Private Journal

Arranged Land &
Kotzebue Sound

August 12 to September 7, 1881

[Signature]
Note Aug. 12.

As we were leaving Wrangell
Land I saw two small seals
come up a number time
close alongside the vessel.
Both were smaller than or at
least not larger than the
smallest species of seals
at St. Michael — their heads
appeared entirely of a dusky
chestnut color joined in
a well defined line of
demarcation by the silvery
gray of the neck. The chestnut
reached to the base of skull.

Cape Hooper tells me that
he saw others of this same
dead last year when

cruising along the ice
in this vicinity.

Landing on Wrangell Land
August 12.

In the early morning the fog lifted
and we stood back into the
ice for the shore. We found the
ice had opened still near
we are so that we only had
about a couple of miles to
steam through. The boat men
began to show faintly through the
lighting fog. The jagged foci of the
cliffs stood out distinctly as we
began pushing our way among
the heavy ice and right before
us a small snow could be seen
flowing down a small cut
between the grounded hills
sweeping into the

As we tumbled over we
way through the ice. Magots
and Williams and we threw
were seen but no other signs
of life. The ice became so
dense that the
propeller began grinding
Nothing until about two

the engines were stopped this
with the wreck. The thunder
fastenings made as disturbing
an accident, & as we neared
shore we found here then a
grounding case of ice in 8 ½
fathoms of water, while the out
of the back of lighter but still very
sky ice, was means of 1½
miles per hour to the north along
the coast & should we
chance to be landed was would
be swept off into the midst of
that vast unknown icy space
to the N—where in all probability
the Jeannette we reach her
fate. As it was, however, we
were fortunate in reaching a
small open space of water
at the mouth of the small
river from whose current keeps
the ice off them a few miles
& dropping the anchor.
The cutter was lowered and myself landed near a stretch of rocky beach made up of crumbling black slate upon which in the 1/4 mile of the beach lay stones about a dozen drift logs varying from five inches to melons of forty inches diameter at base and at the utmost not a trace of some presence of man was to be found but to our surprise there lay stranded among the other drift wood the following articles showing mans long work—stump of tim which had been cut with axe—a small gun like a small boat mast—a piece of board, such as pilot broads are made—two pieces of wood from some vessel both showing soft hole and a double bladed paddle of native make—the pattern of the foaming tide at Cape Pogtarm and neighboring part of the Maine Coast. All these articles shown from their position that they were undoubtedly men's drift that were emplaced by two months and stranded on the small gravelly islet between these lay the skeleton of a whale. To each side of this landing the shore are composed into cliffs of crumbling slate rock buried in contorted red sandstone strata showing different forms dark strata with a few lighter ones on the left matching the strange curves of the more striking forms to the right. The country away from the shore crossed in severely rounded swelling hill becoming higher in the interior—where home was the hateful fog closed
it swells some fells before us but lifted once or twice enough to
give a momentary glimpse at the bases of some much
higher mts. than any visible along the monotonous, gloomy
dale forming the back of the coast. Unfortunately however the fogging and mist of the
trees and induced by any mon-
satisfactory glimpse at these
mtns. on which form 2 high peaks
visible for off shore on a clear
day Capt. N. calls these their
Mnt.
The summits of the hills are
commodious, butting & as
well could be by the faces of
the cliffs along shore the
N. side and from showers of
regardless of the angle they
look to the plane of the surface
showing marks of the unwearis-
glacial action.

As we came to anchor about
ships length of shore a couple

with its half grown brook
rock stream flowing along
the shore beyond the mouth
of the river. Some V-nicks and on
landing the pleasant chatter
of a couple of families of
Snow Bunting's greeted us
as there looked little yellow
plutars up from the top of
the brook among the drift wood
and took wing some on
the crest. Snow Bunting half
covering the face of the cliffs to
the right while others scatter
about in the vicinity prior to
the hillsides' along the stream.
The running slate cliffs with
rambling vines & white
quartz struggling irregularly
across the faces with the narrow
snow blocked track at their base.
off and no inducement for any one linger there as we
lengthen action. Mr. Reynolds
with the American flag ad
stated for the gently sloping
hillside. As we reached the top
the crows on the Cornice
creaking the forces both gave
us notice of removing their
backs on the Cornice whistle
to which we replied with
equal delight then we scattered
about this way that on the
hill which we found very soft
muddy from recent rains
and also very at side as the
shooting slate covered the
surface with zinc dust which
in spite of which however
a sparse scattered vegetation
dotted the ground from
with fern leaves giving a little
relief to a stretch of forma
degradation whose cold fog
swirled over head and
unknown wild. Walking
alone over the ground where
every plant was a dwarf of
its species and where for every
one a duo plants there seemed to
exist a foot or more crumbling
deterioration of the country without
a sign of animal life decided
to strike into ones mind with
a chill feeling impossible to
discern. As we yard farther
I reached the top of a small
rise and was much pleased to
dee a snowy cool rich dark
humidly sweep though I
was fully 2 or 3 yards inland
from it a little later I
found done limming holes
in dryer spots and near
the banks of the river in two
places I found numerous
shoatings from wild game,
showing that they quit this
dream place though probably
simple in packing on their
way towards the North to the
land beyond the Cape just
north. I now had it to work
Come to Anchors that morning.
I saw a Red-throated Diver
pass or feed swimming its
way towards this land low
over the presence of which
was also shown by the several
Hocps of Black-backed Gulls
which are so common in the
ice as we came in this area.
One tops on the hill a Golden
Plover was seen also numerous
barnet and Porpoise a closely
allied Margilet and the
tracks of Whales flexed with
seen to be numerous by
all-ant to close the last.
Aug. 13th

Rested to the eastward all day along the pack which lay in an unbroken line to the north so that it was hopeless to try and get near Horns Island for some time. A heavy sea with high seas blowing all day increasing in the evening until the furniture in the cabin began sliding and thumping about. Thick foggy showers all day.

Aug. 14th

Studying for Cape Fire all day. Warm showers from the NW all day. The temperature moderating greatly and rising to over 75° in the PM and the
Aug. 10th. Icy Cape steamed slowly up the coast all day and in the evening esp. the three whales off latitude 75 of Icy Cape. The interaction was very great and the vessel in sight this morning at 9:30 a.m. though too heavy on the bow and not well journeyed, it was only until 4 P.M. that we reached the first one. By 5 P.M., when we crossed the other (other break) we also seen for off shore) and learned that the "Wetley" was crushed in the ice July 32 and the crew all got on shore at Point Barrow and part of them had got down to the 32nd. In the event we must sail back via 'John Howland.' "Clyde Reddy" metal. The Capt. returned on board from her and back for the 3rd mate of the wrecked vessel and it was then we got on after her on work and gave us the
following history of the

on board who came up with old

began camping every thing away

cannot meet, kept broad hit

meat and even the chronometer

charts and tables were carried if

the boat was placed on the

ice and with a few things they

had saved from the natives.

the boat started to the

village where the ice was

brought over and the ice

not having fell to the ice was

came slowly off the ice by

the shifting ice which had closed up to a solid pack to the land and for a

could be seen.

The moment the vessel

began to move the natives

climbed aloft like monkeys

and cut away all the sails

which were dragging upon the

ice they also cut the boat itself

from the boat after the ecliptic

from the day of July at 11 am they

were driven in by the fact and

becoming the prevailing day

strong to meet against the

wind. Their boat was made

toward Point Barrow to the

sea where the native village

was in plain view. Sometimes

came on board the evening

before from this place at 12 and the ice pack was

in against the immovable

thick ice of Point Barrow the whale

and seal were to cross in

below the water line that in

90 minutes the water was up

within 20 ft of the deck. Every one was kept to throwing

provisions clothing oars

necessary. After the ice

while as factor this was done the

continues on the ice who had been

their
put upon the ice. The tents got in the clothes chest with three men in charge of them and so when a couple of minutes or and some help was taken to carry the clothing down. The men three men led five behind and were missed in a short time. The next morning the chest was found on the beach miles off. In the current and later nations were seen with the clothing but none to return anything. The chest was taken by the vessel coming in and a stretcher was tied among the native nation the latterrefusing to give anything back. The natives soon set about carrying the canopy of meat and diesel brand they had taken from the ice and when they were asked for a sum by the white men they said they would sell it.
Aug 16th Point Barrow

Arose in the morning to find us on standing along show on the course with numerous fragments of drift ice to weather along show with many large fragments aground in from 1 to 5 fathoms.

We kept along all the passage being several parties of natives who came up in

remains from some of the many small summer settlements scattered all along from Icy Cape north to Pt. Farrow.

Each village numbered from 2 to 16 cannical lodges commonly covered with piece of felt taken from the sleeping-mat which has taken place in the remains of the small.

Coast along Point Belcher called by the natives the "graveyard" as many vessels
have left their bones here
early in the AM we passed
the sea horse island and
just before noon a dense fog
shut down upon us when
only two or three hours had
separated us from St. Barnew.
We had to lay to and anchor for
the numerous fragments of
ground ice made it dangerous
to proceed. During the next 2
hours the fog remained settled
several times and kept us
in a tantalizing condition
and at last after we had a
glimpse of the settlement
at Cape Smith a party of
natives came at 4:30 in the AM
heard that the crew of the whaling party
were taken on board the
whale as we entered. We got
on a little further and the
fog shut down again so
thick that after running
about 4 miles we had to
bless the whistle we without
attracting attention from the
4 or 5 whalers which the natives
told us were at anchor just
off the spit at Pt. Barnew.
After we had given up all
hope of seeing the Point and the
Capt. had almost made up
his mind to turn back and
find his way along the coast
the fog lifted and some
native came off to tell
us the Point lay just ahead
and direct by the air close to
so that we saw the whalers
among others at the village on the end of the Point.
Mr. Wood much pleased
steamed away at once and
an hour later at
anchor off the Point.
Capt. Woodland, Cmdr. the Steamer Whales.
Belcher and Capt. Crown.
The big Legal Tender lay close by and reported itself just from 5 to 4, with mail for us which was brought off at once. The cutter being cleared away, Capt. M. and I went on shore to visit the village, while Lt. Myrick took a set of observations for the magnetic dip, intensity, latitude among other things. Rough blocks of ice rounded horn and tall capes. Afternoon I walked across a wide stretch of shingle lying in successive large ridges. Racing back half the width of the spit and which extended from Cape Smith to this extremity, I saw several large ships. A little after 6 the cutter returned to us. A tide of about 8 miles to the mud. The coast from little above Cape Cape Smith is elevated about 30 to 70 feet in an almost continuous alluvial bluff which, solid and on top, stretches back to the low marshy ground which is everywhere in the interior. Scattered all along the base of this bluff were in scattering pieces of driftwood but not enough to be counted on for fuel for a party containing six men from Cape Smith. The elevated land facing the coast to the S. descends to an elevation of 10 to 15 ft. above summer high water and is reduced to about a half mile in width, all the way from Cape S. to Pt. Barron. A distance of about 8 miles. This narrow stretch...
or spit separates the water of the ocean on the west from Elson Bay on the east and is made up entirely of pebbly shingle gradually rising in small ridges running from N to E for at least half the width of the spit and these make the position of the ice and water in spring before the ice leaves shore according to the natives. I questioned following this felt comes a narrow zone one third covered with dwarfed vegetation and a thin sandy surf mixed with the gravel and shingle, this out flat is only shallow above spring high water and is limited on its eastern border by the

Sandy

Pebbley break or Elson Bay. The native village occupies the highest part of the spit which is its most elevated extremity. Pools of stagnant water were quite numerous wherever the ground offered suitable places.

Very little drift wood was seen along this spit for less than two miles on the S. the ground thick towards the village inland. I reached the village about 8 pm and I tried to see a photograph of the village in the moonlight. The winter houses are built of whole pit or jawbone and drift wood frames covered with grass turf on top which is bright green. Their door or entrance was built much in the same way as the same material except that in the latter the entrance is through a kind of trap in the top which the former had.
The usual tunnel entrances standing close beside the beach caches and winter houses aren't part platforms upon which at 408 ft elevation are piled the nets, spears, various articles, and utensils of household and hunting gear scattered irregularly among the grassy dunes. The pits caches with winter houses and the platforms were conical lodges shaped frame-like all those seen along the coast this side of Cape Prince William. The same rows of rock vessels along here have supplied these people with bear cans as covers for their tents. All kinds of whaling gear, bomb guns, harpoons, and trade trunks, boxes of the various spoils from whaled vessels lay scattered all about on the ground.
Among the things I found were two model whale with an attached board on the back as follows: I succeeded in buying one after some trouble the owner saying it was for men catching whales. He had his little wooden models 15 feet long tied together by some line a fathom long and fastened to this mast. These whale models he refused to sell, saying they were for use in the advice to catch whales. They are used by some kind of shamanizing. The women here have rudely made pleasure appearing figures while nearly all the men are marked in most villainously ugly faces showing the mouth. Dolls looking common I have seen anywhere along the coast. Many even among the young men with lowering brows, short tight drawn upper lip with the projecting under one and the small vicious eyes give an animal like ferocity to their features that reveals their hideous character. Old boat rig lines. There are about 300 people living here and 70 to 80 houses.

I made some inquiries of the natives about the game to 3 hours from here or in this vicinity and obtained the following:

Reindeer numerous especially in winter on the low hills to the south-east of the P. A couple or over day trip with sleds. The natives gather in boats up a small river in spring. I saw a number of dead

...dealing lying in the cache at the point... there had been killed in spring. Thought deathly the loss. The temperature of the cache sunk into the perfectly frozen ground here but the flesh showed no signs of taint.
Great numbers of King Eider with a smaller number of S. U. might nest on the tundra about Cape Smyth - Black Brant also nest on these tundras with other waterfowl. Further, plentiful and could not come - the gulls can be killed in summer at their flying place when they cross the ship about midway of its length. When they pass daily from Elson Bar to the head - this lasts all summer while in spring eggs in August - Melting young ducks - geese may be had. In spring and fall fish are numerous and not uncommon all summer - the fish - Arctic salmon - salmon trout and a species of White fish. In spring and early summer - Walrus are very numerous - also again in fall - Seal are also common during the open season and are caught through ice in winter.

Polar Bears are not uncommon in winter. From the number of White and Red skins and Wolf skins in the market of the natives it is evident that these animals are rather common at no great distance.

We got on board about 10 p.m. and were given until tomorrow at 9 to pack letters for sending down on the tugs which later on board a cargo of whalebone oil for our store.

Aug. 17th Point Barrow Rain and fog most of the day - spent most of the time in preparing our mail - A lot of nations come on board in the afternoon and a collection of were looking Whales - it would be hard to discover - they have an air...
ill concealed quite which showed in the brutal sullen way they go about with lowering brows as though ready to perform some vile trickery at a moment’s notice. The Whalers are afraid to speak them and are continually giving them presents which the nativesath to look upon as their right and as we can on occasion two occasions it required only a slight contradiction of any denial to demand to give their faces a ridiculously gay expression though they were helpless and had to submit with good grace as possible. Should a small party set out to join them for a week near these rascals they would be forced to lead almost miserable existence for not only would they lose

their property by constant pilfering or outright robbery but their lives would lie in the hands of any desperado of which every place along the coast boasted few whose whim should lead him to engaging a treacherous attack.

Bill Sherard Osborns “North West Passage” for making account of these people and I can wonder for their not having improved in any way except to have better arms since then.

The Whalers have up to date kept the people here supplied with forech loading rifles and fixed ammunition and though there was no whiskey to be seen yet it is a common thing for the whole settlement to be on a grand drunken drill in summer. Winchester rifles are common
all along this coast and at Point Hope we saw one native with a Shore's rifle while I saw several natives at St. Barrows showing cartridges for this gun & acting for more in fact the first request they make when offering trade is for cartridges which being refused they turn to something else.

The morning that dawned gloomy
The Current runs from a west to one and half around this point at present. Open water only extends 10 to 15 miles to the North and west. The Captain of a whaler here tells me being shut in the pack off to the North how, by a long stay and continuous fast by a month or 2, all of which time he was lying alongside a great floe he could see to the North from this next lead - He remained here for days so motionless that the drift lead was not stirred from its original position on the bottom. Afterward the pack opened out 4. or 5. days another dressed near by managed to escape.

August 18th - Left Pt. Barrow

Early in the morning a hunter or whaling Captain came on board before we were repaid invaded the cabin by his friends to leave to get a little farther on along the North shore - They came to say good by and leave some letters on board. They expressed much pleasure at the prospects of them being a Signal Station.
located here.
When we were steaming all
along shore.
Near Point Baker
Red [Black-throated] Loons
were common--also some
flacks of Red Phalaropes
and
King Eider Ducks with a
few V-nigras.
Knots and
Kelp skuas are also
quite common--A few miles north
of Jan Cape I saw a pair of
Knots killing Anaka close by
the beach--these Anaka
are the same species as
common at the Bismarck
islands.
When we landed and saw
with a number of Black
Sandpipers and the Black-
headed Turnstones were
seen about some small
pools. Also a great Snow
Brantings and today

The Arctic tern was quite
numerous--also about
attending skilhens. The
Panama Upland common
all up the coast was here
also and in natural flocks off some Point Grant just
regulating their wing bathes.
At 2 PM our wind went
on board the light wind
and we steamed away
down the coast just as it
began blowing a stiff SW
wind--which lasted until
dawn and with the
current against us made
our progress very slow.

Aug 19
Packed Point Baker in
the morning and kept
along down the coast
all day as the wind was
cure on them was too heavy.
Aug. 20th

Sailing down the coast all day. We hoped to be able to coal at the mine below Cape Beaufort but the wind had been so heavy and the rocky weather so rough that the idea had to be abandoned.

The Capt. went to shore for a short time at Capaulen, Cape Sante (to be southy) at the mouth of a small river to look for coal but found none and was obliged to return taking some fossiliferous sandstone. We then passed on and left Cape Lisburne behind about 5.30 pm. The rough and overhanging cliffs of this bold headland stood out under a cap of dense fog. White cliffs and earthy holds of the cliffs and first a pale peculator hight over the deep brown of the cliffs whose aged wrinkled caverns and with worn gorges stood out strangely down several narrow cut channels. The small foaming streams of water dashed into the sea at each fall about appearing as a waterfall. We were fog circles as we landed at Murray Willows, just at dark a about 9 pm passed Point St. John upon which the sea was breaking in high white rollers. The wild white sea which had been heavy very since we left Cape Lisburne were still heavy, hummid
the Commandant tagging along under sail a steam
about 8 1/2 knots per hour.

August 21st
standing along all day near
the entrance to Fort Point
and toward the Diamond Island.
In the afternoon a fog shat down
a variable thickness but decided
from northwest toward morning.
We reached the fort and
passed through late in the
afternoon. The fog and darkness
prevented any sight of the
shore or island from the
ship. It is a notorious place
for fog.

Aug. 22d
A gale from west all night
with the current against
us to keep us in the strait.

Aug. 23d
Fog with gale from the 52° 15', all
day we steamed & sailed about
slowly & all day but the
dense fog prevented the idea
of trying to get into PEI
Bay though we cannot be far
away from the place.

Aug. 24 - PEI BAY
The fog lifted in the early
morning and we steamed
ahead all day reaching
Aug 23 Laupar Bay at 5 PM
When the fog lifted we found that the current had set us back 75 miles since we passed the Straits. Capt. H. says it moves an average of 11/4 knots an hour with a temperature of about 30. The sea is repelling the face of the mountains and off on top of each shoulder and found and border behind the spit. The schooner Helen Keese with Lieut. R. Ray and his party of men on board on this way to establish a station at Point Barrow for the Signal Service. Ray wishes to explore the Eskima and Nenana River and if the ice is sufficiently favorable hopes to make a journey up to the NE over the ice to try and discover a new land in that direction. This plan had already been in my mind and I think he will be very likely to succeed unless the roughness of the ice prevents. Mr. Murdock the ornithologist is in the fort and Lt. Ray assures me that he intends paying attention to the native customs and beliefs.
I presented the Lt. with my sledge and Capt. H. gave him a small sledge and lot of deerskins which will be very useful to him.

Aug 25 - Ploover Bay
Lt. Ray came on board to breakfast this morning and after a chat on his plans and then the Corwin took the schooner
in tow & took her outside the head where
herself pursuing with
a light breeze. Ray
got on board and
sent salute her with
the whistle along with
the dipper full flag. She
stood off into the coast toward
Point Barrow. The MS
sails the charter for this
year to take the draft to
the point & find the whole
part of 10 men amounting
to 6000 & his chart
and outfit to not over
$2000.

As soon as we cast off
the schooner returned
to our anchorage & the
crew went employed all
day sailing.
I took a turn on shore
in the afternoon but

and took some Prince
a little Sam piper, and
drew Bumble flag
a single Russian
all the way down the coast
from St. Lawrence Bay the three
species guano common on the
broadsly were numerous
now also the terns, Kittiwakes, Redpolls, Fulmars
& various of Puffins. Quite a
number of gulls
Guillemots. I have not seen
the Marled Guinea not for this
season and do not know when it
may be somewhere along this coast.
The Glances or Herring gull
were rather common
also King Riders flying in flock
to the south, with also some
Vultur Gesteras. The first
Tide of Dawn seem causing
some of the bay. After we left
Aug. 26 Bloor Bay

Raining heavily all last night but cleared up early this am and the sky remained colored with slow moving clouds high over the tops of the mts A light wind barely rippled the surface of the water up the bay The steam launch was made ready and soon after breakfast taking a couple native from the spit along for hunting I started up the bay to visit a camp of reindeer hunters living there according to their missions The steamer rapidly along up the bay past the mouth of Emma Harbor where
in forbidding prominence gives an air of desolate and deathlike impression to the scene which seems to weigh down upon one making like some wild and repellant dream-scene. The presence of numerous waterfalls the day only appear to add to the wildness of the scene for their black forms dancing on the rocky or gliding by on rippling wings with noiseless motion is all in keeping with the rest and one might make these the evil spirits or this solitude while the Snow White Gull at a distance would pass for a solitary spirit lost in thisdesolate wild upon the stillness of which the impatient puffing of the little steamer broke like an ill timed interlude.

Here then at the base of the cliffs a small patch of green showed where a little soil had lodged and furnished the plants a chance to gain a foothold.

As we pressed along many Mormon corncribales were seen in a few "my conicala"

When we first started Phaleric pitcheria was also quite common a several which I caught were found propped to the bill with small crustaceans which abound here.

Marmalade quilledots were also quite common along those with Pigeon quilledots. A number of violet sparrow montane and Same glaucus and many Kittiwake (altonia) After about 3 hours climbing we approached the head of the bay which we found elevated
back in an amphitheater
like walking a maze and
had to & long upon the
mouse-like summit of the
mountain at the head. The
day and the stage built cells
and the house & small
by the mountains and
Ticket Office. Committee is to see
60 cent about lay the audience
then brightly, very &
and small dinner served as
though the place
had been abandoned but a
25 minutes earlier. A hundred
yards farther along stood
out of the oval to prepare
tents of the Reinhard family
we were in search again
who were all out to check
at our approach. It landed
and went to their side which
was made of numerous pieces
of old worn leather and
a great piece of patchwork
that less than two pieces. The
men who met us were two
tall young fellows, one of
a tall dignified middle aged man
who was the husband of one of the
women who came down to
gether to a girl of 8 years of
an old whose head rested in
a board on each side of each
living room with string of
track. She proceeded quite plodding
features with a light complexion
for a native. Her family occupied
51 room tent whole cloth besides
it beside a very small tent in
which lived the couple
hung over by the other family.
Both tents room a strangely
filthy both inside and outside.
The ground being covered with
garbage & that the whole
tented smelled very badly.
In the rear of the lodge
by some treacherous bear, which
lay a brave and feisty bearish
lying scattered about on the
ground inside the tent. There
are a few wooden boxes with
some water and a few oars with
a red wooden pole with
the help of a big salmon boat.
This with various smallish
as pieces of seal-skin and
linen, some more done
before = a
a few
wooden boxes like this water
and a couple of mountain
sheep have water dipper
contained the meal. The
dishes were only a
crack furniture except a
crockstone kerosene oil lamp
are a piece of fire
wood. Also the house. The
off the captain some deer
fish in a piece of grease. But
politely declined.
Several taking dogs now
wandering about outside
sniffing suspiciously at our
feet. And some of the usual
shelves. The model dog sleds
were seen standing against
the outside of the tent with
a half dozen deer sleds
made on the same model,
but much heavier material.
Against several of the
old shod dogs. Brightly painted
200 spear on the left some
of old long. The old man
pointed out a hole turned
the side of the tent where a
Brown Bear came down
in making entrance one
day when the women were
the alone and after making
a lunch upon some fishin.
standing in the trail. He walked back to the trail, leaving the women to return with water. Dr. Stone piled up money laying outside the store as they were there, ready for picking up soon away from the town. When the men arrived, they were surprised to see a group of men sharply dressed in the shafts made of gloved gloves. The men seemed to be getting ready for some big event. They all had a nervous expression, which suggested that they were preparing for an important affair. The crowd gathered around the entrance, eagerly waiting for the big event to begin. The street was decorated with lights and flags, creating a festive atmosphere. Everyone was excited for the big event, and the air was filled with anticipation.
at intervals or playfully chasing flour breads at one another.

Then I saw one and began to

first test the attitude

with butterflies for I

thinks always to cane
	oa many very same color

might do until they were

drawn in front of a tree.

Next the deer were divided, and

then the young with the trees

came and the banner sudden

began. The young men many

about seeing the evening

of seconds 51 and of the mists

which rose in the air and the

sun through the winter's

world being in the chest of the

stump, into came a herd of

about 200 Reindeer there

which coats glittering in the sunlight.

They rammed quietly along planting

a mouthful of green palmetto.
while he took his knife, placing the knife point on the heart in the left side shoving it with the right hand made a great wound, the second lunging mowed the meat back so that the knife went into the chest cavity; the knife was removed as large of the wound was about the wound, the woman's lungs and not coming from the animal alone the body of the legs. The animal did with leaves things under the furrows made them form, some action, some action in some water into the side of the furrows made so it lay open; there more upon it, things more trust about the knife wound. She above were all the obstructions
notes and as soon as the parties were fairly dead the woman thinned them.

They said that in the case of these animals that the month before the whole herd would die so we had to content ourselves with the antelope by paying extra.

The young fellows too stripped to the waist and shoulders a cracker brought it to our goods getting our trip on board prepared to start. Just as we did this the old pensioner came up showed an empty kerosene can to the captain presenting him with a beer one of which he scatters an explanation of the pleasures of these things.

Capt. Smith smiling laughter at the joke he had heard. His hands were covered with skin disease (psoriasis). As his vitality was declining. We must stop just before 7 PM—reached the beach here there on the route all the way up we had seen few snow banks.

I secured a fine salmon from one of the Eskimos today which the lads killed in the creek near his camp. He has had some of those to eat here today. They are delicious, almost equally to I was told. The king salmon.

I shot a Redip Tulimur just as we approached the ship. I secured the following short list a Redip Tulimur.

Words today.

White Bear and Kós

Grown 11. Káñán, Káñán

Mountain sheep Kántepá'lin
Aug. 27. Left Plow. Early in the morning we
trained away from her
and for 30 mins. to again
with a dense fog while
it everything from us outside
a hundred feet radius.
Nothing of interest today.

Bused for all the Gun-
the afternoon we stopped
at the large Brandon to
for a few hours as the dense
gf the Heavy Easter Brassing
into the tanks made it
very trying to proceed.
We went on chairs and
sought to preserve my chiroptical
Judge hierarchies, none of
living in busses half days
in with of the barks and formed
inside of tough dewy plants
like all the others all day.

While at Plow Bay we heard
that a Russian Missionaries has
been gone north along
that the "Rodgers" planned to
search the Database left
here for St. Michael's about a
week ago.
Alaskan coast trees on

Blogs, Things to Replace

by dirt. The outside of the house

is protected by a roughly

upright wall of stone with

an arched stone covered

porchage way 20 to 30 feet

long leading on a slight incline

up to the floor. In the room

there are cool openings

admitting come to the room

will be much on each side

3 ft from the floor.

This is the writer's home, at

not has the usual stand-jib

and is covered with a

plain shingle and

built upon the floor are the

ground with a "lighting"

entrance of standing stone

and the land generally

much twists and shifts

carefully protected from the

weather. Placed upon four

posts over the entrance to the

summer house, which it

is written, the Cacko for the

mug, taking the frame work

from this one to work.

The Dikes 1777 he made a

goalpost with Pernod 2

shaped on a

some get leaves to an entrance

to the summer house through

a door into rooms, which

built over wood in stone.

A lot of people have damaged

their homes from the Indians

whom they have been trading.

They have 17 spokes in their

wheels, things to help they go

mass to trade to the

Chevak and at the Cape.

Who are they in a fully

long road move. They begin

to secure which is by

the sun, by this traveling

on and on, to full extent.
Obtained a pretty albino specimen of the common ant articule today.

1 = 1
2 = 2½”
3 = 3½”
4 = 4 ½”
5 = piece, Shed with 1½ or 2 at most

The sketch below is of a soapstone lamp seen at Point Barrow—this lamp has 2½ long, precious broad and weighs about 30 lbs.
Aug. 29th  Past Cape Serpa

Steering once towards the SE, Cape Wrangel and with a rough sea and heavy wind from the NE all day.

Passed Cape Serpa in 10am and were out of sight of land the rest of day.

Rodgers Island and the Polar Bears greater in the pack.

Aug. 30th Wrangelnd.

Wind over a very yesterday kept on our course till after noon when land was seen and was raised rapidly until when we were only about 20 miles off Wrangelld when we found the ice forming a thick lead which shut out in front of us extending far away to the N. and later to the NE all day.

Aug. 31st at Herald Island.

Early in the morning we stood back around and the ice to the north and headed in for Herald Island which came in sight in the middle of the afternoon. The high north east wind and heavy sea which continued all last night increased much during the day and soon afternoon we were
forced to lay too about 10
miles from the island.
By 9, a heavy gale
and a very heavy sea
made the corvette roll
plunge about in a very
nasty manner.

September 1st
The gale & sea from
the NE, continued with
increased violence all
day and we kept our
position now to all
day for it was enough
that had we tried to go anywhere
the boats on the davits
would have been in danger and washed
away. As it was they were
frequently dipped well
into the manifest waves
being rolled by and the
deck being fragment
washed by the heavy seas.
The boat's cutter was torn off the bow
and

Sept 7th
laid too in the still continued
gale from the NNW until 8
PM when the mudder was
taken up by a heavy sea.
As soon as this was repaired
at 9 PM we got under way
and started off for Kettum. All
the mudder continually chafing
even in the calm. Took into
two boats on deck to prevent
their rolling into the water
while coming loose from the
davits. The mudder is so weak
from its being dragged and partly
mended the first part of the
season - Numerous abandons small
all the first two thirds of
the day.
The lowering ty with the
sweeping across a dark
sudden storm with heavy
Corwhose about the deck
clutter was and everything
Combined made the lookout watchfully uncomfortable.

September 3rd

The wind was light and very light all day, the old

small still running with

tamplitude, but falling continually.

The temperature might be

then composed, where it was, not

for the fog, which kept the

sun hidden. It would be

unpleasant.

Just before eight o'clock we

laid our course to windward and came to

anchor to wait for the fog

which had all day to let us

float a current. Fog at

knot setting to the north,

a number of Rodgers, Fitlers, and one, Enfield,

and went on during the

day. We are probably in

the vicinity of Mt. Hope.
of phosphorescent globules flashing out & disappearing like fireflies and with nearly as great intensity - the water was sprinkled full of these pretty little animals as it was on several nights below the object on our last trip down there.

8:00 AM - We ran to anchor just off Cape Quigston

Tuesday

Sept 16 - Hotham Inlet to Claim's
About 7 AM in mid-way and steered down the coast past several small Acacremen villages until off Hotham Inlet when we stopped anchored. Then we found blowing a fresh wind blowing to Cape H. Cog. 30 NW. I went on shore - 7:30 and that there was not much wind blowing to Cape H. At p.m. I went on shore - 11:30 and that the wind was not much blowing to Cape H.
Sept 8th 8th notre day on elephant cut
the tents and huts full of drying fish - which latter consists of dog salmon and the rich red flesh makes a bright patch of color at a distance adding greatly to the appearance of the village I secured photo's of the camp which will be more better than a description. The natives were good natured but not very little to sell a few tame wild deer stock in all they told me that they had bought plenty of the cartridges from the C.P.R. Well people who roam her dome together - they own several clay pots about the camp one of which I bought - several about the eyes a paint mug two holding the gallons warm near the letters men sheep and mud as follows -

I tried to buy a yak but there was no very good one the owners would to make such a job of the matter that I did not get one. The captain brought something including Amphacetes a americana - a green-winged teal. The natives here set their salmon nets by pushing onto a long pole with the water end of the gill net hooked over the end and then withdrawing the pole near the bank & their dogs were staked out & there was many little children toddling about. After a short time we rendezvo on board & started for the head of Kotfou the weather water became very rough as we advanced and the
Wind calming down.

We had a beautiful evening. The sun shining on the ice and the clear brilliant light of the full moon swinging like a large molten silver disc on whose face we could see very distinctly without glasses the crater Diana, ahead lay a broad silver path, a glittering line along which the sleds glided. As the orange and yellow faded over the sky the stars and planets came out one after the other with their brilliant diamond points dotted the sky in delightful radiance. The snowdrifts and snowdrifts with snowdrifts upon them covered by the brilliance of the moon. About 10:30 P.M. we came to the point of the Chanciers Peninsula. I counted about 30 Puffins, 2000 or 3000 Chanciers and the only one I counted was young and very innocent.
at in the short time I was on the island I first looked curiously at me until caught him in my hand.

Myriad of Horned Puffins circles a string around the island or stood in rows along the edges of great ledges and rocks glistening with amusing gravity and only seemed to fly off and flutter wings when my glance within 10 or 20 feet. The island is honeycombed in caverns where they have taken hold in the dirt which fills it. The grass growing rank in the hollows rich soil is trodden down by the feet, as though the place had been used for a large number of people. Under the roots of the grass burrow innumerable windings in everywheres...
This strange apparition, this party of the rock...

Leaving her up we crossed the narrow strait to Chionide on a reef, and up to the two to the right under water produces a thick rip in which we saw one or two humpbacks, which raised their heads and put up their water several times, then sank back out of sight.

A number of Old Greenland and Alchakia porpoises were seen here.

W3 excursion on a fine white sands break on the western

Chionide Is., and climbing to the signal post, erected on the southern side by the English Russians, marking the position of the astronomical station.
localisation by the former.
I secured a photograph of the place upon the top of the largest rock which is about 15 to 18 ft. high is inscribed the following on a space near small

H.B.M. S. BLOSSOM
SEPTEMBER
1826

about the base were inscribed in Capitals
"H. B. M. S. Herald
1848" and Blossom
July 1849.
Their inscriptions
on the southern
face—also on the same
crant cross the
"Cornwall" 1874 +
W.S.S. Halkon. 1880
On the small
post about 2 to 3 ft.
high was carved

The following, which is translated on the upper column—

Р. А. К.
ЭКСПЕДИЦИЯ
1838
С 29 НЕВ
A NO CENT
ТС + MC

Both these posts are
incised upon a jutting rock
and supported by a mass of
rocks at their base.
They are in a good state of
preservation, though the
inscriptions are becoming
diluted by exposure to the
weather. All about
the base of the rocks
the ground was colored
with the ground yellowish
dotted with many
scarlet cranberries
After photographing the port
and rolling a few boulders
we made our way slowly
back to the boat and went
on down the Cascades.
Then we rang the anchor
at a stream just opposite
the bluffs on Elephant Butte
when the water shoaled we
were forced to anchors in
2 3/4 fathoms. We went ashore
to the bluffs containing the
ice about which so much
has been said and after
digging along it we the
shores we returned to
the vessel. We found the
upper section cliff to 32-140
first high above ice and
to be made up mainly of
ice along its face for about
3 miles per. The ice had
formed a projecting
snout under which the
water at high tide has
often 10-20 feet and the
shelves of the snout slopes up.
It has its upper surface
touched by an incline
bank of sand and gravel
from the bottom to the hill
above. This sloping bank
is covered with a beautiful
mass of vegetation mainly
grown tough by with
old, weathered old tree
at places and this making
cliffs ends almost to form
a moraine less about 20
feet high forming the base
of the cliff over this ice
is a layer of from 1 foot.
On the northwest side of the hill, where the grass is not too dense, a sand mound rising about 40 yards above the plain inclines toward the northwest, following the direction of the hill. This mound is about 100 yards long and 20 yards wide at its base. On the summit of the mound, there is a small depression, which may be a natural sink or a man-made pit. A sketch of the mound is included below:

Sketch: Mound with depression on top.
away some of the sticks from the nest. They were all alder and waterlogged and not enough to be rapidly picked to pieces with the fingernail. After a short look about above the cliffs, just beyond her Ishota a Phalarope which dropped 75 to 100 yards away near a bunch of Alders whence a pair of falcons suddenly appeared and once or twice made way with any game before I could get within reach.

The base of the nest rested upon an alder 7 inches in diameter at butt and the rest the heap was composed of alder sticks from 1/4 inch to 1/4 inch in diameter from 1 to 1/2 of a foot long. Nearly all the smaller sticks had the bark taken off of many of them to allow the teeth and age show the teeth marks at each end. The entire mass was below the line of permanent frozen ground here and except for an inch or two along the exposed surface it was almost slightly. Upon each side of the brush or nest a few yards away at one the same level with the ice appeared a small grove of some mass to which the nest was, on three sides thus showing the apparent island formation of this mass of earth I brought.
I am having some trouble with the grapes in the garden. I think they are affected by the soil or the climate. There are some flowers that are growing well, specifically the Cassiopeia or Andromeda. They are quite lovely with their delicate petals and white blooms.