tent. The sound comes in quick short notes like that of a gile forcibly striking a rapidly and at intervals of a half second with a a caw tooth. There is another modification of the same note uttered in a low moan.
Chattering manner as the birds gather about the border of a want pool or converse with their notes as they float gracefully about some mirror-like pool with grassy edges. The same note is raised in a key to denote anger or curiosity as they come circling about one when disturbed or gliding to a more solitary haunt—there food is almost exclusively comprised of stickbacks with an occasional water insect or lecan and at times perhaps of the linnavi, which abound in some of the pools.

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1878

Cold, rainy, cloudy, gray, without a sunbeam, no sun to-day

Cold and raw a storm gathering snow and rain continuing made all day. In the half the hilltop was
touched with snow.

1/9th

Sent the 3-cooked Akitakrie and 2 men up the canal to close my cable door with the 990. Both Mr. Brown and myself went up there.

A whoop and cut of a 400 gammon gull came in today, he did it in the morning.

Two or three sets of ducks place one

two or three eggs, the next 2 hours.

A boy brought in 2 gulls—one linnavi

in the black plumage.

At H.A.M. this morning a boy called out Schoneh, Schoneh. We were greatly surprised, do the red sails being in a canvas
sheet over the inner decks while to sea, only a few tide cracks reveal themselves.

Hastily donning our garments we

ran to the village and 201 saw not a schooner but a schooner boat 40 feet.

of slowly making its way through

the ice, though it was extremely small.

amount of water to be seen

and that in long narrow cracks.

It is doubtful whether the vessel would

f ake us or not a native was deposited

with a canoe after the water, and I

cut to work to finish some small tasks.

Vision for archaic writing, did

chirping, egg blowing etc.
The Cutter Corinna, which came in yesterday, moved up to the Redoubt the day of the 21st, Thursday; some of her officers and Capt. Smith, her ice pilot, came across the tundra from her anchorage about half way to debark and meet Mr. R. Neumann and I went on board with them in the morning and found they would not be able to reach here. The Capt. lends a photographic camera and materials he has on board for me to find Capt. Foster, to be a very agreeable gentleman and as the ice cut us off from those we were obliged to sleep on board all night and very little sleep was got for the ice was running with a strong tide and was continually bumping against the sides or grinding along the whales and nodons. Then a shock seemed to shake the ship out of the water, but the ice pilot told us this was just child's play for the ice they had combated for so long. After leaving the Redoubt, the tide turned and we were carried to the north, and the vessel was free or twice almost lifted above the water in jams or when she butted into heavy ice to open passage. The Capt. came up to dinner with us and we returned to tea with them again on the 21st.

I collected some notions and going over unpacked my camera and brought it to the Redoubt in part. When I returned I found Mr. Neumann and Capt. Smith, and others had been on shore but had gone on board. Just as we finished supper Captain came across the bay with a dog sled and team and about midnight the ice keeper quit us up and started about the bay preventing his going back that night. We left about 7 o'clock and Capt. Smith was sent for at 10 P.M. to come on board to leave at midnight.

At 12.20 a.m. the "Cutter" got under way and started off in a thick fog to search for the two lost whales. The "Jeanette" or any contraband vessel that it may earn a consort though.
The main objects at present in the two former.

Nothing of notes sent as holds

Indicated up the Channel to bring

Quits and the tent, etc. Fact-

The ice, although well broken

up still hangs about outside

the bay in long lines.-

20°

Early in the morning we

sighted a Schooner working
its way through the ice off St.

Pil and toward noon its session

which we identified as the St. Paul

was seen coming up behind her

and not for distant-

My collectors returned from the

Canal early in the morning

brining a number of ducks of

which the following are among

a portion-

* Phalacrocorax barbatus

* Loxia curvirostra

* Melanitta fusca


* 1766 L. 20. 3. 34. 2. 13.

* 1767 L. 24. 3. 36. 13.

* 1768 L. 21. 3. 38. 13.

* 1769 L. 21. 3. 38. 13.

* 1771 L. 21. 3. 38. 13.

* 1772 L. 21. 3. 38. 13.

* Phalacrocorax parasiticus

* 1773 L. 19. 3. 38. 13.

* Phalacrocorax tricolor

* 1774 L. 8. 3. 38. 13.

* 1775 L. 8. 3. 38. 13.

* 1776 L. 8. 3. 38. 13.

* 1777 L. 8. 3. 38. 13.

* 1778 L. 8. 3. 38. 13.

Dr. Hill's generous offering a pine-ice

op. 13.

I do not know its origin except as

with a slight hint of something

outer border.
Paul Kochuwmoff arrived bringing the body of his father Ivan K. who was shot in the back of the head and killed by an Indian at Kukat on 22 May 1880. During the latter part of winter tills, one of K.'s adopted sons had some trouble with a native and later the Indians came with several others to mutilate when he arrived Elia went out and met him at the gate and showed him several times that this was a native. The other natives ran away. In May Elia had gone up to the Neicketat Retarding when Kochuwmoff went for the brother of the one who had been killed and proposed to settle the matter according to native custom by paying the relations of the deceased the price they would ask after which the debt was settled and quiet. The natives came.

They

and received in full payment the value of 40 marten skins at which they thanked him and said they were perfectly satisfied. K. then proposed they go with him a mile above the post to the W.T. Co's house where they would receive something from that trader. This was agreed to and they stopped at K.'s house while they went with K. After I had presented the W.T. Co's traders, Roberts gave K. so much whiskey (about 300) that I could not walk home to Roberts sent his dog to take him with his interpreter, an Injun, half way to prevent the two Indians they passed the grave of the dead Injun upon which the dead man's brother put his hand into his pocket and drawing his revolver shot him in the back of the neck, killing him instantly. After K. had fallen to the ground they fired several times more into his head in order to make sure and then taking the corpse on the sled took it to K.'s house and put it.
The traders from the lower Yukon came in today. I received three specimens of Lagomys Principis from near Fort Reliance (about 100 miles to the Northward of that place) and two skins and a child of "Ovis montana bighorn", which are common on some of the Mts. in that vicinity.

July 1880

The ochr, which has been lying outside came in at 7 P.M., and proved to be the "Leo" which is an independent trading voyage, and is busily at work getting off the cargo from the St. Paul.
Mr. Forsing has returned as the A. C. S. agent bringing a very pleasant letter, his wife from Maine.
Mr. Munro Trotz also arrived on the 1st. Paul and is my guest until the departure of the future trader whom he accompanies for the purpose of taking a census of the Indians of the coast and lower Yukon and Kuskokwim.

The remainder of the traders of the lower Yukon arrived.

And last noon the A. C. S. steamer arrived on her way to the north on a trading voyage.

The steamer left for the north in the a.m. and in the P.M. the L. C. S. steamer "Mallard" left for the north. The former has already supplied a large amount of ammunition to the natives.

In addition to considerable whisky in the form of soda, they also sold muslins, the Smith's Western, Rus. Model, R.

The cutter "Corwin" came in and reports the entire Alaska coast line blocked with ice from this side of Cape Nome to the northward. They could not pass to the eastward of the Brandon. On the Siberian coast the season has been remarkably early according to the numerous whalers broken. The whaling fleet passed into the Arctic on the 17th.

The "Corwin" went within 140 miles of Wrangell's Land when the ice barred her passage. While in the Arctic they killed four Polar Bears and a number of Walrus. They have made fine specimens of some of the Polar Bear skin.

and to the traders here.
Capt. Smith and a number of the officers of the Conestoga were on shore. The cutter is now on board the coal which the ship had landed for her use.

The cutter has no tidings either from the wreck nor from the two missing whalers. On her trip she called at St. Lawrence Island and found a scene of desolation and horror there. They estimate that they saw at least 50 natives lying about dead from starvation of the three villages on the island. Two were entirely depopulated and the third one partly; there was not one dog on the island at present. They say that all about the villages the people lie dead some lying and they crawled out of the door and others falling about just outside and in several cases the people had drawn the body away one dead a short distance from the house and then themselves had fallen and died beside. The copper house contained a number

of bodies lying wrapped in the blankets. Outside no children and but few women were seen and either these are the bodies in the houses or else they were eaten by the men only. No sign of cannibalism was seen. Every piece of tanned seal skin from their boat was eaten and even the seal hide. Of their arrows, bows, sleds and even the Eskimo dress and their snow shoes, sleds and harpoon head every fragment saving matter was devoured that was at hand. The people who remain seem perfectly apathetic and though there was plenty of whale meat they were only cold enough to eat from day to day though they know that the spring is the only time when they can secure food in sufficient quantity to save for winter. Their only demands when they came on board the cutter was for whisky and cartridges and the refused to take anything else. Capt. Hope says they have been supplied with too much whisky by the Whalers that they can for nothing else.
and they sell their last bag of oil for this shift and then start the summer in a series of corouses and when winter comes on they have nothing to do but atro...

The Mr. St. Paul left for the Seal Is. Mr. R. Newmann goes to Unalaska as Agent tier as I love my most obliging and efficient friend who has done everything in his power to aid me.

In the Mr. Tommy Williams arrived from Cape Darien and brought me a beautiful wooden knife from a malemute at Cape Bentrough — this knife contains a revolver and a box of cartridges. But it is the only one anywhere along the coast and is the finest thing I have seen. It is reported having come down from besides to won a number of generations.

The "Corwin" finds several shells at the river to show the natives and she then hove for the mouth again, the hopes to reach Wrangell.

The str. Yukon left with the traders for the upper Yukon in tow — the Mr. Dutrun also left. He is a very pleasant and entertaining companion and I have Missed society very much.

The W. F. T. Co. ship left for a short trip to the north.

The W. F. T. Co. Str. St. Michael with traders left today.

The traders for the lower Yukon left today. The A.C. Co. str. Yukon will ascend the Tanana and establish a station 250 or 300 miles upper this month under Mr. Harpur who hopes to find a rich gold field in that vicinity as he has very encouraging prospects then the fall of 1878.
August 1880

1st
for the past week Budle plantation, Bayou Boccasippo and Euchee Bayou have been very common about the Red Bank especially the Young of the year which has kept about the houses in large numbers. The former frequenting grassy places of water or sailing from stone to stone along the bank and the two latter in the yard gardens and the yards close to the houses. Several young wings semi-pedate have been running about in the yard one and so the people walked about they would run one side five or six yards and 1 followed they would run out under the guise of

5th
My collector brought me a set of fresh frog eggs and snakeroot sprouts of Oldenium americana both of which I collected within three or four days on an island at the mouth
Canal. Today I bought 19 eggs, all fresh, of Una Contia, from a native, who brought them in from Egads, they were obtained by before yesterday.

10th

A native brought in a number of musquash, one or two porcupines, and a little older Oedemia americana.

5th

In the evening, two bidarros arrived from the north, at the other side of the bay.

9th

Learn today that the boats that came to the other side of the bay are people from East Cape Santa and from the Deomede Iroqon.

10th

In the afternoon, the Chukchee came over to this side and camped near the village. I took a photograph of their boats, but am afraid it was too dark to get a good one.
is continuous with a copious hood behind.

The women had no very small children but the youngest woman carries astride their neck.

The entire party comprises about eight or ten men and women. Both men and women are very quiet and civil though if we were on their ground this would in all likelihood be more objection.

I record quite a number of photographs of the people and also made two trials to secure a copy of the tattooing of the Chukchee woman. They become frightened and protest saying they were afraid it would become ill if I pointed the camera at them after considerably urging. Insecure my effect these women have six or eight double lines on the chin as follows besides on each side of the face a large oval with a circular or spiral design crossed by straight parallel and vertical ones which cover a width of four inches from the ear towards the nose and from the eye to angle of jaw on their arms below the elbow.

They have tattooed three lines near their wrist, two parallel lines running up the inside of the arms crossed by two lines near the elbow joint as in sketch. Their hands and feet both of men and women are very small and neat which makes the entire clothing still more striking. Their boots have flaps of sealskin along the sail to be raised if a sea is running.

Spent all day in securing a Chukchee Vocabulary and in learning as much as possible from these people. They have a legend that the ancestors of the people living at east Cape come from St. Lawrence. A man and a woman in a biderkin and point to a stone lying on each side of the Cape as being the Biderkins. They say there is an remains of old village at the Coast and that the foundations are of stone and still remain in position, one village is close to the one at present occupied on E. Cape. Wood is very scarce.
at this place and the natives live in tents made of tanned seal or walrus skin lined with deerskin in winter. In autumn whale is plentiful and many are killed in the Strait. No where along the coast are there any permanent houses as on the American side and there are no cainahims—Island once a prominent in the Canehims last war—and was pleased to see how closely like the sledge they drive them.

One man told me that the old men said that long ago there were two kinds of people living together at E. Cape and that they could not understand each other well but the old man had no idea what had become of the other tribe now. They say that the "Dear men" as they call the Chukchees, are the interior and who own all the deer live inks only a short distance from the coast and frequently come down to trade. They talk an entirely different tongue from the coast people. Among the latter I am told that one dialect is spoken from Kolischein Bay east near to the Cape, and from one near to Ploover Bay is another and from Ploover, Q. Seward another still.

The natives from the Borealis and from E. Cape are easily distinguished from those of this vicinity and another by the much greater thickness of the and projection of the lower jaw and the bones of the lower half of the face while the zygomatic bone are less raised and the eyes have in consequence a less appearance of obliquity. The lower jaw is more or rounded in front forming a large square front when compared with small eyes and large foreheads give a rather repulsive aspect to their features.

13th

Spent the afternoon in securing a vocabulary and other notes from the Borealis Islanders. These people have a legend that the first inhabitants on this island came from the city in the shape of a man and a
woman who lived there a
long time but had no children.
at least the man took some walrus
ivory and some wood and made
of each five dolls which he put
on one side and in the morning
there were ten people in place of
the dolls and those who came from
walrus ivory were very courageous
while those from wood were timid.
And from these people the island
became inhabited.

These people had considerable
wood which they use in making
dwarrows—there are fishing
on the island according to one
of the men.

They have no stone ax in the wood
but they sometimes dig them up
on the island when opening the
houses.

In olden times these islanders
were leagues with the people
living on East Cape and kept
a continual warfare on the people
living at Cape Pr. of Wales and along
the coast toward Kotzebue also
with those living in Bering Commas
with penetrating to beyond Greatly

Harbor. They also were at war
with the people living on King
Island.

Once the people living on the small
island of the smaller one joined with the
Dr. Hauler's natives and attacked
the larger island but were repelled
in size and strength. The natives
from East Cape and the Drassels
closely related as on their language
from proofs I have collected. I
believe it is certain that the
latest migration of natives was
from America to Asia by the
Strait although, it is open to
a little doubt yet there is one
thing positive and that is that
the immiunts of the entire Chukchee
Peninsula Coast line are identical
with those on the American Commas
around the Pacific Coast line.

In the afternoon Thomas Williams
arrives with his boat from
Hulato. In the evening I
obtained some notes from him
regarding the immiunts living on
at Cloova Day Sitna where he
It passed one winter and part of the following summer 1870-71.
The people living on the coast are Eskimo, having a dialect
which is closely related to that used at St. Michaels. They have
no permanent houses but build to make tall conical tents
about 15 to 20 ft high and 20 to 25 ft in diameter. In winter
it is lined with reindeer skins and then divided into
4 equal compartments which are often subdivided into small like
places which are the sleeping apartments. All the rooms
are partitioned into sleeping, dining, and sleeping by
the smoke of the oil lamps escaping through a hole at the apex of the tent.
During the summer weather in midsummer these houses
are stiflingly hot inside and as soon as the weather becomes warmer in spring
the deepskin lining is removed and laid by until winter again.
The people hunt whales in autumn after the head of the bay
is closed with ice, and try and
bring the whale head up out of the bay if this is done and the
animal is badly wounded it
will go up the bay and
die under the ice and after
some time the carcass will
twist and rising busts
through the ice even though
it is two feet thick. The place
is soon found and then the
natives have food in abundance
beside the whalebone to trade
to the whalers in spring.
Barracks is brought by the interior
men for oil, whalebone etc.
and the two parties are on good
terms with each other the men
come to the coast in
sleds and trade deer for Whalebone which they afterwards
trade to the whalers for whiskey
which they take at home and
drink in company with the
Eskimos. At times when the
Eskimos are suffering from a famine
they are fed by the interior men and
in return they are repaired when
a successful season follows.
The Kiowas always used a man a day in advance to notify the hunters of their approach and then the latter to take their dogs to prevent them from molesting the deer. Tommy says that whenever they were short of provisions they sent a man back a few days into the country and then a deer man would arrive as after the dogs were tied up a small party would arrive upon a heavy roughly made sled, built of great celery. Untracking the deer they would ask how many deer were wanted and bring another. The deer were quickly killed and drawn and then they would be paid off and selling the pelts for firewood they would stop a few days with the coast people and then return.

The Bower Bay natives and in fact from the around East Cape the Indians are totally demoralized by Whisky.

Obtained from the whalers
of Tulik.

14th
Quite a heavy thunderstorm with lightning late in the evening along the mountain across the bay.

15th
Light thunderstorm and nothing in the afternoon.

Tommy Williams left for Nulato.

In the evening several Indians arrived from the settlements Anvik - they are after oil and blankets for the festivals that are to take place the coming winter.

Don't my men to go about draining a lake across the bay which contains a lot of Mammoth skeletons according to my collector who says he has seen them at low water. The migration of the small birds of the following species began the 6th of June and is nearly over at present.
Black-capped
Vig: Tenrecott, Yellow, Black & White ag
the Golden crowned Welfare: Duns
rocket soraoness (aag 11th one), White-silk
Shallow (13th only), Little (15th)
The birds have nearly gone
though a week ago they were very
numerous all about
Passerellus savanna is abundant
about the place but the Lag. Longuer
is becoming scarcer.
The Reni Wallow has all tandem
and the young have been about
since over ten days ago and
they will probably leave it soon
The last of a flock the first
Numiemiaindaeauwos were
seen passing over and last
night about 1100 their long
musical whistle was heard from
the tundra back to the Redoubt
The first Golden Plow (exultic) from
an adult young trigger was seen
on the track
Small parties of Black Crows have been about for two weeks.

Crawled the bay with my workman
to examine the home lake,
it lies about a mile directly
back of "Golden Flower" and
is a long crescent shaped pond
over a mile in length by
half a mile wide.- It is
filled to overflowing with
water apparent and is
about 600 yards or more from
a depression that could
be utilized for draining the
lake and as the ground
was frozen on the tundra at
a depth of ten inches or a foot
and the lake is about six
foot deep. I deem it impossible
to drain it. The lake is
at the base of a low ridge
as follows.
My workmen informed me of this place and that a few years ago while he was living at Galsen's Place and frequently hunted on this tundra, he one summer found that the water of this lake had suddenly disappeared through three holes in its bottom which had opened under the deepest part of the lake. Stoves around some of the bottom were numerous bones of the mammoth and also three of some ruminant with a deer musk ox or buffalo as the logs were seen in several instances.

A fine ripe blue- and salmon berries were seen on the hillside.

On my way back I called at the Nutuats school and had dinner with the agent Penfield.

Crossing the bay I met the Chukchee and Pribilof Islanders on their way:

Charles Retan arrived from Umskaffe. He brought a fine specimen of the Saddleback.

Deal from Cape Vancouver and another species of seal both prepared with skulls for mounting. He also brought a fine lot of African gum, Nunivak Island and various small ethnologics.

During the day two Bidosas arrived from up the coast one of Cape Dc. &c. native and a third under Celly who has been trading for the AC&O to Chukchee. The first Bidoso is under Skagen who brings four fine specimens of the Saddle-back. Saw

Chukchee gory with a large oval dark area over most of the back and uniform light on the rest of the body. The natives say they also have jingles on the Saddle-back.
A last year I beluga about 8 feet long was caught in my net today and I had it skin prepared and killed to take down for a specimen. I found the skin I prepared two years ago is spoiled from being so long in the soft water skin decomposed. I had to throw it away. A bidaree arrived from the Yukon mouth with Lamanna and family.

21st

I received quite a number of ethnological from the natives from the north. One of the natives brought me long a fine model of a right whale made of graphite and used as a weight when the natives had killed a whale. The weight is attached to a line and thrown over the whale and by means of another line is passed under the whale in order to make the line fast.

A number of photographs of natives and their camps were taken in the afternoon. So far they sold me that up to the time he left, for 75, not a single trading vessel had been there and in consequence not a gallon of whiskey has been landed, while almost all of the Chinese and Russian vessels had crossed the strait and returning brought only a couple of grew or reports that one barl and 15 gallons in this had been landed at that point.

The East Cape man reports that a steamer had given chase and sunk three sailing vessels which were trading on the Submarine Coast. Probably if true, a Russian War vessel administering justice to the annual fleet of smugglers that injure these waters. They report that the Cape Bailey people are very much aided by the new affairs have taken when in place of a lot of white and cartridge smugglers they have become the Revenue cutter ready to make them pay for any
Brown actually sailed Cheboy
Retracen left in the morning
While here he told me that the tide
raises 30 miles or more inland along
the rivers in the vicinity of Cape
Komezoff and from 30 to 40
miles inshore toward Cape Vanevar
and beyond.

He has just returned from
Nunalleq Island and reports
that the deep snow last winter
killed nearly all the deer
so that the Aleut and other
outsiders living there are all
going away this summer as they
don’t know what they will
starve the coming winter.

From the natives of the Drum
Islands I learned that the
Cod Fish is taken there on deep
lines and that a small fish
a few inches long with a back
fin on its top; is common
among the stones along shore.
It adheres to the stones by means
of its disk. I have heard the same
fish occurring on the outer
side of Stewet. I saw
and on the rocky shores of St. Paul
and St. George L.

I have no idea what it can be.

25th

My Collecter shot a Quinabobomsen
today and on the

26th

I killed a young Bristlehead whale
and saw others. Also killed a
Sandpiper, Spongy and was quite
a number of

The Hairy Swallows were all
Gone by the 24th inst.

In the evening of the 26th I quite a
number of Billings were
in the bay.

Just before sunset the Southern
And Edelweiss sky was banked up
with heavy clouds leaving
the moon shining brightly in a clear
sky in the west.

The Southern shore of the Bay was
whitened in fog except
Close along the Lee where the round
plumes were blown out in
intensest green from the bright
shining. Cutting off sharply
off at the beach the dull leader
tinted water reflecting the
color of the clouds, stretched to
our feet with scores of
ripples close to its head, glittering
like burnished silver in the
dawn wheels and darted toward
gulls and terns and at short
intervals the murky waters
were cleft here and there for
a moment by the clear, milky
white backs of the white whales
at the quarrel about the bay
in pursuit of their prey.
just as the sun sank to rest
a paler rainbow lighted up
for a moment and then vanished
and as though the curtain
right the banks up along the side
vainly across the sky and at
from became to drift over the
quartz, the gulls picked
from a sudden brown the
gulls took wing to their roosting
places and left the dream as
cheerless as could be imagined.

5/14

My workman came in the
morning with the information
that he could not find the
Beluga net. I sent him out
again with two others to search
and they returned some hours
later bringing a young
Mudlitch Seal which had been
caught. They told me that a
large Beluga had been in the
net but had broken loose and
made a large hole in the net.
After carrying it some time
the young Mudlitch was about
four to five feet long and just
shedding its first coat of fur
and only a little on the yellow
hair remained and could be
wiped off with the hand. From
the short, finely and indistinctly
mottled second fur in crowd
there was no sign of the area
about the muzzles which
is so conspicuous in the old
one. A native told me it took
from six to seven years for
them to reach its largest size
and that the reddish muzzles
though small the second year
if first appears, grows larger
until in attires the whole head.
to back of thc eyes is of that color.

This one is a young with the teeth, according to the ethics, somewhat smaller. It was about 385 days ago that I had seen several Black-capped kingfishers and Sawarms, but the time has passed lately. The Swallow-tail only left for the 26th of August. During all this month I have been patiently waiting for an opportunity to go to Stewart Do to examine some old village sites, but unable with rain has followed another until I have almost despaired of the opportunity.

September 1880

A very slender young breeder I was found in the net today. I took the following series of measurements:

- Length 8 ft 2 in.
- Circumference 27 in.
- Length of gape complete measuring along the line on closed lips from one corner to another 15 in.
- From upper lip in front to beak whole 15 in.
- From tip to tip of the fins 8 ft.
- Length of each fin 12 in., width 2 in.
- Width of the beak 2 ft.
- From eye to each finch 2 ft.
- From front insertion to 12 in.
- Eye to front of forehead 11 in.
- Eye to front of frontal knob 11 in.

The frontal knob overhangs the snout so that a perpendicular line passed from the snout upward will touch the knob on its convex front, as follows:
from the nation I learn that during
the first year the beluga are a little
Huish and rather dark and in the first
12 months they attain a length of some
ten feet. The frontal knot on
changes the snout.
The second year they reach 15 or 16
foot and begin to have a more
white and bluish coat. The lateral
knot is back of the length
snout.
The third year they attain a length
of 17 to 19 feet and have a nearly white
coat. The snout is lengthened
some two inches or more, beyond
the knot.
The fourth year they attain the
adult size; the white coat
are 13 or 14 ft. long, and the snout
extends 3 or 4 more inches, and from
this on the animal increases
in size for several years but
never lose the white coat
and the snout projects three
to five inches beyond the knot.
The greatest length cannot be
under twenty or more feet,
the largest ones are rarely held
owing to their weight, and
their
strength when put as they readily
leave the pursuers behind.
Several nations requested to go and
take the beluga from the net as
they said they would not dare to
the woods nor hunt afterward
for a time for fear they could
die as their belief teaches them.

3 to 4th nothing of note.
5th and 6th
A grieve gale with rains
raged continually.
The morning of the 5th
a number of large banks
of Eteleia persicaria
die down, americana came
circling about in the river
as though seeking
refuge from the storm which
soon after broke upon us.

Savanna sparrow are still
quite common about the
houses. Yesterday I saw
a young Block Cap Hyalitic
and in the garden and today
a young Redies flava the
first for a considerable time.
The temperature has kept rising for the last 36 hours. Today, the morning and the heavy clouds lifted, and the main land this morning showed all the hills top 300 and near covered with the white tent of the winter advanced guard.

Last night, the temperature was at 33° near the sea level. In a letter I read from Nome today, a few days ago, I learned that a hard frost occurred the night of the 28th of August on the lower Nushagak.

My informant, Mr. Retseg, also wrote that in the village at the Nushagak side of the Yukon-Nushagak postage, a graveyard filled with coffins. One monument is covered over and consists of a life-sized figure, with round face and narrow eyes, six legs, and four arms, like an idol. Two of the hands hold a tin plate, rack, for votive offerings.

And the body is dressed in a new white shirt and elaborate brad ornaments. The above description tells something with the character of the post figure seen at Cape Coal and Vancouver and is probably for the same purpose — on the lower Nushagak and Yukon some valuable data could be obtained, which might give us a considerable likenesses between their customs and beliefs from Mr. Lorang, who lived in the upper Yukon several years ago.

The natives are extremely jealous of any member of their tribe who accumulates wealth, unless in the extensive purpose of making larger giving away, one man, who was a successful hunter, amassed quite a lot of fur and trading goods. Some twelve years ago, he was...
lives in a dirtier house than the rest away from the village, was much disliked by the other less successful. This man was eager to learn from the whites and adopted some of their ways though in other ways, not making himself objectionable. With him lived two of his brothers. Finally, the other natives determined that such an example must not be allowed and so a party of young men went to his place and killed the three brothers, divested his goods, and satisfaction was restored. This shows that all communities of goods is goods by usage i.e. that no one is allowed to accumulate property beyond a certain limit yet there are cases who come to grief by defying the customs. In all probability it was through similar cases that the custom of squatters arose in which the most able takes collect property for years for the acknowledged purpose of making a freestone dividing if among the community. This is done all over the country among Eskimos and Inuit. Men working years to save a large amount of goods only to divide it among the others. Thus, being often left at the commencement of old age with only the poorest and least valuable suit of clothes and family implements enough to support life while young and active men lounge about eating the food his bounty has provided or about around in fine clothing he has furnished. Certain men among the males most gather large amounts of goods, depending on a native but only a few hundred dollars work at most; but they can only retain them and their life by being open handed with good among the less fortunate during winter, thus creating a body by parasites with whom each type of trading they is aroused, and by making fragment igloos, in which they are
The natives give him obedience as long as it is in their interest and the moment he ceases his favor or tries to secure his own comfort before that of the others he is doomed by universal envy and jealousy, either to be killed and his goods confiscated or, in many cases, to be told authorities to make a large egrush and give all his goods. When he is given this chance he, of course, makes himself a beggar to save his life and then has to live like the meanest. If he is killed no matter how many helpless children and perhaps wives or girls were yet he selfishly must leave not a vestige of his property for their new ruler so it may chance that the wives or the women has powerful relations to make their claims heard or otherwise they are at the verge of starvation though perhaps a day before their victuals not good enough to supply the village a year.
now they must trust to the bounty of successful hunters and whoever may be inclined to aid them.

This was startlingly exemplified after the murder of Agunajak his brother and relations taking everything leaving the children and widows destitute though but in this case the murderer being brother of one of the victims cared for her and the children.

In the afternoon Zachar Bilkov the priest arrived in a 3-hole blockade from mission.

In the evening I received the following notes from him about the extensive ruins of a village which is near mission.

The place is on the left bank going up and is just below the small village below mission and is some 3 to 5 miles from the latter place.

The place is on the river bank on the side of the rather steep hills and comprises a belt about 9 miles long by 100 to 250 yards wide. A small creek empties into the river here.

In this village are the sites of 35 houses and as a matter of fact the natives of the lower Yukon except those on the Kuskokwim made 35 Mustrat Skins into a parkie while on the taster they made 33 for a parkie.

The village was built by people from near Nushagak to the upper mouth with others from Nunapak 2 and the village of Kuskunuk.

They were very warlike and as a result not many remained when in 1848 the small post visited the lower Yukon and exterminated the last one of the inhabitants so that no one has live there since, and now the place is grown over with bushes amongst which may be found the pits marking the sites of the houses and caches, the last one of which was occupied sufficiently preserved so that the track on one side is still seen partly projecting.
above the surgoa.
The following beleg regarding the
Gakoos dead heals on the Kuskogin.
The same body after death is
inhabited for 5 days and 5 nights
by the soul or the shadow as they
term it - and a woman 4 days of
nights - This holds the same with
male or female children.
On the Kuskogin the shadow remains
four days, or four nights with the
body whether male or female.
On both the above rivers there
is no work done by any of the
villages in which the death occurs
during the day following the death.
None of the relatives can do
any work during the time the
shadow remains with the body,
without offending the shadow of the
dead.
The following distribution of the
tribes or rather dialects is from
Zaaker and fillales with my
own observations:
From Pai mut (abor Mission tribe)
including the Nuchalat and adjacent
tundras, but excepting Pastalk, are
the Kog muts and have the
same language dialect,
from Pastalk to Chaktotik on
the Unaleet, or Tlingit mut as
they are called by the Kuskogin nation.
The Kog muts extend across from
the Kuskogin to the Kuskogin and
occupy that river and the bordering
country from the Lake King to
Kirgumut, just below Kalmakofka to Kwi gik bi
and reaching Kuchsagak on the songk.
The lower Kuskogin and all
the country to the north until
bounded by the Kog muts
are the Kug-imut which is a name
applied by the Russians from the
number of minks found there
or the Agul muts as they call
themselves originally.
The Agul muts inhabit Kuschum
(a village near Cape Romanzoff)
Nunsivik, &c, and then on the
southern side of the Kuskogin river
from above Goodnews bay around
to the head of Bristol Bay.
The Northern shore of Alaska
Peninsula is inhabited by Indians
from the north shore or some land,
and in consequence are Kukagmuts
with a dialect closely allied to that
of Kodiak is and nearby intermediate between it and the Aleutian clusters gave me the following legend which he has received from the old men on the lower Yukon. Long ago, in the dim past the Aleuts lived far away from the Yukon—They were continually moving from the far east to the west and then to the north, where they at last met a people who were called Kainosh and others were to the north beyond this. In the extreme north where no one had reached lived a race of men like being with long tails. Perhaps a primitive addendum to a portion of the above wandering? The Aleuts founded a village on the Yukon which increased until it contained 350 families. In this large village there were two parties a good and bad. The former tried to mount trouble, but it was no use and a domestic war began between the two parties. Surrounding people has long disliked and feared this strong place but taking advan-
the party proceeded to the vicinity of Good News Bay on the Nuchakoquin territory, where they determined the people and after burning the villages they scattered nowhere and lived there master of the situation until the arrival of the Russians. The Nuchakagat resisted the newcomers a short time and then deserted their captured land and returned to their Nuchekat home and others went back to Nunevok. Since then, the people of the lower Nuchakoquin have slowly resettled their former grounds and of late yes, the Nuchekagat Nuchakagat have been slowly advancing along the coast toward the Nuchakoquin and are now nearly back to their former home at Good News Bay. When the migration was going on all the people had but one tongue but afterwards when they became settled different dialects arose. Very long ago the climate was warm and pleasant here and winter was unknown according to the native tradition.

In the foregoing distribution of dialects, and perhaps in the traditions some corrections may be found necessary.

8th
Snow still on some of the hill tops and last winters snow hangs in the ravines above Nigiktowik.
A Werk of ten days ago a half grown Polar Bear was killed on Stewart Island.
I secured the following note from Lachar this evening:

#1877 Charactis virgillum Bis black
L. 9 3/4 Sp. W. 24 1/2
#1878 Somateria fischeri joined with L. 7 3/4 Sp. W. 35 in rusty blue
First dull yellowish olive, dist colored copper.

The following is aull from the town
Spirit vaga pin rokh
The nation god or the one who made everything - zik zé takch' or zik la Takaghk the latter brings all the nation the name for the raven though this bird is not connected with the creation of all but is disliked by the natives.
Each also gives the name of the main spirit guide of the messenger or as it is often translated from their whole outside or world and the guide to the messenger or one who is sent. They guide has several obvious meanings and it is likely I have not secured the most appropriate one.

'Niiq' yinch'ik yick = the chief devil
'Tu'q = the numerous inferior devils.

Only a few are punished in the future life among these are those who are great liars and shamans who use their power to injure people.

From my work and reading the following seems to be customs among the Umatilts.

The name given to males and females are the same.

A child when born is given the name of the last person who died in the village. If the child should be born away from the village then the name of the nearest prominent object is given e.g. Mountain, lake or other object.

When old age approaches it is a very general custom for the person to take a new name and discard the old one entirely as they think they will thus secure a new youth and a considerably longer lease of life. In the same village a name is given the name of any one who has died last but if a name is taken from another village it must only be that of a relative.

If a person takes a new name all unite in forgetting the former one, and the new name is often from some personal regret or peculiarity.

A place called 'ili is the name given to that who pretends the power of fortune to write its meaning is one who always knows everything.

The Sh.M. people have a legend that long ago the Cranes came along with the ice in autumn. They came in a great flock and lifting her up they circled slowly about her head so that she could not fall all the time they made a great noise to drown her cries. Hence that time they have retained the circling habit in fall just before leaving and keep up a great outcry.
When Lachke came on the 7th, he told me that he had quite a number of flocks of White geese in the canal.

From time to time I recorded the following notes this evening:

From an extremely old woman on the lower Yukon at Mission, he rec'd an account of a number of flocks of volcanic ashes - some of them she knew by tradition which said there were several falls at intervals in different years. The first of which she knew fell to the death of about two feet and killed all the fish in the streams beside covering the ground to such an extent that most of the Reindeer and other animals starved from lack of food. This acted on the natives along the lower Yukon for 50-60 years and great numbers of whom died of starvation.

Then went two or three showers of ash in the first part of this century and the last one but a few years before the Russians came to St. Michael's. Since I obtained the foregoing dream from another old man at St. Mike that he remembered not many years ago the Russian came that a fall of strange substance like ashes fell near only covering the ground and that it like the first fall of mud in fall, giving the country a grey appearance - the ashes stuck to whatever they fell upon and when melted off left a polished appearance.

As these falls show, it seems at uncertain times, and one of the worst came very long ago in spring, the natives were afraid to eat this food in the first part of 20 miles. So they carefully collected boxes and all manner of odd and coarse cleaning animals clean from their hair and save it up during summer and fall while food was abundant. Then putting one side their dried fish, etc., they also ate during January their fragments and from this they named the January moon a ke'lik at a gu'wich or month of garbage eating. From this they also gave a long ago, the name ke'lik, likkh or BadCold month from as it was their coldest month.
Ischar tells me that while crossing the mountains in spring and almost directly South-East of St. M., some 35 to 45 miles or perhaps a little more, he was stopped by a snow storm passing by chance the foot of a volcano named the "peaked" or "horn-topped" Mt. He came upon a 3½ gal. sulphur springing the stone at the base of the final slope, as follows:

There was but little in the first spot but looking about he found another place some eight inches deep and 15 or 20 yards in diameter. He secured a few pounds and paid no more attention as he made the discovery in spring before the snow had melted except for a few small spots it is likely that a careful search in summer might reveal a considerable deposit. He sold some of the sulphur and left though he obtained it about 15 or 18 years ago.

The name for the mammoth on lower Yukon is "Taching", which he identifies with "Tal ralvuk", the name of the strange crocodile-like animal pictures on lower Yukon totem poles.

Ischar says the native tradition is that very long ago the climate was very warm and scarcely any wintering known and that at this time the animal was common in the swampy country between the Yukon and Klukvan, being more plentiful from toward the latter river and beyond where the climate was warmer than on the Yukon. The beast kept in lakes and creeks and ate men and animals.

When a girl reaches puberty on the lower Yukon she is unequal for 60 days and is not allowed to do any work whatever. She sits in one corner of the house occupied by her family. Her face to the wall and her hood drawn over her head and her hair hangs down over her face. She goes outside once during the night when everyone is asleep.

Ischar states also that he said a malevolent woman, living with her people at mission, who was confined with her first child in midwinter, she was put outside in a small house but covered with snow and through a small opening...
her husband gave her food. He was kept here, he thinks, some two or three months though it was intensely cold most of the time. He believes that people also keep their girls confined 40 days. On the lower floor of the apartment are not confined except at present.

From the same man I secured the following list of the months as noticed on the lower Yiltan.

January: The natives count 10 moons. The extra one is obtained by counting from midway of the December moon. The January moon is the commencement of their year and the days begin to lengthen at that time. This moon is called the *Takime* or T *u* wake from a T *u* wake to run around from a game with tops which is played at this time. A lot of children take turns and one spins his at which one of the players must run out and catch the top and return to the presence of the players before the top stops spinning. The name of a top is

February: Kawiiki wake or opening of the upper entrance to the houses.

This name comes from the time long ago when it was very much warmer than now and in this month the snow melted and water ran into the tunnels of the lower entrances as it does now the last of month or first of April.

March: Ting is mi *tak* leh or the arrival of the cairn is mi *tak* leh on.

April: Ting is mi *tak* leh wake = the goose month or arrival of geese from Ting is mi *tak* goose.

May: Maniitian it egg month from man iit egg.
June, NiiK, dëgër wëk. Fishing month from mët, ndëlh, tëk, to ñick ndëkëk.
or Chumel, Salme.

July, î lî Kô ñö gëb ì wëk = ñët
month for fishing Red Salmon. [ëkôgôld, èkôgôld] on î ìn ì. ìnd, î ìl = mëlting
month [îrëggës ìndëkë].

August, lëng î mët î ìnd, ìl ìnd,
Young geese fly.

September, Amît, gëgëwëk. ñër-
shed, ìnd, from horns. Amît, ìkë = roadside on deer, horns.

October, Chëp wëk, red ice, month
or much ice month, literally, from
much ice.

November, Kô gë tëgât î wëk = âl
Muskrat, month from
Kô gëtëk, or Muskrat.

December, Chëp, ìgë wëk, or
Tortoise, month, from the festival
on this month in which tortoises
is distributed in quantities,
Chëp ìk = tortoise, ëgëwëk.

One year is the 10 months
are a year or Îl ëh, ëkëh.

In their traditions the nations
of Yukon say the birds came
back in February and the temperature
was that of our present April, the
water forming in pools or
running into the tunnels under
their houses.

Lower Yukon festivals
The 10 year igûïwëks, we called the
ëkëh âl. ìl ìnd, the latter
meaning the throwing away of all
from the practice of the makers
of this ëgëwëk, giving away
all their possessons.
The ëkëh ìgëwëk is a common festival.

The ëkëh ñëgët, from ì. ì. ì. ì. ì.
or the mëltërîng into its house festival.
This is the ëkëh ìgëwëk festival. Marks


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Et têgok I am made representing various animals and the people take the characters represented and make the festival to ask their god to supply them with plenty of these animals represented in the coming year. These dances occur in the Têgok moon or the following one.

10th

Sachet left in the morning. Nothing of note.

I secured from my workman the following list of native games played at the Mission. They are aboriginal.

1st Game

A small block shaped like a spit with one end cut off and about six inches high is placed with the flaring top up and a hole in the centre of the basetop which is some 2½ to 3 inches across. When set the block looks as follows:

An indefinite number of players sit around this and close to the upright is a pile of small sticks used as counters. A player then takes a small stick which rests at one end and about the size of a lead pencil. Holding the stick point up, between his thumb and forefinger which latter are on a level with the post, he then gives a quick fling with the fingers trying to stand the point of the stick which is turned point downward in the flinging movement, in the hole. If he succeeds he takes a counter from the pile and continues till he misses when another stick is used on until the counters are all gone when each counter up and he who has most is the winner.

This game is generally played for sport and but rarely do they stake anything and then only small articles. The players laugh at one who misses and the he who misses often becomes quite excited even though there are no stakes down.

2nd Game

A bundle of grass 50 to 75 or so small square splints, four inches long and a diameter as follows and of...
Very uniform size are taken
the thinner 5 fils for placed
in a compact bunch upon
the back of the right hand.
By a quick movement the player
removes his hand and tries
to grasp them between his thumb
and fingers with the palm held
downward as = . If one of the
sticks gapes to the point it is a mis.
and the next has a chance but if
he estate all he lays one stick
aside foretally and try again as will
ate. When the sticks are made up
as tallies the counter are removed
and he who has most is winner.
They also play a game exactly like
our children's game of jacks. They
with these sticks using a stick of wood to
move the sticks, three miles of the
game en as in jactrowns.
Tripling stakes are sometimes put
in this game but not unusually.

A stake a foot long is planted
in the ground and a circle of
players surround it at a

distance of about 15
feet sit a circle of men or women.
A grass ring about 6 in.
diameter. One of the players
then places some article of value
near the stake. A skin or an object
of worth and one of the players
of takes from the ring and if he
misses the next player tries
on in rotation. When the stake
is encircled by the ring the
successful player takes
the article by the stake. But is
obliged to replace it by another
or a similar worth so that when
the game is over none is
lost. But all have made
an exchange of their a stake.

The seal bladders which are
put in the water are supposed
to contain the soul & the dead
seal goes when the bladder
fades is given the sealpaint
are pleased and when they are
well treated they will not object.
New seals, 10 or 20, are
rarely, the seal souls are fond
of a bone made of rosin.

The skin is used to cover
the bodies and is placed
over them for hunting.
and for this reason the bladder are baked in fire and have feathers removed. The bladders are ornamented with an encircling band of black around the circular and the natives have a yarn that a number of years ago a man at Steves killed a seal whose bladder was the mark he had ornamented his bladders with the previous year. Each man has a peculiar way of marking his bladders to recognize them again.

In ancient times the men used to kill one of the Cassian seals while the bladders were in the Cassian, and when all were asleep the bladders used to go and visit the men's houses. Once in Bostolik a seal bladder returned from the water, after it had been put in, to say the woman with whom it had been before. The practice was never to leave the Cassian empty of people of any kind.

Once in Bostolik, one of the cassians was carelessly left while the seal bladder had to test all the people gathering in the other cassians. One man at length remembered the bladder and had lines back just in time to hear the Cassian talking among themselves and looking in he saw the long line of bladders attached to the cord had entered one end of the door and moved near the door and were just ready to leave.

19th. See p. 191 for bird measurements.

Very long ago there were many men living in the north and not one woman while in the south lived a single woman. Finally a young man started from the north and after some time came to the house of this woman. Whenever he clothed and after making love to her became her husband. One day he thought of his old friends and he said
In 20 miles of Wrangell land and 110 miles of St. Elias about the 11th of July. But was barred from 800 feet by an ice wall going from 40 to 60 feet out to water. Evidently ground ice as there are 20 to 28 fathoms of water. The water stood at from 27 to 32 feet above the surface and the surface level with sea was seen. Coming from the north and various sea birds seen. See for birds last page of this vol.
The ice barrier extended as in following Sketch:

The Whaling fleet were meeting unprecedented success one vessel with a cargo of 38,000 lbs. of whalebone and had killed 118 Whales last year. Capt. Hooper tells me only 9 Whales were secured in all the Greenland whaling grounds. Probably a migration of the Whales had taken place from 2. to 4. degree Arctic to escape persecution. The Corwin secured 20 tons of excellent coal from a mine north of Cape Lisburne. Where there are many coal veins.

Fronting the sea. Some ice 4 ft. thick. The cutter visited the ice cliff in escholtz bay and discovered a lot of fossils in upper sand pretty thoroughly. Two smuggling trading vessels were captured and sent to San Francisco.

The natives of Kotzebue when asked if they had seen any schooners tied and tried to mislead not a word was heard from any of the missing Whales nor from the Jeannette. Capt. Hooper says he has no idea that she will ever come out again. They spoke of all near Cape Lisburne and afterward said him hurry south before he had time to visit Point Barrow.

The ice barrier between the open water and the land at Herald Do. Wranzell Land was extremely humming and sought so that to pass the
20 miles would have taken several days.
On their last visit to Pt. Campbell the pack was steadily shutting in towards the shore and by 1st Sept., distant in the first of Sept.

Early in the am the 19th,
the Corwin cleaned away
to the E unit and civilization.
now longed to accompany her. Every day felt a growing desire to see home and friends again. would have passed 6th year in this isolated place.

18th
We were delighted early this am
to see a schooner beating back and forth opposite the mouth. Longing to put off in a 3-hole tender and soon on board and was greatly pleased to receive some letters that had missed the previous vessels and also to get news of the town of

The woods up to the middle of August!! an unusual thing here.
then came fresh apples and various vegetables which were raised with great success.

19th
finishing our mail the vessel left at noon and we now settle down for our usual winter's exile.

20th
A sharp shower of hail at 10 pm. Store about 18 pm today.

31st
Lake up to 32°C last night.

Temp. 31° last night.
Staying in cold air from the South accompanied by a high gale and the rain still mixed.
with flurries of snow flakes. In the late it still topped on coast were covered with snow.

Temp. 30° 1925
Snowing & rain to sheet all day. The hills are snowed clad to the water's edge 20 miles up the coast.

20th
Snowing from 7 with high gale nothing of interest.

21st
Mr. Greenfield and went out on a hunting expedition. Going through the Canal we camped in the old tamarack at the mouth of McRae's Creek. We saw some White geese and the usual kinds of Common Waterfowl. Swearing was up the Canal in a 3-hold sideskin and

secured a Crane (Grus) and a Red-tail.

The Crane I had prepared for the A. Croy museum but took the following notes of its dimensions:

L. 8 ft. 8 in. Sp. 4 ft. 7 ft. 12 in. Wt. 7 lbs. Bill 4 1/2 in. Height of bill at back 1 in. Lores 7 1/2 in. Middle toe yellow. Foot yellow.

23rd
Camped up the northern bank of the Creek. A small little game.

24th
Close to the base of the hills on the coastal bank grows a patch of Giant cypress bushes and a clump of Cottonwood about 20 feet tall 30 feet high. These trees are within 5 miles of the Sea. Further protected by beaches.

We moved up a branch of the Creek to get into another stream leading to the Sea Coast near to the Canal.
We were stopped by the low water and camped all day. An evening we enjoyed a fine aurora forming 3 arches in the north from upper arch, simply a very faint luminosity, the middle the brightest and the lower next in intensity.

The two lower each gave out specks and a long pointed mass of light that moved and flickered dimly across and intersected varying in tint from deep yellow to purple, rose, and greenish. This was one of the finest I have seen in St. Michael and there was a clear sky except from a few curving clouds which showed jet black in the north.

Now could be seen shining through the aurora except in its brightest parts, a sharp front followed which froze ice 1/4 inch thick on small pools and 1/16" large.

At St. Mi the temperature only reached 29° Fahr. this morning but it must have been below 26° Farh here.

30th

I spent the day hunting about here with poor success. I shot a White Goose and a native killed a young Emperor Goose from a flock of about a dozen. The white of the head is thickly spotted with black and the feet and legs are dusky black. Yellow. The Iris is dark and the lower mandible is black, horn color as is the border of the upper mandible and the upper surface of this mandible is marked with dark brown color. Blotches the Iris. The upper surface of the Back is a line of white which also tints the dark smudging.

Oct. 30th 1893

In the evening we advanced to the sea coast and camped.
October 18th 1870

Moved a few miles along the coast and saw forces to camp by a wind from the north—was a young swan—quite a number of flocks of snow bunting have been seen along the coast from flitting about among the drift wood— they make a pretty sight.

The day before yesterday I had a shot at a young bald eagle and brought it nearly to the ground when he managed to get away. The eagles are now taking their winter doves—both geese and charadias were found scattering over the tundra and a considerably more numerous but similarly scattered run and there are the long\-tailed herons.

They are quite shy when found thus and rose 30 or 40 yards in advance of one uttering a shrill but not metallic plop, plop, as they twist about in their erect flight—They usually circle about one and twisted from side to side gliding at times in curves upon outspread wings—they generally return and settle near where first disturbed. I was only a very few from the maculate, the prototype of Tronjode.

The other enigie seen were a few small parties of snowy semipalmated and numerous flocks of Semuamana flying along the muddy banks of tide creeks and on the coast mud flats. One pair of Alaska magpie was seen on the coast mud flat and with a just Rebeccaus hylophorus been seen at when crossing the bay to the canal. Closes the log.

The Cygnus are all gone and the other birds are following suit rapidly.
Started early and arrived at 8 a.m. in the E.S., after the least production I have had during my stay here. This afternoon the swans were migrating in flocks of from 10 to 100 birds and all moving as usual, to the northeast when they cross to the Hudson valley through the valley of the Kettlefleet or the Goldsboro River.

Some of the reeds take the same course and our first reeds in spring always come from that direction.

Found a small species of podiceps which I call 32 or 30 I have seen from much bulk.

I have obtained a crane killed on the 27th of Sept which had the following size:

- 1884 23 lbs.
- 1884 22 lbs.

I introduce here measurements of some birds taken September 12, 1885.
At Point Barrow on July 9, 1880, hundreds of white gulls were seen at a glance as they sat on the beach about a very long iceberg. Gulls, terns, jaegers, and Barrow's gulls were all common.


Golden Plovers and one other species of jaegers, pomorants, and two species of small snipes—At Pt. Barrow only one snipe, namely, Crested wood snipe. Kelp, tides, and Murre together, plenty of Fulmars, and guillemots. And Arctic Birds—beside nursing birds known to Whales as Bowhead Birds. He saw the Murre in the Arctic to be 60° 30' North Pacific Fulmar, and Langlumans.

On second cruise of the "Conoin" in the Arctic the summer of 1880 Capt. Smith sends me the following list of birds seen at various points:

Said to be 300 Otter (Kodiak)

3,000 Beaver
4,000 Squirrels
100 B. Bear
250 Black Bear
1,400 Mink
70 Silver Foxes
500 Cross Foxes
2500 Red "
1000 White "
150 Blue "
1000 Lynx
1000 Mouser (Lann)</nosetitle>

"#412 list
No. of ethnological specimens in
Cabinet per str. "St Paul" July 9
1880=

From Coles Kruse
Hannah Trail