Field Diary E - 1916
April 3 - June 13

FIELD NOTE BOOK

CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION

1913 - 1915

No. 16

Bird Notes. pages 23-27

Bring back from

Ship. .32 Cartridges ✓

Earth Salting & thermometer

Insect cages Kept

Records Photographs ✓

Grass ✓

Seed plants and ~~tin~~ (b)



Mr. Chas A. Murphy
Mel. Lane, S.I. N.Y.
N.Y. U.S.A.

Take
1 Compass
2 Glasses
3 Barometer
4 Watch
5 Geology Bag

Nahtook - Koboteungwa's daughter
or Nahtungwa sometimes

9.30 — 30.00
10.30 — 29.50
11 — 29.00
12 — 28.00 Mangrove - 1680
1 — 28.30 first crop 1810
2 — 28.90 Pete. Dollar 1680
2.30 — 28.50
St. Elmes Ekblaw
3.15 — 27.90 higher 2150
4
5

Recessional

June 22, 1897

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet!
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God, of Hosts be with us yet
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

Far called, our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget,

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

Amen!

Rudyard Kipling.

Such a starved bank of moss
Till, that May-morn,
Blue o'er the flash across
Violets were born!

Sky—what a scowl of cloud,
Till, near and far,
Ray on ray split the shroud:
Splendid, a star!

World—how it walled about
Life with disgrace,
Till God's own smile came out:
That was thy face!

Robert Browning.

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

Walter Savage Landor.

April 3, 1916.

After a little over a months stay at Etah, I set out for the ship again. My purpose in coming up was to manage sending to North Star Bay such supplies from Etah as we most needed at the Southern station, to eke out our meager stores there. By Etah, Egingwa, and Ahbee, Povadlingahsoon I sent three loads on to Keatek in late March. Mene and Sigloo came up on the first of this month from Neikie, the latter having come from Annak.

I left Etah shortly after nine o'clock this morning, with three two men, sledges rather well laden with most of the things I still needed. We had considerable difficulty getting by the small cape south of the islands, and again getting around Cape Kendrick. In both of these places the snow for considerable over one hundred yards had formed steep drifts and high right down to the water's edge. By digging a trench along we finally got by; at Cape Kendrick

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the trench made by Qotah, Equigwa Esayoo, Tadchingwa, and Ekbio was of great help to us. Mene's sledge broke down shortly before we essayed the first snowdrift and it took us nearly an hour to repair it. Alungwa and Elaloo had come down thus far to see us off. While we were repairing the sledge we saw several pans of ice drift by with walrus upon them. Open water is extended as beyond the outer island and almost to the head of the bay north of Cape Hendrick. Sammie and Kayuer-acksha preceded us to the Cape Alexander glacier to see how our way was.

Once by Cape Hendrick we found good young ice, and made good time to the glacier which we mounted at the north side instead of at the old place. The ascent was fairly easy and we sped along easily. About two thirds of the way up we crossed eight sledge-tracks, only recently made, bound for Etah.*

* On April 5th.

Apr 3, 1916.

Who they were we could only surmise. I wondered if by any chance it might be a party of Angilay Tauk, Fitz, and Jerome back!

As soon as we reached the top of the slope we started immediately down by difficult, steep, icy descent into Smithy Bay. We went down carefully and slowly and in safety. At the bottom on the icefoot, we saw Qoh's kayak where Ootloyah recently left it. We were sorry it was not Ootloyah who had gone up.

We made good time on the smooth young sea ice and soon saw a komatik about a mile north of Petowik. It was Ellakutchia and Nahmone out looking after traps. We got to Petowik where Seglob stopped, while Mene and I after a few moments greeting of Anowee, Alma, Ahnighito, Ahwelungwa, Nehedungwa, and others went on to Herkes which we reached just before midnight, tired, hungry, and sleepy. We went to Tookumminis igloo to sleep. We had supper of

Apr 3, 1916

pemmican, dogbiscuit and tea and went to bed as soon as we could.

It was a wonderful day. Most of the time there was hardly a cloud in the sky. A slight haze hung over Smith Sound but through it and over it we could always see the black cliffs, snowy slopes and glacial rivers of Ellesmereland. Northumberland and Herbert Islands shone clear and bright, bathed in a splendor of waxing sunlight.

The new route over the glaciers was novel indeed; I had always wished to see behind the cliffs below Cape Alexander.

When we neared Nerke the midnight hours were on and the quiet calm of sunset passed into the thrilling, expectant gray-glow of early morn, and to me the most mystical and exquisite of the days hours. On days like this the monotony and tediousness of the Arctic fade, and a keen delight colors the fabric of life.

April 4, 1916

We rose late to a day like yesterday, surpassing fair. Oobloyah and Ahpelingwa left for Etah and by them I sent to Jot for several boxes of dogbiscuit, a can of pemmican, a can of beans and tomatoes, and a few little things. They left before we and I had my breakfast.

After breakfast I visited Oobloyah's igloo, and then Koddak and I went for a walk up the fjord to look at the glaciers, while there we went out on the ice to see what the conditions for hunting are. Koddak and I were gone about three hours and soon after we came back three came in two Eskimo sledges came in from Pellegrik among them Ahnighito & Ellikutchia.

All day our igloo was crowded full. Mayak came in late and sold Merke a rabbit. He is desirous of keeping firm friends with me, apparently.

All day was beautiful indeed and when we went to bed at ten o'clock it appeared as if the weather would be the same on the morrow.

Apr. 5, 1916.

Rather windy day with much drifting snow. Pastor Olsen of Kangerdlukulah came in from Etah at 3 a.m. and came to Iocoomie's igloo to sleep. He had been one of the party whose sledge tracks we crossed on the Cape Alexander glacier. The others were Kaughh, Kobdlooktoo, Teddylingwa, Jungue, Essayo, Donchingwa, and Cobloyah of Kangerdlukulah. All day long we kept close to the igloo, for it was cold and pleasant outside. I read a great deal in a volume of Harper's that Mrs. had left at Etah, Vol. LIII, Nov. May 1876, and contained some interesting articles, best of which, perhaps is "Campaigning with Grant" by Gen. Horace Porter. Many Eskimo came into our igloo during the day, so we were pretty well crowded. Pastor Olsen is a very much a gentleman, pleasant, genial, energetic and sensible, a good leader for such a flock as this. In spite of our inability to converse much, we enjoyed each others' company and the day passed fast indeed. Mene and I shall stay here several days yet.

April 6, 1916

The wind was almost gone with the coming of the sun and soon faded away, so that the rest of the day was very pleasant.

Koodlah and I went for a walk up the gully back of the village and incidentally climbed to the top of the plateau to the westward of the valley. The slopes were densely covered wherever there was even a touch of soil with Saxifraga tricuspidata, the most extensive growth of this plant that I have found anywhere. We saw one rabbit on our way to the top. From the top we could readily overlook the sea, almost as far as Petowik, and southward as far as Kiatak and Hakluyt, cape Parry in the distance. The open water lies not far from the land, and very little young ice is forming. We came down warm, tired and hungry. People kept coming and going all day.

The most important arrival was Joulta on his way back from the trip to South Greenland. Instead of dashing up to the village, he came to a stop some little distance out on the ice, and stayed there with lowered

head. This was so contrary to his usual custom that I thought he was about to have piblokto, but as soon as I got down on the ice with the crowd I learned that he was the bearer of sad tidings. Inula, one of the most popular young men of the tribe, who lived last summer at Tuktulikseak (C. Seddon) was drowned last summer. He harpooned a narwhal, the line caught on something and dragged him under. They found his body later, floating on the surface.

Toulia brought me no letters at all, but he said that Tauk, Allen, and Green had got safely to Upernivik with Peter. They had got lost on Melville Bay and were eight days getting in to Cape Seddon. It took them six days from C. Seddon to Upernivik. On the return he found much open water and deep snow. They got one bear, and reported that Tuk had got two narwhal at Cape York and Akpudingwa had got one near Cape Parry. This was otherwise a scarcity of good food.

He said everybody at the ship was all right. Open water extends in beyond the point where the boxes of our supplies are cached and they are unapproachable from the ship. Capt. Comer is all right at North Star Bay.

Toulia went on to Peteravik where his wife is.

A little later Ooblayah and Akpetingwa got in from Etah with two big loads of food - dog biscuit, beans, and pemmicate, and a good vigorous letter from Jot. They had had a fairly bad trip, for the ice had broken out considerably and much of their going was ice portwork. Ooblayah took Jot's kayak up to him.

Esayro and Anowee came in from Peteravik. Esayro says he would like to bring his own kayak and paddle down from Etah to me this summer, and I told him to go ahead and do so; that I would get it at Iglorlikasuit next summer when the ship came up. I wished to stop there anyway, to give him some things.

Mike chased for us successfully.

Plants noticed on trip from Etah

to Nerkre, ~~and~~ at Nerkre,

Crystal Palace Cliffs. - Alopecurus alpinus, Festuca ovina, Luzula sp, Eriophorum Scheuchzeri, Potentilla sp., Cerastium alpinum, Saxifraga oppositifolia, tricuspidata, and hirculis, Papaver radicatum, Salix arctica, Melandrium affine and Glyceria? Carex nardina.

Nerkre. -

Salix arctica, Alopecurus alpinus, Saxifraga tricuspidata, Cerastium alpinum, Lesquerella arctica, Potentilla nivea(?) hirculus Vahliana, Saxifraga oppositifolia, Papaver radicatum, Carex nardina, Empetrum nigrum, Glyceria sp. Poa sp., Festuca ovina, Cerastium trigynum, Dielne acaulis, Dryas integrifolia,

April 7, 1916, Nerkre.

The day came warm and calm and clear, but wind and clouds usurped the weather about noon.

Pastor Olsen, Sigloo and Kaolootina set out for Kanglidlitkuah about noon and Koodlooktoo for Etah.

After they left I went for a short walk to look at plants, but too much snow everywhere for successful search.

Made some, read some, visited some of the Eskimos.

All day long the Eskimos came and went from everywhere to everywhere. Open water makes hunting futile, for no young ice is forming. This village at this season is now, and usually a scene of busy life during March, April and first May, being most favorably situated with respect to walrus hunting grounds. Game is more abundant here than at Etah, and the village lies near the populous villages of the south, without being more than a days march from Etah. The spring hunting season is a happy one anyway, and there is probably more tribal gathering and enjoyment here than anywhere

April 8, Nerkre.

Another fine day like yesterday. Most of the men went out on the ice in the hopes of seal; some started North to go beyond Anoritok or across to C. Sabine after bear; one or two went South; a few went rabbit hunting. Mene stayed in the village to feed and rest his dogs for if the day be pleasant we shall leave for Igdleasuit on the morrow; this really starting on our glacier work, and continuing on our way to Umenak.

In the afternoon he and I drove up the fjord so that I might look over Morris K. Jesup glacier and take a picture of it. The light was good, and the sun directly behind us; it is hard to judge time and aperture though, in this snow covered land.

I feel relieved to know that all the supplies I got down from Etah have got started away from here, and are now all at least half-way to Umenak - at Kamah and Neatek! It has not been easy to get this much done. I hope that everything gets down all right.

April 9 - Igloolualuasuit

At 10 a. m. Mene and I left Nerkre and started south. The weather was superb, clear, mild and calm and the going fairly good. Just south of the point of C. Robertson we mounted the broad ice-foot and on it found a good road all the way to Igloolualuasuit, which we reached at 2 p. m. Elakeutchia of Parker Snow Bay started out with us and got in sometime after us.

When we got in we unloaded our sledge and set out up Robertson Bay in order that I might examine and photograph, if I chose, Meehan and Verhoff glaciers. Near the head of the bay Mene went up the hill after rabbits while I drove on a little farther. I saw all I wished, photographed Verhoff glacier, and went back to Mene. We got back to the village at six o'clock, and put up at Ooqueah's igloo - ahtetah. It paysed right alongside Koohan that lies on the south side of Robertson Bay. Ooqueah, who was out hunting, came in about eight o'clock

April 10 To Kamah.

At ten o'clock after a refreshing night's sleep, Mennans & I set out again. We intended to go up McCormick Bay to look over the glaciers there, and then to camp at the end of Redcliffe Pt. The day was fine and the going good. When we got into McCormick Bay the air was so clear and the view so good that I thought we should gain nothing by driving through the deep snow all the way to the head so when we got about half way in I told them to head back again as we might make Kamah today. After we rounded Redcliffe Pt. the horizon began getting hazy, misty clouds rose over the land to the south, strong mirages distorted the icebergs and all indications pointed to a coming southern wind. However, though we did meet a little breeze, we got into Kamah at six o'clock, and stopped at Ahtetah's igloo. On the way I had opportunity to observe the glaciers on Herbert Id., in McCormick Bay, and on the south side of Redcliffe Peninsula. Most of the way we travelled on the ice, but part of the time on the ice-foot. In the travelled path going was fairly good but to either side the snow was not packed hard enough to bear the weight of the dogs or sledge. We had expected to find some seals in the leads or ice-berg pools off Redcliffe Pt, but were disappointed.

The land about McCormick Bay and from Redcliff Pt to Kamah invites exploration because of its low gradient slopes and wide valleys unlike the steep country between Clah and Kookah. The plateau though ice covered is not nearly of such an altitude, and the slopes are not talus-footed cliffs, however the land seems bare as does all the northland in this season of deep snow.

I could see no traces of Redcliffe and was somewhat disappointed.

The shores about McCormick Bay are sloping and shallow water extends out a long way. In fact this is also true of the shore from Radcliff Pt to Kamah.

April 11. To Kangerdluksuah.

Mene fed the dogs last night so we were late in starting. It was nearly one o'clock when we left Kamak. We went eastward along the very picturesque, perpendicular cliffs to Bowdoin Bay, the snow growing constantly deeper, without crust. It had been my intention to go to the head of Bowdoin Bay but as we neared the mouth, the snow became well-nigh impassable. The dogs sank to their bellies, the sledge to the cross-bars, and Mene, I, and the dogs wallowed along as if swimming. The snow was knee-deep and to make matters worse for four to six inches above the ice, was saturated with water so that our kamiks were soaked. Under the circumstances I decided to give up going into Bowdoin Bay, and told Mene to head across the gulf to the nearest point on the south side, where the Eskimo sledge trail always lies, and where we felt sure we should find good going.

I donned my snow-shoes and broke trail. At first, for a good third of the way, the going was very, very hard, and Mene and the dogs got along with difficulty, though I did fairly well on snow-shoes. The second third of the way was hard but not so bad as the first; the last was relatively easy, and Mene caught me about half a mile from shore. It had taken me over 3½ hrs constant snowshoeing to cross. Fortunately the weather was splendid, the sun shone clear and warm and I plodded along with only a blanket shirt and kept very warm.

It was after eight o'clock and the sun was just sinking behind the hills when we got across. We started along the shore in the regular Eskimo trail for Kangerdluksuah. We stopped at eleven o'clock to make tea. For the last ten miles the snow got deeper, and it was three o'clock when we got in. Rather than wake the minister we went to bed in an Eskimo igloo, making our supper on pemmican.

April 12. At Kangerdlukssuak

This day, beautiful indeed, calm cold, clear, we rose late. As soon as we woke in the igloo, Pastor Olsen came over, and invited us to make his home our abode during our stay here. As soon as we had dressed we went over to a most sumptious breakfast-dinner. Afterward we loafed, talked as much as we could, and rested. I took several pictures.

The house was spick span clean and sweetly fresh. The appetizing odors from the kitchen almost made me homesick while we waited for breakfast.

Pastor Olsen was born in 1878, December 27, at Holstensborg. His father was a teacher at Holstensborg, born there in 1843. He was a man of exceptionally fine and character both as I have heard and as his picture shows. He brought up his children well so that ~~two~~ of his ~~sons~~ became ministers, one in East Greenland. Four sons and two daughters. One daughter is dead. He became a teacher at the age of 20.

At Kangerdlukssuak. April 12

Pastor Olsen himself began teaching at 22, having got his preliminary education in Holstensborg, and afterwards finishing with six years at the seminary in Godthaab. He was married in 1900 to Ane Sophie Berthelsen, daughter of Rasmus Berthelsen, pastor and composer a man of renown among his people, famed for the finenes and kindness of his character, at Godthaab. His wife is a well educated woman well skilled and very much delighted in the domestic arts.

He has five children, all beautiful. The eldest is being trained in the seminary becoming proficient in Danish. He has not decided what he will be yet. The younger children (see last page) are all at home at Kangerdlukssuak under the training of their father and mother.

Pastor Olsen was ordained in 1909 when he was given his charge among the Thule people. Previous to this he had taught 2 years at Sukkertoppen, 5 years at Holstensborg, and 2 years at Jacobshavn. He visited Denmark in company with Knud Rasmussen in the summer of 1914.

At Kangerdluksoarak April 12

Previous to 1915 his mission had been at North Star Bay, but that spring on his return from Denmark he moved to Kangerdluksuak, where his house had been built by Sechman Rosebach the year before.

He is a good hunter and keeps his family well. Has a salary of 700 kr. annually eked out by 100 kr from government for keping meteorological records. His salary is paid by the Danish Missionary Society. His is the State peligion of Denmark, the Evangelical Lutheran. Coal, oil, and a few other things, house etc, are furnished him by the society.

His work - his task - his character - and his wife's and children's - his hospitality - his popularity among Eskimos - the man for the place - his adaptability - too bad he is not skilled in botany, surveying, zoology, for he comes de much work in them - his aid to Eskimo.

His home place - his home - meteorological shelter - site of house changed; weather and conditions at Kangerdluksuak, accessibility to other places view from

April 12, At Kangerdluksuak.

house - advantages of Kangerdluksuak central but away from transient travel.

Christmas - Bringing up Ooblayah's baby -

April 13. Up Academy Bay & to Nunatakennah

We rose about nine o'clock, had a good breakfast (after coffee a-bed), and made ready for a jaunt. Nme and I went up Academy Bay to Eudy Glacier and then along the cliffs to Nunatakennah. Pastor Olsen accompanied us up Academy bay where he stopped to hunt rabbits. From Nunatakennah, Nme and I did not go farther, for the deep snow made going hard, and the feet of the dogs were already sore; besides from my iceberg off Nunatakennah, I could see as much of the glacier as I needed. We came into Nauguduksuah and soon after we got in Pastor Olsen came in with three rabbits.

A low-lying haze prevents taking pictures of landscapes - no wonder is not always desirable.

The west and south sides of Academy Bay are picturesque vertical cliffs, with low steep talus slopes at the base. A small ice-cap lies upon the highest portions of these cliffs. The shore of Nunatakennah oppo-

April 13. - Up Academy Bay & to Nunatakennah

site these cliffs is not steep, but a broken slope. Northward halfway to the point steep cliffs come inland the north side of Nunatakennah is nearly all cliff like. (Notes on glaciers in other book).

Harvard Island towards its east-ern end is rather high, with steep sides, but the western half is low and rough. Much snow lies between Nunatakennah and Harvard Ids. and in the bay to the north.

Nunatakennah has six igloos all told of which three were occupied last summer. As at Nauguduksuah an abundance of seal and narwhal is found, and an occasional walrus. The food supply is not varied, but it is abundant and reliable - important factors in gaining a livlihood in this land.

Pastor Olsen tells me that a few eiders nest on the small island off Nauguduksuah, with hundreds, even thousands, of arctic tern. So numerous are these birds and so determinedly do they defend their nests that the gulls, ravens, and gyrfalcons did not approach the island last year many times

died on this island and about Kangerdlukssuak, presumably on account of so much damp cloudy weather and scarcity of food. These birds nest on the Three Sisters Bees and two small islands near Cape Abernathy & on the small islands near the head of Sugarfield Gulf.

As our trip southward thus far we have seen; large numbers of sea-pigeons in the open water near Cape Kendrick, still in winter plumage but rapidly changing, for dark feathers are coming in on the breasts and bellies in some five called ones elsewhere; pairs of ravens at Sonntag Bay, Cape Chalon, Cape Sawmarez, Robertson Bay, Borgdorn Bay, and Academy Bay; tracks of ptarmigan at Nukre and at the head of Academy Bay.

At Netchilick they reported the gyrfalcon on April 13th. The snow bunting came to North Star Bay and played about the house on the 22nd. Mene saw two at Saunders Island on April 20th.

April 24. At Kangerdlukssuak.

All day long I wrote up my observations of the glaciers about the Gulf. It is no easy matter to do for the map is not quite accurate and since I cannot go all along the coast because of deep snow, I have to content myself with looking over the field with my big glasses. Though not all that I should wish it is more satisfactory than one would imagine, especially when the sun sinks low in the west and the chill of evening clears up the haze.

Continued hospitality, pleasant people, comfort, and calm clear weather make me loathe to leave this place to take the trail, as Mene and I contemplate doing tomorrow.

Old Owdookabya had piblokto this afternoon. Mookshungwa, my favorite little girl the first year at Etah is here as a sort of assistant nurse girl.

Mene & I are the only visitors here so that we are receiving much attention. Mene made his komatik ready to start out on the morrow.

April 15. To Ketchilivik.

We rose at eight o'clock to another beautiful day, and another cup of coffee abed. Then a delicious breakfast, packing of the sledges, goodbye, and we were off. Mrs. Olsen packed some lunch for us, nice bread sandwiches.

Pastor Olsen accompanied us, for he intended to visit at Ketchilivik and then at Tiatik before returning to Kangerdlukuak. His was welcome company for the way from Kangerdlukuak is long to Ketchilivik.

From Kangerdlukuak to Tiatik to the mouth of Ulikis B, reprozen snow lay fluffy from one to two inches deep, hard on the dog's feet. This reprozen snow lies in a loose mat of long sharp needles, not flakes. It is probably due to melting in the sun of the crystals or flakes of snow and recrystallization into tiny rods, sharp pointed, of ice.

Just east of the point of the peninsula we saw a seal on the ice but made no attempt to get it. This is the first seal I have seen out on the ice this season. We killed a

April 15 To Ketchilivik

rabbit just west of the point, too. Mine by a remarkably good shot brought him down from away up on the mountain sides.

We stopped a few moments at Tiatik but soon went on to an inlet a little west where at 10 p.m. made tea, boiled the rabbit and made some soup and made a good warm meal.

From this place onward we made good time over good going, but the sun becoming obscured behind haze and cloud and a light southern breeze dropping over the cliffs, the rest of the way was very cold and we were glad to get into Ketchilivik at 2 a. m. At Koolootingwa's igloo we met Ohwirk (Abtelah's brother) who had brought some stuff down from Kanaah and got a share in two narwhal that Ahpudingwa killed off Cape Parry today. He had just brought in a whole sledge load of meat and was taking it out to the ice. Pastor Olsen, Mune, and I went on to Koolooktoo's igloo where we spent the night.

The cliffs all along the way are picturesque, but especially

so are those from Ituvdlek to Nelchelwik. Eleven glacial tongues come down from the ice-cap west of the glacier by which one may cross from Ituvdlek to Grenville Bay. These glacial tongues are themselves picturesque and the gullies and gorges down which they come are likewise beautiful. But it is the cliffs between these ice-tongues that are most wonderful. Toward the east they are almost exclusively of igneous rock but as we go westward they are a great composite of igneous rock, itself a complex of bosses, dykes, sills, veins, segregations, and varying thicknesses and widths of gray, buff, brown, and rubber sandstones. Such an intermixture such a chaos of composition I have seen nowhere else along the coast.

Along Kangedlukseuak Pen. this same variety occurs but long stretches of stratified rock are succeeded by smaller extents of igneous. The cliffs present some conspicuous and striking illustrations of

cliff erosion in the initial stages of the cycle of erosion with steep vertical trenches, and piedmontal alluvial fans. A good photograph of these cliffs would be exceedingly worth while. The difference between the weathering at various reaches of these cliffs presents many interesting phenomena. Along about a mile of these cliffs where the sandstone is a homogeneous buff, more or less regularly stratified wall, the weathering has produced a very regular succession of almost vertical ridges and trenches with high talus cones at the foot of the gullies. The ridges are sharp and comet-like. Just to the west sharp projecting dyke-like spurs project out, branching like branches of a tree, and between these the gullies instead of being angular, are rounded, almost semi-circular in form. These are but two phases of the same stage of cliff-erosion.

Hoodlookoo was away hunting. He took possession of his igloo, and made ourselves at home.

April 16. At Netchilirk.

He rose late as was natural, after such a late going to bed. After Pastor Olsen and I had some coffee and pemmican, we went up to Koolootungwa's igloo, when Pastor Olsen held Palm Sunday services — prayer, song, sermon. Text Matthew 11, 8-20. Song, "Joy to the World;" a most pleasing service under the most exceptional circumstances — an igloo, largely of stone, not large, but capacious as igloos go, sixteen people in all in attendance and a quiet and reverence like that in a Catholic church — Truly moral, impressive, inspiring.

Afterward we went back to Ahnahnuwa's igloo. Pastor Olsen left to spend the night at Kooloo-tungwa's igloo, for he is going on to Keatek tomorrow while Mene and I will wait for Koodlookhoo to come in, as he will probably go with us to Umeyak.

All afternoon I had a fierce headache of which I finally got rid by bathing my forehead with hot

April 17. At Netchilirk.

After a good night's rest — from 10 p.m. to 10 a.m. I rose and read for 2 hours until Mene got up. We then had some tea & pemmican for breakfast. Afterward I intended to go up the fjord after some glacier pictures but haze and drifting snow made my plans futile.

About 6 p.m. we ate dinner and soon after Eginqwa came in from Keatek with a letter from Capt. Comer telling me of things there, and enclosing one that Dr. Norry had sent from the latter brings the news that four of our boxes of supplies — one of dried fruit, one of pears, one of apples, and one of clam chowder, had drifted away on the ice. Dr. Hunt had taken them off the ice-foot and put them out on the ice. When the ice had gone out they had gone too. We can ill afford to lose anything, but the things we lost are the least important.

Mene and I will not wait longer for Koodlookhoo, but will start for Umeyak tomorrow, weather permitting.

April 18. En route to Umeuak.

At noon Mene and I set out from Netchilirik. The day was beautiful, unusually mild. We saw a seal on the ice soon after starting, and near Cape Parry we thought we could see another at a distance. It turned out to be Igloo and Navrana bound for Kangurdeuteenak from Umeuak. He carried 4 letters from Dr. Avery, Dr. Hunt, and Capt. Comer. We went on rather slowly - the light snow slowed down the going, and the dogs seemed tired. Little by little we dragged along, however, finally, at midnight making the small light at the foot of the east tongue of the glacier just west of the mouth of Grenville Bay, about 11 p. m. Here we pitched the tent and made camp beside an iceberg, and after a supper of erb Sweet, pemmican, dog-biscuit and tea, turned in.

The ice from Borden Bay almost to the mouth of Booth Bay has been broken out due to shore since Mene and I went to Etah, and south of here it is toward shore farther than usual.

Koolootengva came in from Parker Snow Bay with a barrel of flour.

April 19. En route to Umeuak.

At eleven o'clock, Mene and I had broken camp, and were again on our way. The day was a repetition of yesterday, even more cloudless. Since leaving Etah the weather has been exceptionally fair and favorable for traveling.

The going was rather heavy until we had got well by Saunders Island for a late snow had crusted over enough to retard both dogs and sledges, and besides the dogs were not in good shape. Mene and I walked a great deal, I ahead of the dogs almost half the way.

Whereas I have made the distance in less than four hours before with fresh dogs, it took us eleven hours to reach the Eskimo igloos. It was after ten o'clock when we got in tired and cold, but glad to make the village today. When I got down to our headquarters I found Capt. Comer retired, but he got up to start the primus stoves for us.

By midnight we had eaten our simple supper, fixed our "beds" on the floor and were ready for sleep.

April 20. At Umanak. —

I made myself as comfortable as I could and got some of my things unpacked. Mene left after noon to go to Saunders Island to get some dog meat that we bought from Sigloo. The meat supply here is exhausted and Mene's dogs sadly need food, and rest.

About 8 o'clock, or just a little later, Thursday midnight Kaodlooklao with his wife Anadunwo and daughter Mutdak; Pooadloonah; and Ikero, Pooadloonah's son; came in from the North, having left Netchilirk the day after Mene and I did. They left on the ice not far from where Mene and I had. Kaodlooklao brought three boxes of dog-biscuit, a case of pemmidan, and a case of brown biscuit. Pooadloonah brought 3 gal oil, a box tobacco, a half case pemmican, and part of a box of dog-biscuit and Mene's sealskins. Kaodlooklao stayed in the attic with his family while Pooadloonah and Ikero went down to Peter's house. Akpudingwa and family also came in today.

April 21.

The day has been mild, calm and clear all day, just such weather as Capt Comer says has continued uninterrupted throughout April thus far, a striking difference from the blusty, raw, unpleasant weather of March, both here and at Etah.

Anadunwo worked on a waist for Anadunwo from cloth that I gave her. It wasn't until late in the afternoon that she began. Kaodlooklao put up the tent in the attic for they were cold last night, he says. He, Pooadloonah, and Ikero all fed their dogs today preparatory to going down to the ship after goods tomorrow at my request.

Mene came back from Saunders Island with the dog meat we bought from Sigloo. He had seen no seal anywhere, but he had seen two snow buntings on the slopes there — a pair. He reports many ice bergs off the site of the Sedigloos there, but smooth ice generally over the whole route from Umanak to Akpat. This smooth ice is favorable to good seal hunting later.

April 22.

Koodlookoo and Pooadloonah went down to the ship at Parker Snow Bay. Akpudingwa and family and Irkho set out for Utchikvik and Kealik respectively. From the former I bought a piece of narwhal blubber, and a sealskin for kamiks.

It was a beautiful day, and we celebrated it as Capt Comer's birthday. I prepared the dinner to which Mene, Hendrik, Capt Comer, Alnadeewo, Mukdah, and I did full justice. The menu was as follows:

Soup and Crackers.
Salmon
Bacon & Corn
Apples, Fruit cake, Coffee.
Cakes, Nuts, Candy.
Cigarettes.

The fruit cake was sent me by Edwd L. K. Shaumuyu, and made two years ago. It was still very good. Hendrick seemed ill and complained of stomach-ache.

As if to commemorate the day the first snowbunting, a modest female, appeared at the house, and after playing about the door a few moments went on northward.

April 23.

Another beautiful day. Late this evening Dr. Hunt came in from the ship on Ahgrodablahoo's sledge. Ahgrodablahoo, Eenk, and Eginguwa came in from Cape York. Dr. Hunt came to stay. He reported all well at the ship, and said he urged Dr. Hovey to stay aboard the Chesterfield for the passage back home.

On their way up they met Koodlookoo and Pooadloonah just off the face of the Petowik glacier; the former had killed two square flipper seals; the latter one. They had slept near the cave last night. Dr. Hunt said that Eenk almost killed a square flipper seal today. The seals must be coming out on the ice well today.

After Mene and I went down to Peter's house today we learned that Hendrick had been offended yesterday at the dinner, presumably as he stated, because I had offered him a cigarette as cure for his stomach-ache. I think that his responsibility as charge of the station has inflated his vanity.

April 24.

When Erik and Eguigwa came in today many local visitors also came in. It is a difficult matter when giving our own Eskimo food, not to give some to the others to whom we are under no obligation. Erik and Ahngodablahs stayed here last night while Eguigwa stayed at Peter's house.

It was another quiet day. I payed Erik, Eguigwa, & Ahngodablahs for their services to date, and all assured me that they were well satisfied. The two young fellows left the goods I gave them here, for they intend coming here to live through the summer. Each of the men I gave a little more than I had promised in order to insure their being satisfied.

All day Ahadlewo stayed at Peter's house. When she came back in the evening with Tunktoak, the little girl was dressed in her new coat, really a pretty and well-made garment, well befitting her; she is one of the prettiest and winsomest girls in the tribe.

April 25.

Early in the forenoon Koodlookloo and Poodloonah came in from the ship the former with eight bags of coal and a case of milk the latter with six bags of coal. They had not had a hard time. They brought letters to me from Dr. Hovey & Capt. Pickles. Mine and Ahngodablahs left soon after, the former to go to the ship, the latter to return home to Cape York. I was much pleased with Koodlook-too's and Poodloonahs work.

In discussing with Dr. Hunt and Capt. Comer last night their preferences as to going with the Chieftain she left before any other ship came, or staying behind and risking a fourth year here, the former said he would choose the Chieftain and that he would not stay here a fourth year for ten thousand dollars; and the latter stated that he too would prefer not to stay here the fourth year but that he considered that I should decide what both he and Dr. Hunt should do. He very much disliked returning on the Chieftain, but felt that all who cared should have every facility to return home. He said further

See Apr. 26

April 25 (continued)

that he thought we were considering only the unlikely possibility in discussing a fourth year, and that it was not possible to know by June 15 (the date that Capt Pickles had given Dr. Hovey as the latest date for being notified of the desire and intention of one of the Crocker Land Party or Dr. Hovey to Capt Comer to return by the Cutter) whether or not another ship would come, though Peter Freuchen might bring news that would influence the decision one way or another. I assured both Dr. Hunt and Capt. Comer that I should accept the responsibility of authorizing their action whichever course they chose, feeling that either choice is in my opinion equally justifiable in the uncertainty that now pertains.

Though I considered that no final decision could now be made and so expressed myself emphatically, merely desiring their opinions at the present, Capt. Comer became somewhat incensed and determined to regard the matter as settled, while Dr. Hunt agreed with my view fully

April 26.

Erik and Eginqua left for Cape York. The latter has been more or less under the effect of alcohol which Mene says Hendrick has given them.

I paid Koodlooktoo in full and soon, dealing generously with him because of his willing and faithful performance of the things I asked him to do. Povadloonah also I paid well and in full, for he too has done well. It is a source of gratification to feel that these two men, Oolak, Eginqua, Ooblooyah, Sigloo, and the Cape York people are our good friends. Eskimen, with Akkadnud and Mukdah, left late in the afternoon. Koodlooktoo will live at Netchibirk this summer, Povadloonah at Keatek.

When Povadloonah and Koodlooktoo came in, Metok and Etukisook of Cape Seddon came in also. They reported all well at the place, except for the bad news we had already heard. They killed three bears on the way up. Ice to south covered with snow.

April 27.

Shortly after midnight Mene came in from the ship, bringing me cases, one box corn meal, a bucket of vinegar, a bag of grass, and two tins of butter, besides two letters to me one from Dr. Avery and one from Capt. Pickles.

Immediately after breakfast I asked Dr. Hunt to clear out the Eskimo room adjoining ours and he began doing so. Finding much that he thought belonged to Kendrick and the other Eskimo he came to me with the advise that we engage some of Peter's people to do the work themselves. I accepted his advice and told him to let the work go, and I should send for Ahwelete tungia to do it, for I had originally intended she should, and had spoken to her about it several days before, receiving her promise that she would do it today, tomorrow, next day, or whenever I wished.

Soon after Capt. Comer went into the room and began cleaning out. After had gone to the attic last night to sleep as Dr. Hunt tells

Apr. 27

me, Capt Comer remarked to him that he was crowding me out of my sleeping place and went into the Eskimo room. I told Capt. Comer that I preferred he would not do the work, but leave it to the Eskimo. He retorted angrily that he wished to clear out a place to sleep. I told him that I should prefer that he slept in the attic rather than in the Eskimo room, but still more that he slept in his old place. He then indignantly declared he would sleep out-doors.

Later on, he asserted that he in reality was not one of our party, that he was of a different class, and that he considered that I wished to dictate to him and that I was stubborn and officious in the request I had made. I courteously explained to him my reasons for the request I had made in opposing my preference that he would not try to clean out the room, disclaimed absolutely that I had meant any offence, and asserted that realizing the difficulty of my position in charge of the station over him, a much older and more

experienced man, I had studiously refrained from even a semblance of stubbornness or officiousness and avoided even an appearance of dictating or giving an explicit order. He refused to hear any explanation and willfully, it seemed to me, misconstrued, misinterpreted or misunderstood all I stated, and diverted my every statement from its obvious and sincere meaning.

Throughout the day he continued disagreeable and at night after I had retired he came in with his log" and read portions of it which misstated the facts; among other statements he stated "I have shared my bunk with Mr. Ekblaw and Dr. Hunt both of them lousy", as if intimating that that reason was the one which led him to leave his old sleeping bunk last night. I protested against the spirit and misstatements of the log; reiterated my explanations and statements of the forenoon and assured him that hereafter I should not even make a request

of him, but leave him to do the work to which he was appointed as he chose, so long as it did not interfere with the work of the other members of the party, or affect their comfort and safety.

Dr. Hunt, made out a written statement, entirely on his own initiative and unexpected and unsolicited by me, in which he expressed his unprejudiced and impartial opinion of the controversy of the day.

Capt. Comer made himself a place in the attic, moved all his belongings there, and returned to Peter's store all the ivory he had purchased from Peter earlier in the winter.

I gave Dr. Hunt charge of the firearms and ammunition, and the hunting. I expect to attend to the stores and equipment myself, taking upon myself the duties of steward. We shall take turns at the cooking, at least for the present.

For the past three days I have been arranging our stores and taking an inventory of our food, equipment, and supplies.

First flies

Apr. 28.

Mene went out to go hunting but soon came back because of wind. The sky was overcast, the temperature high, and the wind, which was southerly, constantly increased in velocity.

Sigloo came in late this morning from the North, having slept once on the ice, on the way down from Keatuk his last stop. He brings word that the first bear-hunting party to the north returned successful. Everything well up the coast.

Mclok and Elukisook came up to the house to visit us today.

Capt. Comer this morning asked me for a written discharge in line with my statement of last night, but I told him I had had no intention whatever of so radical and action, and wished he would accept my explanation, think things over, and join Dr. Hunt and me in making the summer pleasant. He said that he guessed his command of a ship so long had made him testy, and that no one could be more disagreeable than an old sea-captain. I agreed.

April 29.

Today for the first time the temperature rose above zero C almost rising to - 2. It has been warm, cloudy, and windy all day.

Capt. Comer has been much more pleasant and agreeable today; but he requested that when the "Sky-pilot" came down from Kangeldlukuah, I should not introduce him, and stated that he did not wish to meet him. Since the minister has given no offense, and is in many ways an admirable character I felt reluctant to comply with the request, but considered that even though the request were whimsical and to my mind unreasonable, I had best do so.

Aobloyah, Kyuta and Mayak came in from Ukivok, bringing part of a case of alcohol, a box of chemicals, some harness material, a seal-skin and much meat, but not Nalé's kayak paddle, which Aobloyah said he forgot.

They brought word that Panikpah and Kaolootina

April 29

had returned from the other coast of Ellesmereland well laden with muskox skins; that Mac had got across easily and in good time and found plenty of muskoxen soon after reaching Bay fjord; that Okpeddyehaoo had caught Mac's party just as they were about to cross the glacier; that the second bear-hunting party had returned having killed five bears - of which one old big fellow was found eating another that he had killed in his hunger; and that all was well at Etah and down the coast.

All three men stayed at our house.

Paid Seeglow in full today, dealing generously with her, for no one has done more real solid work, with so little urging or insistence upon my part than has he. He was especially pleased with Tank's old red Sparkdjug sweater which I gave to him.

I rearranged things in the room shifting the tables today, giving us, I think, more room.

April 30.

Today with the room more comfortably and conveniently arranged, and with a place of my own to write and work, I have done considerable writing but not much else, because it has been Sunday.

I did however pay Ooblayah well for the work he has done for me, sent Megipsoo some little things I wished her to receive, and paid Kyuta and Mayah for some meat they wished to dispose of to us.

Afterward I went down to the store with Nene. I bought some soap for Vivi (6 kilos at 30 pfg a kilo) and two bags shot, a file and some soft soap. I also paid Ahwenktungoa 15 kr. for her work (5 kr a day) so that my total bill today was 28 kr 30 pfg. It is a rather exorbitant price to pay the girl, I think, but she says that is what Hendrick pays. It has been rather windy all day, a warm south wind blowing and melting the snow rapidly everywhere.

First caterpillar

May 1.

In a lull of the wind today Nene went across the sound to the small island and killed a young square flipper seal, one of two that he saw. Siglao came in after midnight from near Cape Athol where he had killed two harbor seal. These kills indicate that as soon as the weather becomes quiet the seals will be out on the ice in numbers.

Ooblayah, Kyuta, and Mayah left today for the North, the first with good material for a sledge that he has bought with them went Ihrlik and family who will live somewhere up the coast this summer. The Ihlik family is shiftless and it is a satisfaction to be rid of them. No work is likely to take their place.

All day I worked on my bird data, compiling the results of my trip across Ellesmereland a year ago, and arranging carefully my bird bands and bird band records. These data are accumulating into something well worth while.

May 2.

Today the wind blew hard again nearly all day, a warm southerly wind that raised the temperature to + 8 + C. and melted great quantities of snow rapidly. For the last four or five days the weather has been very warm for the season, and with the strong southerly wind and high tides combining to open up the ice, the route to the ship by sea ice is probably ended for the season.

Teddy Lingwah who came in yesterday to have Dr. Hunt take care of his sore and swollen hand, said that he saw the burgomaster gulls and eider ducks at Cape Parry on the 29th of April in the open water at Cape Parry. Teddy has a dangerous hand, infected from an old wound.

Dr. Hunt with his glasses made out two or three seals on the ice in the inner harbor today so it will not be long until we have an abundance of meat for ourselves & dogs.

May 3.

Overcast and warm in morning, and all day of an unevent ful day. I spent all my time writing up my observations of the Allee Allee at Elah last summer. Mene went out on the ice after seal. He soon came in, having seen three, but got none because of wind. Sigloo too went out to Akpan, where he will spend the night coming back tomorrow. Nutkah and Ahlookasook left for Cape Seddon where they will live again this summer. Kaloo tijea, Sigloo's brother, who will live there too, went with them. They intend going directly over the ice - Sap not stopping at the ship, so I sent no letters. I sent a letter to Peter, however, just a word of greeting for his return, which should be soon, if he comes at all before the ship brings him.

Toward night it became chillier, and indications point to colder weather after this unusually warm spell so early.

May 4, —

The day came warm, bright, clear and calm. Mene went to Nassarsook, where he met camp while hunting at Kangarsook and vicinity.

Many Ucaithis hoaumannii hoomendmii were migrating and at least three dozen, even more, came about the house. I shot four of which three will make good skins. They are not shy birds, and keep up a twitter as they flit about feeding, not unlike the twitter of the sparrows along Illinois hedgerows in early spring. They have another metallic musical note, much like the call of the goldfinch and pine-siskin, a sweet "cheee-wink" or "cheee wee," that they give voice to occasionally. The crown of the male is deep cardinal and his breast is washed with pink. The crown of the female is more crimson and she has no pink in her breast plumage.

Dr. Hunt and I took quite a walk over the peninsula in the afternoon.

About 10 p. m. "Harrigan" and Whiteslasook came down and Hendrick came to the house at once to tell us. I had retired but I rose at once, Dr. Hunt raised the Danish flag, and then we both went down to Peter's house. Soon after Peter got in, with Eginguwa and Ahwaskungwa also. The two latter will spend the summer here.

Peter brought back Fitz's dogs, and the .44 rifle, a letter from Frazier Rudderham, and one from each Jack Allen, and Fitz. He also gave us an account of the trip and a somewhat confused record of the latest events of the European War, and politics in America.

See Letter files for news of Pointy. Peter had stopped at the ship, saw Dr. Avery, and brought a letter from him. He also brought some bones from South Greenland.

May 5 Friday.

Contrary to my expectations the weather did not change and today was another one of splendid weather. Peter came up about noon and had half a dozen things to talk over with me, so that by his usual verbosity the day was almost wasted so far as any good work was done. He brought me up some pamphlets that I shall be interested to read — especially the page proof of the report of the Danish Thule expedition in which Rasmussen and he took part.

Later in the evening he called Dr. Hunt down to fix up his canvas boat. I took down about 25 lbs. walrus & seal meat, to give him and until his hunters have a chance to go out after game.

Mene came in having killed four seal, and seen two bunch-master gulls and one raven. I saw a raven today and Capt. Comer saw a redpoll.

May 6, Saturday.

Another day of pleasant weather and much work. I completed my bird notes to date, listed all my bird hands, and otherwise gathered together the bird data I have collected. An old Eskimo woman and Ahpelingwa's family have been about all day.

No birds showed up during the day except a snow-bunting.

From Peter I got some arsenic soap, a board for a seal-sledge, 10 pounds shot, and a few other little things. He gave me two Smithsonian Greenland sealskin bags of which I gave one to Dr. Hunt for Peet.

In evening Peter came up and discussed the inadvisability of bringing Dr. Hovey to Meanook. He stayed until ten o'clock when Dr. Hunt got him away.

I find that my bird records are better than I had thought, and feel that they will be fairly worth while.

I invited Peter and Hendrick to take dinner with us tomorrow — since it is Sunday — and I wish to make it a custom to have them here for Sunday dinner.

First willow "pussies"

May 7 Sunday.

Still another pleasant day. Men went out hunting and got two seals. Ahpelingna left and went as far as Pelowik. In the evening Eolah and his whole family who are going to Cape Seddon for the summer; Enoch and his family, who will stay at Cape York; and Tungre and his family who came down to trade, rolled in. Eolah and his wife got here in time to get something to eat, and then the rest crowded in for coffee. Our house was filled.

Kendrick did not come to dinner but Peter was up and made the most of it. The American flag was flying over the house all day.

I went for a walk over the benches and to the garden and Tungre pond. The only birds I saw were a few snowbuntings and a raven.

Eolah who does not know the way over the glacier, went over to hold Ahpelingna if he could, until he and Enoch could come go

May 8, Monday.

Very foggy all day so no one went hunting. Several visited us. Two Upiks went up over at the garden last night and Tegnigta and Narregut put up theirs this afternoon. Late in the evening Eolah and Enoch suddenly cut across to Pelowik without my knowing it until they had gone so I went over to bid them goodbye, but found they had struck camp and started up the river valley.

Eolah left his graphophone for us to take care of; if a ship comes to leave it with Tegnigta when we go.

I got down my botany specimens of last summer's collection and some of the other equipment I should soon need. I intend mounting the new species I collected last summer.

I was sorry to see Eolah go down to Cape Seddon for his wife's relatives who will not there be far from him as consumptive and besides will always be pandering

Death of boy at Tuagyah reported
1st cocoon making

May 9. Tuesday.

I found today that Enoch has not yet left for Cape York; he and Tungie will build sledges here. Dolah and family, however, have gone.

Foggy weather continued, damp and chilly. I saw ~~or~~ heard not a single bird, but I collected some caterpillars and put them to pasture. I found one caterpillar encasing himself in a cocoon.

All day I worked over my herbarium specimens of last summer's collecting, selecting specimens for mounting and for Ponsild, and packing away the sheets for home-going.

In late afternoon I visited the tupics and found everybody at work sewing a tupik. Tungie, Eginguad and Hendrick had already put up theirs. Siglao is staging with Eginguad now, at least for the time being.

Peter came down to our house with Dr. Hunt, just as I was getting to bed.

May 10 Wednesday.

This day dawned clear, and chillier than yesterday, with a slight breeze blowing down the fjord.

Mene and Hal went out seal-hunting, starting for Wassawoke. They came in about five o'clock, having seen three seals, but killed none. The seals were wary, and restless on the ice. They saw two ivory gulls and a Sabine.

Capt Comer washed the floor and worked at making an odor.

All day, I worked at my plant collections of last summer, classifying, sorting out the new forms, & new specimens that I needed to complete my study collection, and packing away all the papers I did not need.

Enoch and family and Tungie and family are settled here. The latter has finished a new komatik. Peter has refused to let Tungie come into his house or to trade with him because, he says, Tungie still owes him for last year's supplies.

May 11, Thursday.

The day dawned cloudy and windy but by noon the clouds were gone and the wind ceased, so that by night the weather was fine.

I mounted plants all day, completing 20 sheets all told, but there were several left yet at night. It was my cook day too.

At four o'clock Eginqwa and Imasook came in, having made the march from Nettilbuk without stop. They have come to stay now, and will occupy the adjacent room. With them came Arklis, and Emeeny (Aetuq) the former bringing Mene's staff from Nuqalukasuk, the latter bringing trading material for Acteh.

Enock and family took dinner here as well as the new arrivals.

Eginqwa reports the little auks at Nettilbuk on May 9th. and says there is much water near C. Parry.

May 12, Friday.

The day dawned cloudy and foggy but cleared a little at noon. Cloudy and foggy in evening.

Enock and his family, accompanied by Sigloo, Meketeslasook, and his son and Ellakutchiak left by the ravine at Petowik, for Cape York. They will stop at the ship.

Today I have worked at my plants again. I have begun on my collection for Morden P. Porsild so that I may have it in readiness when the ship comes. I wish it to be as good as possible.

Imasook washed the floor of her room, and the steps and floor of the entry.

Tomorrow Mene, Eginqwa and I will start for the ship. Capt. Comer & Dr. Hunt will probably go back on the Chukt if she sails before any other ship comes. Dr. Hunt asks Dr. Storey to notify Capt. Pickels that he will go back on the Chukt.

I heard two snow buntings today and saw one. The caterpillars have spun two cocoons.

May 12 Friday.

Mene says that Egingwa has heard that Akpaddeyoka ho and Akcommedingwa have come back from Ellesmereland; that when they left Mac, he intended to go on but two days farther. At here they left Mac, Egingwa does not know. Mac really was going to take back two days after the other men left, he ought to be back at Etah now, for it is eight or ten days, I suppose, since the men came back.

Iungre tells me that Ecayoo will soon be on his way here. Iungre intends to leave tomorrow. He will live at Kealik this summer.

I got from Iungre the wing of a small duck that Egingwa killed last summer at Kangerdlukasuk. I think it is a green-winged teal or a European teal perhaps - at any rate a rare visitor here I should think.

May 13. Saturday

Mene and Egingwa wished to leave for the ship today so as soon as he had had breakfast we set out. I rode with Egingwa who had seventeen dogs. Mene had ten. The weather was foggy, particularly on the ice-cap, but by following the old tracks we made good time and at noon we passed the crowd who left yesterday. They were in camp along a mountain on the edge of the ice-cap, about half-way to Parker Snow Bay. We stopped long enough to have a cup of coffee and went on. Soon after we left them the fog cleared so that we could distinguish the land about us, the mountains that are landmarks on the glacier. We had fairly good going and though the ground of the snow was covered with a dusty fluffy snow, the surface was good for the feet of the dogs. At half past four we got to the ship, and soon after the missionary and his party got in. They stayed but a short while and went over the ice-cap to C. York.

May 14 Sunday.

I slept in my old bunk aboard the Chett but not being used to indoor sleping I did not sleep well. I rose at seven o'clock and in a walk over the cliffs and slope about the igloos I collected or noted the plants listed on the following page; to which I added several that I in the day when I went for a walk with Dr. Horny.

After breakfast Munn and Egingwa went out to the edge of the ice for seal, but saw nothing but birds. Norman and Taylor went out with them to no purpose.

Dr. Horny, Capt. Pickles and I had a conference in which I notified the other two that Dr. Hunt and Capt. Comer would go back on the Chett provided no other ship came first. Dr. Horny has likewise decided to go on the Chett under like conditions. Capt. Pickles stated that he would take them, that he would have sufficient food unless he should be detained for a long time in the ice, and that

Plants at Parker Snow Bay

Cochlearia officinalis.
Cerastium alpinum
Alopecurus alpinus
Papaver radicatum
Melandrium triflorum
Glyceria maritima
" angustata?
Saxifraga stellaris v. comosa, nivalis, cernua
Salix arctica
Potentilla nivea,
Cerastium trigynum
Poa sp.
Draba alpina, hirta, nivalis
Potentilla nivea
Festuca ovina
Draba hirta
Campanula uniflora
Arctagrostis latifolia
Alsine
Luzula arcuata
Potentilla Vahliana
Pedicularis hirsuta
Taraxacum phymatocarpum hyparcticum
Draba nivalis
Saxifraga tricuspidata
" stellaris
" nivalis
Calamagrostis alpina
Oxyria digyna

Polygonum viviparum Trisetum spicatum
Cassiope tetragona Saxifraga oppositifolia
Poa arctica
Glyceria tenella
Calamagrostis lanceolata.
Salix herbacea
Antennaria alpina? Arnica alpina
Nupetellus uliginosum
Silene acaulis
Melandrium apetalum
" affine
Saxifraga groenlandica Cystopteris frag.
Carex incurva
" rupestris
" rariflora, misandra
Hierochloa alpina
Eriophorum scheuchzeri

In a patch of boggy peat ground that had been turned over new vegetation was coming in. Some clumps of Alopecurus alpinus had grown up from roots not destroyed and Papaver, Glyceria, Draba hirta, Melandrium triflorum, Saxifraga ~~oppos~~ a, ~~tricuspidata~~, and Potentilla pulvinaris were coming in at the edges.

May 14, Sunday.

He had set June 27th as the earliest date that the vessel would sail, and that he would sail to the westward. I promised to leave him the barrel of flour still aboard and the extra keg of molasses, and if he needed it the half-barrel of corn meal, all stored aboard the ship. He said he would not need the corn-meal, nor perhaps not the molasses, but that the barrel of flour would constitute a much needed reserve. He would not promise to stop in at Upernivik, but agreed to stop in at Holstensborg to pick up Jaynary, Allen, and Green if they had failed to get away as they expected.

The ship is now afloat and is being made ready, sails bent on, rudder head repaired, etc. The kindling wood and coal have been or are being put aboard. The ship has risen a foot in the water, and is leaking practically not at all. Both shelter houses have been taken down, and consequently the after cabin is quite light.

May 19 Sunday.

Dr. Avery and I went for a walk up the Gulch and back over the hills to the ship. I added to my list of plants and collected some last years growths. I saw two wheat-ears, three pairs of red-polls, several pairs of snow-buntings, some glaucous gulls, some sea-pigeons, some little auks, and a raven, my biggest bird list thus far this year.

We got back to the ship before dinner. Dr Avery said he would cache some tobacco, some towels, etc in a pile of rocks beside a big gray boulder back about three rods from the beach halfway between the coal and the kindling wood, and I can get them some time next summer. Capt. Pickles also said he would cache some things for me, things that he could spare me - all in case no ship comes before the Cluett leaves.

I am somewhat concerned over my food supply, in case no ship comes, and I am left behind; I do not feel free to go until Mac gives me orders or permission to do so.

May 19 Sunday.

We left the Cluett at half past nine. The fog had apparently gone, for we could see some from the ship. We loaded on my box of cartridges (.32 Rem.) the graphophone records, my box of hedeth bread, a bucket of pickles that Capt. H. C. Pickles gave me, and our baggage, including a large quantity of grass that we put aboard for sledges.

We set out in fast chase order, and despite an up-hill grade, steep, we made good time until midnight when we reached the half-way mountains our way was clear and sunshiny but fog lay ahead of us. We could see the peaks at the head of the bay at Cape York, and the rugged lines between Petowik glacier and Wolstenholme Sd. To the westward was much open water, but to the southwest of Conical rock there was much ice though much water also lay in pools and lanes between. The sea is very open.

May 15th Monday.

At midnight we had reached the mountains half way and passed them. As soon as we began to descend we entered the fog that lay thick about the edge of the glacier, and from midnight until we got into Unalaska we were in heavy fog all the way. We made good time and got into the house at 10 minutes past three o'clock.

Hal got up and got breakfast for us. Mina, Eshungwa and I then went to sleep. and slept almost till noon.

Yesterday Hal operated upon Mookupeshuna for stricture and he invalid was occupying my bed and slept on the floor of the Eskimo room.

Many Eskimo are here now, among them Teayoo and Anowee, Eshungwa, Pookdloonah and others. The ministers came in from Kanaulukseak, and with him came two other sledges, one of them Mayah & his wife.

Capt. Cotton has begun digging for relics now. He found a

May 15 Monday.

skull today. It is a little early to accomplish much yet for the ground is hard frozen.

Anowee and an Eskimo boy went out seal hunting this evening.

Dr. Hunt is cooking today and keeps busy at it, for many Eskimo and much irregularity of meals makes cooking no light task.

Oobloyah of Kaugerdluksuah who also came in today brought me Smoke Bellew, a box of Primus 1/2 and a bottle of glycerine iodine, that Jot had sent down. I got no word from Jot, but Oobloyah says that doubtless a ketch will come down by Sammikseak when he comes. Jot did not know that Oobloyah would leave so soon. Oobloyah is now married to Owdukkaingyah, a good match, I think. Ellakillichakseak is married to Akinghito Ahtitah's sister and Kooloottina (Sigloo's brother) has gone down to C. Seddon to marry Ivitah's widow.

Another foggy, dreary day.

May 16, Tuesday.

Another foggy day. Because dog-food was so short I sent Eginguva and Mimi out after seal. They were gone all day; when they came in at night Mimi reported that his rifle had failed to kill and that he had got none. Eginguva had killed eight of which he brought four into camp. I was cook through the day. I asked Peter and Pastor Olsen to come up to take tea with us in the evening, he and his family, and to listen to a concert on the Victrola. Capt. Comer worked at his igloo digging all day. Siglao came in from C. York.

At seven o'clock Pastor Olsen and his wife, Peter, Ensayua and Anowee came as I asked them and until midnight we had a good time - tea, music and chatter. The children particularly enjoyed the pop-corn and nuts that I got out for them. It is difficult to entertain, though, when cooking, eating, and everything else must be done in one room.

May 17, Wednesday

Erik and his family came in from Cape York this evening, and Edlakut-thiak, and the widow Etaviddoo also came in from the south, Ahpelah, Napsugwah, and Jouta came in from Kanah. Oobloyah and Owdukaungya (now Oobloyah's wife) left for Kangualuksuak where they will live this summer.

I gave Pastor Olsen fifteen tins of milk to keep feed the little baby that he and his wife are bringing up since its mother died last winter. The pastor had but ten tins left, not nearly enough to last until a ship comes. With the extra fifteen tins he ought to have enough and to spare.

Hal went across to Petowik and got a seal near the ice-foot there, and when he came back Eginguva went over after it.

Because of the fog and cloudy weather the plants are not developing fast and no birds are arriving. If when it clears up now, if it does so with a southern wind things ought to progress fast and I become busy.

First flowers of Saxifraga oppositifolia

May 17 Wednesday

Mate Davis came in late last night, or rather, early this morning with Nehetlesuak from the ship to repair Peter's motorboat. Because Peter has few provisions and is very much crowded in his house now, the mate will sleep and eat with us; we shall treat him as one of ourselves. He brought me two letters from Dr. Storey, one authorizing me of the ship from Umanak to Etah in case he himself leaves it the Quest before another ship gets here and from Etah to the States in case Mac has not got to Etah by the time the ship gets there; the other letter was of requests, advice, and suggestions bearing upon the letter of authorization and instructions. There is no advice as to what to do in case no ship comes - anyway in that event, Mac's orders will naturally be my guide in case he gets back if he does not get back, then I shall use my discretion about what is best in the final necessity.

May 18 Thursday

Though foggy today, Mene and Eginguah went out seal hunting. Mene came in with three, while Eginguah came in with eight, four of which he killed today, and four day before yesterday, and left them up the fjord.

Egingwah left for Kangerdluksuak today. Before he went I traded for a new walrus-line that he had and which we needed.

Pastor Olsen and his family accompanied by Mayah and Ellakutchiakuah left for the North. The last is married to Ahnighito and will probably live at Neqtek.

Alpelah, Imilah, Napsaungwah, and Tonia, who came down only last night left today for Kannah again, much displeased at Peter's treatment of them, as they said. I wished to buy an extra stove burner from Peter today but he said they were all sold out. Esagoo got one nevertheless afterward.

First Draba hirta flowers and Cochlearia "

May 19. Friday

Dull foggy all day, snowing hairly all night. Mme and Eginawa stayed in.

I worked all day at Porsild's specimens which I intend giving him, numbering the sheets, and then in a small book with corresponding numbers recorded the data with each sheet. All told there are some 1100 or 1150 forms and species - over 100 species, I am sure.

Dr. Hunt selected a pole from which to begin the framework of his kayak. He and Capt. Comer began sawing it up.

Mate Davis who eats and sleeps with us now is working hard at the motor boat.

The Saxifraga oppositifolia opened up yesterday, and today I saw the first open blossoms of Draba hirta.

Erik and Nehetlasook put up their tupiks near the old eskimo's today - three all told now up, with two more to go up soon.

May 20, Saturday.

Dull day, snowing considerably. Hal and Capt. Comer began work on a kayak for the Forbes, sawing the sticks out of a long pole that Peter had here.

Mme and I walked over to the tupiks and visited Erik, Eginawa and Nehetlasook who have put up their tents.

In the evening Mme told me that Capt. Pickles had offered to take him back on the Chetti and that he had accepted. Capt. Pickles said that he wanted Mme to hunt in case they got caught in the ice, as musk-ox, and promised to release him as soon as the ship got to a port from which Mme could return to the States as soon as possible. Mme asked me to tell no one of his plans and since they are in no wise my concern I assented. I am sorry to see Mme go under the circumstances, though I do not blame him for wishing to get back to the land of his boyhood, for I fear that he will find it a hard and friendless world.

12 +6
4 +8
8 +6

May 21. Sunday. U.S. flag

Capt. Comer went out to Saunders Is. today with Mene and Eginguah with equipment and provisions enough to stay for some time if conditions were favorable to his work of excavation there; if not he might return as soon as he saw fit.

Peter and his wife took dinner with us today as is the custom, but did not stay long after.

Hal worked all day on his kayak, sawing, planing, and measuring, and fitting. He told me today that he might change his mind at the last moment and stay, now that Mene and Capt. Comer will leave. Though there is handy enough work to justify his staying, as I have already stated to Dr. Thorey, he can make the year worth while if he decides to stay and we are caught up here the fourth year.

The day began cloudy but the sky soon cleared and the weather was beautiful. The mail and I went for a walk over the point.

8 -1
12 -1
4 -0
8 -0

May 22. Monday.

Mene and Eginqwa came in late last night from Saunders Island. Mene killed a big square flipper seal on the ice beyond the point of the Island. Capt Comer sent in for his tobacco, pipe, alcohol, matches, and oil. He finds the ground still frozen, so he has but little chance to dig.

Hal worked on his kayak all day while I cooked.

It was a windy, cloudy, snowy disagreeable day throughout with more threatening. Late in the evening Mene started out again to Saunders Island with the things Capt. Comer needed. His dogs were almost unmanageable, because one of the bitches in the team was in heat, and the rest were constantly fighting over her. Mene was quite enraged at them when he left.

Eginqwa and Akadlungwa, Eirk and Pauline, and Bozman and Ryvea were all in in the afternoon to listen to the graphophone or Victrola. They quite filled our room to its capacity.

8 +1
12 +2
9 +3
8 +2

May 23, Tuesday.

Mene came in just before breakfast his arm all tired from whipping the dogs and his voice hoarse from yelling at them. He reports that Capt. Comer wants a spade.

Eginguwa started out seal-hunting just after breakfast but soon came in on account of the heavy wind which swept over the cliffs into the Sound.

I imagine it is most unpleasant for Capt. Comer at Saunders Island, but it will be nicer when the weather clears again.

Mene's old husky dog acts very much as if he were developing a case of rabies. If he be, then most of Mene's team are likely to get the disease, for the old dog has been fighting with all.

In the evening I went down to Peter's to arrange with him to develop pictures on the morrow and then went over to the tupiks to visit the Eskimo there. They have many seal-skins stretched out on the ground

8 -1
12 0
9 +1
8 0

May 24 Wednesday.

Mene and Eginguwa went out hunting today. The former with his usual "success" killed but one seal while the latter got eight, coming in at half-past one at night with one seal and seven skins.

In the forenoon I collected insects and plants, and all during the afternoon Peter and I developed films. All mine were good though most were overexposed so that they will need reduction upon my return to the States. It was almost nine o'clock when I got back to the house.

Hal worked all day at his kayak completing the frame except for the framework about the cockpit.

The weather was superb, clear cold, calm, - the first really pleasant day for some time. I walked over to Thuanak to study the plant associations there - pure Dryas in part, part Dryas and Cassiope together. It is a windswept place. The plants I collected were tufts.

8 −1
12 −0
4 +1
8 +1

May 25. Thursday.

Hal went with Sek Eginguva to Saunders Island to stay a day or two. Mini's dogs were not in good shape so he could not take Ade.

I took a number of pictures of plant forms over near Ukuamok I found them yesterday and saw the possibilities in them. After dinner I went down on the plain near Peter's house, collecting. I got some nice examples of tufts of Hierochloa, Luzula, Festuca, and Potentilla, showing not only their tufted character but their root systems as well.

On my way back I got my films at Peter's leaving some of the Rangerdubbicap films for him to develop for Pastor Olsen, and some to develop for me. The pictures are uniformly good.

Grace Davis says he will complete the sides of the boat tomorrow and the mast the forenoon day, as Peter will probably seek leave to take him to the ship. Today was a gloriously fine day.

8 +1 4 +2
12 +1 8 +1

May 26. Friday

Mini went out seal hunting immediately after breakfast. Last night Harrigan and family, Hedrick, and Ellabouteliak with Akneghito came in. Akneghito slept in Innaho's igloo which Innaho put up day before yesterday.

Most of the forenoon I hunted for insect pins but failed to find any anywhere. In the afternoon I stocked up with provisions again, got a barrel ready for seal-fat which lies all about the ice foot, and did a half dozen other odd things.

Mini came in about four o'clock with no seal. Eginguva also came in from Saunders Id. with a note from Hal stating that the water had come in past the bird-cliffs and that he would like the canoe out as soon as Eginguva would take it out. Everything is all right at the island. Eginguva killed one seal on the way out yesterday. He brought back four okpas.

Peter was out of meat, so he came up and got a seal from us, one of Eginguva's.

8-1 4+1
12-1 8+2

May 27 Saturday

Though a beautiful day it was uneventful. Neither Mene nor Eginqwa went out seal hunting; the former did nothing; the latter worked hard all day at his sledge getting it ready to take Hals canoe down to Saunders Island to Hal. Mene's old king dog was so much worse today that Mene took him up on the hill and shot him.

Mate Davis worked on the mast to Peters motorboat. He expects to complete the work tomorrow; after he is through Mene will take him back to the ship, probably day after tomorrow.

I got from Pelle today, prints of the films that I left with him and though the pictures are good the paper is so poor they make no showing.

Ellakillichiak and Ahnighito started for Kangerdlukasuk today, where they will live this summer.

Kirk failed to get in from their last night as he expected to do, so Eginqwa went out after him but Kirk came in all right himself.

8-0 4-+2
2-+1 8-+1

May 28 Sunday (Danish Flag)

I rose early because a heavy wind came up and I had to get out at once to look down the canoe and kayaks. Just as I got out, Eginqwa and Inuasook too had to get out to take down their tupik. Thus we had breakfast early and Mate Davis went down to finish his work on Peter's motorboat which he did by noon.

Because of the wind, I did not hoist the Danish flag, though this is the day for it. Next Sunday it shall go up.

Mate Davis and I went for a long walk up on the hills so that we might see the head of the fjord. On our way we saw many snow-buntings, one male ptarmigan, one turnstone whirling his way northward, and one know, uttering the clear call that it is used to give when on its nesting grounds. We also saw a raven and some burgomaster gulls. We came back to tea and went to bed fairly early because of early rising. The weather was much pleasanter in the morning than through the rest of the day.

07

8 +3 4 -0
12 +1 8 -1

May 29. Monday

Tammik came in from the North last night. He brought me a letter from Pat, full of news. He said that when the last supporting party of Mac's left them, he was 3 days ahead of schedule, and making over 20 miles a day. Everything at Etah is all right.

As soon as the sky cleared about 1 o'clock, Eginqua hooked the canoe on his sledge and set out for Saunders Id. I sent out a letter and some grub.

In the evening Mene took Neale Davis down to the ship, partly his own team, partly Peter's. They left about 9 o'clock. When they left the weather was clear, clear clear and bright.

I went over to the Eskimos for a while to visit. There they had a large piece of narwhal with much blubber on which I got a share. I ate blubber and meat until I was stuffed full. Came back and went to bed. Midnight.

The prospects are good for a bright, clear, warm, beautiful day on the morrow.

8 +4
12 +5
4 +6

87

May 30 Tuesday

Early this morning Hal and Eginqua came in with 2 4 murres 3 kittiwakes and 4 guillemots. After breakfast I measured all the birds. Hal states that Capt. Comer is content when he is, and though not eminently successful in his search, is collecting a little archaeological material. The ice has gone out almost in to the site of the igloos. The murres are beginning to nest, Hal thinks.

It took me until dinner at four o'clock to measure all the birds. After dinner I walked down to Peter's for a short visit and to ask him to let Inuasook have some nails and a piece of board or plank. Eginqua and I each took two seal-skins down, and Inuasook took a fox-skin.

The day has been dark and threatening with clouds and fog and snow over the mountains and plateau, but the temperature has been higher than for some time. Water pools are appearing all along the ice-foot, and the leads are opening.

8 + 4 4 + 6
12 + 5 8 + 5

May 31 Wednesday

From midnight on until almost breakfast time it blew hard and hailed last night. Some of the hailstones were large as peas. About eight o'clock both wind and hail ceased but the wind gradually strengthened again. Down the fjord it blew hard continually.

I walked over to Tenga Ponds about noon. Many snowbunting and four turnstones were feeding there. The Saxifraga oppositifolia at the house is now in full blossom a week before the first bloom appeared two years ago. All the vegetation is in advance of last time.

The staminate flowers of the Salix arctica are shedding pollen now in profusion, and I have ——— seen ——— pistillate blossoms in full bloom too.

I climbed Umanak after dinner and found growing there 16 plants Dryas integrifolia, Saxifraga tricuspidata, Saxifraga oppositifolia, Potentilla pulchella, nivea, Vahliana, Cerastium alpinum, Alsine stricta, Salix arctica, Silene acaulis, Papaver radicatum, Luzula arcuata, Festuca ovina, Trisetum spicatum, Poa glauca, Carex nardina

8 + 6
12 + 6

June 1 Thursday

Hal worked some on his komatik, but did little most of the day. I collected some plants - among them Potentillas and Dryas for study. Of the Dryas I find some forms that are certainly D. intermedia, and others most certainly D. canescens, Simm. The latter grows common about Umanak in less favored localities. The hairs lie smooth all over the leaf pointing toward the apex whereas in those leaves of the type form they are irregular and point down. It seems to me that I have found a form of Potentillae between nivea and Vahliana, a form that blossoms early like nivea, but which has the yellow hairs over the feet of the Vahliana. The flower is not so large or so showy as Vahliana and the saffron spot is not so large nor so well defined; but the flower is larger than nivea, with a more pronounced saffron spot.

Since the day was Hal's birthday I asked Peter up to tea. He stayed far into the morning.

On the morrow, Eginguva, Bozeman and I will go to Nuatuleuak. Today the weather has been windy, damp, disagreeable

June 2 Friday.

At once after brakfast Egnigna and I made ready to go with Bozeman who was already up at the house. Bozeman came in late last night and he and Dr. Hunt plan to leave for Saunders Island as soon as Bozeman has fed his dogs. Smaks will be in charge of the house during our absence.

The weather was pleasant though a slight chill wind was blowing down the fjord. We killed two seal on the way down, of which we cached one in a snow drift, and tried for several more.

We made camp about four o'clock on Nunatakseah towards the North side near the north glacier. Bozeman came in about seven. Before he came Egnigna killed a seal along the ice foot. I went back on the moraines after ptarmigan of which I got none. Just as Bozeman came in Egnigna and I left to go back in the hills to look for caribou. Bozeman as soon as he came set out after us. I went about seven miles and then my kamik sole ripped half off, so I came back, just as I came across the track of three caribou. Soon after I got back Bozeman and Egnigna came in too, about half past two.

Killed one rabbit.

Plants observed at Nunatakseah.

Saxifraga oppositifolia	Draba hirta
" Trienspidata	" nivalis
Salix arctica	" subcapitata
" herbacea	Dryas integrifolia
Polygonum viviparum	Potentilla nivea
Dryas integrifolia + 2 forms	" Vahliana
Cerastium tetragonum	Papaver radicatum
Montiella oligiosperma	Pedicularis hirsuta
Hierochloa alpina	Silene acaulis
Luzula 2 sp	Eriophorum sp. (Polyst)
Carex misandra	
" maritima	
" rigida var Beg.	
Lycopodium selago	
Pyrola grandiflora	
Antennaria alpina	
Campanula uniflorum	
Melandrium	
Arnica alpina	
Calamagrostis purpurea	
Taraxacum pumilum	
Festuca ovina	
Trisetum subspicatum	
Poa 2 sp	
Hyccia sp.	
Cerastium alpinum	
Alsine Rossii	
Elyna bellardi	

In general the vegetation on Unalakeenak is sparse. Dryas grows nearly everywhere, and here on the rocky shores of old sea beaches I found a greater abundance of Silene acaulis than at any other place except a very small locality near the Trading Station at Unalakeet.

Nearly all the plants are xerophilous, apparently. No Alopecurus alpinus grows anywhere; Hierochloa alpina is the chief grass, and Calamagrostis is perhaps next in abundance. In the swales and dells between the moraineal hills, tufted tufts of Carex rigida v. Bigelowii principally with some Poa and Luzula give an appearance of luxuriant growth and sustenance to the hares that frequent them. Salix herbacea grows everywhere in these swales. Arnica alpina, Antennaria alpina, Papaver nudicaule, Potentilla nivea, Oxytropis campestris, Pedicularis sudetica, Saxifraga punctata and Silene acaulis grow associated in several dry sunny sand slopes beloved of ptarmigan.

I found a pair of redpolls feeding familiarly about a rocky slope in which heavy tufts of Luzula and Carex were growing. They seemed everywhere very much at home. Dr. Hunt told me that he had seen several redpolls at Saunders Island, which he thought from their actions, they would nest.

Two male ptarmigan flew along the edge of the cloud as I ascended and I approached Unalakeet with croaking or cackling — which ever it may be — as if much disturbed at our intrusion into their domains. Back and forth they flew finally alighting among the crests of some near moraines. One raven flew about the shore — or perhaps there were two — probably nesting in the cliffs near the glacier. Lutringa canutus flushed from the gravelly flat that crests a moraine ridge about a mile from shore. Many snowbunting — had apparently paired, fed about the rocky ledges and the screes, sometimes three pairs in close proximity, amicably quarreling and chirping.

June 3 Saturday

Though cloudy and foggy at times the day was all right for seal hunting and Bozeman started for Uluksuk while Egingwa went out seal-hunting. I took myself back into the hills further to study the vegetation, the geology and the birds. I went some distance, killed a rabbit, and did much work. Saw a snow-bunting bathing in water, then in snow. Saw another attract falcon that stooped and then dived into snowdrift for protection. Saw several Tringa canutus in flight that Mannicke tells of. Raven nesting on nearby cliffs. Traces of ptarmigan everywhere. Saw a turnstone, a glaucous gull, two redpolls, and a gyrfalcon. Vegetation sparse but varied. No rich grass slopes or valleys. Mostly sedge and lichens. Not many mosses. Great moraines with out-cropping ledges. Associations as at Uluksuk. Egingwa came in in Evening with four seals. I shot one bear in afternoon but he sank.

June 4 Sunday.

All day it snowed and blew from the ice cap. Egingwa got one seal during night the others. During week in afternoon I killed three ptarmigan, one female two males; saw redpoll, snow-bunting, Tringa canutus, turnstone, rabbit and sanderling. When back at tent I shot two old squaws - one male and one female. Egingwa got nothing on his watch. During one stage we have seen the tracks of four caribou all told - 2 large and two small; traces of foxes, hares, seals.

The topography is bewilderingly chaotic - the imperfect drainage system of new glacial debris. The glaciers at the head of this fjord are among the most active I have seen up here. The one at the head is rough - it must run far out over water. Great moraines flank it, moraines of fine sand (described two years ago). The moraines along the two lateral glaciers are similar but contain a much larger proportion of boulders and coarse material.

8 + 2
12 + 3

4 + 3
8 + 2

June 5 Monday

At nine o'clock we started out from camp. We had on the sledge four seal-skins, three seals and our luggage. We soon killed another seal; we took up one that we had killed and cached on our outward trip; killed one more - making the total for our trip 10 all told. We saw Erik kill one seal and came upon another that he had supposed he killed and dragged away from the hole; it had crawled back almost to the hole. Egnigna broke its neck. The gondy was heavy - deep new snow and damp ice-surface. When we got into the Tupik point I cut across to the house while Egingwa went around. I saw eight knots, four ring-neck plover, four turnstones, two sandlings, and a sandpiper that I had not previously known - I had no chance to get him.

Peter and his family + household left for Saunders Island soon after we got in. He had a long story to tell about the coal. Indiaho had cleaned up the whole house, so when we came back it was a new place.

June 6 Tuesday.

Because we did not get to bed until late, we rose late. After breakfast I cleaned up my rifles, arranged the tent and my clothes to dry, and looked after my equipment. Then for two hours I stocked up the cupboard with such supplies as were missing and as were needed (in general).

About noon Kookootingwa came in from Nitchilirik bringing Astung who had a badly infected hand that demanded the doctor's attention; and a characteristic letter from Mac, telling me something of his trip; also a letter from Mac to Dr. Hovey and one to Capt. Comer. Mac gave me no instructions as to how to proceed about Hall's return or Capt. Comer's.

Mine and I plan to leave tomorrow for Grenville Bay to spend a few days.

I packed up a box of medical and surgical equipment for Dr. Hunt and advised Kookootingwa to grout to Saunders Island with Aktuyp (Amaya) to have the land treated. I sent a note to Hall.

8-1 9+1
12-1 8+2

June 7, Wednesday.

A strong gale blew in the morning and continued until after noon. Everything loose went flying; two tupiks of the Eskimo were blown down, & many where the snow flew and drifted. After noon the wind ceased & veered to the north, and a heavy snow fell all afternoon soaking everything. A large flock of Tringa canutus - 26 or 27 - came within a few rods of the house, and stayed all afternoon. Forty or fifty snowbuntings, some redpoll, and a few wheat-ears also hung about.

Kooloolingwa and Aetuq made headquarters here; Ayasalik came over and I finally had to tell him to go home.

Mine-lan I visited the tupiks in the morning and took some popcorn over to Harrigan's son. They had all had a decidedly unpleasant day.

The wind and snow have quite spoiled the beauty of the patches of clumps of Saxifraga oppositifolia, and all vegetation has been covered with snow most of the day.

June 8, Thursday

When we rose today it still looked bad, but no wind was blowing, no snow falling. Soon after we had taken breakfast, though, the wind began to blow from the south again; it was not long until the blinds were closed in by drifting snow.

Kooloolingwa and Aetuq started for Saunders Island, for Aetuq's hand looks and feels worse.

Erk and Pauline were over after dinner.

About 10 o'clock, Kooloolingwa with Hal, Peter, and Bozeman with Aetuq came in from Saunders Island. Hal reports much snow and wind. He had killed no ducks; but he brought in two female Red Squaws that he had killed on the edge of the ice. Hal lanced Aetuq's hand.

Kooloolingwa tells me that the herring gulls nest near Ketchikuk and that probably there are others (Kundlein's) there. He thinks he has seen Tringa canutus swimming on the water of the open sea but I think it is the larger phalarope.

June 9, Friday.

When the weather cleared today Menus and I left for Grenville B. We had some of Eginwa's dogs. We made good time; killed a seal near the mouth of Grenville B. of which we took enough to feed us a day or two, and cached the rest; got into the head of the bay shortly after midnight. Part of the going was not good and part was treacherous. We had to go around the small islands across the bay here. When we got into the head of the bay, we made camp on the shore.

On the way we had seen Harelda hyemalis, Larus hyperboreus, Plectrophanax nivalis, and Cepphus mandtii.

There is more snow on shore at the head of the bay than there was ten days ago two years ago, not because the season is later but because the snowfall last winter was heavier.

When we were pitching our tent a couple of ptarmigan were flying about the slope beyond us. We passed a small island on our way up the bay along the southeast shore, one not on any map that I have seen. The country to the right going up the bay looks like good country for caribou.

June 10 Saturday.

We rose at noon, having gone to bed after two o'clock this morning. Before eating we took one walk up the shore to the glacier at the head of the bay. On the way I noted the plants and the geology as well as the glaciology. After breakfast we took another walk to round the pass glacier and back. We saw a pair of old squaws, several snow buntings, a turnstone and a small striped-breasted bird that I took to be the female of Calcarius lapponicus. We killed a male ptarmigan, but failed to find the female, though no doubt she was near as there were many moulted feathers about. The find of the day was Vaccinium vitis-idaea, growing common over the sunny ledges and gravel banks, just to the eastward of the route over to Strindlek – perhaps a quarter of a mile eastward. It grew especially on the sunny slopes of the gravel banks or slides that faced the bay, and especially on the fore-faces of gravel creeps. Cassiope tetragona was in bloom everywhere. Stellaria maritima was likewise almost in bloom.

June 10 Saturday.

List of plants from Grenville Bay

Lycopodium Selago
Hierochloa alpina (common)
Alopecurus alpinus (rare)
Arctagrostis latifolia
Calamagrostis purpurascens.
Trisetum spicatum
Poa
Glyceria maritima
Festuca ovina type var brevifolia
Eriophorum Scheuchzeri
" Polystachyum
Elyna bellardi
Carex rigida v. Bigelowii
" nardina
Juncus triglumis
Luzula sp
Salix arctica
Oxyria digyna
Polygonum viviparum
Stellaria humifusa
" longipes
Cerastium alpinum
Alsine verna
Silene acaulis (very common.
Melandrium apetalum
" affine
Papaver radicatum
Cochlearia officinalis

June 10, Saturday.

Diapensia arctica
Draba nivalis
" hirta
" fladnizensis in bloom
" subcapitata
" alpina
" lasiophylla (?)
Saxifraga nivalis, var brunifolia
" oppositifolia
" stellaris comosa
Dryas integrifolia type, intermedia, & canescens.
Potentilla pulchella
" nivea
" Vahliana (& purpurea)
Empetrum nigrum (very common
Chamaenerion latifolium
Pyrola rotundifolia (very common)
Cassiope tetragona
Vaccinium Vitis idaea
Myrtillus uliginosum
Statice maritima (very common.
Pedicularis hirsuta
Campanula uniflora
Antennaria alpina
Arnica alpina

The vegetation is not luxuriant anywhere, and generally confined to the lower dunes, ridges, and terraces.

June 10, and 11.

We left the head of Grenville Bay at 8 p. m. and sledged out. On the way we found better going and made fairly good time. We stopped to take on the load we had cached, and soon after when we had rounded the point at the bay and started for Umanak, we made camp, on the flat at the foot of the first gully of considerable size. We saw some old tupek rings and decided it would be a good place to stop. Just beyond where we camped, is an old Igloo site, where in years past the Eskimo lived. After we had pitched camp and eaten our supper, I went for a walk up over the slope which was well covered with vegetation to note the flora. I saw a pair of ptarmigan, a raven and several snow-bunting. I think I found a new Pedicularis for the young growth as well as the old last year's stalk looked different from any I have seen or collected. The slope was a good herb locality and many plants were common here. It was 1 a. m. or later of the 11th when we went to sleep after Mene had fed the dogs.

June 11. Sunday.

Plants noted at the mouth of Grenville Bay

Cystopteris fragilis (Grew)	Draba subcapitata (Lab.)
Hierochloe alpina	" hirta
Arctagrostis alpinus	" fladnizensis (Lab.)
Calamagrostis purpurascens	Saxifraga oppositifolia
Festuca ovina	" rivalis
Poa	" tricuspidata
Glyceria maritima	" groenlandica
Phippsia algida	Dryas integrifolia
Festuca ovina	Potentilla nivea
Eriophorum Scheuchzeri	" rubricaulis
Elyna bellardi	" pulchella
Carex nardina	Empetrum nigrum
" nardina	Chamaenerion purpureum
" rigida v. Bigelowii	Pyrola rotundifolia
Luzula sp.	Rhododendron (in bloom)
Salix arctica	Cassiope tetragona
Oxyria digyna	Myrtillus uliginosum
Oxygraphis rupestris	Pedicularis hirsuta
Melandrium lanuginosum	" ? (?)
" longipes	Campanula rotundifolia
Cerastium alpinum	Antennaria alpina
Alsine verna	Taraxacum palustre
Alsine arctica	
Melandrium apetalum	
Ranunculus sulphureus	
Papaver radicatum (in flower)	
Cochlearia officinalis	
Draba alpina	

June 11. Sunday.

It was turbulent when we rose and had our breakfast. Then just as we were making ready to start Kooloongwa came by from Umanak mount to Netchillirk and we made him and Astrup some tea. He told us that Dr. Hunt and Eginguwa had gone to Saunders Island this morning. It left about 4 p.m. and with rather heavy going, a chill wind, and a long roundabout route finally got into the tupic camp at midnight. Here we found Eginguwa & Hal in Capt. Comer's tent; the little Eginguwa and Ahadlungwa who had come in from Nardarsook; and Peter's whole establishment except himself; he had not yet come back from Umanak.

We pitched our tent on the driest spot we could find and turned in about half past two.

Today I saw several burgomaster gulls, a flock of eiders, a turnstone, some old squaws, and a raven. A "bevy" of Sea-pigeons were swarming about a luchtrant gorge in the cliffs on eastern Saunders Island.

June 12, Monday

We rose early, before Dr. Hunt, Capt. Comer, and Eginguwa turned out. When we went over to their tent and talked I found Capt. Comer disposed to be disagreable and disposed to quarrel so as quietly as I could I asked him what he would prefer to do. Upon his saying that it was up to me, and that he would make no suggestions, I at once determined to carry out what seemed to me the most feasible plan, and advised him to go to Umanak with Eginguwa, there to await the going across to the Coast by glacier about the 21st or 22nd. He then went in with Eginguwa.

Just as he was leaving Peter came out with his boat. Soon after Hal, Mene, and I went out in the canoe, my first attempt at learning to paddle. Just as we came in to get something to eat three kayaks - Nehetaslaook, Eginguwabadoo, and Evik - and the women in Peter's boat, went out walrus hunting. After eating we too, went out, and came upon them just as they had harpooned a huge walrus. We helped on the kill, and then after we had pulled the beast

June 12 Monday

out on an ice-cake, we helped out him up. One of the hind flippers fell to my share while Mene got some of the breast. We then came into camp, where we had something to eat, and then I went out for to walk to look at the plants before I retired.

Many old squaws are lazily resting on the edge of the ice, swimming about on the sea, or flying along the open water, all the time uttering their calls. The males are now contending for the favor of the females, and many an exciting struggle goes on. The sea-pigeons and murres, and kittiwakes are numerous as usual; and the fulmars and glaucous gulls are not uncommon, in fact they may always be seen. Pectoral sandpipers and turnstones fly about the shore and rest about on the rocks along the ice-foot. The snow buntings came close up to our tupik but I saw no redpolls as I had expected to do. It was a calm, clear, beautiful day - the water was almost mirror-like.

June 13. Tuesday.

Dr. Hunt and Mene did not wish to go out after the walrus again, so we rose rather late. Peter and the Eskimo went out again. Mene and I went out in the canoe and I shot three murres making four with the one I killed yesterday. When we came back we all had something to eat and Dr. Hunt and I climbed up to the top of the island to take a look around. We went up by way of a valley just back of the tupiks and which opens just where Mylius-Erichsen and Harald Hedtke lived. It was an easy way of ascent. From the top we could look out over the sea and note the ice conditions. The Cary Islands were easily discernible to the west. They were quite surrounded by ice apparently. We could see the fulmars on their nests but could get to none of them. When we got down we found that Peter and the Eskimo had come in, having killed one more walrus. The middle finger on my left hand is badly swollen and

9. Got to head of Granville B at 1a.m of 10th.
10 Left Granville B at 8 p.m of 10th June.

June 13 Tuesday.

unflamed, and the lymphatic glands above my elbow are very much swollen. A small cut near the knuckle of the finger has probably become the seat of an infection that is spreading.

Dr. Hunt and I went out for a sail in the canoe with the lee-boards attached. It sailed as lightly as a bird. The canoe is wonderfully easy of handling, and in fairly smooth water, relatively safe. We sailed half way to the Eider Duck Islands and then back.

Eiders, old squaws, murres, guillemots, several auklets, turnstones, a knot, pectoral sandpiper, glaucous gulls, fulmars, kittiwakes, sanus, snowbuntings and a long-tailed jaeger were among the birds I saw today. I killed the jaeger, which boldly strolled about picking in the refuse around the tupiks, not being frightened away, even when the Eskimo threw stones at it. The eiders are very shy and difficult of approach. Many males are among them; indeed there seems to be a preponderance of males. I made arrangements for sledges to go over the glacier today.

200) 12½ 2600

In acct with Capt Pickels.

Pork 60 lbs. @	12½	7.50
Log line		.50
		£ 8.00

	1.12	
	25	
	7.50	
	1.65	
	86	
	15	
	25	
	50	
12	28	10.86
		2.80
		13.65
		12.28
		1.37

Roll VIII

9 Lower edge of face of Glacier Granville B.
8 West side of " " " "
9 Jacobson " " " " "
10. Canoe in water at Akpatu

Roll # V.

1. Umanak on January 3, 1916
2 Igloo
3 Igloo
4 Ahnaongwa. Nowayatlis Expeditions } daughter
5 Qotah
6 Qotah.

Roll VI

1 Oquna
2 "
3. Clumps of Dryas on wind-swept flats.
4. Drift of Dryas to show effect of wind
5 Dryas-Cassiope society,
6. Limiting line of Dryas on slope.

Roll VII

1. Canoe -
2 - Cloud scene at Umanak.
3. Camp on Nunatakenah 6/2, 3, 4/16
4. Astrup.
5. Divided glacier in Greenville Bay
6 Glacier on S. E. side of Greenville Bay

Roll VIII numbered 5

1 Distant view of side of Glacier Greenville
2 Near " " " " " "
3 " " hillside " " "
4 " " tongue " " " "
5 Across flat to S.W. Greenville B. 22-1/2
6 " " " " " 16-1/5

over

Record of films

Roll I. 1 - All of Herbert - 8 - 1/25
2 - Harbor view - same
3 Forecomers igloo - same.
4 Pastor Olsen on Komatik.
5 Small glacier across Bay from Herbert.
6 North side of C. Robertson showing gullies 8-1/25

Roll # II 1 Thomas N. Jesup glacier 1/25
2 Same as Roll I film 3 Herbert
3 Verhoff glacier 8 - 1/10
4 Glacier west of Kunnah 11 to
5 Cliffs east of Kunnah 11 - 1/10
6 Igloo at Kangerdluk.

Roll # III (2)

1. Mr. Gustav Karl Eli Olsen, wife, and family
2. Pastor Olsen and children
3. Children (His students)
4 House at Kangerdlukajiah
5 Hilfrin Glacier from Kangerdluk
6 Cliffs above Kangerdlukenah

Roll # II.

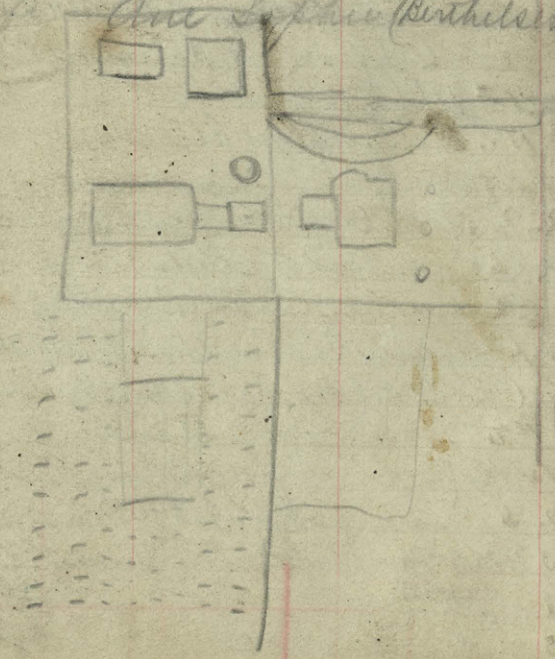
1 Hilfrin Gl. from Kangerdluk,
2 Glacier at point west of Greenville Bay
3 Mukdahon barrel Ahnaduwo 1/25 - 11
4 " " " " 1/50 - 8
5 " " sledge " 1/25 - 11 not in focus
6 " " " " 1/25 - 11

Gustav Hart Etc Olsen + wife
Hendrick Lars Balle Hans 15
Sofus Samuel Sarc " 7
Knud Marinus Gideon " 5
Dorothy Mariane " 3
Baby?

Ordained and retired to Rep
York in 1909. Bur to Denmark

Sukkertoppen — 2
Holsteinborg — 5 } Teacher
Godthaab — 2
Thule — 7 Off 1909 Peary Exp.

Anne Sophie (Birthplace).



Champagne

15

Champagne —
Prairie
1
1 Feb 7
Feb 10
1852
7/15/77 Sioux 1893
1863
7
May 28

AM20.1.16.089