EK.

December 3 - January
1913 - 14

FIELD NOTE-BOOK

CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION

1913 - 1915

No. 10

No. 1 = 25 sec. slow
No 2 - 15½ sec fast
No.

Ask Dr. H. about mumps - ✓
Cork-pike ✓
picture - of myself + Hendricks
Flour - ✓
Crackers -
Prospectus ✓
Report + Newspaper Article ✓
Vinegar
Danish English Dict ✓
Harpers Magazine ✓
Natl. Geog. Society. May ✓
Petroleum
Papers ✓
Mustard ✓

Anleitung zu wissenschaftlichen
Beobachtungen auf Reisen
von Dr. von Neumayer
From the press of
Dr. Max Jänecke, Verlagsbuchhandlung
Hannover, Germany

Stjernehimmelen hver dag og
time i aaret for det sydlige
Skandinavien (58° Nordl. Bredde)
Forlagt af Universitetsboghandler
G. E. C. Gad, Kjøbenhavn.

Saturday, December 6

Left Etah about eight fifteen in morning. Five sledges made up the company — Percahts, Ispeu Akpelah, Tootega and Ahcegung — No. Fifty and I accompanied them. Percahts drove 12 dogs, Ispeu fourteen, Tootek twelve, Akpelah nine, and Ahcegung a nine. They carried in all

3 cases of 10 one-gallon cans of kerosene.
8 cases of dog pemmican
4 cases " Etah "
4 cases condensed milk
3 cases of 4 - 12½ hard biscuit
2 " " 2 - 25 " "
2 " entire wheat biscuit.

Of this two cases dog pemmican and ½ case of hard biscuit - two 12½ tins were used by the crowd while in camp.

We proceeded at about a four or six mile an hour rate, resting twice on the way, reaching the back part of Carry Point - Commander Point ? - before 3 o'clock

Peiwahito & Tonter took
turns at leading with Sipsu
and Akpelah at their imme-
diate side. Aheegingwah
with a MacMillan sledge
and wooker dog was
usually ten or twelve min
utes in the rear. However
in one encounter with rough
ice, Aheegingwah went over
it like a rubber ball while
the rest were all held up
repeatedly.

The ice was everywhere
smooth except when the
sledges swept in too close
to the shore ice-foot. It was
good going everywhere, and
between Lyttelton Island and
the main land where we feared
finding holes and treacherous
rifts it was very smooth and
good.

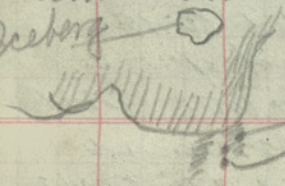
When we arrived at the
camping place Peiwahito
chose, all hands turned to
to build two igloos, one
for my division - Peiwahito,
Tonter, Aheegingwa and

myself - and another for
Fitz's division - Fitz - Ipsu,
and Akpelah. These were
completed soon after four
and then we made tea and
ate supper of pemmican corn.

The temperature was down
to 31 and constantly falling.

The dogs were fed one ra-
tion of pemmican apiece and
then were put to bed.

We unloaded the goods
on the north side of a small
point just where the shore
turns northward.



Sunday, December 7

Rose at 9 o'clock - the Eskimos would not rise sooner, waiting for the moonlight at ten-o'clock to make the trip out toward Cape Sabine.

We started about eleven o'clock and at a fast clip, perhaps almost eight miles an hour we set out northward gradually changing to westward. The moon rose above the hills just as we started and by its light we were able to speed along rapidly.

All the way out - two thirds the way to Cape Sabine so Newkirk and Fowler agree, we found smooth good ice, and when we stopped the men all agreed that as far as they could see the ice was equally smooth and good - probably all the way across.

The sledges ran about the same as yesterday, except that Akeegmouk kept

closed, despite the fast pace the others set.

We crossed numerous bear tracks, and in one chase that the dogs took after one bear they almost dragged the sledges into open water. One of Ipsus' dogs did go in and Newkirk's team dashed so close that he rolled off and I was sure to follow suit when the sledge hit a hummock of ice. His dogs ran away but he jumped on Fowler's sled and soon caught them. I caught Ipsus's sledge and rode with him till we caught up.

On the return we crossed six tracks that had passed across our path outgoing, a bear with 3 cubs, and two monster fathers. The two fathers that fought over a seal near the edge of the rough ice, and the Eskimos almost decided to follow these tracks in over the

rough ice where they should not go far. Pewahto and Akpelah said.

On our return the men went after some nowhal meat for the dogs, and I blazed & stacked and counted the boxes, and got supper. After supper the men smoked and we all talked for awhile before going to bed about half past eight. Pewahto said we would start for Etah about six thirty in the morning.

Dec. 9. Slept most of day. Was ill.

Dec. 10. Prepared for second trip northward and across to Ellesmereland.

Monday, December 8

Rose at six o'clock. -39

Prepared and ate breakfast

Restacked cache on rocks above high water mark.

9 cases	- each 10-1 gal. tins	oil	
4	"	condensed	milk
6	"	dog	pemmican
4	"	navy	"
2½	"	4-12½ tins	hard biscuit
2	"	2-25 "	" "
2	"	Entire wheat	bread

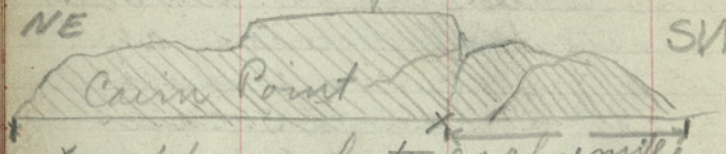
Set out for Etah at 8:30 and after a rapid return trip, all over one inch ice, and stopping only at Picanda to let the dogs rest and get some eider duck's eggs in the caches there got back quickly.

Ahregingwa hitched his dogs to Akpelah's sledge and rode back with him. When we reached Etah shortly after one o'clock the dogs were almost fagged.

The temperature at Etah was -17° and had not been below -22° during our absence.

As one approaches the

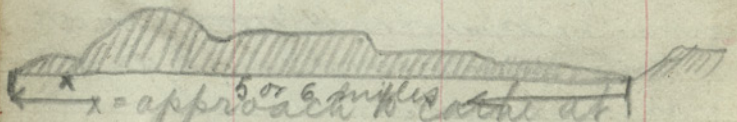
site of the cache on Comma-
wenitz (Cajun Pt.) the relief
of the land is thus silhouetted
against the sky-line



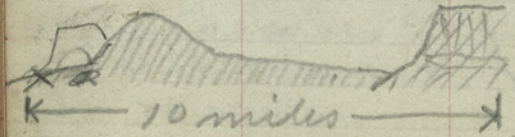
south-east "corner" of small
bight.

— — —

As one is halfway between
Commawenitz and Nowa-
yadi (Cape Hatherton) the
silhouette is thus.



From the North point of Nowa-
yadi the profile looks like
this



48
30
1440

4

9

Thursday December 11, 1913.

Fitz and I in charge of seven
Komatiks driven by Pewalitoo,
Sipsu, Tautega, Akpelah, Etuk-
shoo, Aborginawa, and Kud-
lah started from Etah at
eight o'clock. The sledges
were loaded with 90 cases
(1440 pounds) dog pemmican,
7 cases (336 pounds) man pem-
mican, and 7 cases (350 pounds)
hard biscuit.

On rounding Sunrise Point
Pewalitoo's sledge broke down
and Mac who accompanied
the party thus far relieved
him of one case of man
pemmican, and also Ahver-
ginawah of one case of dog
pemmican.

The party reached Lyttleton
Island at 11:15 and waited
30 minutes for Ahverginawah
and Kudlah to come up with
the MacMillan sledges which
pulled hard in the snow
which fell last night. At
1:25 the party stopped
for 10 minutes hot waiting

MacMillan
for the other sledges to come
up. The snow decreased
as we proceeded northward
the and the air became
clearer with a much lower
temperature.

At three o'clock we
reached the cache at Com-
maweenty, but left at
once in pursuit of a
bear and three cubs. In
ten minutes, after an ex-
citing chase, we caught up
with them on the edge of the
ice, Pesvalto leading Di
shot the old bear, Toutega
one of the cubs and Fitz
the other two. At four o'clock
the bears all skinned and
cut up we returned to Com-
maweenty where Kudlak
and Aheegungoah awaited
us. We had a sumptuous
supper of bear steak, corn
and tea, and played
cards until 12 o'clock
when we went to bed.

The going was heavier
than on the former trip be-
cause of more snow. The
temperature when we
reached the cache and
igloo was -42°.
We used two bosies of dog
pemmican at this place,
one from Kudlak's sledge
and one from Aheegungoahs

Friday, December 12.

Slept until 10 o'clock. At half past three last night the temperature was -48 and probably reached -50 during the night.

We started out from Commanoerntz, all sledges loaded at noon. The first stop was at 5:30. The snow kept getting deeper all the way, the going harder. The two Mac Millan sledges, light load readily kept up with the rest during this period of the trip.

Land - Cape Sabine and Cape Camperdown loomed up above and around the water most at 7:25. At the stop made soon after this we encountered the maximum depth of snow. The Mac Millan sledges were still with the crowd. We had thus

far encountered no rough ice.

As we rounded Brevoort Island near Peary's old headquarters which the Eskimos now call Igloosuahine we went over a little rough ice, not much. However the reason we went around Brevoort Island was the rough ice and pressure ridges which extended from the island to the mainland.

As we came in sight of Payer Harbor around Brevoort Island we ran a bear up an iceberg. With a great hallo and unleashing of dogs the entire party charged upon him. Percy Ito and I dove around to the rear of the iceberg to intercept him on that side. I fired first shot wounding him in the foot. As he came down the steep side where Percy Ito and I stood I shot him in the head. Then he fell at the foot of the berg the dogs all set upon him

For half an hour the Innuits set the dogs upon him, for mortally wounded he could not kill any of them, and yet he could give them the training in bear fighting they needed. Finally the Innuits killed him, skinned him, and cut him up.

At twelve o'clock we got to Igloosuaksue, after twelve hours going. Five and a half hours of this were consumed in killing the bear, so the trip with all rests took 18½ hours.

Since we travelled at a good pace, an average of about over 4 miles an hour, the entire distance covered including the detours for open water and rough ice is about 45 miles.

After we sighted Cape Sabine until we got in its lee the depth of snow decreased constantly.

Two hours out from Igloosuaksue we passed over ice that yielded to the foot and to the sledge, but which was nevertheless strong enough to hold up well.

The snow has drifted considerably between Brevoort Island and the mainland, and pressure ridges are numerous but not so as to prevent an easy passage to the house. A great ice wall at least 60 feet high rises along the eastern edge of Brevoort Island.

As the depth of snow diminished the MacMillan sledges fell behind so that when we stopped to kill the bear they were so far in the rear that they got up only in time to see him cut up.

We had a hearty supper of pemmican and stewed bear, and went to bed at 6 o'clock in the morning. The temperature at this time and place was -27°. The barometer 29.56.

Saturday Night and
Sunday Morning. Dec. 13-14

Rose at fours o'clock, ate
brakfast and set out around
Pym Island for Rice Strait
The wind was blowing
hard, as it had been during
our sleep, and we left
Igloos shrine in a
burst of fine, hard-
driven snow. The Eskimos
say that the wind always
blows hard at the south
end of Pym Island.

As we swept into Rice St.
the wind ceased, and we
had good going all through
the strait. The snow kept
getting deeper and less
solidly packed, and by
the time we emerged from
Rice Strait it had become
5 inches deep on the level
and in places was drifted
high, almost stopping
the sledges. In order to
lighten the loads as much
as possible Fitz and I
walked much of the way

in fact nearly all in the
heavy snow.

We got to the point on which
we placed the cache at eleven
o'clock Saturday night. The
last three or four miles was
through deep snow and rough
ice, and taxed the dogs to the
utmost. We averaged about
3½ miles an hour, or about
15 or 16 miles was the distance
we covered.

We placed the cache on the
South west side of a point
about an hour and a half's
travel from the North end of
Rice Strait — on the North side
by compass.

We placed there 23 cases
dog pemmican, 6 cases
man pemmican, and
7 cases hard biscuit, Gren's
Mac Millan sledge, and a
record carefully wrapped
in oiled paper, and tin
foil; all in an airtight
tin cylinder.

The point — the North point
of Cape Rutherford is hardly

an island, but Pewahlo and Tipsu say it is always accessible from the mainland. The point is low but projects out 200 yds and is very noticeable.

Victoria head is SE by compass. South-southwest about 3 miles rises a conical rocky islet, Cocked Hat, which is most noticable feature of the landscape. As one emerges from Rice Strait it stands like a pinnacle guarding the entrance. It is about 2 miles off shore from both the Mainland and Pym Island.

Directly north-still by compass,-a large valley opens out upon the sea. The coast is everywhere rocky; at the point of the cache there were not enough loose rocks to base for a cairn, so we placed the record in the midst of the boxes. ~~It~~

We started

back for Iglaosuakume at 11:30 and got there about 4:30 o'clock Sunday morning, traveling fast all the way, even though the dogs were tired out.

Twitera, Pewahlo, and Kidlak and Tegingwah came around the north of Pym Island, and found the ice bad. Brodebrith Storkishoo, who with Tipsu and Ahpelah came back by Rice Strait.

We got supper and went to bed at nine o'clock. The wind was blowing hard all the time after we got back; and from the South end of Pym Island to Iglosuakume we faced a genuine blizzard.

The Macmillan sledges went sorry all on the deep snow.

As far as we could see from Station B. the ice was broken, rough, and piled up, with deep snow all about.



Roogh map to designate location of Station B.

Sunday night 2nd Monday morning

Left Igloosuahme about 10 o'clock Sunday night and started out for Commanwarry backover practically the same route by which we came across. It was snowing earlier in the night, and blowing hard when we left. When we got out on the ice there was very little wind, and no snow. The air was clearer than on our way over; we could see the Greenland shore just as soon as we got by the mist of the open water.

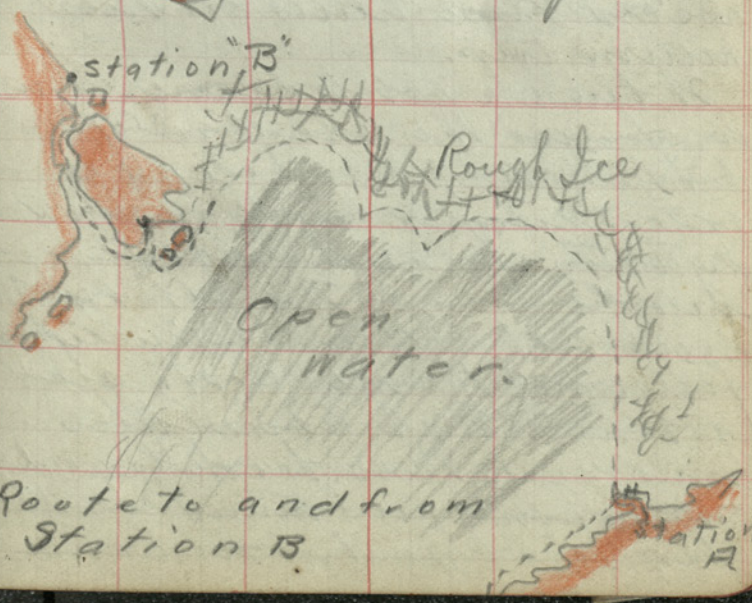
The snow was a little deeper but held up better under the empty sledges. We proceeded at a little faster pace during the first half of the return than on the out-going trip, but much more slowly during the last half, so the average rate per hour must have been about the same as on the out-going journey, allowing for shortening by cut-off and more direct route.

We got back to Commanwarry

between 7:30 and 8:00 Monday morning. All the dogs were somewhat tired but Akpelaho, Stupiskoo's, Totteea's and Pewahito's were not fagged, and were capable of doing full still. Sipsu's and Ahegingwah's dogs were quite worn out. Two of Sipsu's died, and another was weak. One of Ahegingwah's was "all in."

The Eskimo ascribed the poor condition of Sipsu's and Pewahito's dogs to the pemmican they had eaten, being apparently unanimous in their belief that it was responsible for the weakness of the dogs. Though such may be the case, I can hardly concur in their belief for it seems to me that some of the other dogs should have been ill too. Sipsu and Ahegingwah fed their dogs on old walrus at Igloosuarbone and the pemmican and walrus might not have gone well together.

Upon our return to our igloos at Commanwento we found that at least one big bear, perhaps two had been there during our absence, demolished the cache, torn down the meat and carried away the skin of the big bear. It had gnawed the legskin, badly chewed up and mutilated, up along the hill. The Innuits feared the return of the big fellow sometime in our sleep, and left a number of the dogs unleashed to give warning of his coming. Went to sleep at 11:00



Monday Night.

Hoked at five o'clock and got underway at 8:00 o. Used one and half cases dog pemmican last night for the cache at Station "B."

One of Akeegnowak's dogs died soon after we started.

The moon was obscured by snow and clouds, the temperature high, and the going heavy. Because of these things we came back at a rather slow pace, getting into rough ice once, but for only a short time. We rested three times on the return trip.

When we got to Sunrise Point we found the ice badly broken up, great leads extending northward toward Lyttleton Island, and outward into the Sound. We got by the point with but little difficulty by following the ice foot, and got into Etah soon after midnight. Mac had lights on coming and turned in the big light just as we came in sight of our igloo. Ahe awaited us at the ice-foot. He had the midnight watch.

Summary.

We successfully established Station B on the way to Crocker land with a rather large cache of necessary supplies.

Condition of Ice.

From Etah to Commanwesby the ice is smooth all the way. The going is good, and will be better later when the snow packs harder.

Across Smith Sound the ice is strong, smooth except for a few small ridges, and though the strip of new ice is, in places, rather narrow, the Innuits think it is likely to remain unbroken during the winter. The snow is deeper than between Etah and Station A, but packed harder.

Rice Strait is smooth as a floor, with snow about two inches deep, rather loose in the upper portion.

The ice in Buchanan Strait is rather rough, hummocky,

and broken, and the snow is piled up unevenly, and packed unevenly as well. In some places it is fluffy, and in other places packed hard enough to sustain the weight of man or sledge. It is not at all impassable however.

Dogs and drivers.

In observing the teams as closely as I could during these two expeditions I formed the following opinions, which are naturally tentative as regards the Crockett and trip, for a 200 mile trip is no certain criterion by which to base one's judgment for a 1200 trip, though it may be an index to what may be expected. I can express no opinion of Lipens team for I did not observe it so closely as I did the others. I am much better able to give a reliable opinion of Theo's team — as he may well be on some of the others.

Pewahtos, Akpelahs and Fontea's teams are capable of long and sustained effort. Ekukiksho's is fast developing into such a team. Fontea's team is slower than those of the other three though it often leads in spurts.

Akpelah's team is relatively the best of all, his nine dogs always keeping near the lead with their full load, and pulling together like a machine. He seems to be an excellent driver and has fine command of his team.

Fontea is a more reckless impulsive, spasmodic driver though his team shows good training.

Pewahto is a steady, consistent driver, and his team shows it in their work. They keep well along in the lead, pulling strong and steadily. Ahegingwah's and Kudlich's teams were pulling different sledges and were probably behind. I fancy that Ahegingwah is a very good driver

Tuesday Allen very ill.
Cleaned up things. Got very dusty
Wednesday 17
Slept most of day. Wrote letter to Drachers
Thursday 18
Cleaned up water closet. Tauk left Jotty left. Mac went. Served up great dinner Fitz & me. Alvia dried bearskin.
Visitors came at night Mac &
Friday 19
Hal came back with Kuba pingnac Toodlookatoo came. Mac came back Served as cook. Alvia cleaned skin. Cleaned up camp cooking outfit
Fitz

Saturday 20
Fitz ran engine. - I cooked. Made bed. Cleaned up room. Visitors since here: Alvia, Toitea, Abungingwa stretched my bearskin on ceiling.
Sunday
Sunday
Sunday 21 Again I cooked all day. Had Twokto toast, riced potatoes, mint sauce, Berries, bread pudding, new bread toasted, cranberries - Worked hard all day to give men good meals.

Monday 22 Again I cooked all day. Toitea took down my bearskin. Weather has been mild for a week but wind has grown stronger I'm expecting Jot and Tauk every minute. Allen much better. Made biscuits for breakfast & dinner. Opened up Xmas box.

Tuesday 23 - Cooked up very good dinner, anticipating Jot & Tauk who did not come. Open seas wind and open water are responsible Mac is anxious

Christmas Eve.
Wednesday 24. Good breakfast of oatmeal, scrambled eggs, toast, coffee and fruit. Many of our visitors left today. Issued invitations to the fellows here for luncheon at midnight tonight, gave concert, had place cards. Menu - Peaches & toast - Crackers cheese & hot chocolate - Nuts.
Thursday - Christmas. 25
Had light breakfast & began at once on Xmas dinner. Served Eskimos first, at one big table. Served our dinner at 5 o'clock See menu when Jot & Tauk came in

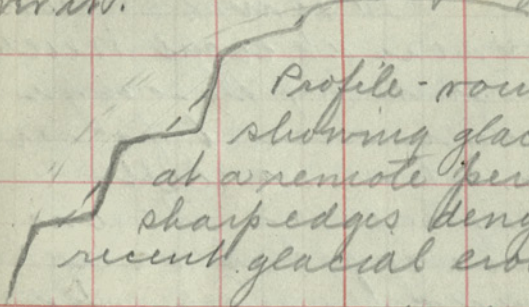
Fitz had pretty place cards. 26
afterwards we all sang, played games and got ready for Santa Claus. Gave gifts. Had grab bag. Masks. Late to bed. - May Irwin's Frog Song. Ragdolletts. Cast lower Friday - Second day Christmas. - 27.
Rose at 8:30. Set cooking again. Hoped Mac until noon at various small tasks. Three more komatiks of visitors left Akpuddyuah took Tootie's place going to Neatee. Opened Christmas packages and reread letters. Many pleasant and agreeable surprises. Stayed up late because Eskimos were making much noise.
Saturday - Third day Xmas.

Jan 3. Saturday.
Left Etah at 10:15 with Koodlook two bound for Cape Melville. Aheegnuah, and Itukishoo and Alnah accompanied us, the former to go to Igloodeharne the latter camped to Annenooee. Of our visitors, Arklis and his wife Ahingnah & Tourchingua and his wife Evalo with her baby Weshahpapsee returned with us to Iglodeharne. Men aboard for Kookan to get two of his dogs was of the party and Metok & Aapdlah were with us beyond Crystal Palace glacier.
The trip to Nerky was uneventful. Our sledge, Nuna and Tourching was ahead to Nerke, Itukishoo, Arklis and Aheegnuah stopped at the stone igloos at Sulkwady. We found new and treacherous ice both before we got to the Cape Alexander glacier and after we came down from it. In some places the ice was badly broken and shattered, and ridged

so that the way was indeed difficult on account of rough ice. From Peterawik, East Cwadawik, to Nerky the ice was smooth, and the going good. Twice we were forced to abandon our sledges and let the dogs go, when we were carried out on thin ice. The trip over the glacier was uneventful, except as it afforded an opportunity to observe the topography of the land against which the glacier pushed itself.

The weather was splendid throughout the day's going, and not until we got to Nerky at 9:00 p.m. did it seem at all doubtful as to a fair day tomorrow. A south wind with a warm mist indicated snow.

The bear of Cape Alexander afforded excellent evidence that the glacier has not recently been higher than it is at present, though it does clearly show that a long time ago the ice swept quite over it.



I was unable to observe the temperature because of bubbles in my thermometers. Ate supper at 10:30 and went to bed at 12:00, staying in Inighito's capacious igloo. In his igloo I saw two slabs of the same ripple-marked sandstone as caps the hills about Etah. This coarse clastic sedimentary is hardly Huronian, I feel sure. The higher prominences all seem quite table-topped though near Nerky the dip from the horizontal becomes more and more distinct. I saw big boulders of Huronian schist lying all along the ice-foot; the sandstone is the uppermost rock.

Jan. 4 Sunday.

It was snowing when we rose at eight o'clock but stars shining through the clouds indicated fairer weather. When we left shortly after 12: oo it was still snowing, but very lightly and by the time we rounded Tobdoorack it was quite clear.

Ahdonmatungah and Qobloay ah joined our party, the former bound for Igloodehami, the latter engaged to help Koodlooktoo take me to the meteorite and back. I rode with Nuna most of the way, though the first part of the journey I rode with Nukapingwa who came down to Taadoorack to visit his traps. ft.

The going was very good except for the heavy snow and we sped along at a fast clip reaching Igloodehami at 5: oo P. M. Ahegungwa, Qobloyah, Meze and I all stayed at Teddylingwah's igloo. Nuna found his two dogs at his peace, obviating the necessity of his proceeding to Nookau. Went to bed soon after ten o'clock. Teddylingwah's igloo is as large as Inghitos, and warmer.

Geology -

A. As far as I could observe the sedimentary upper layers continued from Nerkey to Igloodehami. The Norman strata of such they be, dip more and more, apparently to the southwest. Occasional dykes begin to cross the strata.

Notes - Reception at Igloodehami Hospitality. Meat apparently running short.

Jan 5. Monday.

Rose at 5:30 and after breakfast were ready to start at nine o'clock. I rode on Ooblooyah's sledge, Kood-looktoo's dogs being so under fed that they could draw no load. The twilight in the south was bright and the moonlight was beginning to peep over the hills when we started out. I changed to Nukapingwa's sledge and rode with him past the hills of Kookan as far as Eemnahmmlin where I again got on Ooblooyah's sledge and rode with him the rest of the day until we made camp. The going was good until we passed Thale Sound and Entered Inglefield Gulf. Here for a long distance we rode along on the ice foot and when we did strike across the gulf we encountered considerable rough ice the entire remainder of the way, over which we had to help the sledges very frequently. The weather was fine, the sky clear, and the moonlight bright. Ooblooyah led the whole way, Salou and his wife Sowwie who accompanied us from Igloodahaie to Commencore followed, then came Tukeshoo with Alvia, and finally, lagging no little way behind came Koodlooktoo.

We reached the south shore of Alriks bay at 9:30 in the evening Ooblooyah built a large igloo and all seven of us, after our supper of beans nursed with hush, went to sleep at 1:00 o'clock. I was touched by Alvia's able efforts to help me get our meal. She got Tukeshoo's primus stove going and twenty minutes after we stopped had half a cup of tea ready for each of us, almost before Ooblooyah began on the igloo. Alvia helped me make tea using her own stove and oil and even tea.

It had been a long day and the men fed their dogs well from a cache of walrus near our igloo. Many fox tracks

traversed Whale Sound and Inglefield Gulf and about the Walrus cache almost covered the new-fallen snow.

I boiled the bubbles out of my thermometers here, and when we went to bed the temperature was 34° below.

Geology. - Along the entire way all I could see in the moonlight was bedded formations cut by great dykes. The great dyke which forms the sharp crest of Kodlean was especially evident in silhouette. As one rides along, the even sky line of the hills, more than ever suggests an ancient peneplain dissected ages ago by glaciers which have been the dominant erosive agents in the formation of the present topographic features and relief, relief modified by most recent atmospheric agents. Hanging valleys, gulched by later streams are numerous, but not so numerous as hanging valleys quite unmodified suggesting that a diminution of precipitation is the responsible factor in the recession of the ice cap. A careful and thorough geologic exploration and reconnaissance of the entire shore line from Etah to Cape York would certainly afford sufficient data and criteria to figure the glacial history of west Greenland at least, and perhaps give the key to that of all Greenland. The glacial phenomena are everywhere varied and numerous.

Jan 6. and 7 Tuesday and Wednesday

We rose at 9:00 o'clock and after a hurried breakfast started out, under a bright moonlight and a waxing dawn. We mounted the glacier leading to Grenville Bay at 11:30. We found the ascent easy, the snow well packed, and but few crevasses which forced us from our direct path. At 2:00 we reached the crest and paused for our second rest.

The descent was more difficult, for a recent snow some eight or ten inches deep, not at all wind-packed or driven but loose and fluffy as down retarded our progress. We had walked up the glacier and now we were forced to walk down as well. The dogs pulled the sledges with considerable difficulty, floundering about a great deal in the snow. About half way down - where we began crossing and descending the moraines, the snow again became packed, but the numerous boulders, and gravel trains

Rounded profile of Mt. to right of glacier as we ascended.

Plateau

Rounded profile to left when first large feeder comes in

along the gulch by which we descended precluded the practicability of our riding, so we made almost the entire passage of the glacier by foot.

At six o'clock we were again on the sea ice - now on Grenville Bay - and after a brief rest resumed our tramp. Good going, with a brisk and cold stern wind, facilitated our progress. The ice was smooth and the dogs sped lightly along. At 12:00 midnight we rounded the cape, and swung into Wostenholme Sound. Here the going was not so good, the ice rough in places, and a face wind of about 35° below driving hard into our faces. The moon was obscured by a light haze through which only the brightest stars penetrated.

At 2:00 our weary dogs forced us to stop, and in the lee of a large iceberg Alma and I made tea for the party while the dogs rested. Woodlouse was of great assistance, and

Great moraine to right as we start out on Grenville Bay. Archimedes' spiral to right down Grenville B.

Fluted ridges like

his laughing and playful jokes, enlivened us all.

We started out again at 3:00 o'clock and at 5 we descended through the haze the bold headland of Domenadore. After 3½ hours more travel at a comparatively slow rate we got to the Eskimo igloos; ~~and~~ here upon inquiry I learned that Rasmussen was at his house, and at Koodlooktoo's suggestion went across the point at once to find him, fearing that he might be ready to leave.

At nine o'clock I roused him from sleep, and was received a sincere hearty and warm reception. He conversed in Swedish, he gave me tea, and then accompanied us back to Oobloyah's igloo where I cooked food for Koodlooktoo and Oobloyah. Since Oobloyah II has insisted upon my staying here, I slept here for two hours and then went down with Rasmussen to his house, where about four o'clock he

Layered dip of strata along south shore of Greenville B.

Sky line along Wostenholme Sound.

entertained me at supper - a genuine Scandinavian meal - and made ready to keep me until I should leave.

He seemed much pleased to see me and was particularly glad that I was going to examine his meteorite. He said that he had already written to Denmark asking them to send a geologist next summer, but that if I would be so kind as to make a report of it for him, it would not be necessary for one to come. He even offered me a bear skin as payment for my services! He wished to accompany me, but since his dogs were tired from their long trip from Tessheusah he could not do so unless I would wait a day. He did not wish to retard my progress by asking me to do so, and proffered every assistance he could give me to facilitate my rapid travelling. Because of his kindness and courtesy I determined to stay with him another day, in order that he might go with me though I felt almost

Sky line along North side of Nostenholme Sound:

ashamed to impose upon his kindness and hospitality longer. After a delightful and interesting evening, during which we talked at length upon the work he had done and which he had planned, he insisted upon my sleeping on his own couch, giving me every comfort he could think of. His body-servant, Hendrik Ohlsen, who has accompanied so many expeditions, could also speak Swedish, and he spared his efforts to make me feel at home. He was immensely pleased at my appreciation of the good-night coffee he made for us before retiring and which the three of us drank together.

What impressed me most was Rasmussen's modesty and the reluctance with which he accepted credit for what he had done. Always it was his men who had done this or that, and it was only by careful inquiry that I could learn what he had done. I feel sure that he has established the continuity of

Sky line along South shore of Grenville Bay, Approximate.

Peary Land with the mainland of Greenland, for his quiet but certain discussion of his evidence carried conviction. It is to secure further substantiating proof that he and Mr. Freuchen go again in April to Peary Land.

That which pleased me most was his splendid hospitality and thoughtfulness, so characteristic of the Scandinavian peoples and one of the reasons why I have always been glad that I could claim lineage from that branch of the Teutonic race. That Rasmussen is a credit to this parentage I feel sure, and even the infusion of Eskimo blood into his veins through his paternal grandmother - of which he told me upon his own initiative - has in no measure affected his Scandinavian characteristics. The picture of his father and mother which stands upon his table are sufficient evidence of the sturdy stock he springs; both of them fine-looking people.

We retired about eight o'clock.

Geology. - In my passage over the glacier, arduous as it was, I found abundant opportunity to observe the phenomena presented everywhere, and obtained many impressions which I must transfer to paper as soon as possible before they lose their sharpness. Crevasses; the ridges from the plateau; the moraines; the scored rock walls; the similarity to stream-banks along curves; eskers; the out-wash apron; the bedding planes; the flow-fractures; the gravel beds; the striae on rocks; the boulders; the fine cirque on the cliffs of the south shore of Grenville Bay facing the southward end of the glacier; the end of the glacier itself; the great moraine talus slope along the north shore of Grenville Bay; the character of the snow upon the glacier; the ripples; the drifts; the wind currents; the character of the slopes, and many other phenomena which I can remember; all these I must write up soon.

January 8. Thursday.

Was awakened at 7:30 by Hendrik who came in with fine warm coffee and "skorper" to serve me in bed. Soon after, Rasmussen came in with clean underclothes, insisting that I wear them while his servants washed mine, and again offered me every possible convenience and comfort. I felt fine after my luxurious sleep and was glad I had decided to remain with him a day. We resumed our conversation and a jolly good time we had. He insisted that upon my completion of the Crocker Land expedition I should join him as geologist in his further work, and said that he would leave the offer open until I should return to Ameralik and ascertain whether or not it would be possible for me to accompany him.

All day we remained indoors and chatted volubly and comfortably, while our dogs rested. A heavy wind and

driving snow precluded the possibility of our traveling and if I felt any twinges of conscience for having delayed a day they were all set at naught by the inclement weather. For breakfast we ate blood-sausage, for dinner beefsteak as delicious as any beef I have ever eaten.

I wrote three letters, one to Rasmussen's little daughters in Denmark.

Rasmussen told me further of his plans, and of what he had already accomplished and I gave him the names of several Americans to whom he might go when he comes to America in the future to study and to lecture. He also asked me to tell Mac that he would much like to have some flour and some kerosene.

Planning to start out tomorrow on return early.

He has had the sweater he gave me remodelled so that it fits me, and his maid brought back my undershirt, clean as new.

He tells me that Norton Porsild is coming next year to study the botany of Melville Bay, and that probably a student geologist will accompany him for the purpose of making a geological reconnoissance of the same locality. He states further that there is abundant ethnological material in many Eskimo ruins all along the coast of the bay, and that the maps of the coast line now in use are very inaccurate indeed. From what he says I infer that it is a great field for exploration and scientific research, one which I notice in his prospectus he has already planned to make one of his own. I do not see however how he can hope to accomplish all that he purposes unless he succeeds better than in the past to get men to help.

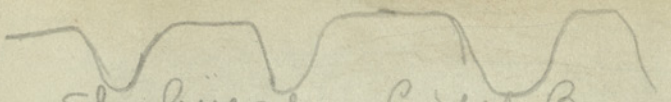
Sky line along
So. side of N. Star Bay

January 9 Friday —

Rose at 8:00. Breakfasted on walrus flipper. Rasmussen with eight So. Greenland dogs led the party — Oobloyah, Ognora and Koodlooktoo following. Left Comenuce at noon — bright twilight, bright moonlight, no wind, beautiful day after the violent wind. Made fast time rode with K. R. whose eight dogs sped swiftly along. At 7:30 we made coffee in a cavern just north of Petowik glacier. Cavern in Huronian gneiss. Romantic luncheon. After splendid day reached Akbat at 12:30 just after midnight and stopped at Koolos-tengwa's igloo which was then filled with Inuits from Lavikasse and beyond. Alnodowo, Koodlooktoo's wife pleasantest girl I have yet seen. Oopingwak is Koolootungwahs wife. Koodlooktoo's baby is called Martha. Fifteen Eskimo were in the igloo when we came and our party was six more. The igloo is the largest I have yet seen, and scrumptiously furnished. It is eighteen by fourteen feet.

This spot Akbat is the most cosy I have seen in Greenland and K. R. tells me that it is one of the most comfortable. The hunting is very good for the one man Koolootungwa and his one young son Astup.

Geology. After leaving North Star Bay the beaded character of the rocks changed as soon as we rounded the point and only the rugged, rounded cliffs of the Huronian and Archaean complex seemed in evidence. Great bluffs, pinnacles, faults, sheer walls, reentrant angles, uptilted blocks show great tectonic displacement and disturbance, some since glaciation because sharp edges, adjacent to glacial hanging valleys. A fault showing plainly in hanging valley.



Sky line along C. York B.

January 10 and 11 – Saturday and Sunday

We started out from Akbat about 1:15 having risen at 11:00 from sleeping since 3:00.

In our party were Kwolootengwa, Astrup, Eginwa, Cobloyah and K. R. We stopped at Sookut at 2 and left again as soon as K. R. engaged Eginwa to go with us. We sped along on very smooth ice, with no wind and bright moonlight past the towering Crimson Cliffs. We reached Cape York at 11:00 o'clock and had tea and crackers in Mary's igloo. Here the temperature was 42° below. We soon took the trail again for Savikswe – K. R., Cobloyah, Eginwah, and Maina. We reached Savikswe at 9:00 in the morning having been on the trail almost 20 hours. We stopped at Metok's igloo.

The going today was very fast over the entire distance of perhaps 100 kilometers though we ran into much deep snow and considerable rough ice after leaving Cape York Bay where we hugged the shore rather closely we put out to sea around Bushman's island, to Savikswah. We encountered one great lead some 20 feet across and followed it until it closed. Our route lay just out beyond the broken ice in which many vast icebergs were frozen. Seaward from us there were none.

At Cape York Rasmussen obtained 4 hanks for one of his good sore dogs. His sledge led easily during the entire trip. From Akbat to C. York I rode with Kwolootengwa and Astrup; from C. York to Savikswah with Eginwa and Maina.

We slept all day Sunday. I ate much walrus and narwhal at Sookket and much meo at C. York. None of the igloos at Sookut or Cape York are very pretentious, four

but Metok's igloo at Saviksuak is very neat, well-furnished, and clean. It is not so large as Igoloolung's which is the largest I have seen and which Oobloyah says is the largest in the tribe. Metok's wife is the girl whom Peary's wife took to the roah. Oqueira (? spelling) and his wife and baby occupy the igloo with Metok and his wife. They keep everything very very clean. The floor is white and clean; the walls and ceiling are entirely lined with sealskin and the whole interior arrangement is orderly and comfortable.

We stopped at this igloo until Monday morning for at midnight when we rose to proceed we found a violent wind sweeping and drifting the snow, and knew that it was impracticable to go out on the ice, or to work at the meteorite when we should find it.

It was at this igloo that K. R. laughed at the idea that anybody in America could still believe in Dr. Cook, and said that he was positively sure that Dr. Cooke never went more than a days march from C. Thomas Hubbard. K.R. was on the Danish committee that pronounced Cook's claims false and [illegible] very keenly the manner in which his countrymen were duped. At Annenoke he showed me Dr. Cook's flag which he raised at the pole, and which Ikwakshwa had given to K.R.

It was here too that K.R. said, among other comments on our plans and purposes, that he feared we would be quite unable to attain Crocker Land if we start in February with undersized dogs.

I could make few observations in geology on this days march except on the physiography and relief of the Crimson Cliffs, Saunrok, (Eld) the Eskimo call them. They much resemble the Blue Ridge of Southern Virginia, and exhibit considerable erosion by weathering + stream action both antecedent and subsequent to glaciation. Great rents, faults and fractures

with great re-entrant angles in the vertical cliffs; huge attached blocks and flakes suggest great tectonic displacements some of which have occurred since the period of maximum glaciation. For I recognized the two distinct U-shaped hanging valleys great faults that destroyed the symmetry of the U-outline

LP Sketch to illustrate movement subsequent to glaciation)

& glacial phenomena are everywhere numerous — moraines, both lateral and terminal, out-wash aprons, and rounded outlines.

Along almost the whole of the Crimson Cliffs I thought I could discern two old beach-lines, one about 20 or 30 or perhaps even forty feet above present high tide, and another at least two hundred feet above.

K. P. told me that there are two Eskimo igloos on Salvo Island and three on George Island, because of the innumerable birds there and further told me that only six or eight years ago there were many reindeer about on the many meadows in the valleys of the Crimson Cliffs, but that they are now extinct there, having been all killed since the Eskimos obtained rifles. The Crimson Cliffs are the haunts of innumerable birds.

Metek's wife, who spent a year in America, is extremely reluctant to speak of her experiences there and K. P. says that it is next to impossible to get her to admit that she knows anything about the land.

I can not but marvel with what ease K. P. mixes with the natives, but I imagine the strain of Eskimo blood which comes to him from his maternal great-grandmother gives him this aptitude. They all seem to like him very much, and he knows their language better than they their own tongue. He told me a great deal about Mene-

January 12. Monday. Slept until eight o'clock! Got breakfast, fed dogs, and made ready for the last stage of the trip from Savikswit to the meteorite.

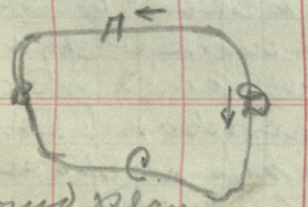
We started out at 11:15. Egingwa, Metok, Aquoia, and Avatengwa (?) were the Eskimo of the party. I rode with Egingwa part way and then with Avatengwa the rest. The heavy wind of the night and early morning had nearly ceased, the twilight and moonlight were bright indeed, and the day was almost perfect from an Arctic viewpoint. As we rounded the north end of Meteorite Island we found much snow, at least three feet deep on the level and often drifted over the rough ice to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. In places it held our weight, but frequently it broke through. It was an arduous and wearing part of the trip. Countless colossal icebergs studded the bay and pack ice and small bergs were indeed plentiful. We reached the foot of the mountain at 2:30. Here we were joined by K.R. who had started out with Avatengwa but who had been forced to return soon after starting because his dogs had broken loose and followed us. K.R. had gone back and hitched them to his own sledge and come after us.

We started up the slope over the ice-foot, Avatengwa leading carrying a lantern and his stick. Then I came next with my geological hammer, chisels and hack saw. Then came Egingwa with a Primus stove ~~and the sledge~~. Metok carried a bag of tea, crackers, scoffan and sugar. Aquoia carried the spade, and K.R. came along with another spade. It was a weird procession up the first hill across the snow-drifted narrow ridge, and up the second slope to the flat, rocky crest

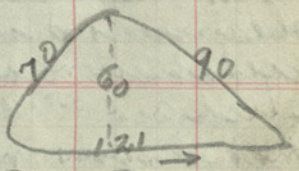
where the meteorite lay. The rocks on the lower slopes were covered with mats of black black lichens, and great carpets of grass grew on the drier places. The moon occasionally peeped over the crest of the mt. to which we were bound, and lighted up the bay where the panorama of giant spectral icebergs lay spread out behind us, like gleaming mushrooms on a frosty meadow. We crossed the tracks of a bear, many foxes, and a few hare. The scene was grand beyond description. Great glaciers, peaks, valleys all about us. C. Melville in the east. Twilight glow faded out when we reached top - almost faded out. Mt. precipitous on seaward side about 1200 feet high with 600 ft sheer cliff.

Having attained top we saw in the distance the fellow like white gneiss stone that Kooddlookta had raised to mark the spot and soon over Egingwa and I stood before it as it lay almost buried in the snow. The rest soon came up. We went to work uncovering the stone while Oquoia started the primus going. In a few moments we had the stone uncovered and I took the following measurements.

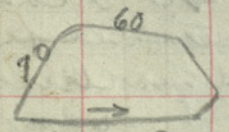
Side A	121 cm	Angle a	= 60
Side B	60 cm	" b	= 95
Side C	95 cm	altitude E	= 60 cm
Side D.	97 cm.	Side F	= 70 "
Line H	= 60 "	Side G	= 90 "



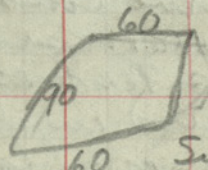
Ground plan.



Side A.



Side D



Side B

Side E very irregular

It seems to be pure iron beneath the dark pitted rusty exterior, soft to tool steel. It was pitted with large shallow pits comparatively frequent and on the side a thickly pitted with smaller pits as if a lead pencil rubber had been pushed into it. On this side is one hole deeper than the rest, about an inch in diameter, as if made with a drill. The edges are all rounded from the work that the old Eskimo have done upon it and the stone slabs which they used in working it laid strewn about it. It is such a solid, regular block that it was next to impossible to break off a piece, and in the excessive cold - 50° below - our tools were practically worthless. We broke the chisels at once and in short order two hack-saw blades. The only way with which we could get even a small piece was by chipping it off with the sharp edge of the sledge-hammer. After three hours or more of this work we gave up the attempt to get a large piece in despair. We each had a cup or two of tea, took up our respective burdens, and came down as we had gone up.

It was a scene, an adventure worthy of a saga, this meeting of two Scandinavians and the natives high up on a lone mountain in the Arctic night, with the moon and lantern lighting this nocturnal examination of a vagrant planetesimal from interstellar space. It was a passing unusual scene.

We started down from the mountain at 6:30, reached the dogs and sledges shortly after seven, and after a swift ride homeward we ate our supper at 10:00.

We had been to the meteorite.

Egingwah and most of the Wellville Bay Eskimos drew

their dogs to Greenland fashion as they have seen K.R. and the So. Greenland Eskimos do in their trips to the south. Their dogs are larger and in much better condition here than about Etah and seem better taamed. Walrus is scarce, and narwhal is taken only occasionally but oosook and finsse are numerous.

The map is woefully inaccurate as regards this bay, and K.R. says that Peter Freuchen is engaged in a survey of it, whenever opportunity presents itself.

The ice does not always break out of Melville Saikiuah Bay, and last year it did not.

K.R. killed five bears here in one week last year when he was looking for the meteorite. He and Freuchen and the nearby Eskimos have sought it for a long time having heard of it from Nap Sanlvak's father.

January 13, Tuesday.

Rose at 8 o'clock but because of threatening appearance of the sky, did not start out on the back trail until 2:00 in the afternoon when I took leave of Aleck and Melok and their fresh, clean igloo; and on Eginguas sledge set out for Pudnuk (island). At 3:30 we got there and stayed for a little while. We then proceeded to Cape York where Qoboyah, who had been staying at Maky's igloo since Saturday night joined us. At 12:00 midnight we set out for Akpait, the weather still threatening. We got almost as far as Sooket when the storm burst upon us in all its fury, sweeping us, the dogs and sledges seaward. After an hour's bitter contest against the fierce North wind we reached Sobkket and took refuge in Ingoklussoak Eginguas father's house where we spent the night.

The trip around the peninsula and

Cape York Bay was uneventful. We skirted the coast quite closely, passing Acdolioussoak and Acoolianswahsook glaciers. The going here was good, except in a few places where the deep snow had drifted. At Quqnuitk we stopped at Kritlak's (Kualah's) igloo for a short time. At this place, a great bear only recently attempted to enter the igloo, the inmates at first thinking it only a dog. We stopped again at Nasa's igloo at Iwnaung a neg (Cape York for a few moments. Nasa gave me a large piece of bacon to eat on the way.

The going was good all the way to Sookket which we reached in the blizzard at 6 o'clock the morning.

January 14. Wednesday.

Slept all day while the storm raged. We planned to leave Sookket at midnight but just as we were lashing the sledges the storm which had somewhat abated, again waxed furious, and we were driven indoors like so many rabbits.

January 15. Thursday.-

Set out from Sookket at six o'clock with a brisk, almost dangerous wind, blowing that boded no good, but we knew that it was not far to Akbat in case the storm should become severe, we could stop at Akbat, where Koodlookoo and Aluadue would join us for Etah.

Our party included Rasmussen, Egingwah, Ooblayah and I. The weather became milder, the wind died down, and by the time we reached Akbat the going was good as ever. Here Koodlookoo joined

us, and we proceeded on our way without pause until we reached the cave north of Petowik glacier, where we stopped to rest, and drink some coffee.

It was a weird scene, Two Scandinavians, two Eskimo women (one with a child on her back) and three Eskimos, all gathered about a Primus stove steaming with the delicious aroma of coffee, lighted by an Eskimo lamp burning narwhal blubber stolen here by the Eskimo for emergency, and all chatting volubly. The smoky, ice-covered grotto made by the sea in its garnetiferous micaceous gray gneiss of old Norseman times, has undoubtedly entertained many strange guests, but never so heterogeneous a party as this. The Eskimo keep a capacious sleeping bag, a pot, a stove, a lamp, knife and other utensils, with a goodly supply of moss, fuel, and food for the use of their traveling friends.

When we emerged from the cavern, it was high noon and the daylight was clear and bright indeed, much like an hour after a September sunset in Central Illinois. In the northwest, the waning moon was setting in the blue haze above the entrance to Smith Sound, and farther to the North red-eyed Mars withdrawn from his recent alignment with the heavenly twins, Castor and Pollux, was careening into the realms of the Hyades and Pleiades. Vega was climbing constantly near the zenith pole star, but Arcturus was dimmed by the flushing day.

We moved along more slowly the rest of the way, and it was a tedious nine hours from noon and the cavern until we reached Comenak, our dogs almost exhausted, and we ourselves worn and sleepy.

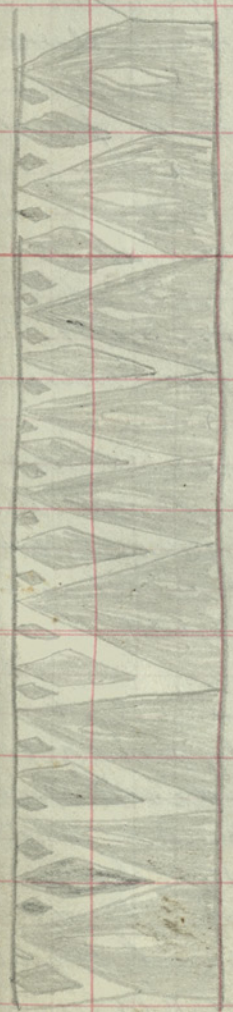
Hendrik had a good warm supper of bear steak and coffee ready for us all and soon after eating it we

went to sleep.

The ice from C. Athol to Community is rather rough, the snow deep, and with our tired dogs we went very slowly.

I collected a sample of the gray gneiss ~~of which~~ typical of the rock from C. York to C. Athol, half-way between Conical Rock and C. Athol.

About two miles north of Petrowik glacier the cliffs are faced with a series of gulches, startlingly regular which are pictures-queand intensely interesting. The snow lying in the gullies gives bold relief to the dominant features and the great cones which extend from their broad bases set in the sea to the topmost edge of the cliffs suggested a Titanic architecture founded eons ago. In a mile of these cliffs I counted 21 such cones, the middle one being nearly of a size and most perfect. The accompanying drawing gives but a faint idea of their grandeur, but is a schematic sketch of their form



The base of these cones varies from 1000 to 5000 feet and their height from 1000 to 1200 feet high. The cliffs along the coast rise very much steeper than the mountains, slightly concave or else straight, the former has decidedly the appearance of having been excavated by the ice-sheet which covered the country at a time when the land was much higher than now. The glacier which is seen in the background is from Petrowik glacier.

Note crevasses. Also block clouds

The daylight was bright enough as we drove along these cliffs to permit my observing the character of the rocks whenever we drew near the cliffs, and I feel sure that it would be hard to find anywhere gneisses more contorted and bent and curled than these sheer walls exhibit. A geologist could certainly obtain here a most valuable collection of striking pictures for lantern slides.

It is half-way between Cape Atholand Cornenoke that the rocks first reveal any evidence of bedding and it is at the little plain upon which the Eskimo village of is situated that the abrupt transition takes place, suggesting that this plain leading back from the coast marks the contact between the Huronian gneisses and schists and later sedimentaries. It would be an interesting locality to study, both from a geological and botanical point of view.

January 16, Friday.

Slept until 9. It was 9 o'clock when the maid came me with coffee and toast. This drinking coffee before rising, an old Scandinavian custom with which I am well familiar in my own home is now unsuspected luxury in this Arctic Land.

It has been a day of rest, both for us and the dogs, but we shall not start for Etah until tomorrow.

I am quite overwhelmed by the hospitality and liberality of my host. During our journey he has looked after my every comfort, providing me with a reindeer skin and a blanket for my bed in the igloos, wristbands, cloth hoodlah, bareskin stockings, new dogs and drivers, the use of his primus stove, coffee, lump sugar and his good-will with the Eskimos. Today he has had made for me a pair of reindeer-skin stockings, given me three Eskimo books, and entertained me royally. After a week with him on a hard trail + a prince!

January 17, 18 Saturday & Sunday

After a night of letter-writing and conversation, we retired at four o'clock this morning and slept until one when we rose and prepared to start back for Etah. Again was served coffee and toast before rising.

Because the Eskimo had so many things to do and to get before starting it was ten o'clock before we started and eleven by the time we rounded the great rock.

At six o'clock we were starting north and at noon we stopped in a large square cave in the bedded rocks of C. Parry and made coffee.

The going all the way was very good, the moonlight, the little it lasted, and the daylight from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, very bright indeed.

I collected samples of the rock at Cape Parry, a bedded formation of thick and thin layers, some finely laminated and all much shattered and broken. The layers while quite uniform in composition are not entirely so for a very noticeable difference may be observed in contiguous layers of laminations. That it is a sedimentary rock I am quite certain, but not much metamorphosed. At least it did not seem so in the dim light by which I examined it. I looked for fossils in a few places where the broken surfaces revealed considerable extent of cleavage and lamination planes but by the light of the matches and piece of candle which I used, found none.

We stopped at Igloodlimaks igloo at Kealak which we reached about 6 o'clock.

On this march I saw a beautiful star fall, not so brilliantly spectacular, or interesting as the one near Lymdeland but bright just the same. This one burned with a bright sodium flame, with no trace of blue or green.

January 19 - Monday.

Left Keatek at 11:00 o'clock after a vain effort to get my Eskimo started sooner. We come out between the two islands, and with fine, smooth ice covered with just enough soft snow to pad the dog's feet, we sped swiftly along, reaching Nukey after the uneventful trip at 6:00 o'clock.

The party was made up of the original Oqomok people & Hendrik and I on one sledge, Seegloo and Annerdyuk, on another, Stukeskoo and Alpia on a third, Koodlooktoo and Aobloyah being the fourth and fifth. Hendrik, Seegloo Koodlooktoo, Annerdyuk and I stayed in Aobloyah's igloo. When we came to Nukey we found my old friends Pewahto, Teddyingyah, Tauchungwa, and Satow all there. Pewahto and Nukapungwa had each killed a walrus. Pewahto told me that Mac had been here but left today for Etah.

As we drove along Keatek I observed carefully the dip of the bedded rocks and as nearly as I could determine it was 20° degrees West by North. A great plunging syncline is well revealed in the cliffs of Keatek by a great curved dark rock of more indurated than the best which protrudes from the face of the cliff. The strata on the Cargenland side dip with the same degree as on Northumberland. I think one sharp peak on the latter is sustained by a great dyke which cuts the bedded layers. As nearly as I could determine from the ice and at a distance of from ½ to 2 miles, the bedded rocks are pretty generally intersected by intrusives. The topography is characteristically glacial though the dyke peaks are very sharp and angular.

January 20 Tuesday

Left Nerky with Cobloyah with a new team; Kendrik, on whose sledge I rode; Sigdlu, with whom Annadues rode; Etookishoo with Annia; and Koodlooktoo. We started about 10 o'clock, and Nukapingwa and Tungwa accompanied us so far as a pile of walrus meat, - the result of a bait the day before - to give Kendrik piece for his dogs.

The twilight was quite bright and lasted until four o'clock. The going was good all the way and we sped merrily along until we came about half a mile from the glacier up which we must go soon. Here we encountered new ice and a wide crack of slush, and after a careful investigation pushed upon the ice-foot for the continuation of our route. A fresh wind had suddenly sprung up, which quickly increased to a gale and fifteen minutes, or even less, from the time we got out on the ice-foot, the bay was a seething grinding maelstrom of shattered ice and tossing water.

We drove along the ice-foot to the glacier, but found it blowing so hard there, and the snow packed too hard for an ascent, so we retraced our way a short distance to a hole in the rocks of which Etookishoo knew, and here we spent the night.

The cleft was merely a small space under a large bedded rock that had fallen down, the room being perhaps 12 by 10 and four feet high in front sloping to the ground at the rear. Etookishoo faced it with big snow blocks, and made it quite comfortable. We took in our skins and sleeping bags. Sigdlu gave his to Anni-

duwo and her baby Martha. Hendrik slept in his and I in mine.

So sudden had been the onslaught of the wind, and the breaking up of the ice that Koodlooktoo was forced to turn back to stay at Sulfuraddy over night and did not join us. I have been much worried over his absence but the others seem assure me that he must have turned back. They do not seem at all alarmed and laugh when Hendrik tells them of my concern.

We have nothing to eat but the walrus meat Hendrik bought for dog-food, some tea and sugar that Hendrik has, and the hard bread that Rasmussen sent along with me, but it is plenty unless we are forced to stay here longer than I expect.

January 2, Wednesday. — After a fairly comfortable night in our troglodytic home, we were ready at ten o'clock to go on. Ooblooyah and Sigdlu had slept but little during the night and several times had awakened the rest of us to serve us tea that they had made on the Primus stove. Martha, Annaduwo's baby, gurgled and cooed as if in a comfortable cradle.

Just as we were starting four more sledges, Koodlooktoo, Aheegingwa and two Comenok sledges came along and all of us made post haste for the foot of the glacier. By cutting steps and using a rope all the sledges were soon over on the ice, and in less than an hour of fast driving through the gale of wind and hurricane of drifting snow that swept over the ridge. After we

had gotten down on the ice after a headlong precipitous route down the final slope we had good going the rest of the way, except for the half-hour's drive across Foulke Fjord down which a tornado almost was raging and a temperature of 40° below and arrived at Etah at 1:30. Allen's glad voice, ~~goodlcomed~~ welcomed me from the top of the ~~cliff~~ bluff, Frank & Fitz greeted me warmly as soon as I came up, and soon after Mac welcomed me. I saw Dr Hal as soon as I had got back in the house. O

After we got our sledges unloaded and our loads stored away it was dinner time and we were well ready to eat.

Hendrik & Sigdlu were both glad to see all the Etah people and sights and Hendrik soon made himself at home. In the evening we had a concert.

It is good to be back home.

Jan. 22. Thursday.

Analyzed my specimens of the meteorite, and also the stone that Nellica uses for making fire. By using the few chymicals I have at my command I tested the former for iron, cobalt & nickel and found all three. The latter is arsenopyrite and may be auriferous — I should not be at all surprised if the metallic sediment I have left after boiling in nitric acid were gold or platinum.

I wrote a long letter for the Danish papers which Rasmussen wished and one or two letters and played away some of the things I had along on the trip. O

I looked after Hendrik, showed him about the place and saw that he had dog food enough.

Hendrik occupies my bunk and I sleep out doors with Fitz in the snow igloo. I try to convey to the fellows my impression of Rasmussen, but how well I succeed I do not know. All are writing more letters to send off with Hendrik.

January 23 - I make out my report during my morning watch and during the day write letters, and one long one in particular to Rasmussen.

I also gathered together several cans of fruit and vegetables, some mustard, vinegar, nuts, candy, pipes, and magazines for Rasmussen which I shall send by Kenny tomorrow, with a box of crackers and a case of oil. Windy

January 24. Saturday.

Kendrik and Sigdlu left for Qomenaq.

Kal and Tauk begin getting ready for a trip to Commanwitz Fitz for one to Sulfwaddy with Sipsu.

I am made cook again and take up my duties at noon.

I send several letters back by Hendrik to people who ought to hear from me.

Everybody is sick with bad cold. Go to bed early in order to be ready for work on morrow.

TRADE MARK

THE WOLSEY UNSHRINKABLE

WILL NOT FELT.

Unshrinkable ALL WOOL Underwear.

British Manufacture.

MADE IN VARIOUS QUALITIES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Any Garment bearing this mark, Shrunk in Washing will be Replaced.

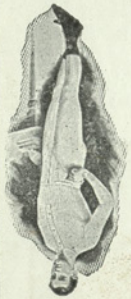
January 23 - I make out my report during n during one long musser I also cans of some n candy, for Ka send t a box of of oil. January Kendr Oomenak Kal a ready f Fitz for Sipsey. I am n take up I send Hendrik to Lear Everyb cold. Go ti be ready for work on morrow.

P.T.O.

'Wolsey' Underwear

and some other 'Wolsey' Specialties

Better value than "Wolsey" Underwear is beyond the purchasing power of money. "Wolsey" is offered in all sizes, weights and qualities for men, women and children. Made from pure wool yarns throughout and guaranteed unshrinkable, "Wolsey" will assuredly give the fullest possible satisfaction.





THE NEW

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Most useful and hygienic garments for outdoor or morning wear. All pure wool—light in texture, and guaranteed unshrinkable. Any 'Wolsey' blouse that shrinks we replace FREE.



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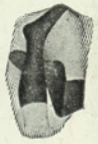
Gentlemen should make a point of asking their hosier to show them samples of these splendid goods. For wear, comfort and downright value, these garments have never been equalled. Attractive patterns, All-wool—replaced if they shrink.



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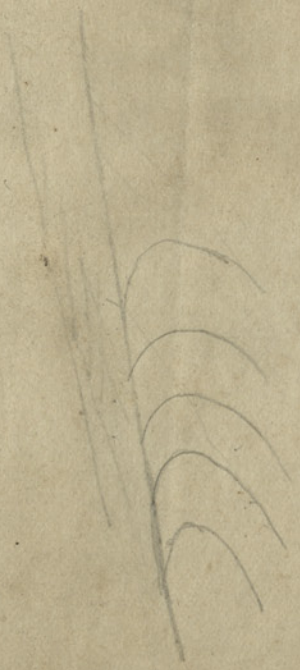


GUARANTEE *Every garment bearing the 'Wolsey' Head Trade Mark is guaranteed unshrinkable and will be cheerfully replaced free of cost should it turn out otherwise.*

January 25 Sunday

Rise at five and begin getting breakfast. Jot is on watch and neither he nor I know that rest planned breakfast at 7:00.

Great confusion at 8:30 but they all get away by 10:00 o'clock after a good hot breakfast.



AM2011.16.285

Herr

W. Elmer Ekblaw,

p. l. Sdr. Upernivik.

Hermit 1 Bag



Prøiw, den 29/5 1917.

Herr

W. Elmer Ekblaw!

Hermed de 2 Halstørklæder og „Den bride Ulv"; den sidste med Tak fr Laan.

Jeg kom da godt hjem selv om det gik langsomt, Ireen begynder jo at blive noget blød. – Staden jeg bor af Dem og Ireen er fremkaldt, og jeg vedlægger et Aftryk af den.

Af Nyt ved jeg intet at meddele.

Med mange venlige Hilsener og min bedste Tak fr det smukke Landkort, forbliver jeg

Deres forb.

Jørgensen


0 in
1
2
3
4
5
6




0 in
1
2
3
4
5
6

2' Pinseday, 28' Mai 1917 ved Schr. Ytterwick.

