

Nov. 22 - 23, 1915.

FIELD NOTE BOOK

CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION

1913 - 1915

No. 66

ne gyak, south wind
ne gyak suah strong "
ne gyak suok south wind blows
ahv'wah nig north wind
suah strong north wind
suok north wind blows

payw wahng nā nak = from land to sea
ow to. wahi'nak = water wind and
distinguished from sea wind
ow towah nahot'look ^{wind} from ~~land~~
~~to sea~~ ^{land} sea blows

ah tah tā - father
ah nah na - mother
tr ne a - son
pan iq - daughter
nooka = my younger brother } man
ang e u' a = " older " } speaking
ah kah'awa ah = my younger brother } woman
ah'nee ah = " older " } speaking
nah ye' yah - my younger sister } man
ow dek hē'ah = " older " } speaking
nooka' - my younger sister } woman
ahng e u' a " older " } speaking
ah ká gyah = my uncle
ay yak suwah = my aunt.
iq li' ah = my cousin

1915-1916 $.36^{\circ} \times 12^{\circ} \text{m}$
S B

November 19, 1915.

Mene and I left the ship just about noon. The day was a perfect one for traveling, clear, calm and pleasant, but cold. The ice was uniformly and unusually smooth and free from snow so we made good time, considering the wretched condition of Mene's nine dogs. We carried little supplies beyond a day's provisions for one of my chief reasons for wishing to go to Cape York was to fill up on fresh meat, of which for the past two months, I have eaten but little - none to be had. We made the first third of our trip by daylight and the rest by moonlight almost as bright. The trip was uneventful indeed. Because I had been over the route before I had not the interest of novel scenery to engage my thought but the numerous glaciers along the Crumson Cliffs, and the striking topography kept my mind busy throughout the trip.

I tried to keep count of the glaciers along the Cliffs but lost track

of them when I had counted some six or seven and was no longer sure that I had the number right. On my return I shall endeavor to keep the number straight as that I can not the phenomena that belong to each.

The first one after we passed C & Dudley Dicks is the one that the Eskimos call live at Akpau mount when they go to North Star Bay. They mount a side back of it that does not reach the sea.



A - Branch glacier at Akpau with gradual slope up which sledges make be taken without difficulty, for a long snow front extends out before it.

B - Main branch of glacier

that extends far out into the water and of which the ice floats upon the water, I think. It discharges large quantities of berg ice of which some carries moraine material, and some none. Its face is steep but not high.

C - Peak of land almost surrounded by the ice of A and B.

D & Eskimo igloos (three) on little stream delta.

E Berg and broken ice before face of glacier.

The portion of the main glacier that rests upon the water is relatively flat, and separated from the main body of the ice by a distinct scarp F of gradual slope; it is at this scarp that the glacier begins to assume its fan-shaped front which is rather pronounced. This lower fan-shaped portion is somewhat broken and rough but not nearly so much as that of Moltke's glacier at the head of Moltkeholme Sound. I consider that the brokenness and roughness of the surface is a function of the

depth of the water upon which it floats, and in slighter measure upon the speed with which the ice is moving.

A considerable number of bergs are discharged at the face of the large tongue. These are apparently of two kinds. One kind is full of morainic material; the other has none. The former is of whiter ice in which the stratification is quite distinct, the latter is of harder, bluer ice in which the strata are not so clearly shown. The former I think, is formed from the upper portion of the ice, not so solidly incrustrated; the latter, I think, is formed from the lower portion of the ice that extends below the zone of wave action.

After this Akpau glacier there are other smaller glaciers, quite similar in appearance to one another follow. Beyond these I am not sure of the character of each. There are four or five more small ones before the large one just west of Cape York.

As we rounded C. Dudley Digges a raven flew over us, and was the only life we saw or heard in the trip.

Eastward from the Akpau glacier a number of miles, rather pleasant slopes with steep cliffs behind them prevail. These slopes showed good food for many rabbits but as a matter of fact the rabbits are few, perhaps because the numerous foxes keep the number down. Rasmussen told me that not many years ago there were many caribou on these cliffs.

The steeper cliffs are the meeting place of innumerable murres, ducks, sea-pigeons and gulls, and many puffins. In places the rocks are white with the stains of their excreta and the water that has run down through the crevices upon the rocks. A few falcon, ravens and shore birds nest along the cliffs and at their foot. Numerous snow buntings and wheatears nest along the cliffs too.

The vegetation, according to the Eskimmo is in places like

36° F
12 M 6° D

November 20.

uncount but generally sparse. I did not investigate the rocks any for I had no hammer and besides we were not in near the land except once or twice. By the dim daylight or moonlight it is hard anyway to form any definite opinion of the prevailing kind of rock, or to select specimens at all typical.

We could see the glow of water far to the south, and later the dark mists that hang over it. The wind for a while threatened to come up from the south and the sky became lightly overcast but it was not long before the wind changed to the north, became chillier and dispersed the clouds entirely, so that we made the last of the trip in brilliant moonlight.

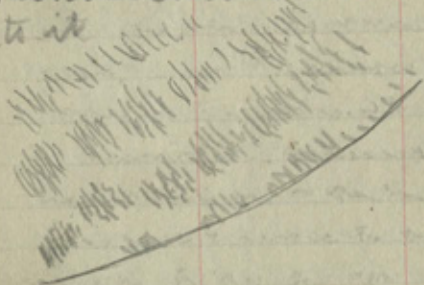
The scenery out from C. York is sublime by moonlight, the opposite shores dim and mysterious, the islands dark and stern, the glaciers and fields of icebergs, spectrally white, and a silence overwhelming.

We got into the village at a quarter of ten, much surprising the good folk; they thought a bear had come,

We rose at ten o'clock and had breakfast. Afterwards I went out for a short walk along the front of the glacier that stretches northward from the Cape here. Ahugodablaho says that within his memory it has maintained itself so that its face has been stationary, though it has changed somewhat in aspect from blocks having broken off.

The glacier top slopes gradually into the waters of the bay, except in a few places near the south edge where it has broken off to form a face from two to twenty feet high. The highest front is nearest the land where it cannot sink its depth into the bay. This glacier also, I think, extends some distance into the bay so that it floats on water. However it must lie near the bottom for the top is fairly smooth and even, and unbroken. Much of the surface that I could see was snow, very much cut up and drifted into splendid series of sastrugi, of which the windows were parallel to the face of

the glacier, while the eastwings
themselves were at right angles
to it.



These windrows of eastwinged
drifts lie as if they indicated
crests or troughs in waves of
wind that sweep down the glacier.
Whether or not the wind was such
a wave motion I do not know
but the snow drifts are arranged
on top of the glacier with aston-
ishing regularity. Nowhere have
I seen more pronounced eastwings
than those that have been formed
on the top of the glacier, and on the
surface of the ice just before it.
I did not get to the north end of
the glacier.

Ahngoodahlah told me of the
great meteorite that was lost
over the edge of the Cinnamon
Palace Cliffs many, many years
ago - generations ago when the

tribe here was much more numer-
ous and prosperous when every
ingloo ran up and down the coast. The
chief that they brought the stone
over the ice cap from farther up
the coast and unable to bring it
farther, pushed it over the cliff
in the hope that it would slide
down so near to the edge of the water
that they could take it on their ice to
Cape York. However it went only
part way and buried itself so
deep in the rocks that they were
unable to retrieve it. For a long time
the path down the cliff side was
easily discernible, but gradually
it was obliterated so that only he
and a few other of the patriarchs
of the tribe can recall it or dis-
tinguish it.

It was shaped like the flipper
of a narwhal, though Ahngooda-
hlah said that he imagined it
was like the blade of a propeller.
It was large, so large that it
required several dogteams
to draw it, and several sledges
to support it. In a few more
generations even the tradition

of it will be lost. This one too may be a fragment of the same meteorite as that from which Peary and Rasmussen's broke.

Most of the day we spent in relative idleness, eating great quantities of meat, - walrus, bear, seal, and little auks. The women here are busy sewing kamiks for our men of the southward-bound party.

I visited Erik's igloo where Pauline served me a cup of coffee, some nicely boiled bear, and entertained me and Egingwa's household as best she could. Erik and Ahngodablahs inhabit the same igloo, but Egingwa's is as large as theirs, quite as clean, and quite as comfortable.

The igloos are situated just above the icefoot, not far from the glacier. Out toward the cape is another group of igloos, now occupied now; at the cape are two more, also now occupied and some distance west of the cape beyond the glacier at a place called Krahounnoksah is another.

-39°F.
12 M 52°N

November 21, 1915

Mene intended going out after bears today but fog, cloud, and wind out toward the open water made him change his mind and decide to return to Parker Snow Bay on the morrow. After breakfast I visited Erik's igloo again, and afterward paid a short visit to Ahngodablah's too.

In the evening Mene, Erik, Pauline, Ahngodablah Egingwa, Ahluadlungwa, and I played cards and had a tea-party afterwards - a sort of farewell party, I guess it was.

Cape York Bay is peculiarly beautiful by calm moonlight the islands and distant shores looming up dark and sombre, the icebergs white, gleaming, spectral. No place in the North lands has so impressed me as this outlook northward across the bay from the igloos; I remember that two years ago when I first visited the spot I was similarly impressed.

Ahngodablahs has announced that he will return with us to Parker Snow Bay to give the captain a sent as some fresh meat for the crew.

Nov 23, 1915

-82. F
51
13

Jan 23, 1915

Mene and I left the igloo at nine o'clock, accompanied by Ahngoodablah and his wife who were taking a seal to the ship for fresh meat. Egnigwa and Erik also set out with us, going to look after their traps. I rode with Erik until he stopped and then with Egnigwa until he, too, stopped. They went about a third of the way.

I then mounted Mene's sledge and rode with him the rest of the way. We got almost to Conical Rock before the final glow of twilight faded away in the west just before six o'clock in the evening. The day was superb. Not a cloud appeared in the sky; only when we passed the glaciers did the wind affect us; the going was very good - no deep snow and what drifts there were, solidly crusted; the dogs in good shape to go right along. Only when we rounded Cape Dudley Digges did we encounter uncomfortable wind. There the wind sweeping down the coast from Smith Sound was

cold indeed. We got into the ship just before seven o'clock.

The ice over the entire route is smooth. All along the cliffs the old ice was gone apparently, when this season's ice froze. Numerous icebergs have been frozen in off the cliffs; but some distance there are very many large ones, so that the entire horizon is iceberg rimmed. Ahngoodablah says the ice for a considerable distance off the Cape is smooth and going good.

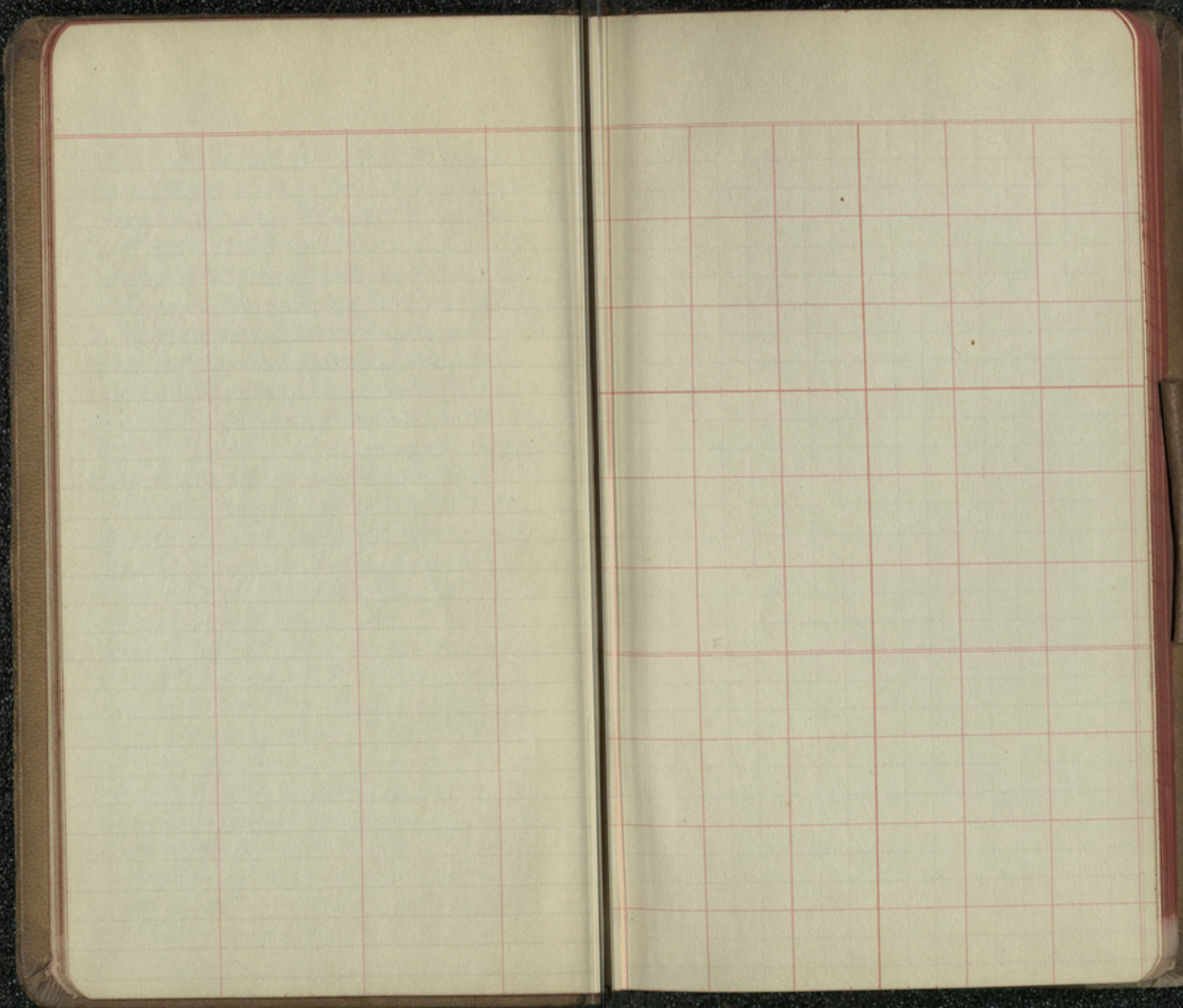
Between Cape York and Parker Snow Bay I attempted to keep track of the glaciers. They are thirteen in number. Numbers 2, 9, and 10 counting from Cape York do not reach the sea. The rest of them all attain to the sea, though not all of them discharge bergs. The first is a westward extension of the large one that comes down to the sea in Cape York Bay near the igloos. It is a gradual slope, not steep, and not much terraced. The second is steeper and does not reach the sea. At its foot is a small lake which abounds in salmon.

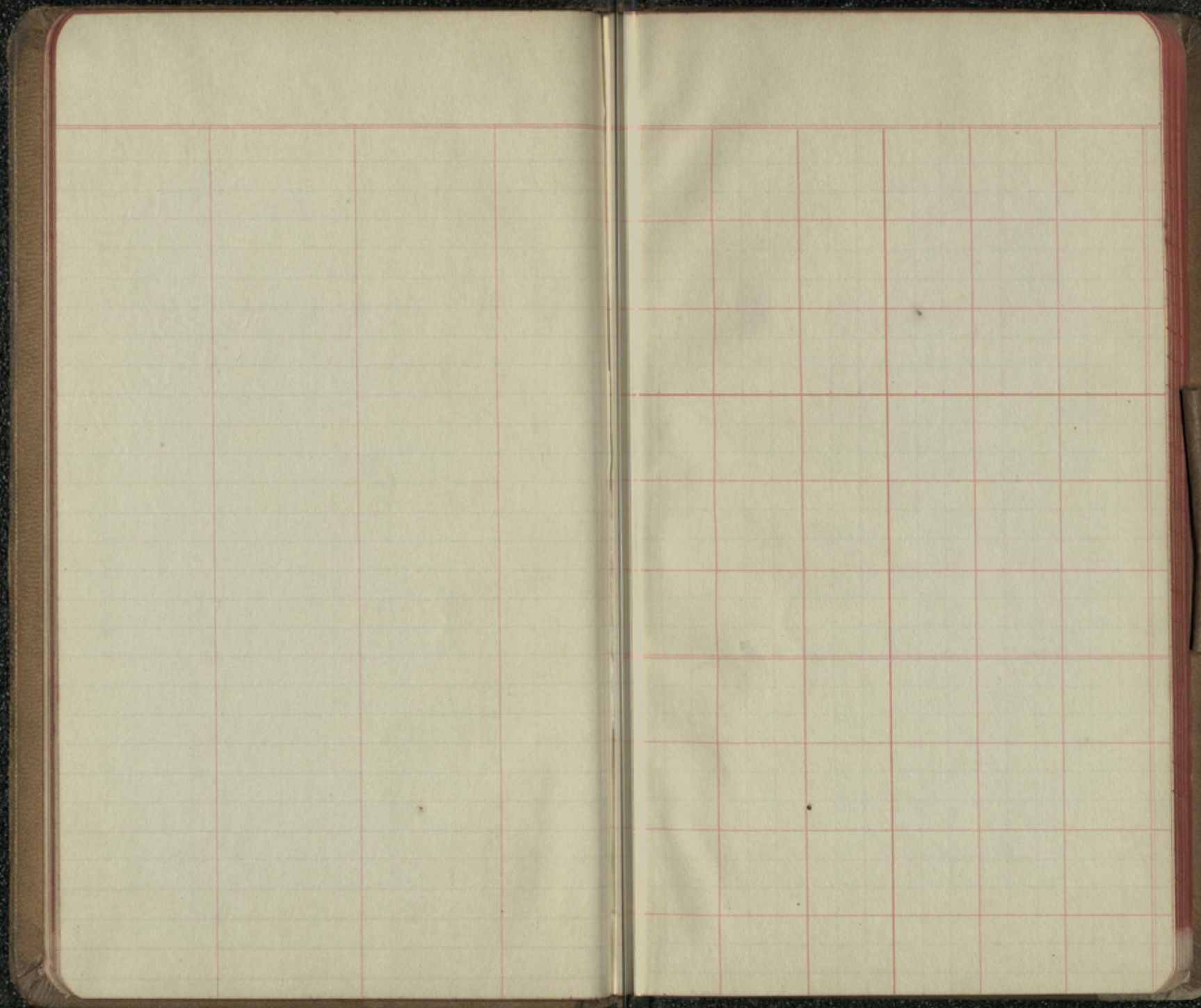
trout. The third is a glacier of minor proportions with a perpendicular face. The fourth and fifth are distinguished by being divided by sharp horns at some distance from the face, though the branches reunite. The fourth also is divided by its face by a medial moraine, which apparently extends back to the horn. Both these, as well as all the rest are considerably terraced. The last and thirteenth I have already described. Of them all this thirteenth is by far the largest and most important.

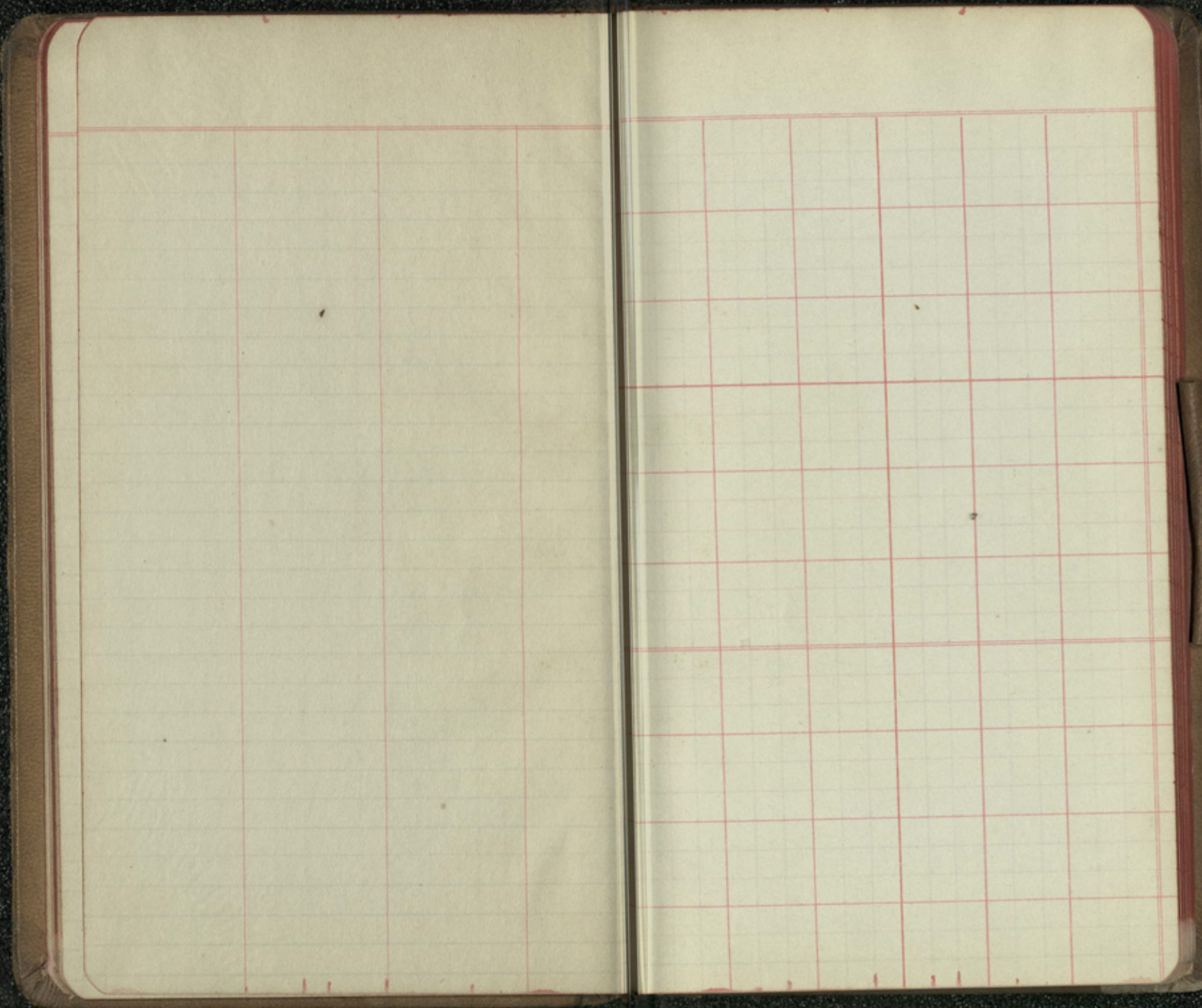
I was unable to see at any place what the relationship of these glaciers is to the ice cap from which they apparently come. Some of them have subordinate nevus in cirques which are near the outlet; it may be that no small portion of their alimentation is rather local. I wonder if nivation as well as glaciation might not produce a cirque - without any ice necessarily very lying in the cirque

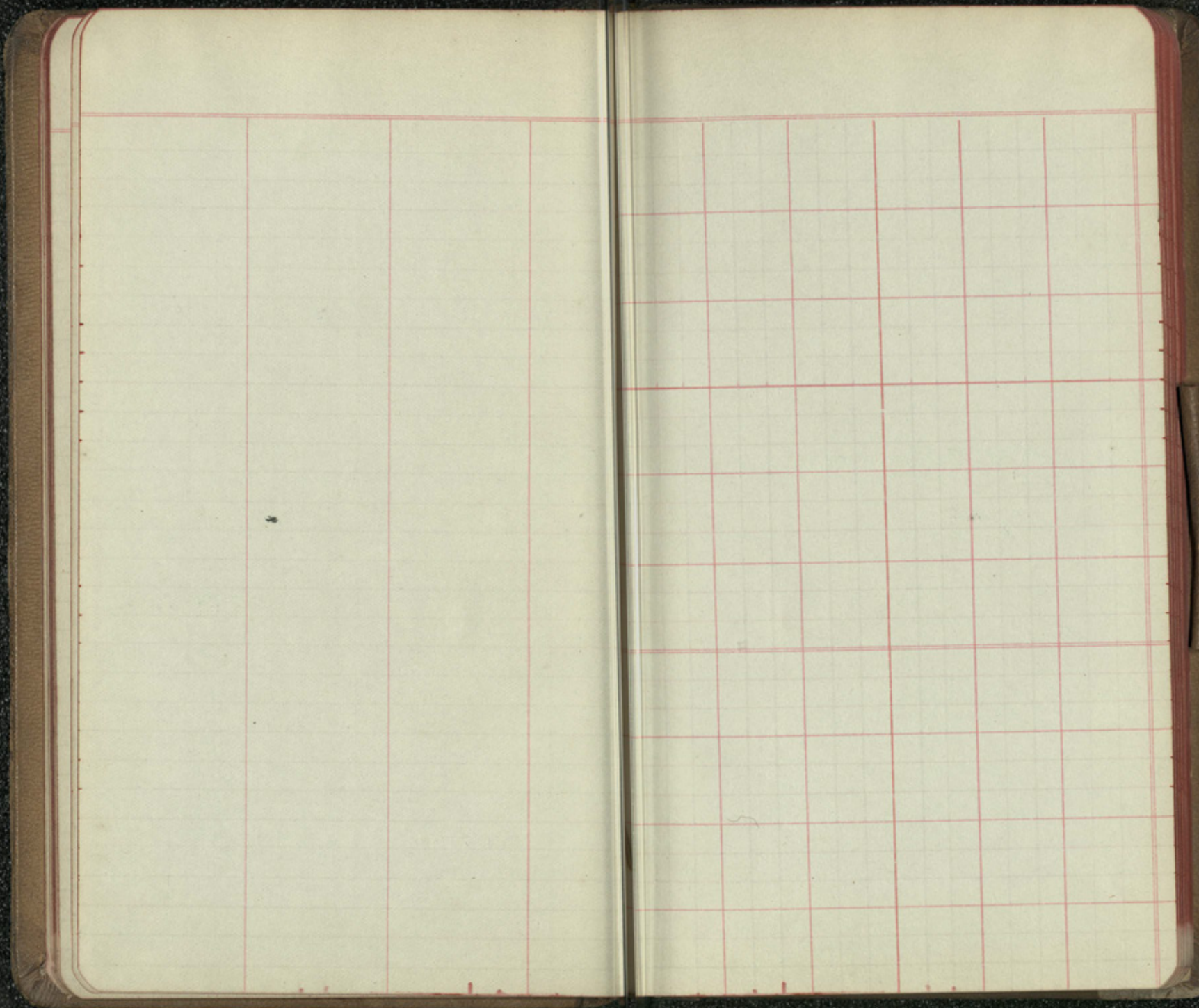
The ~~twelfth~~ glacier, counting from P. York, does not reach the sea for it is barred by a large obstruction in the form of a large hill, a portion of the cliff to the west, which has slid into the valley since the valley was cut to sea level. The valley in which this glacier flows is deeper and longer apparently than most of those along the coast.

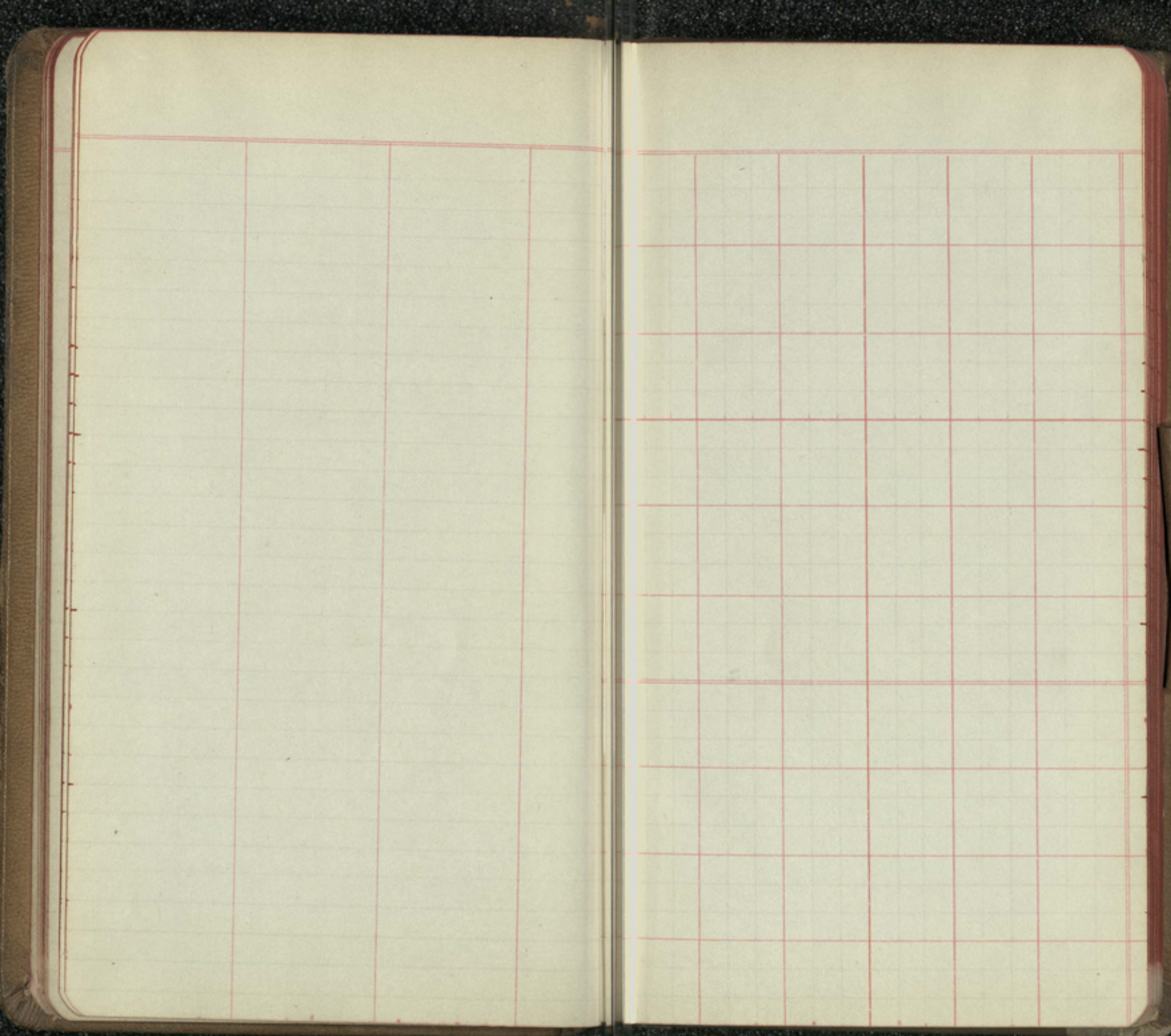
The glacier banks up against the rock mass that occupies the center of the valley, but does not extend beyond it on either side.

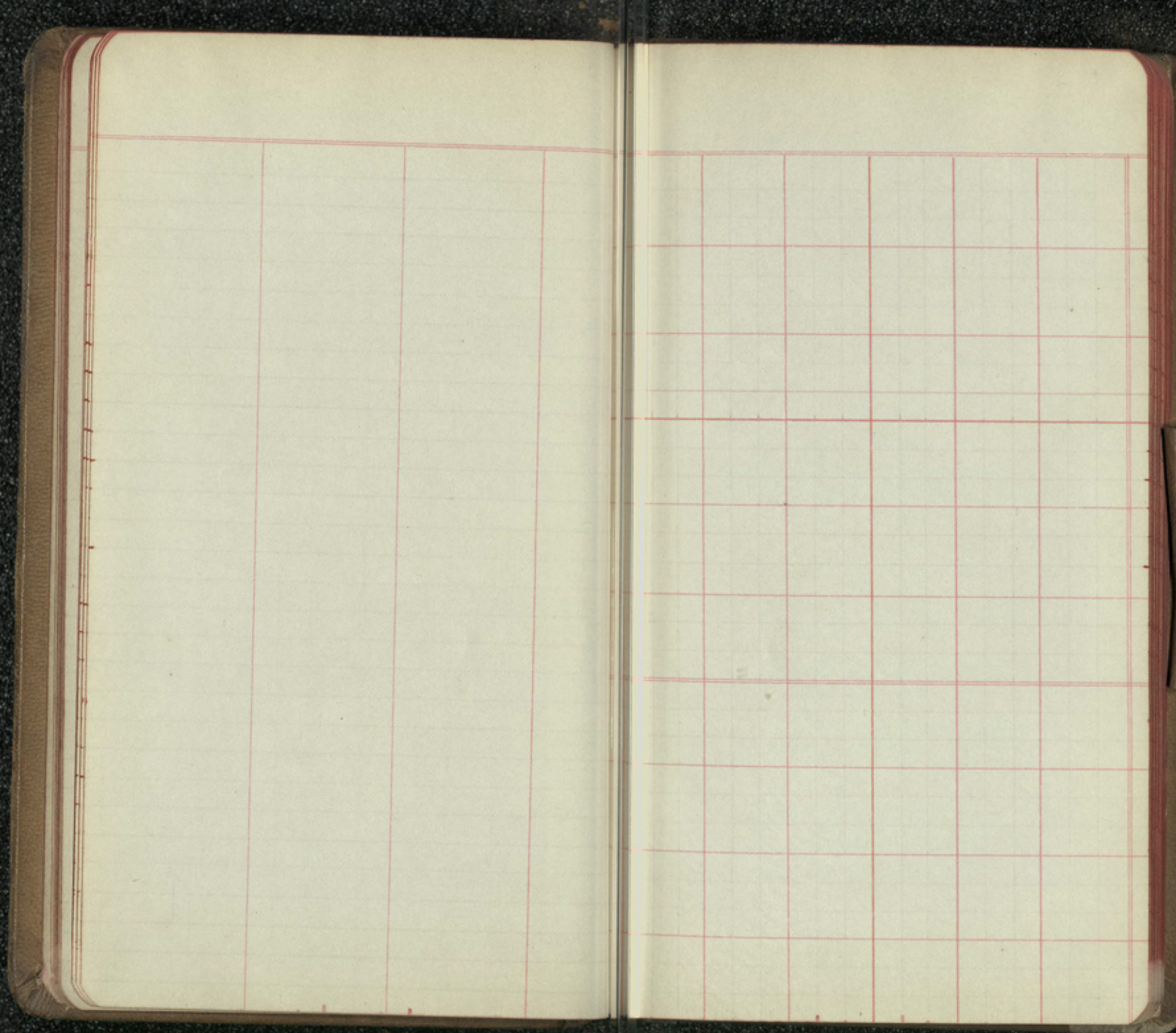


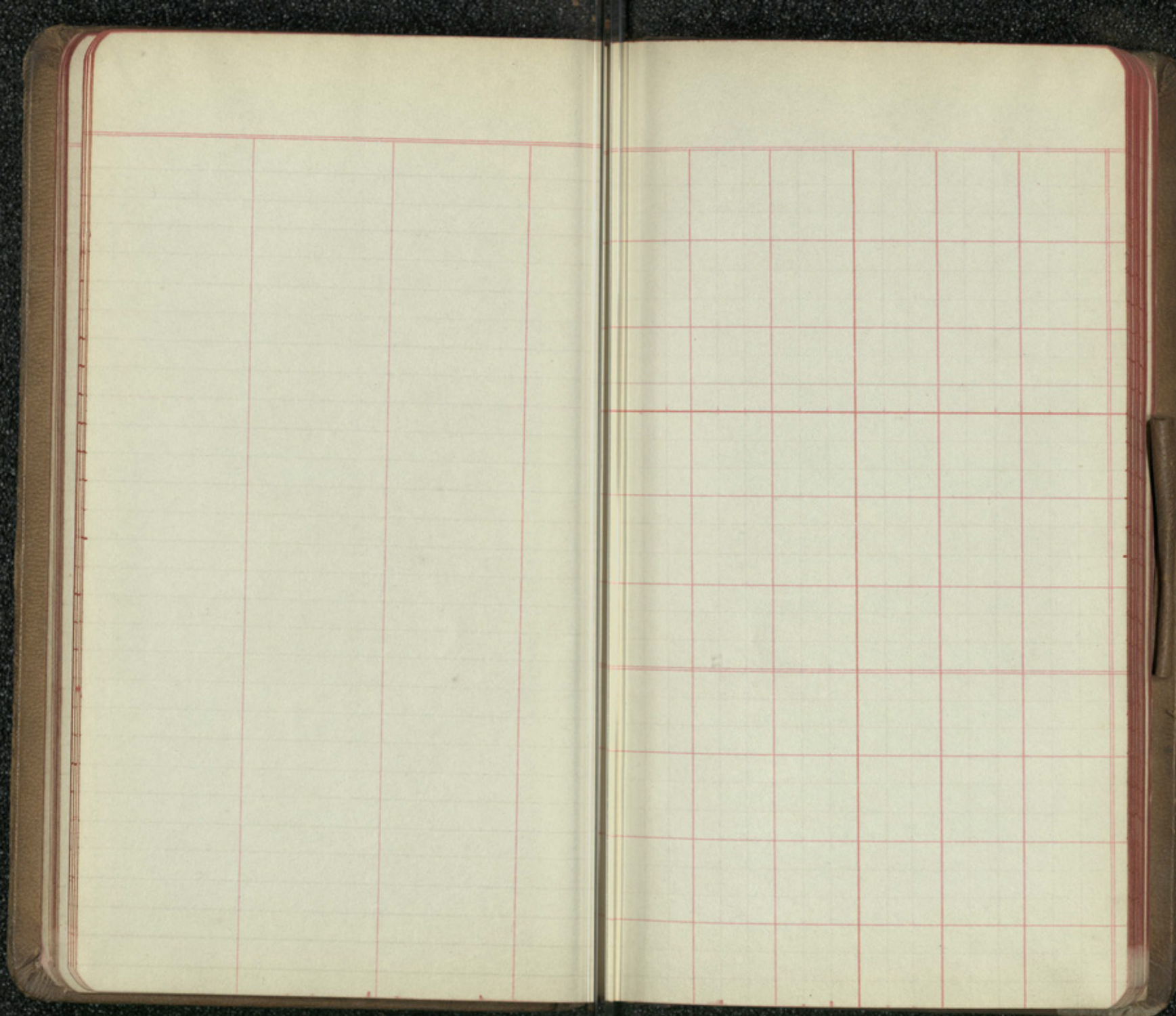


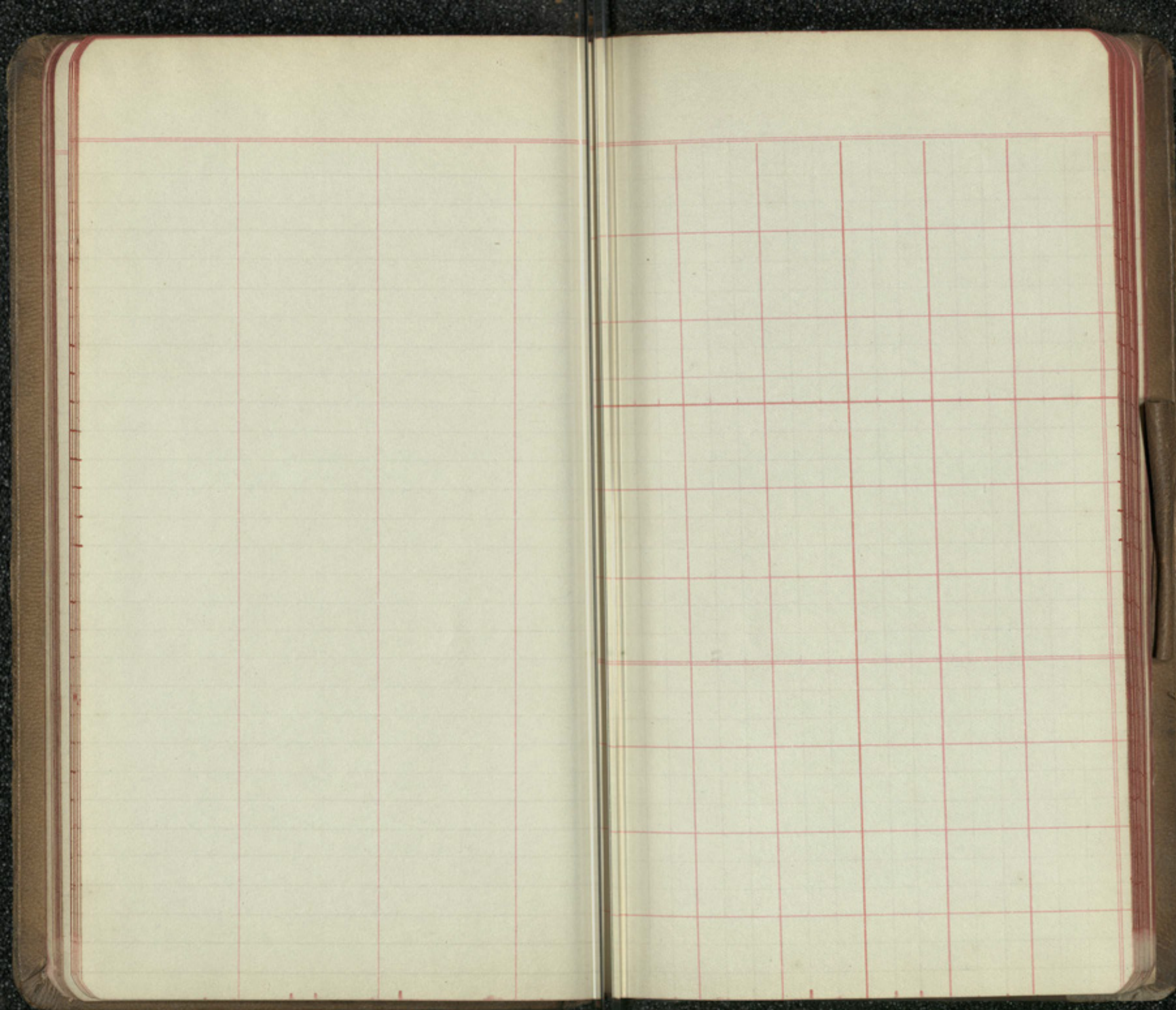


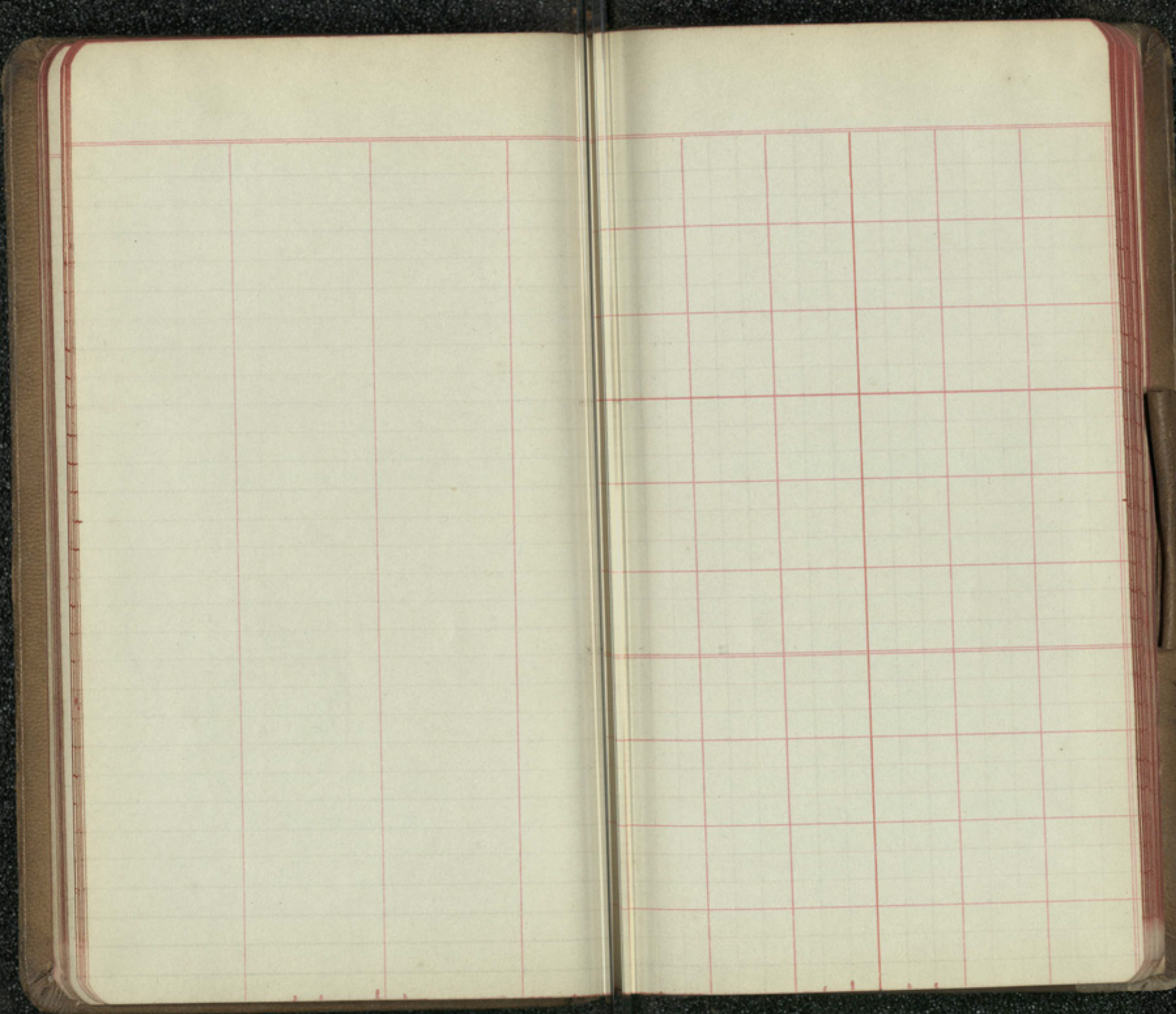


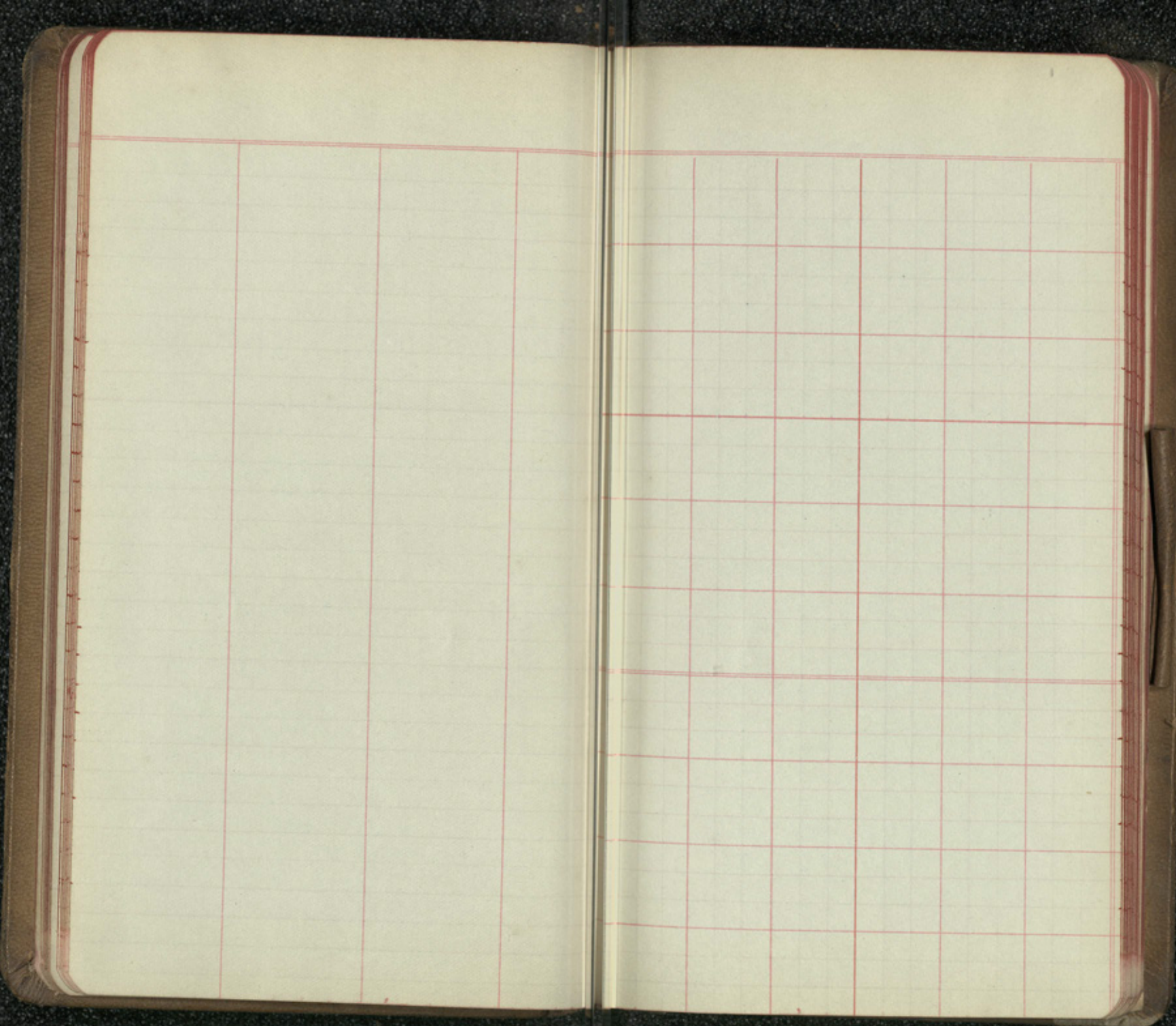


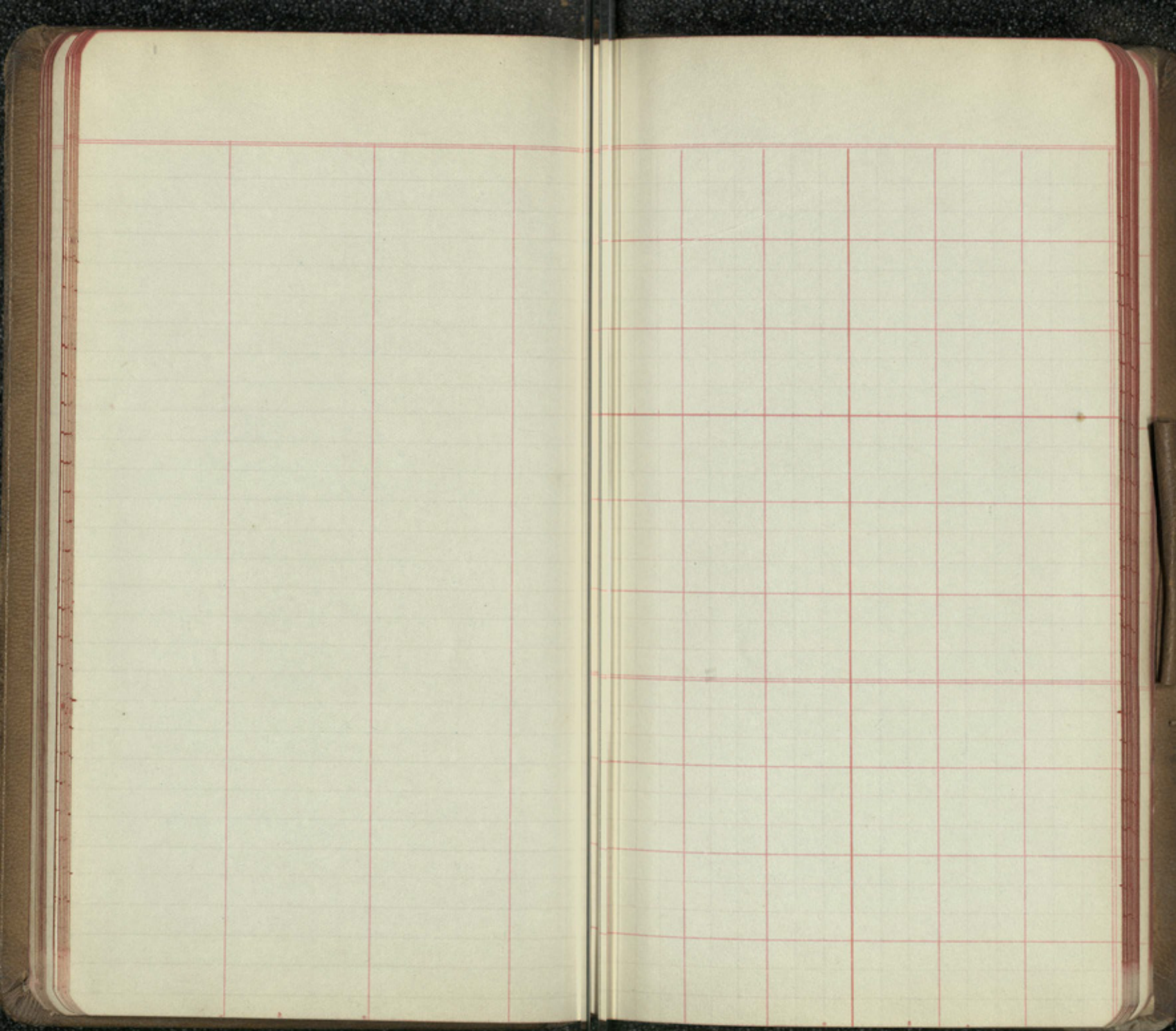


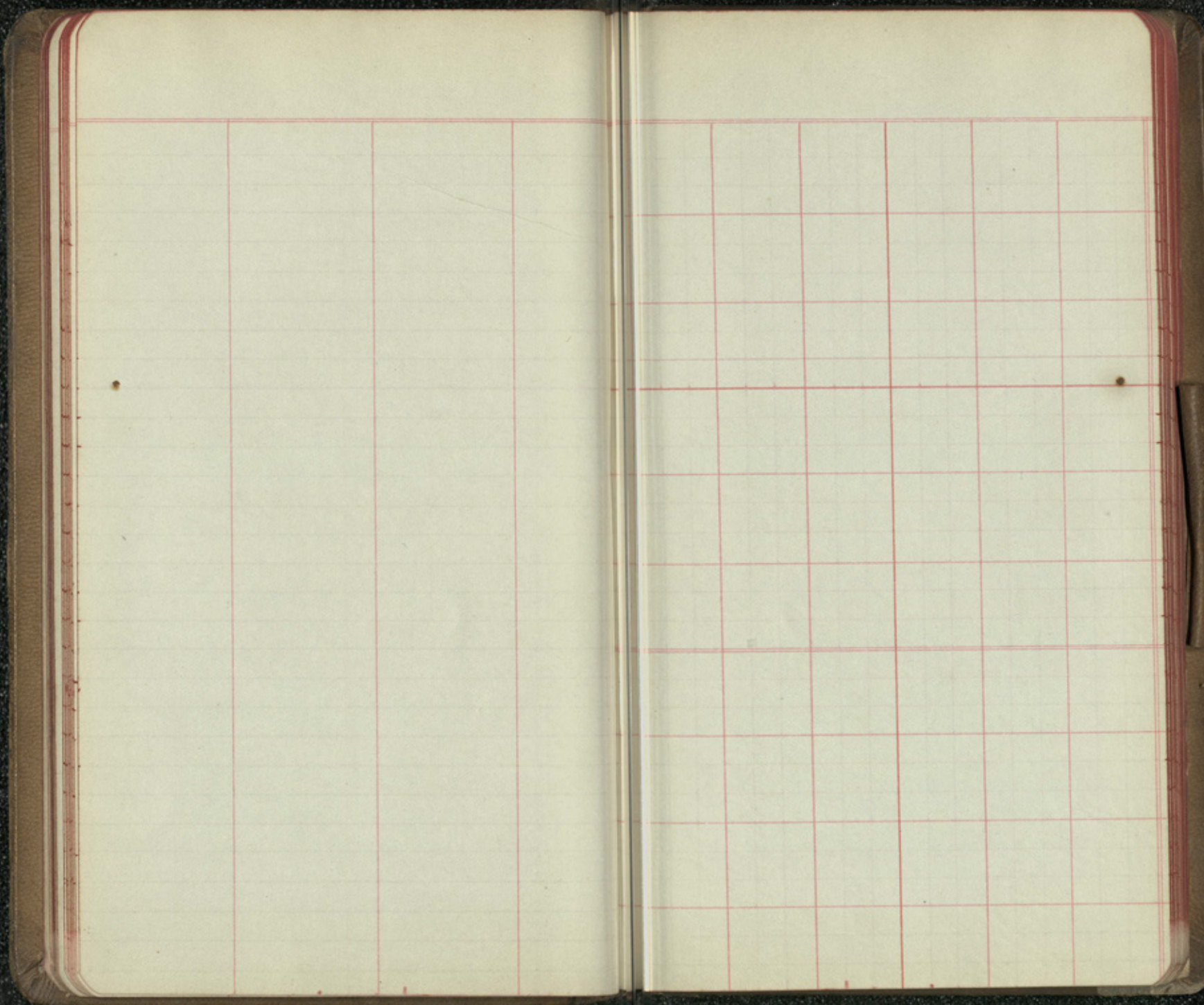


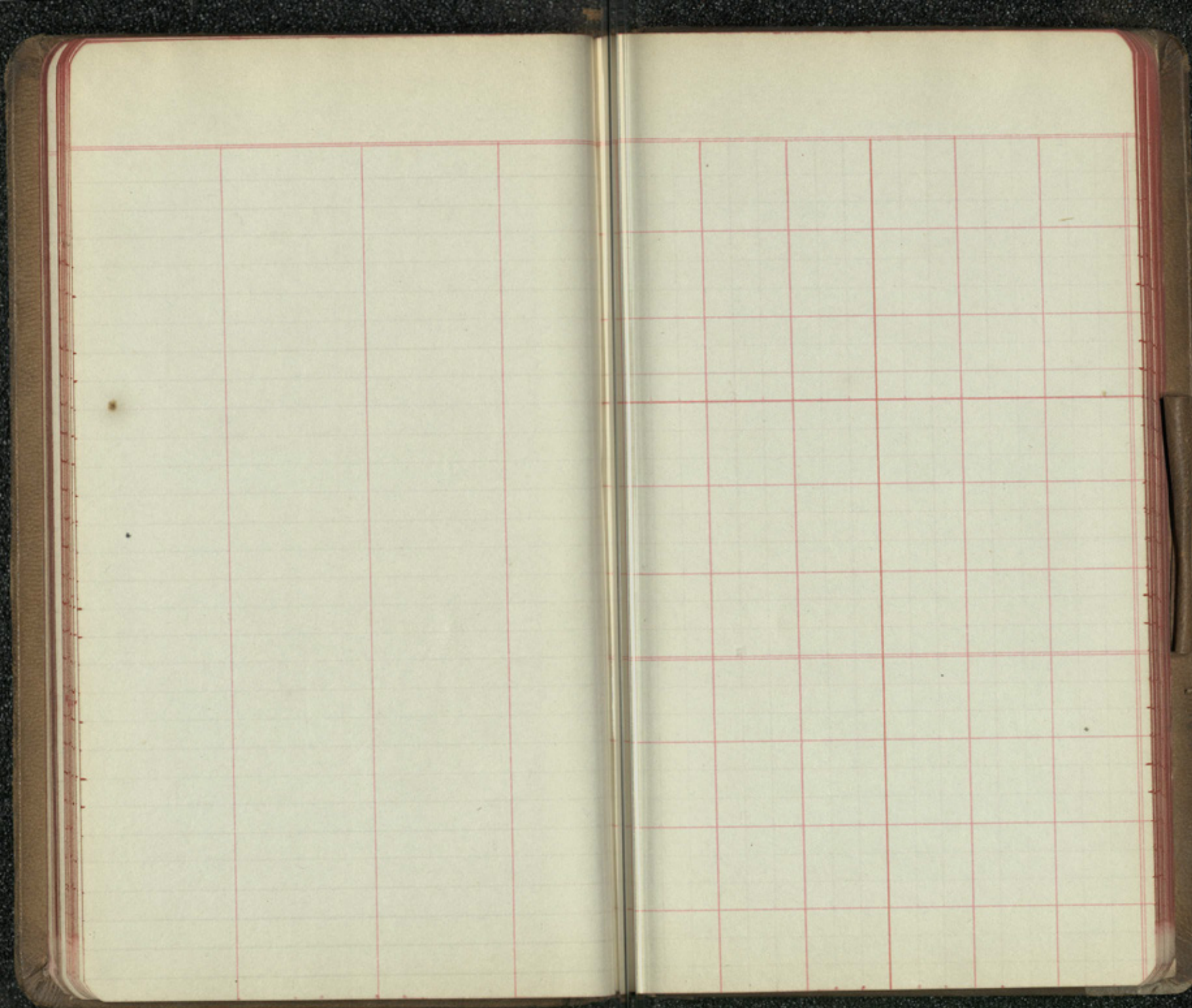


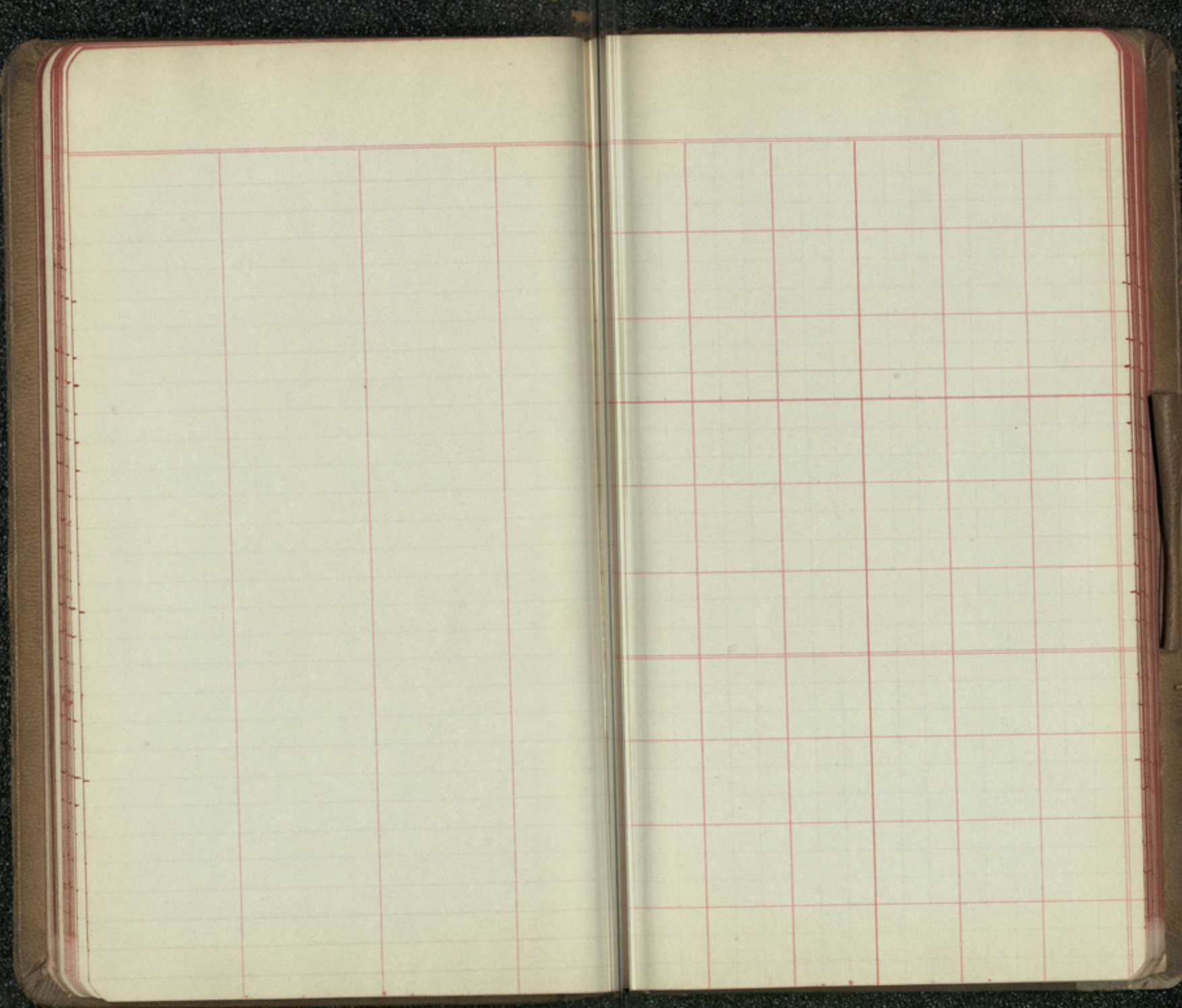


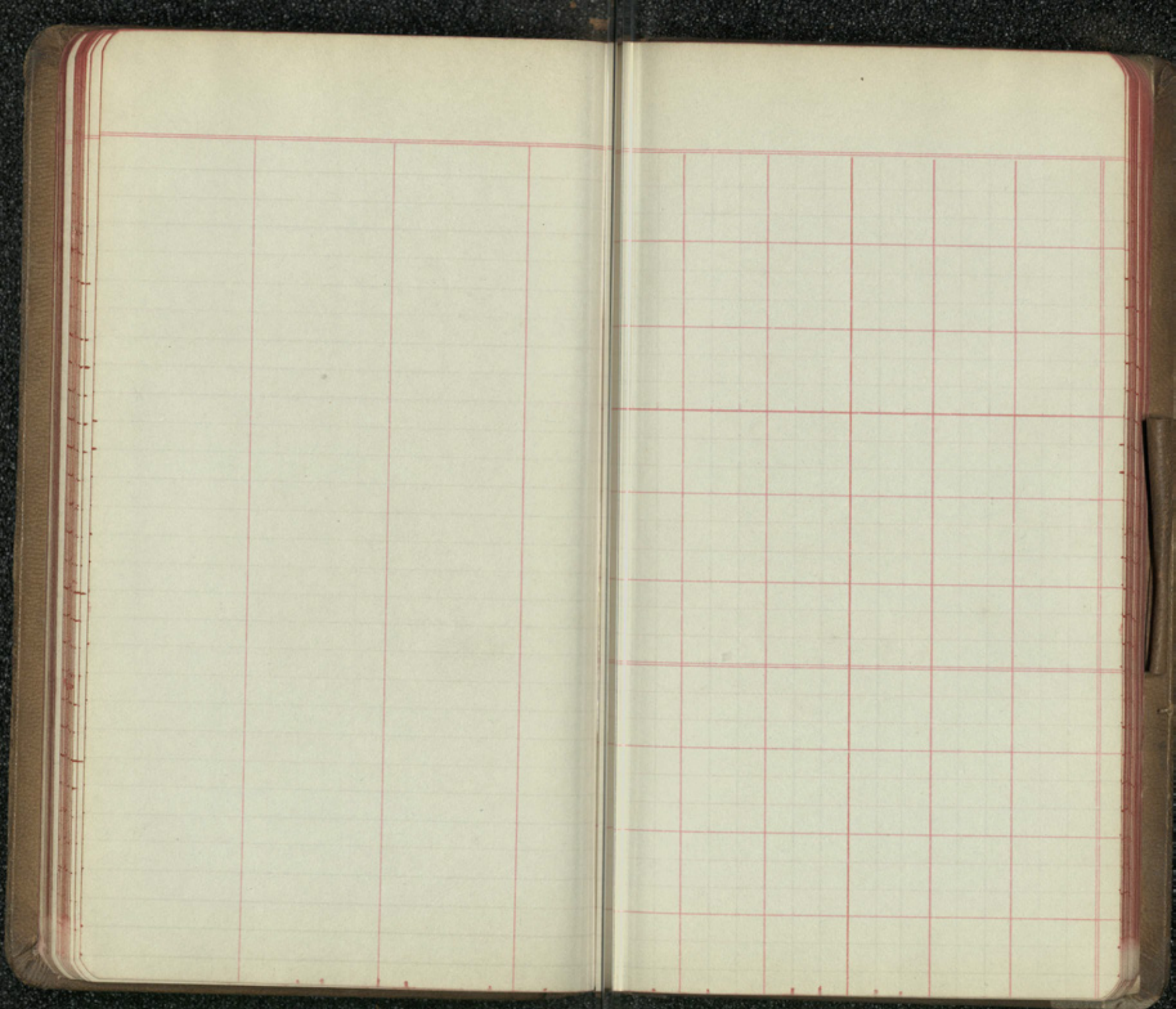


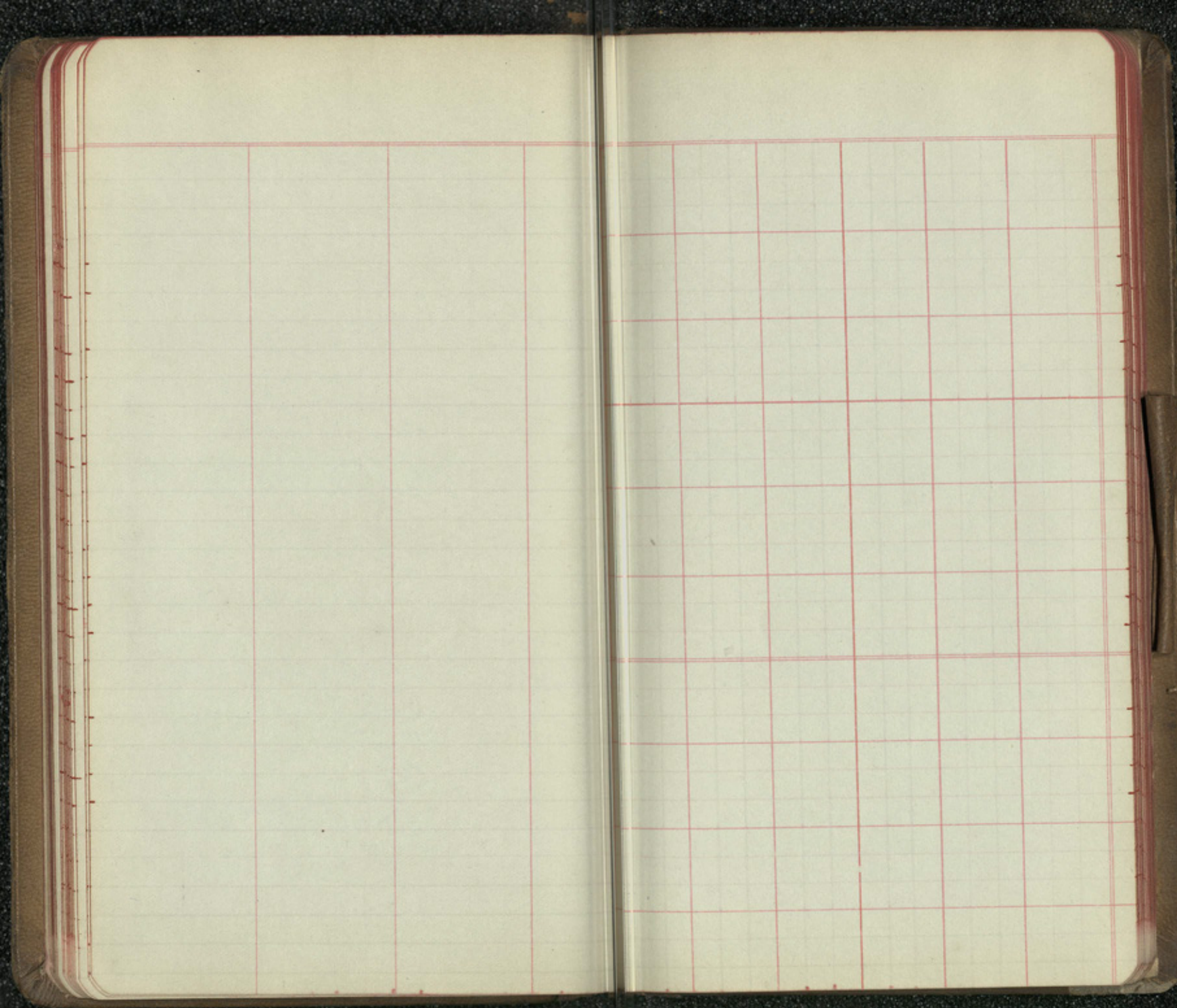


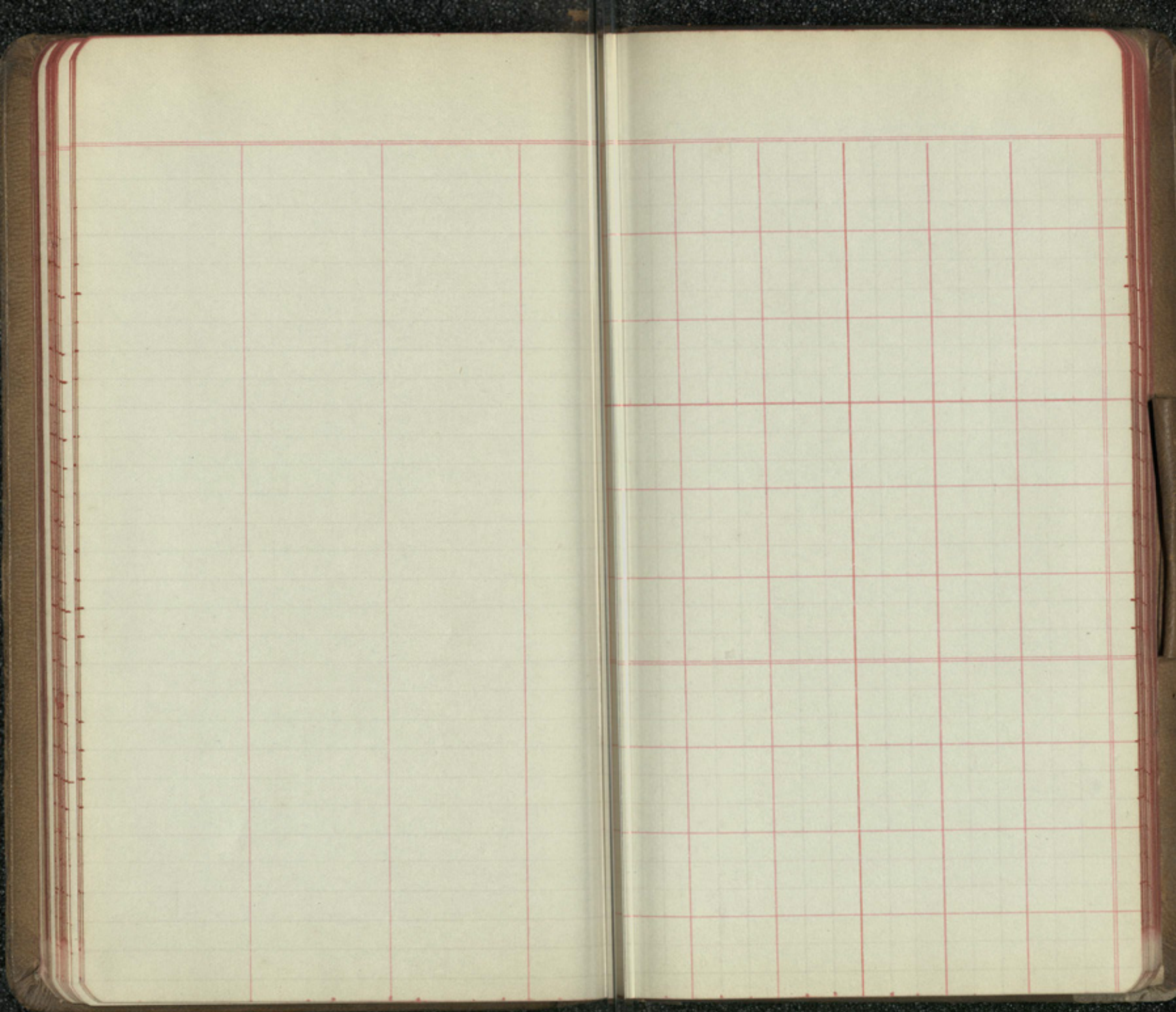


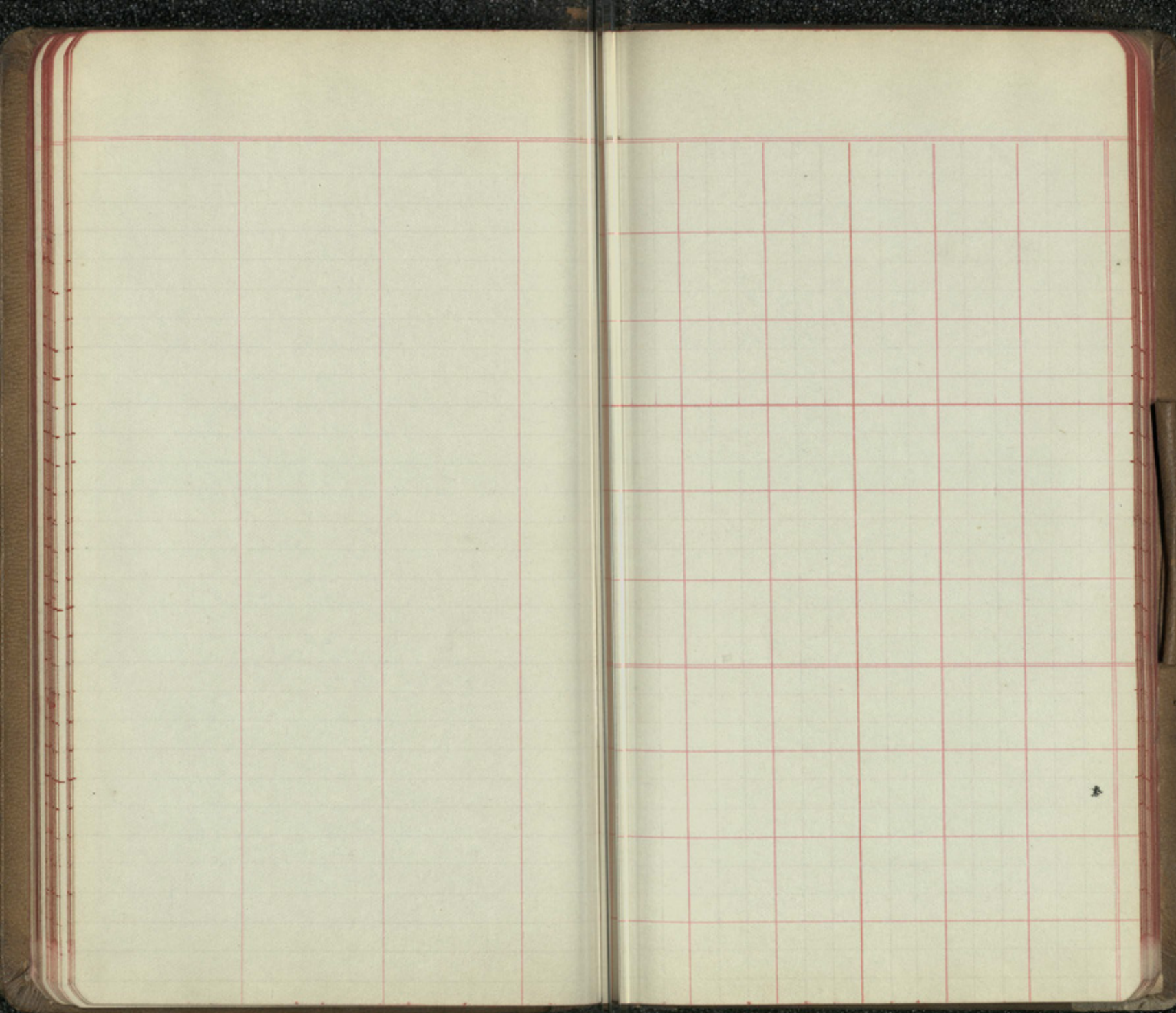


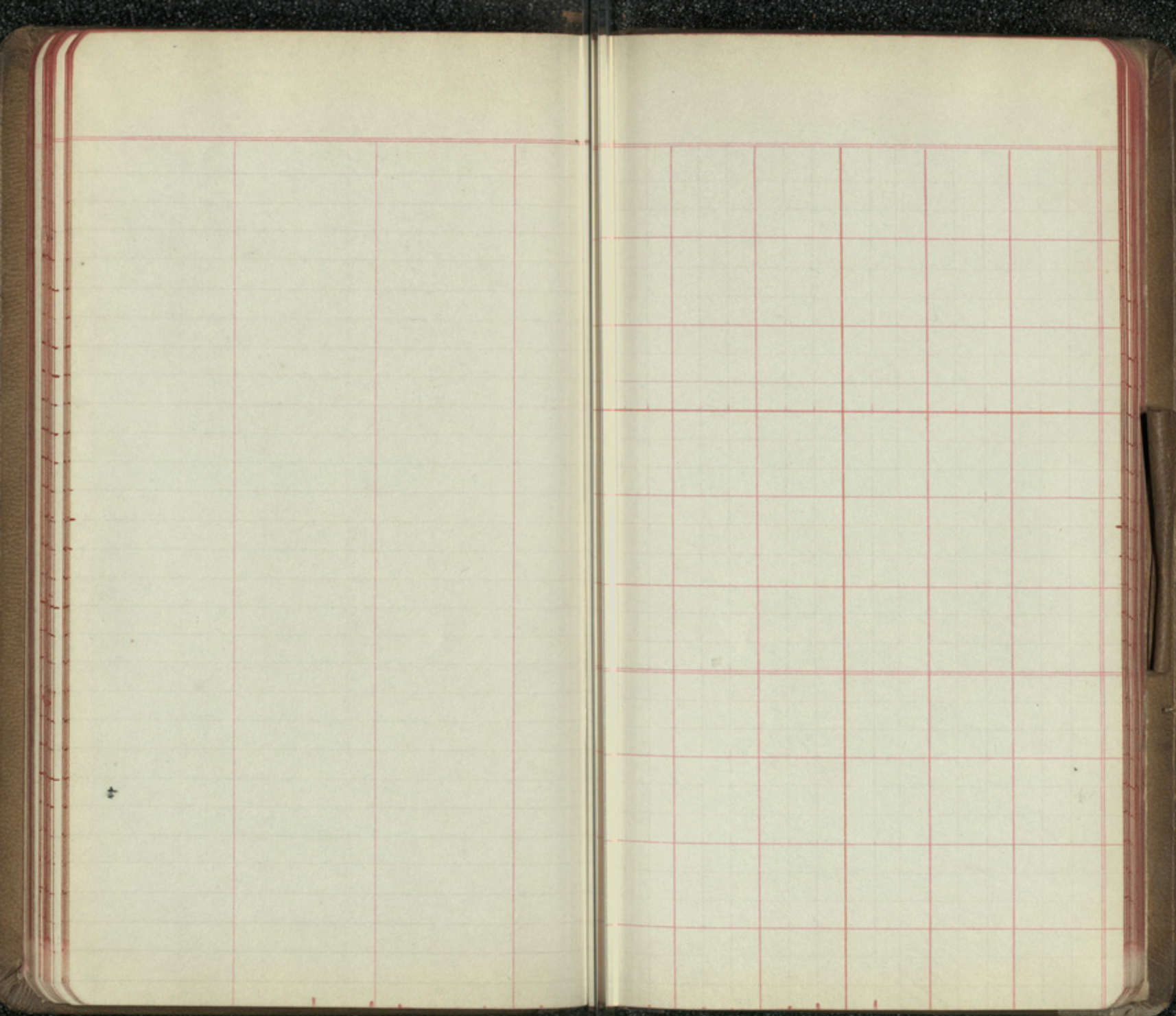


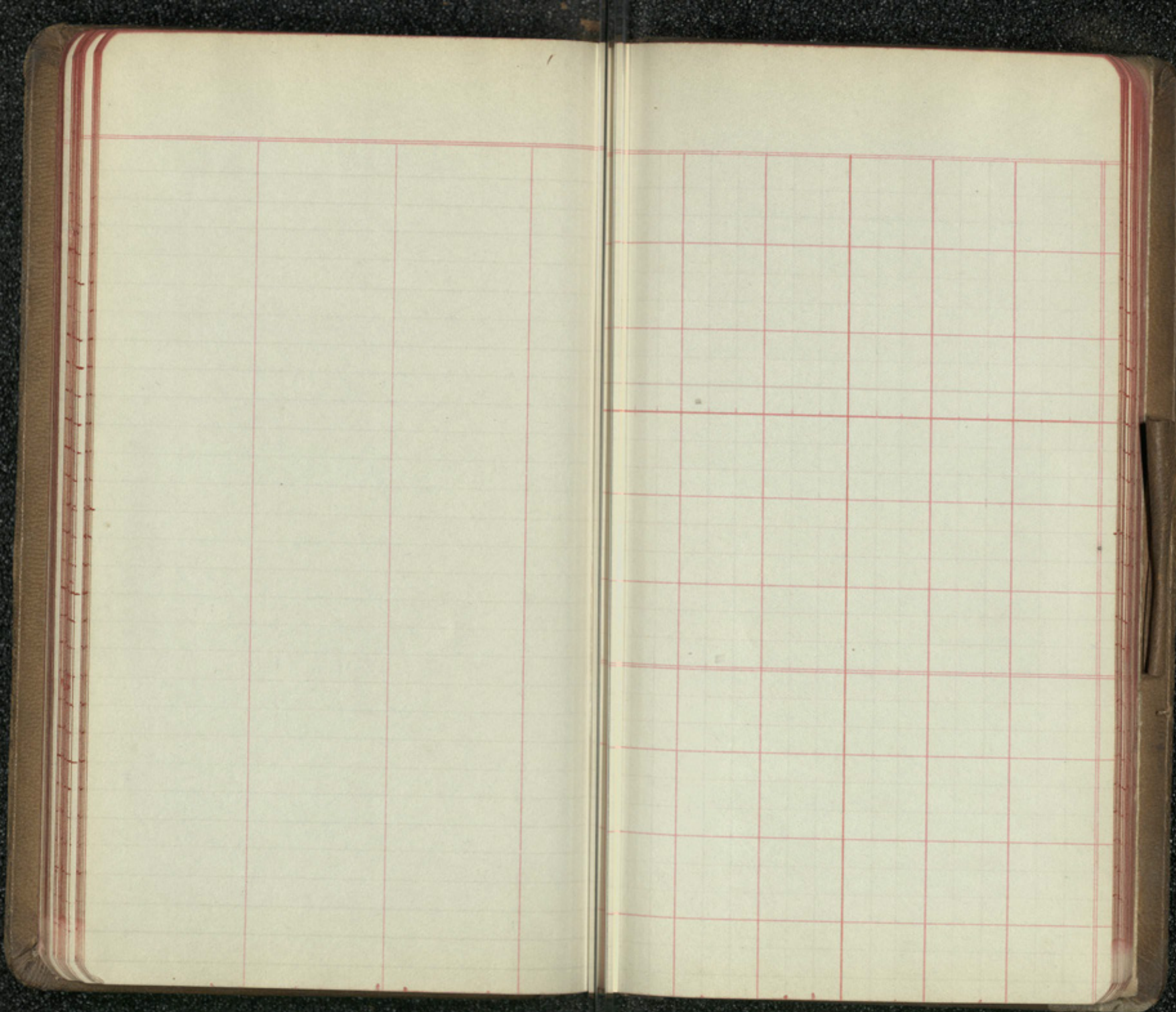


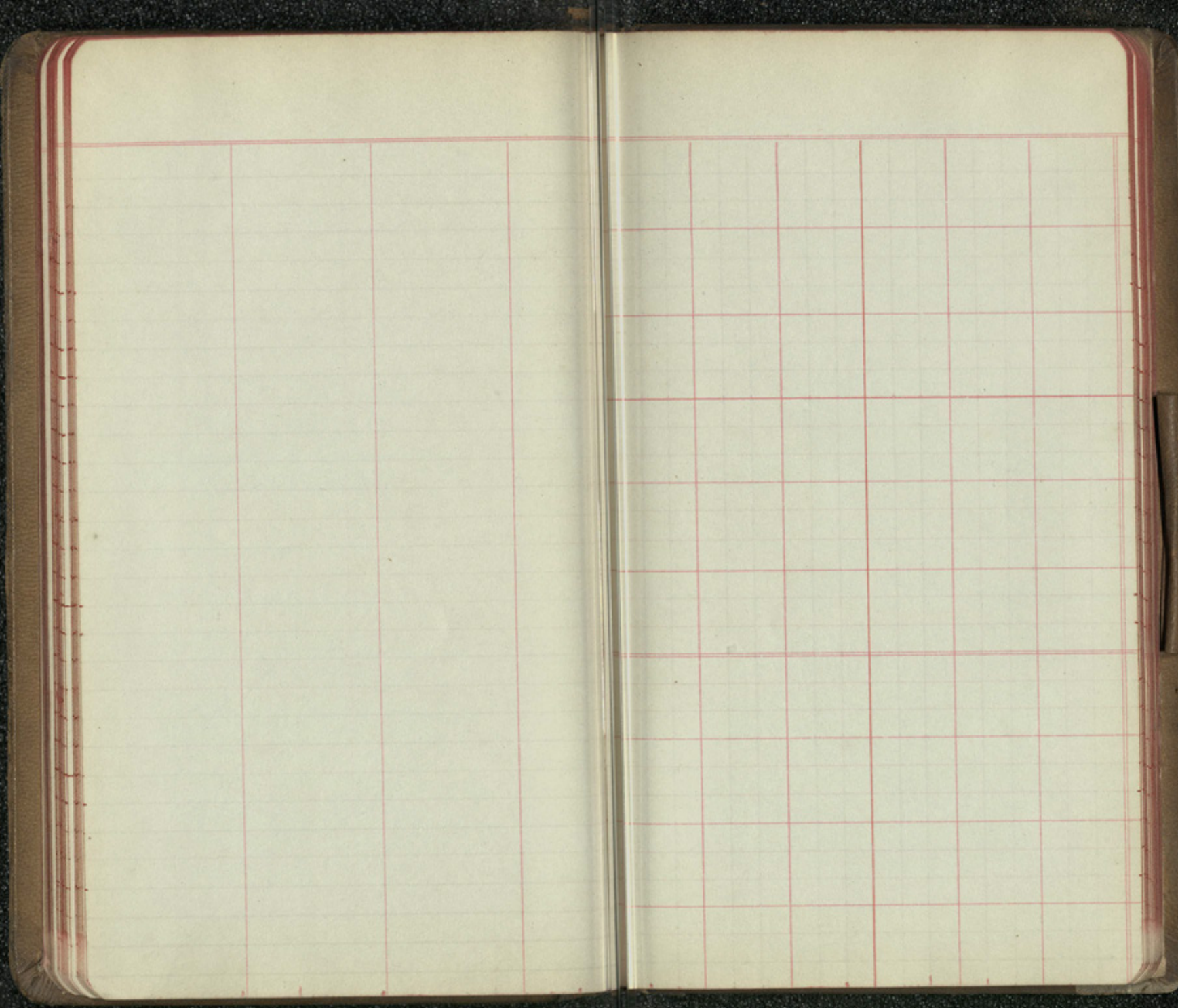


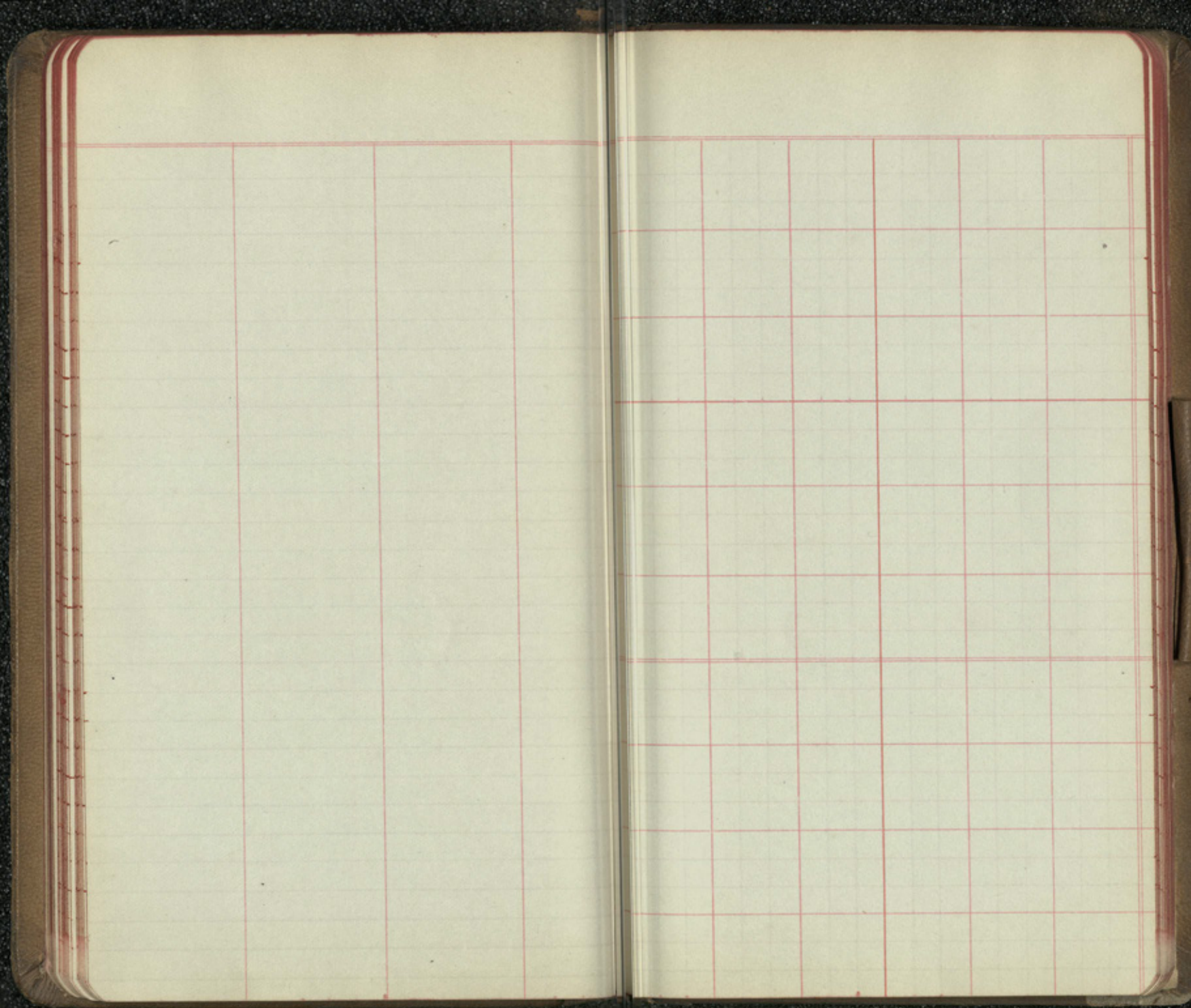


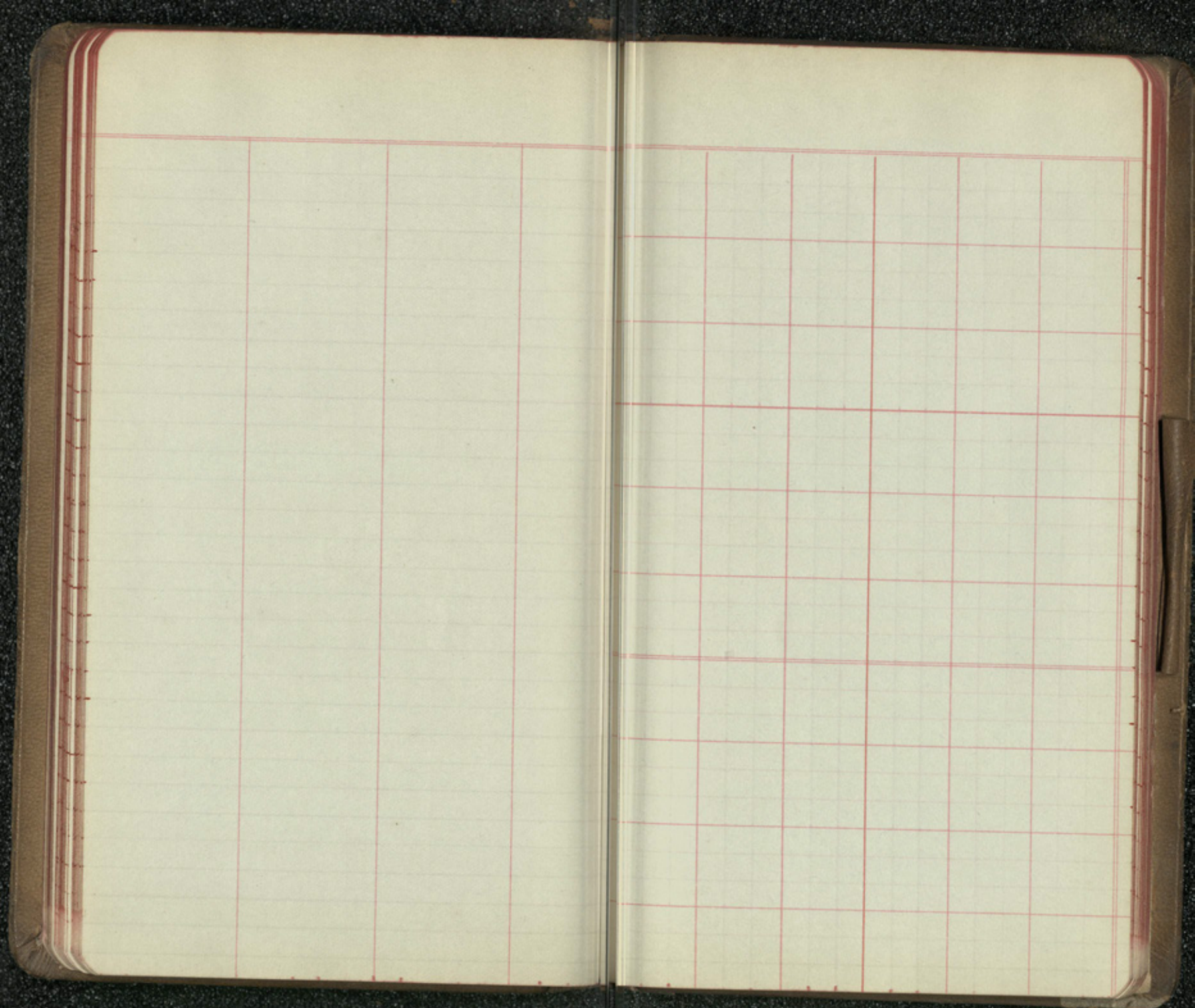


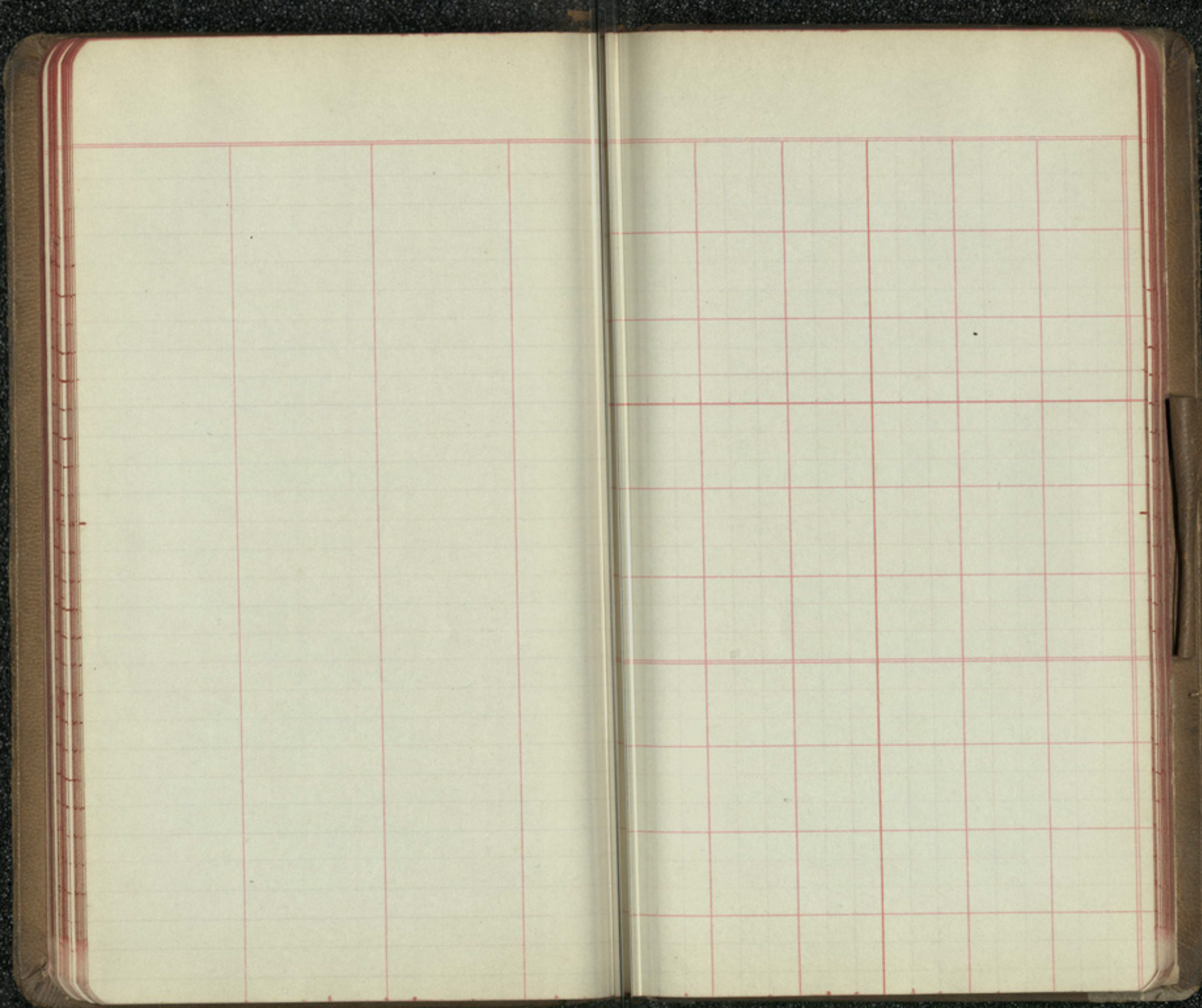


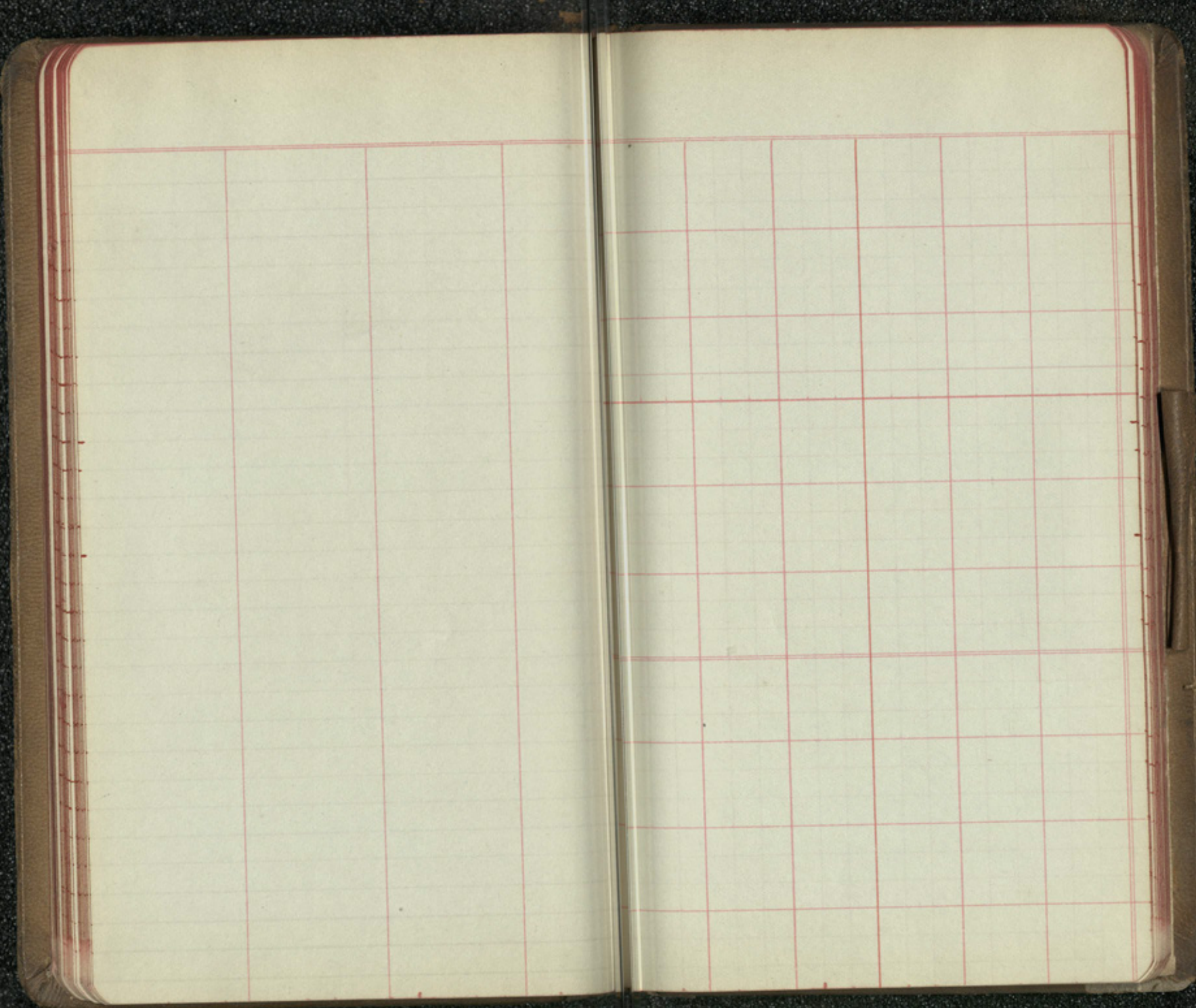


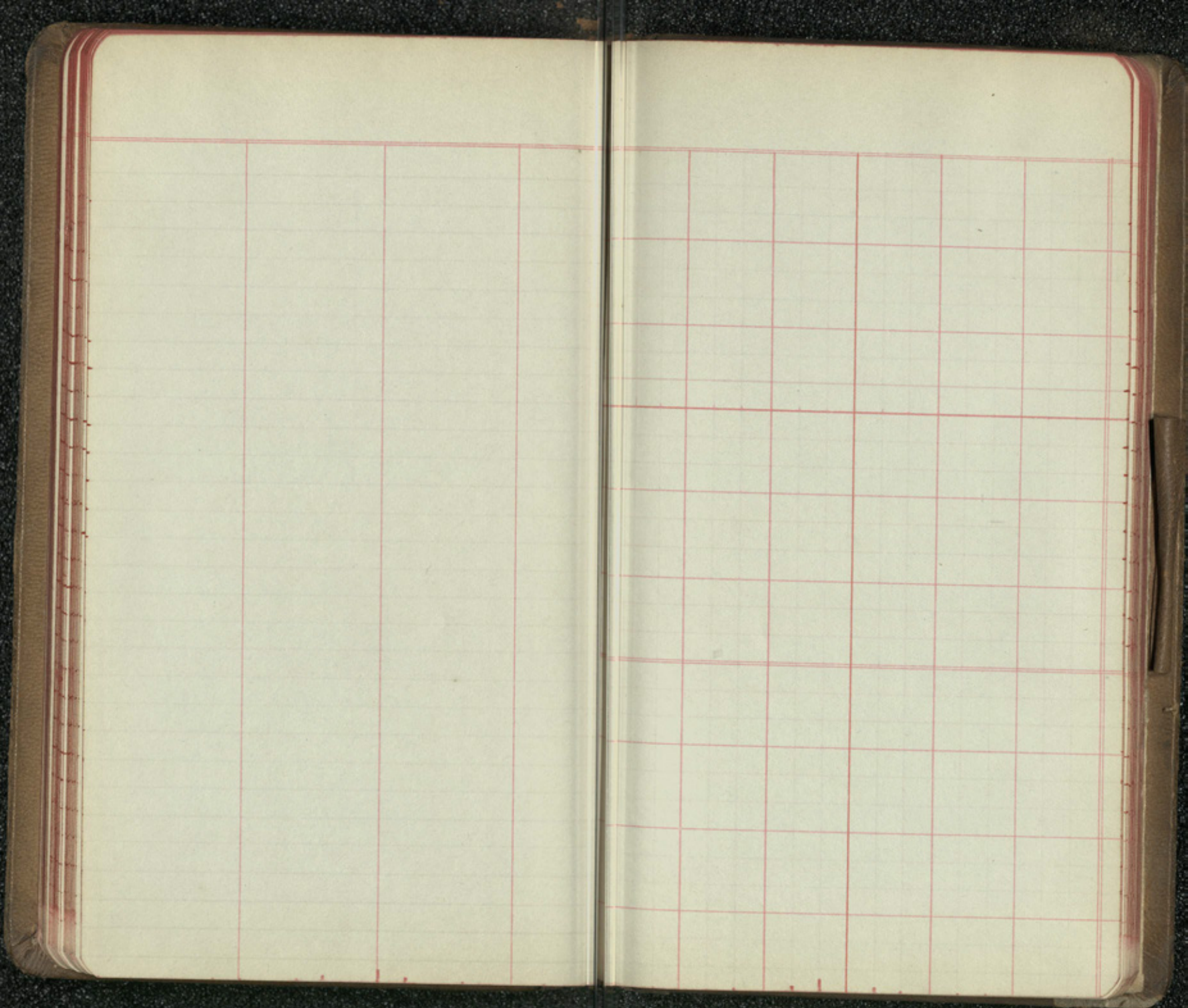


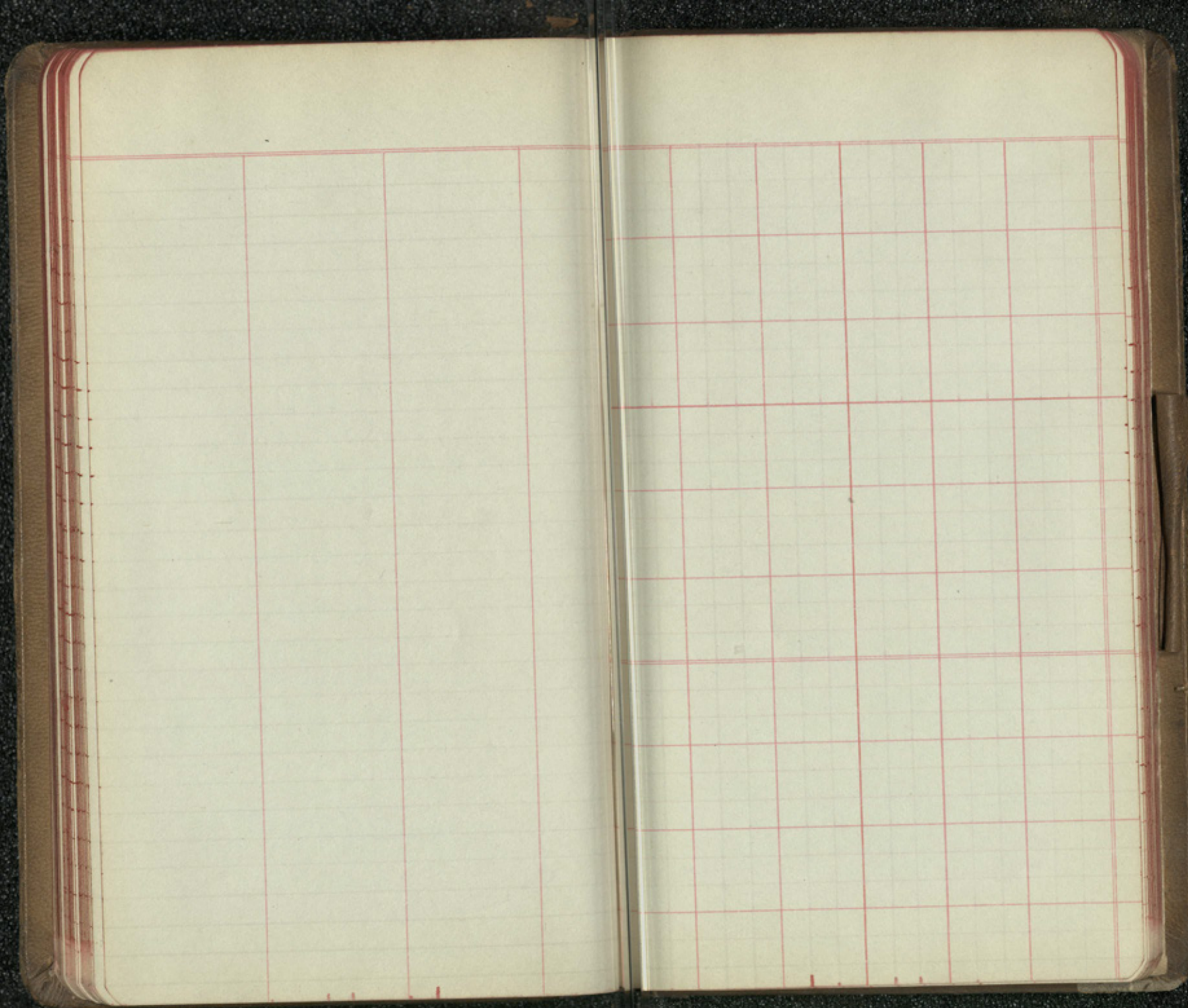


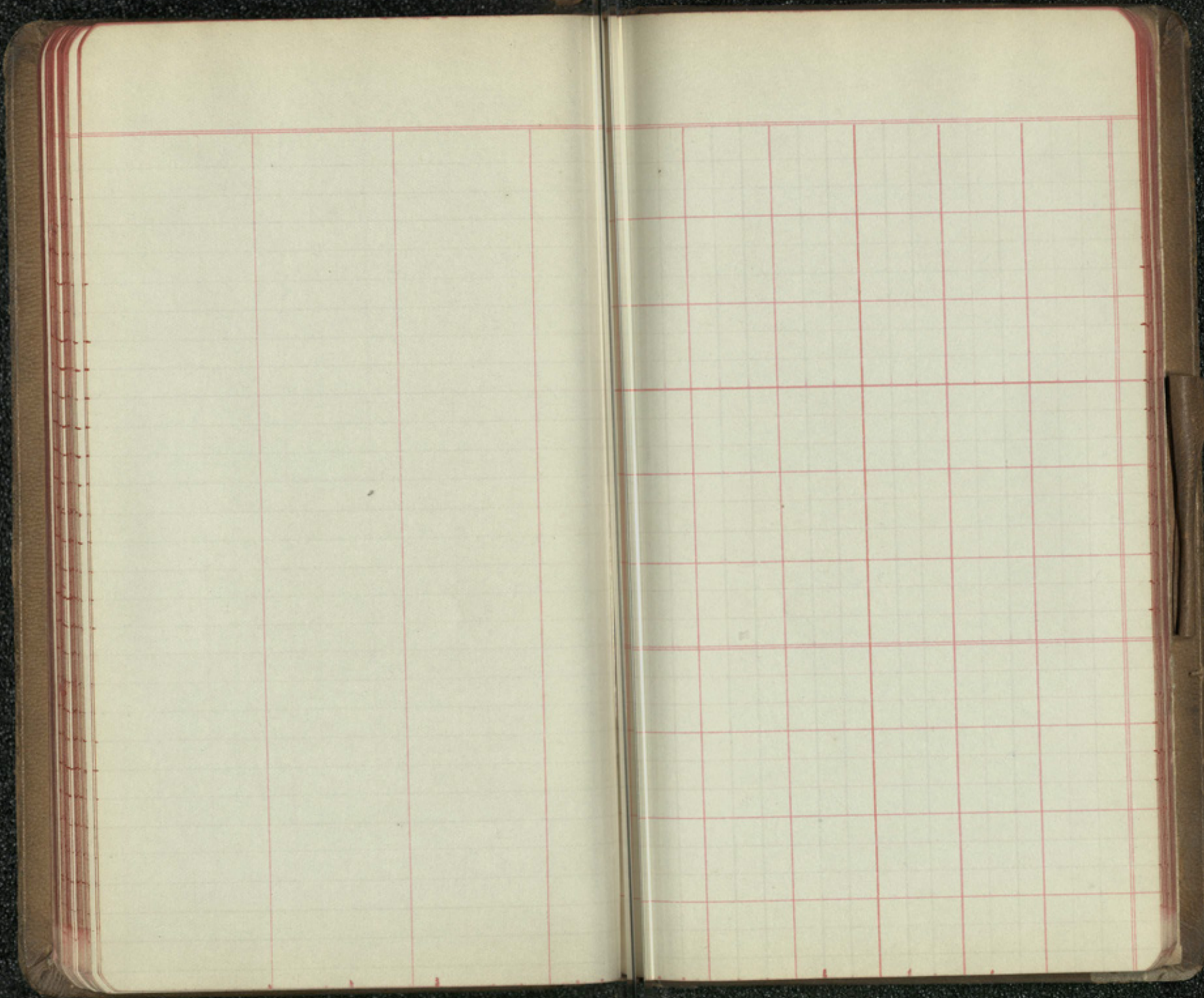


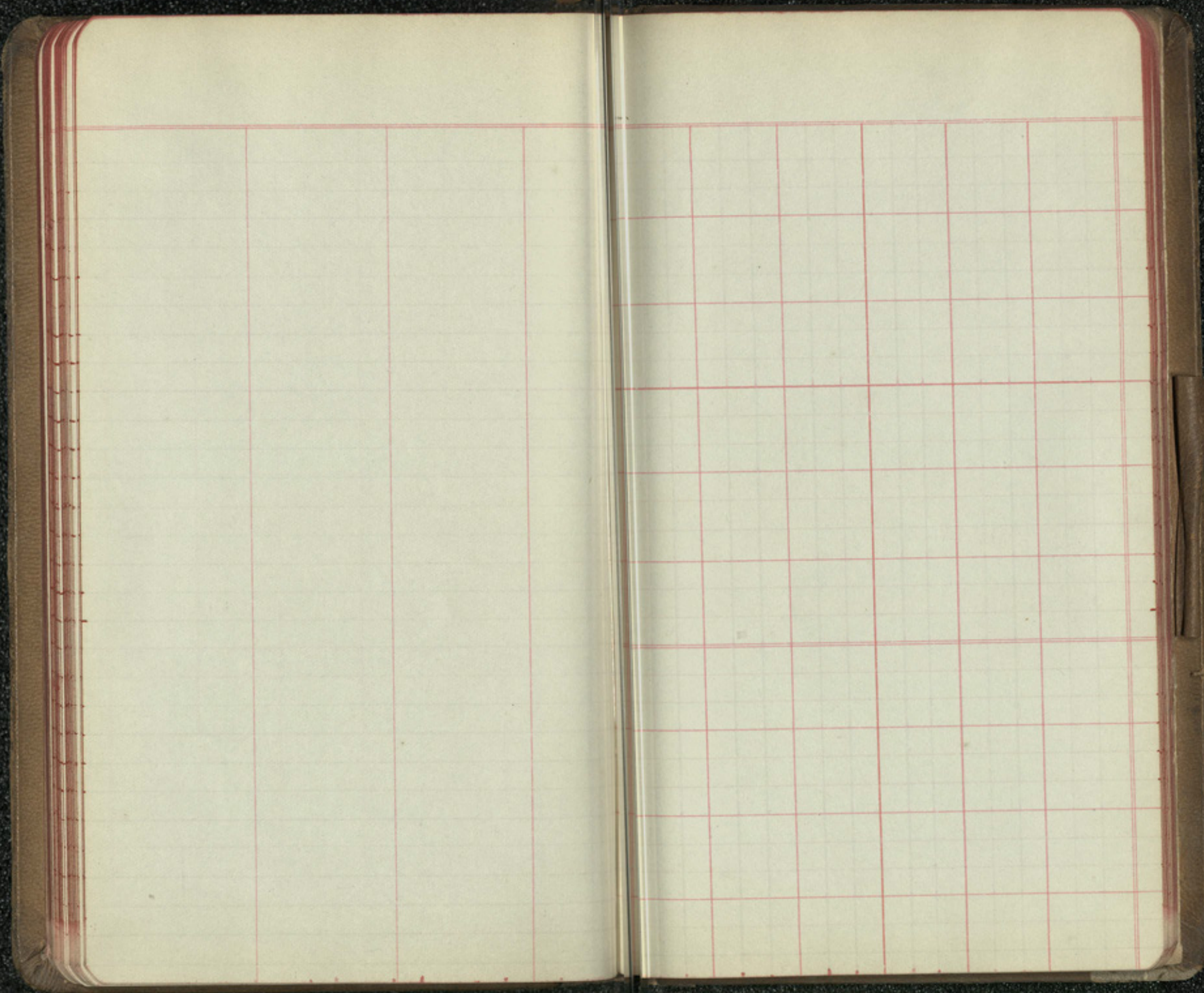


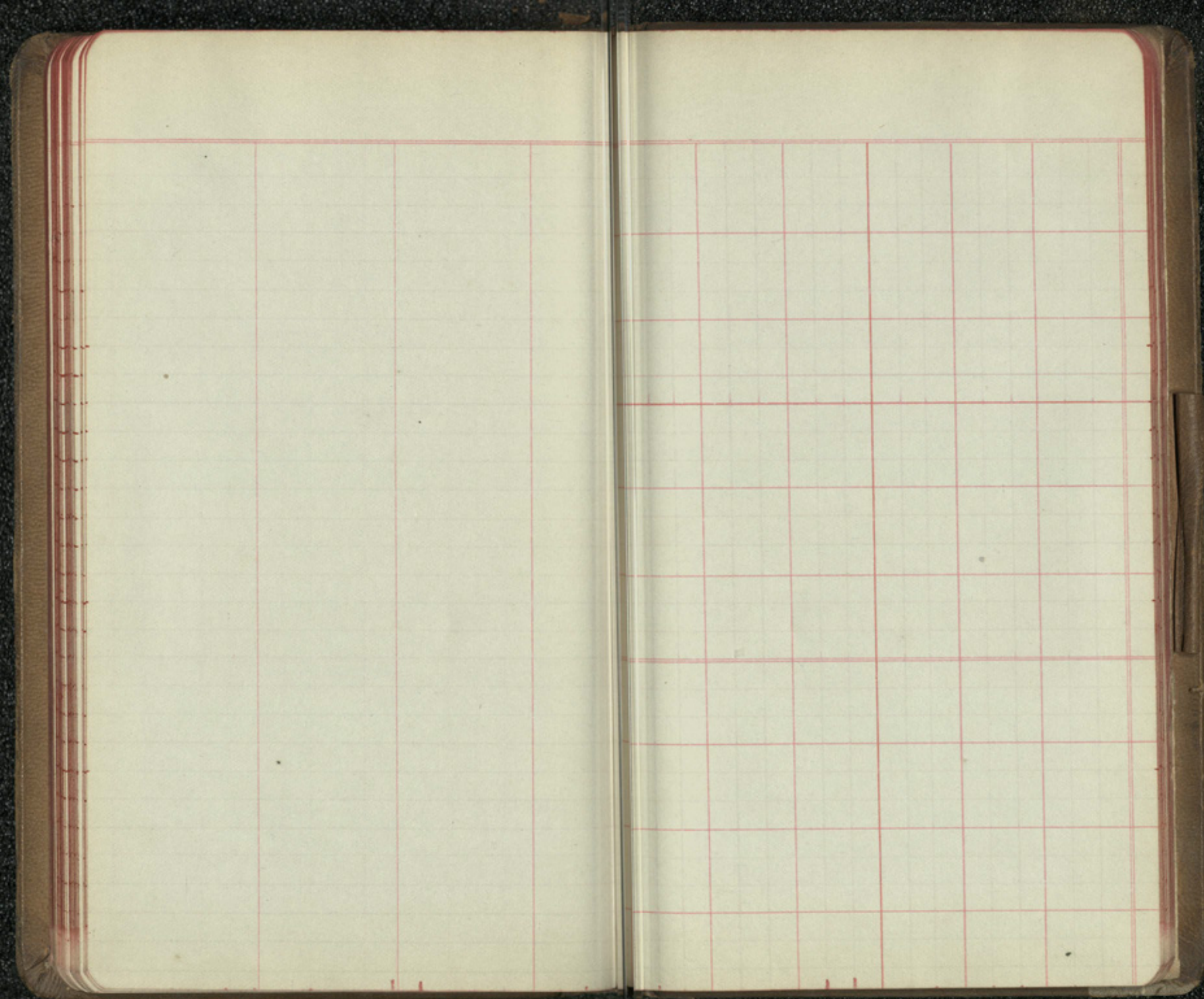


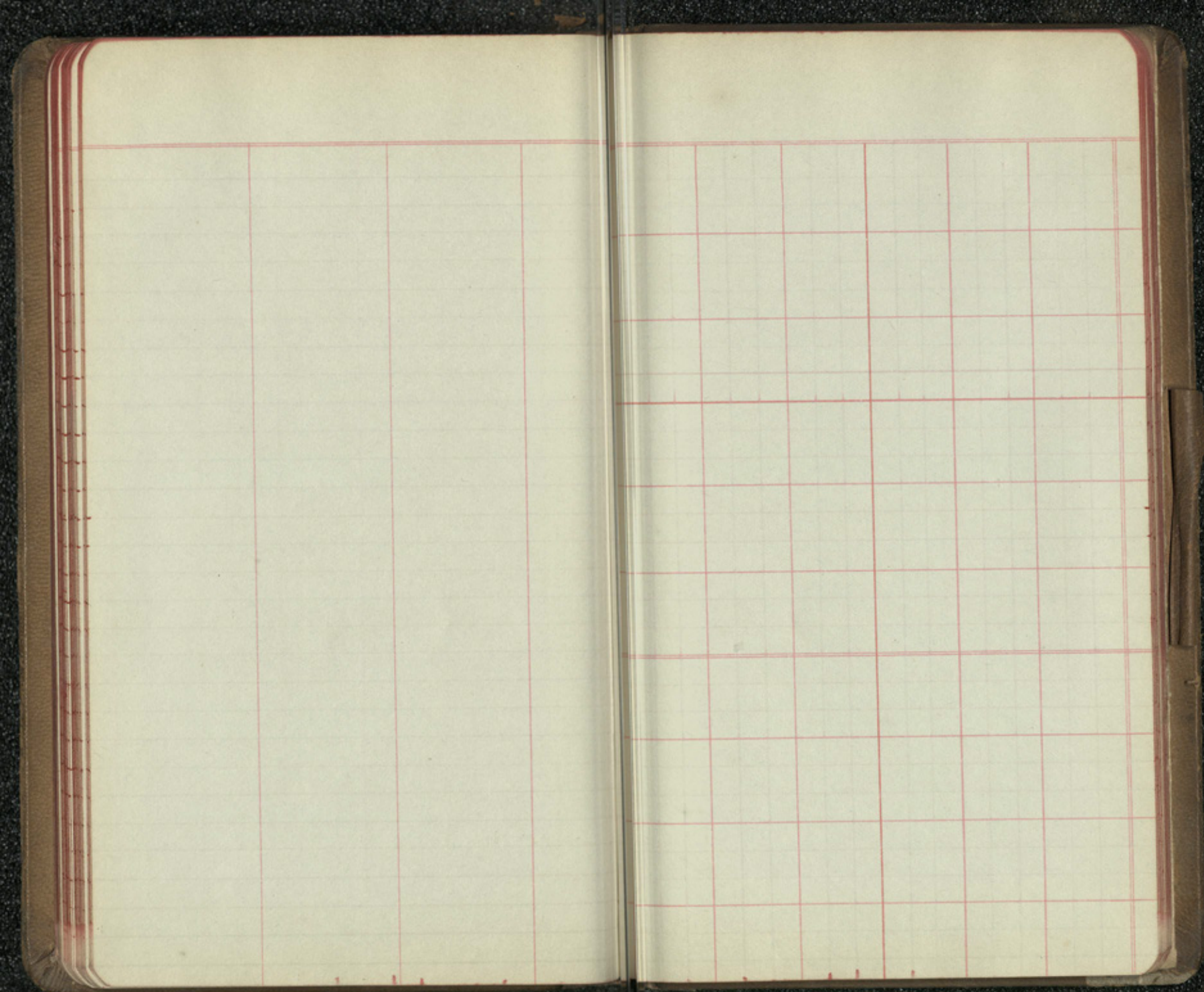


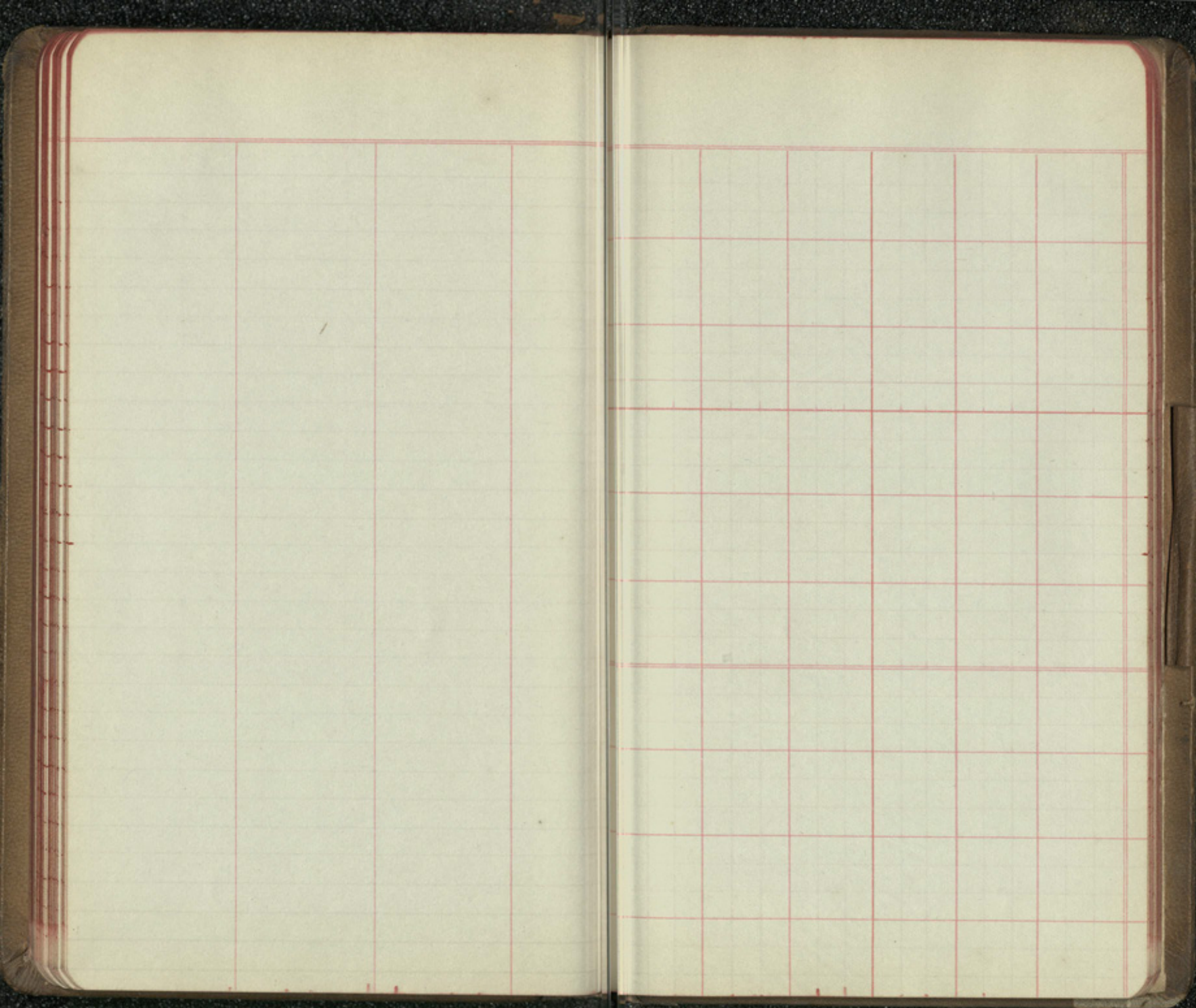


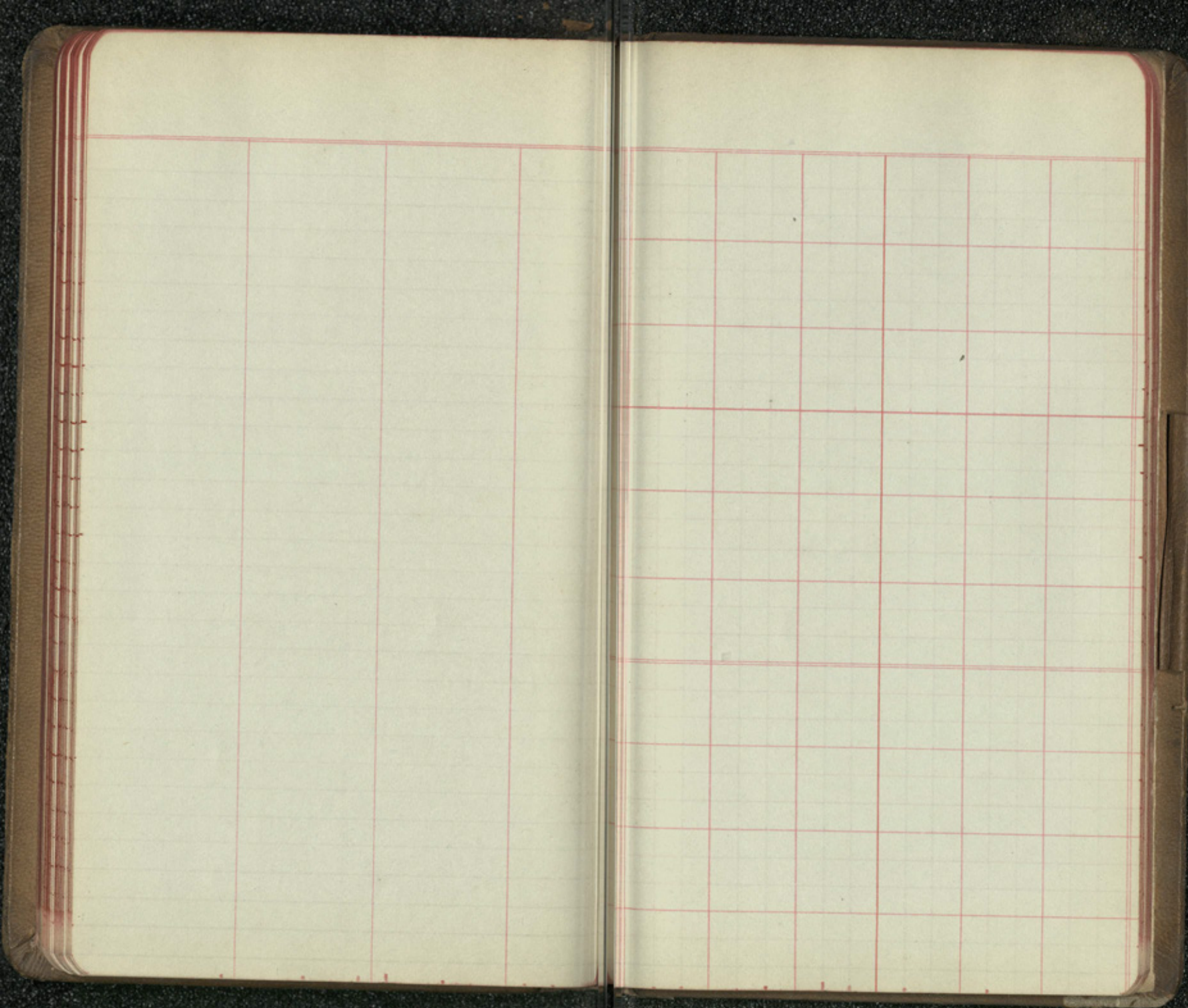


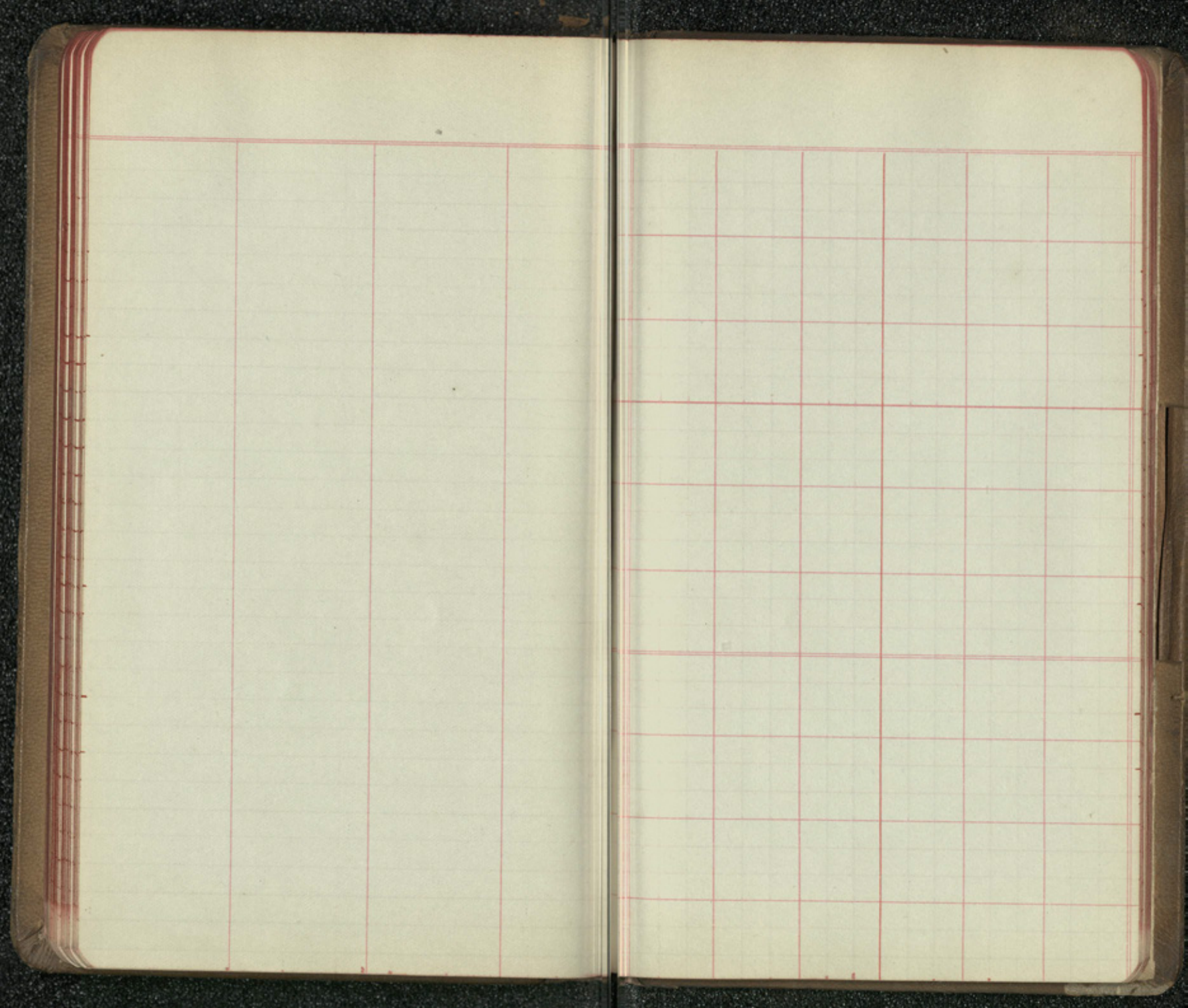


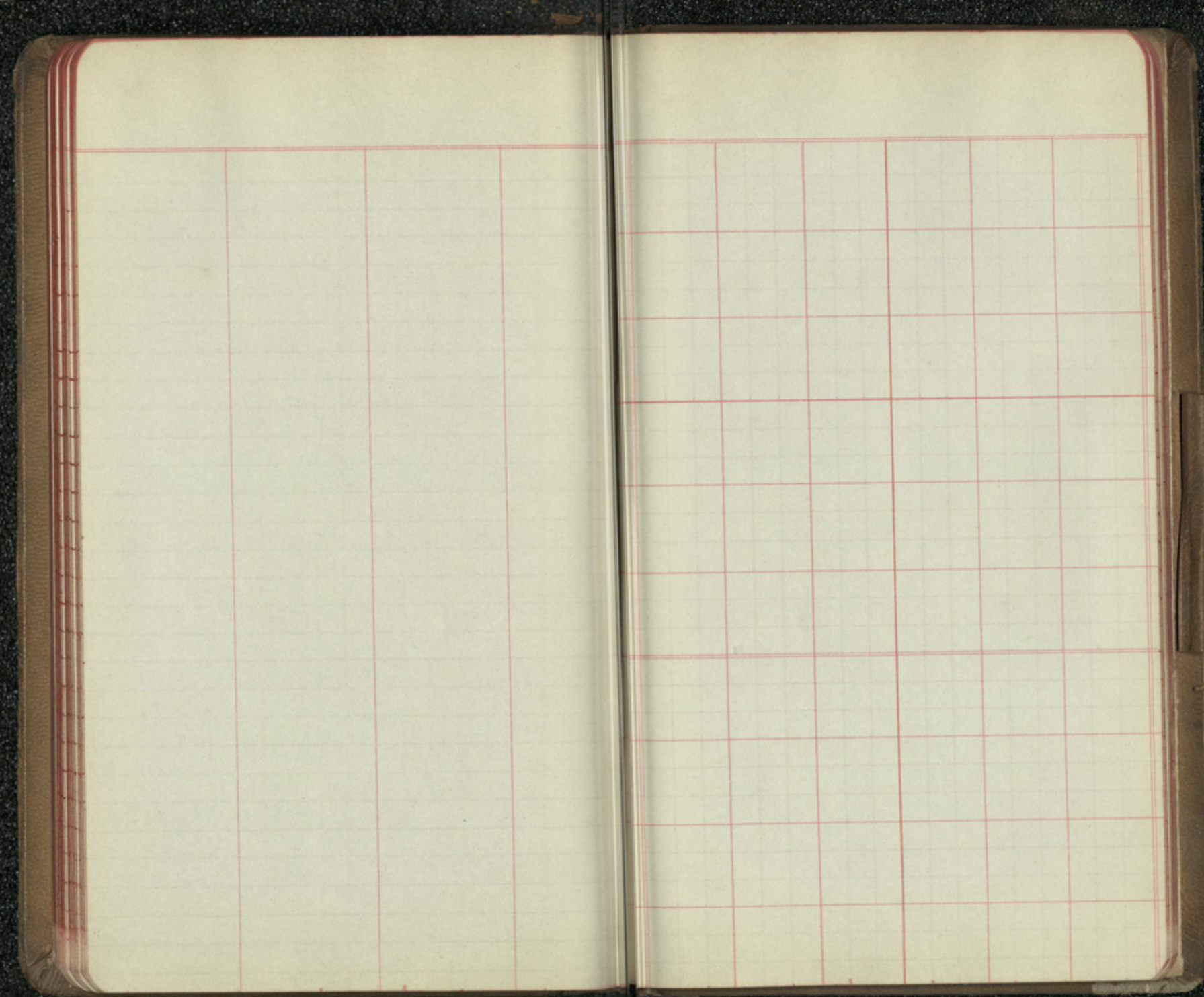


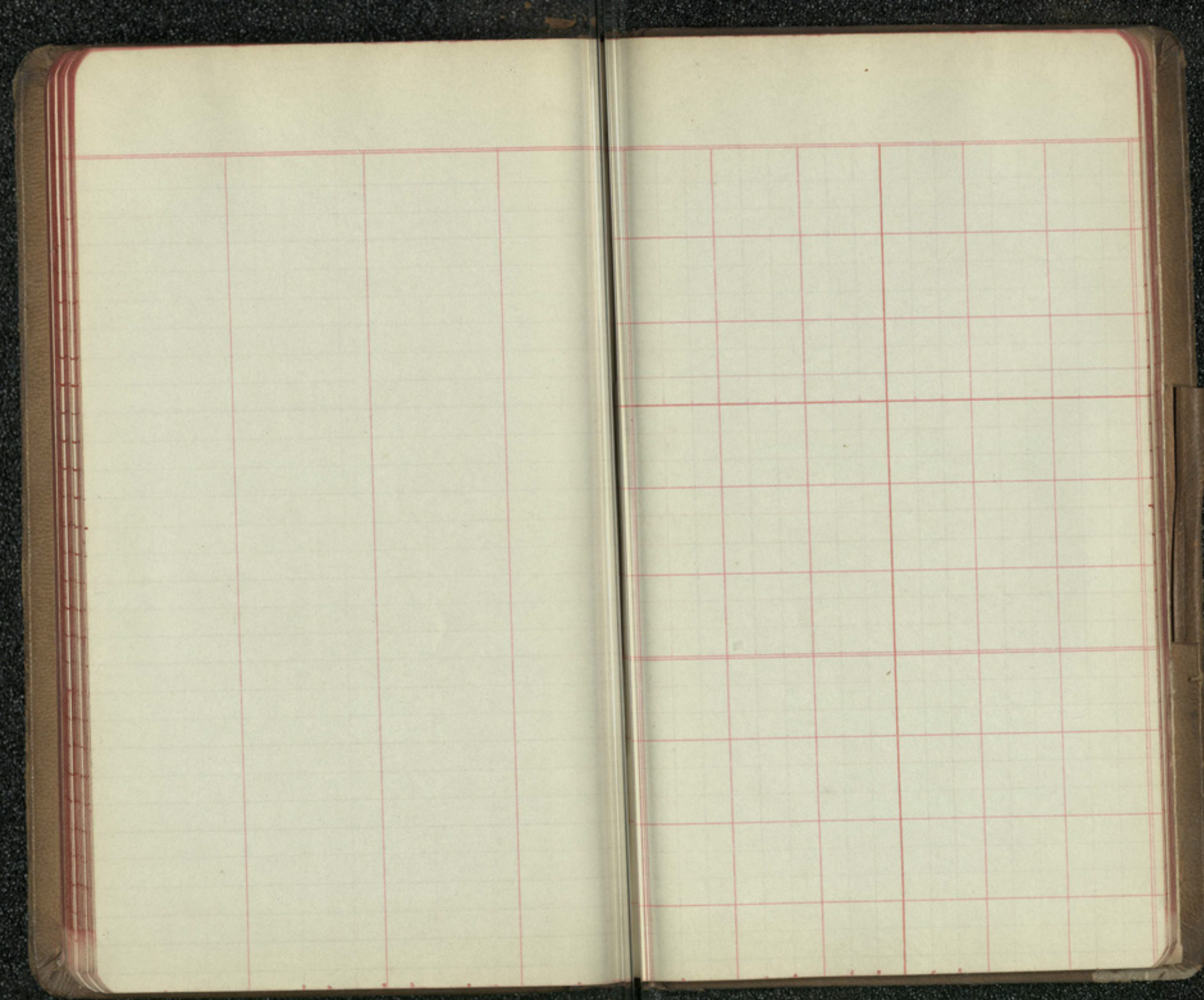


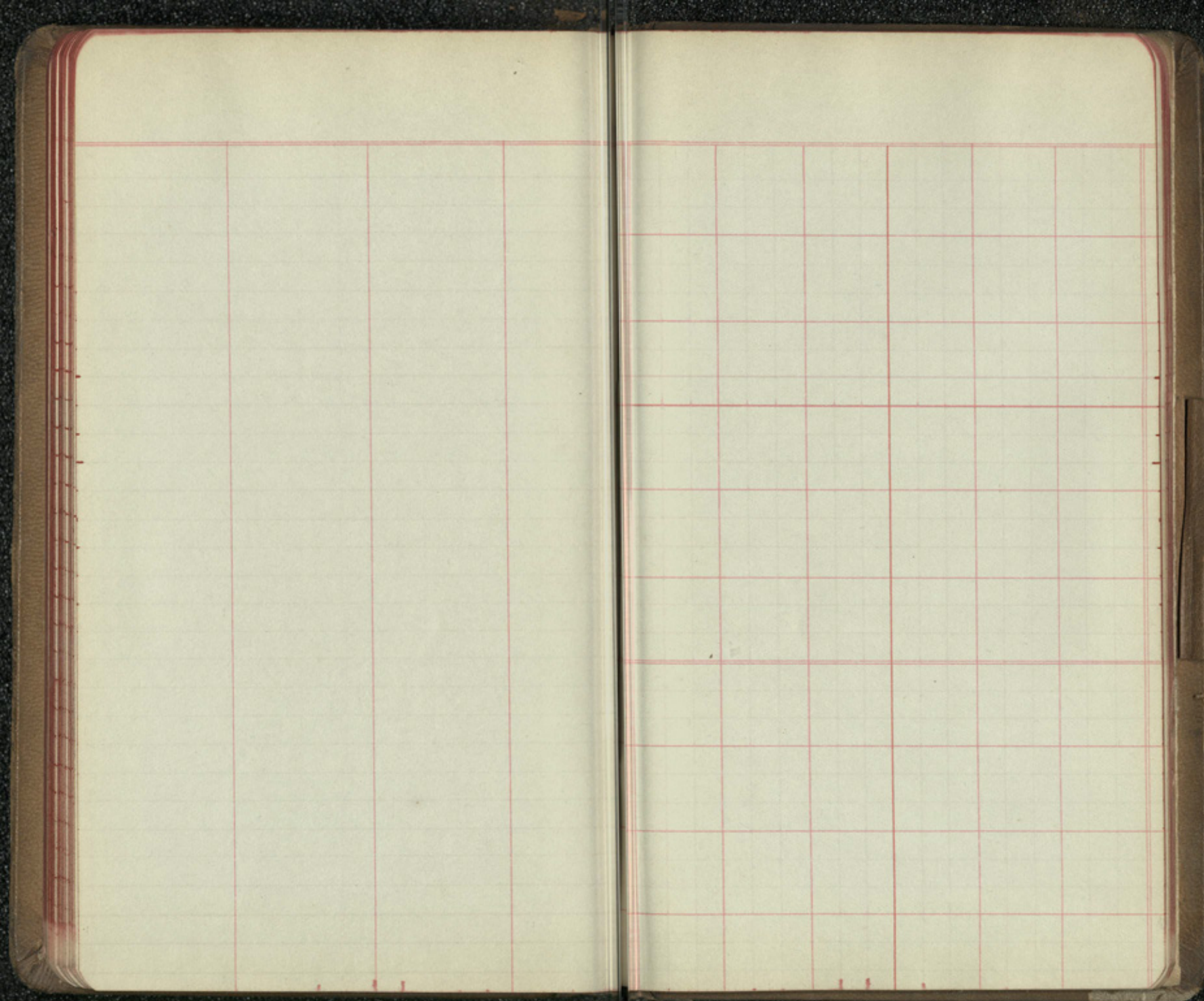


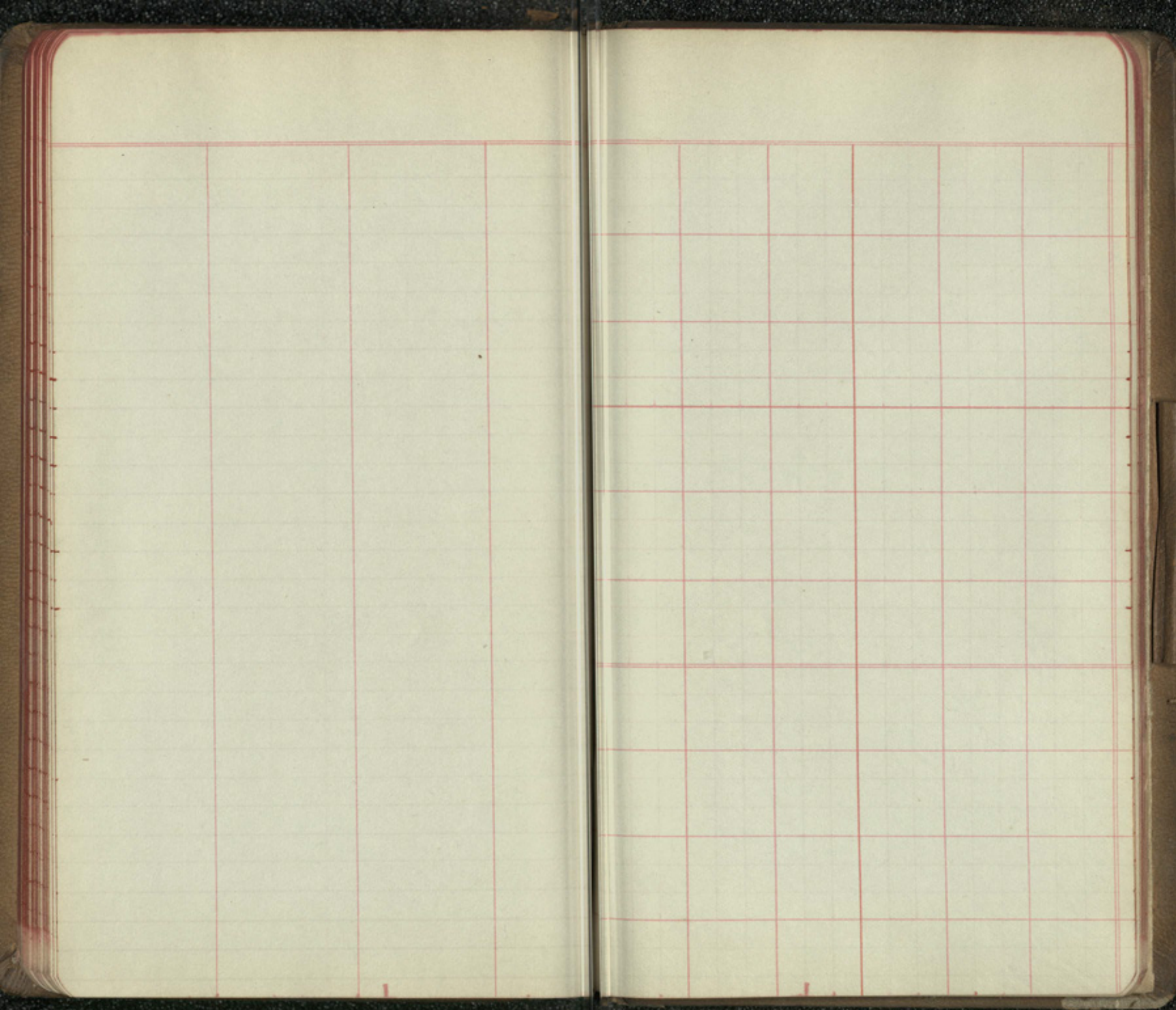


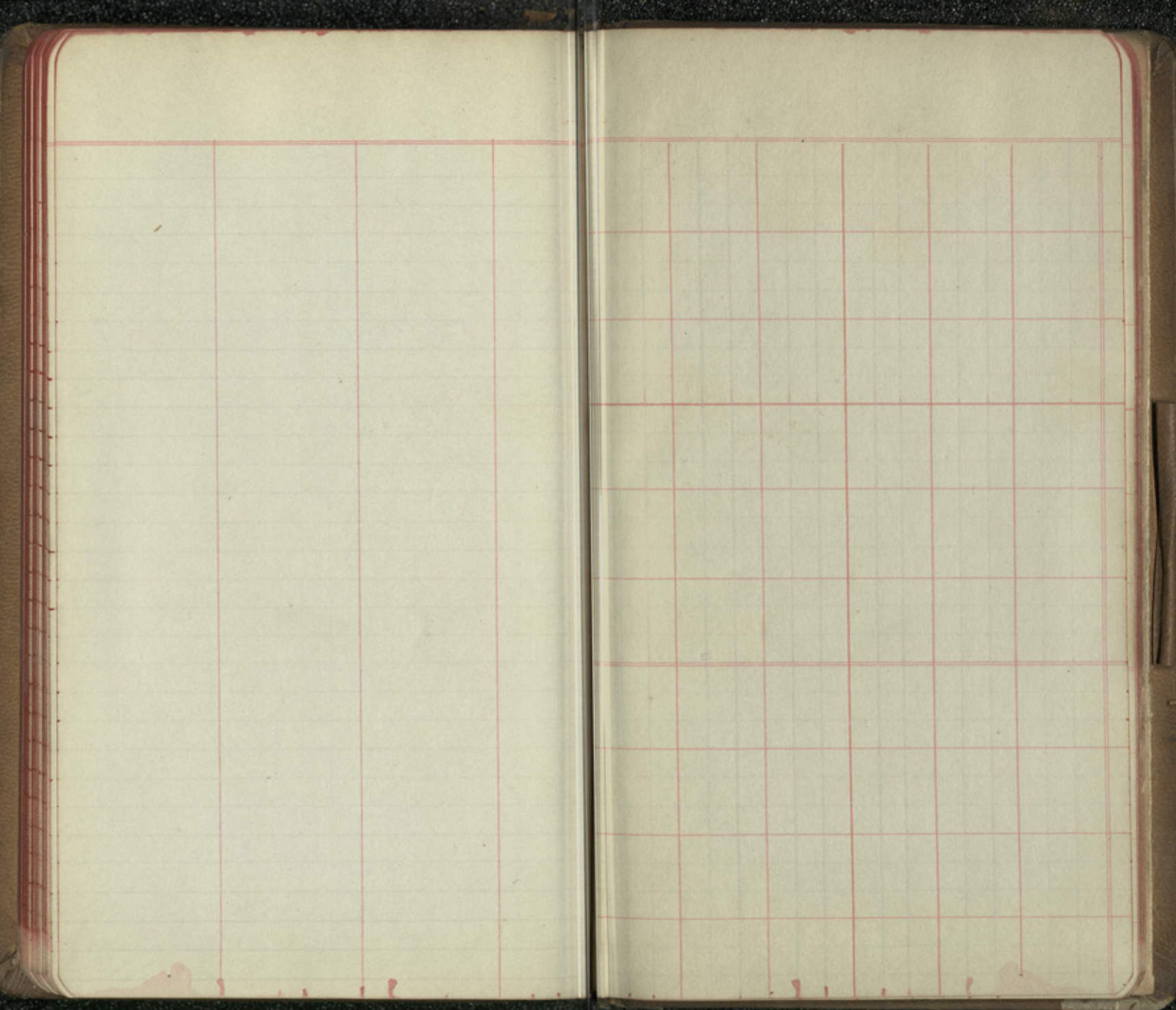


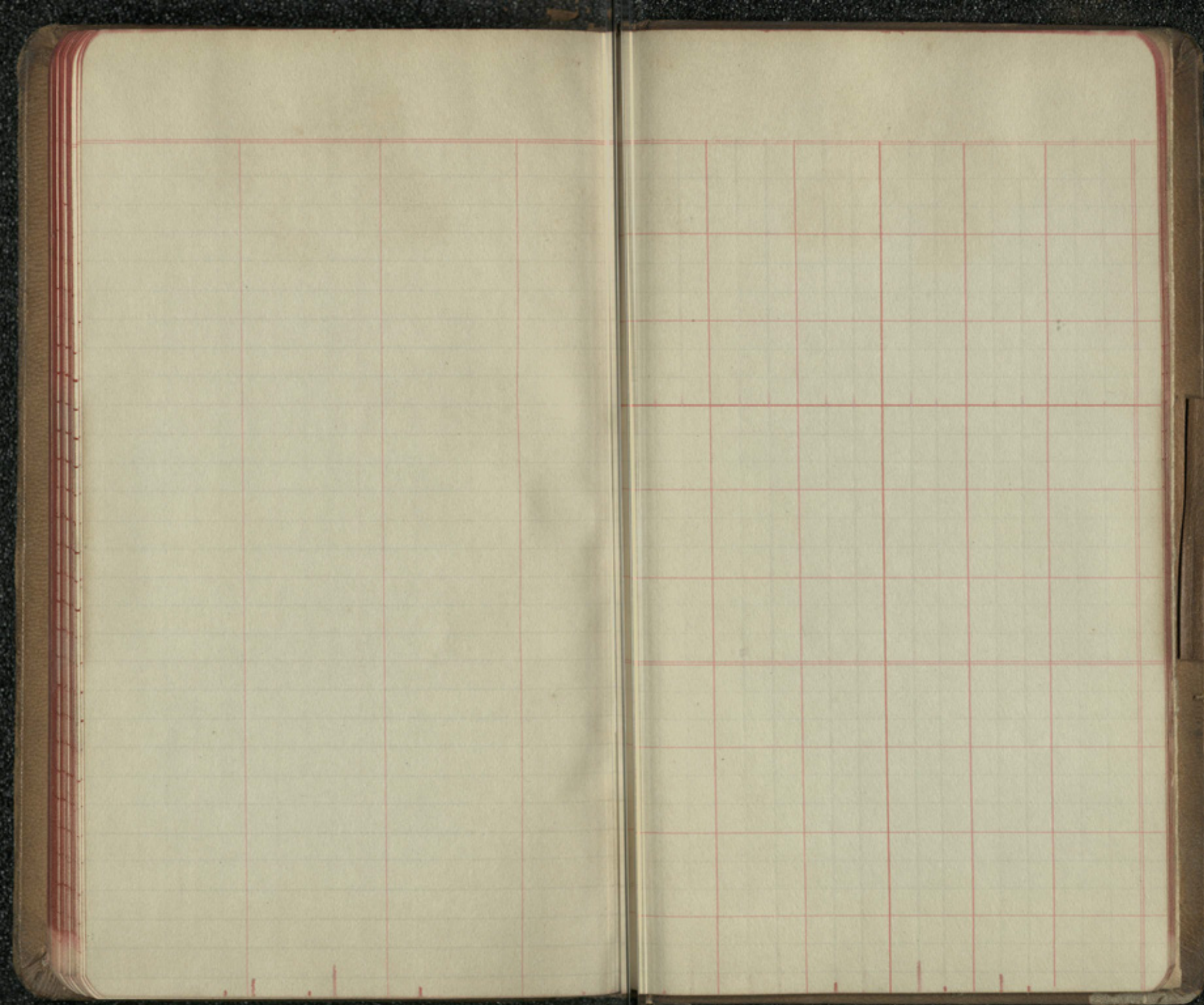


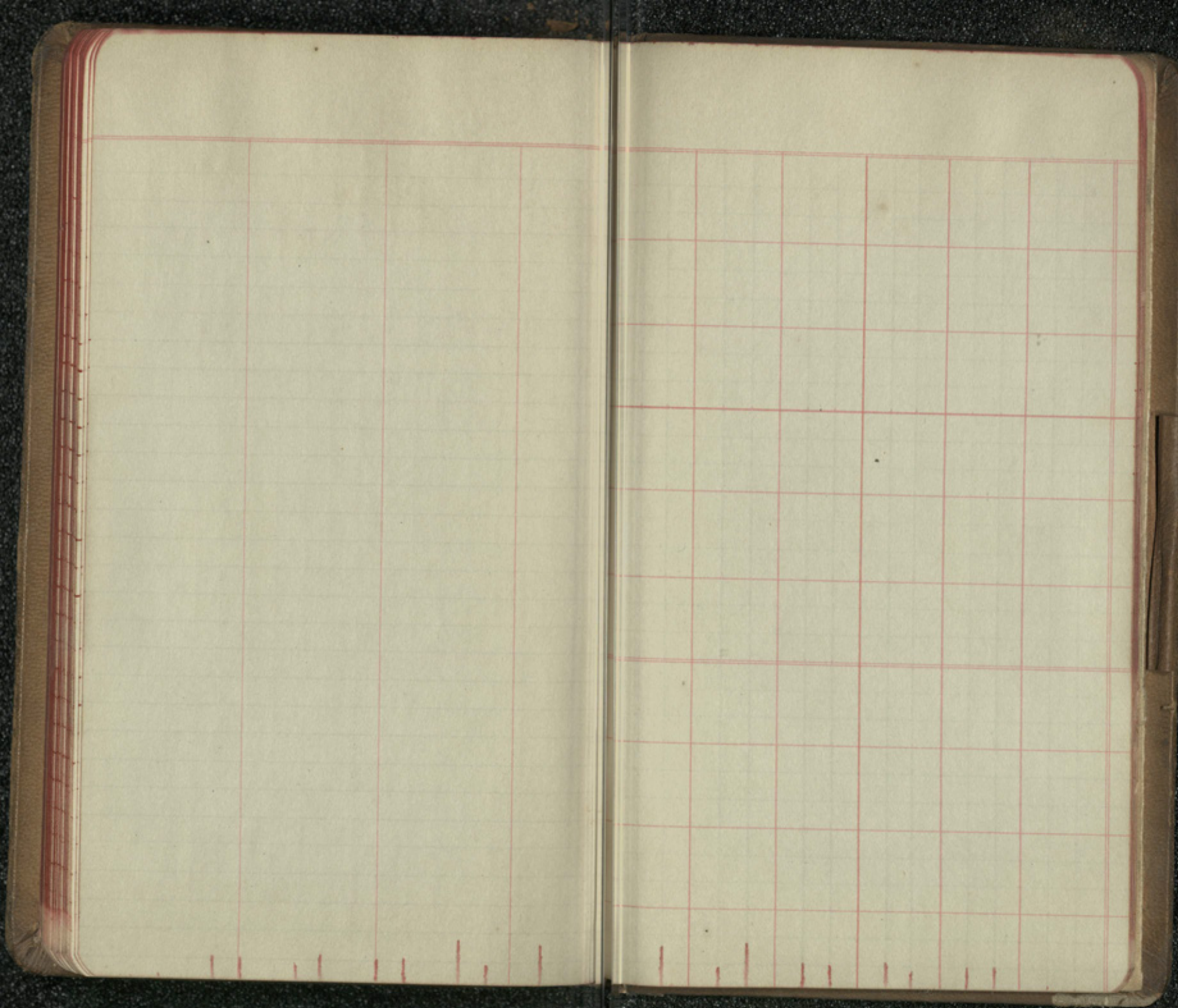


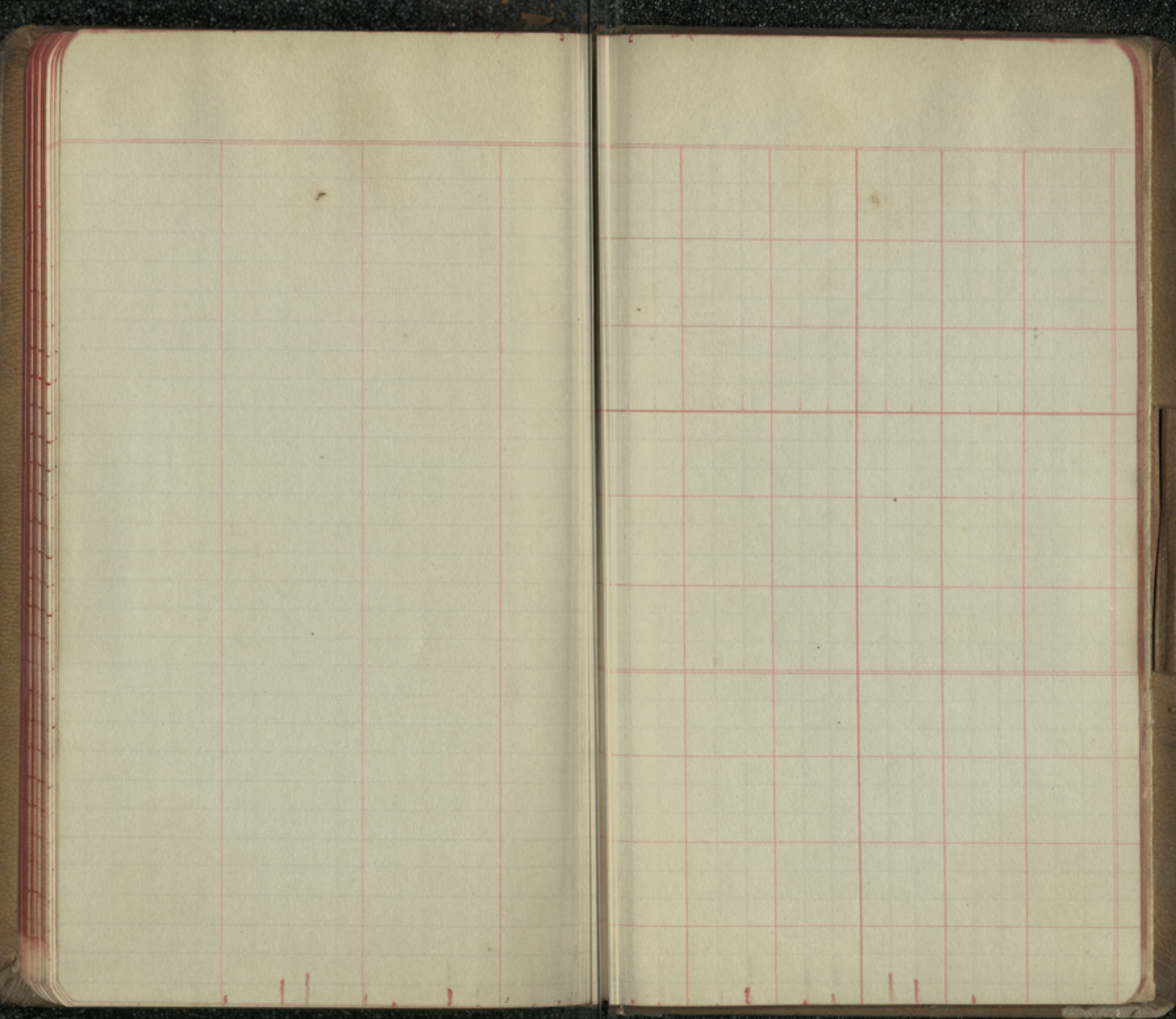


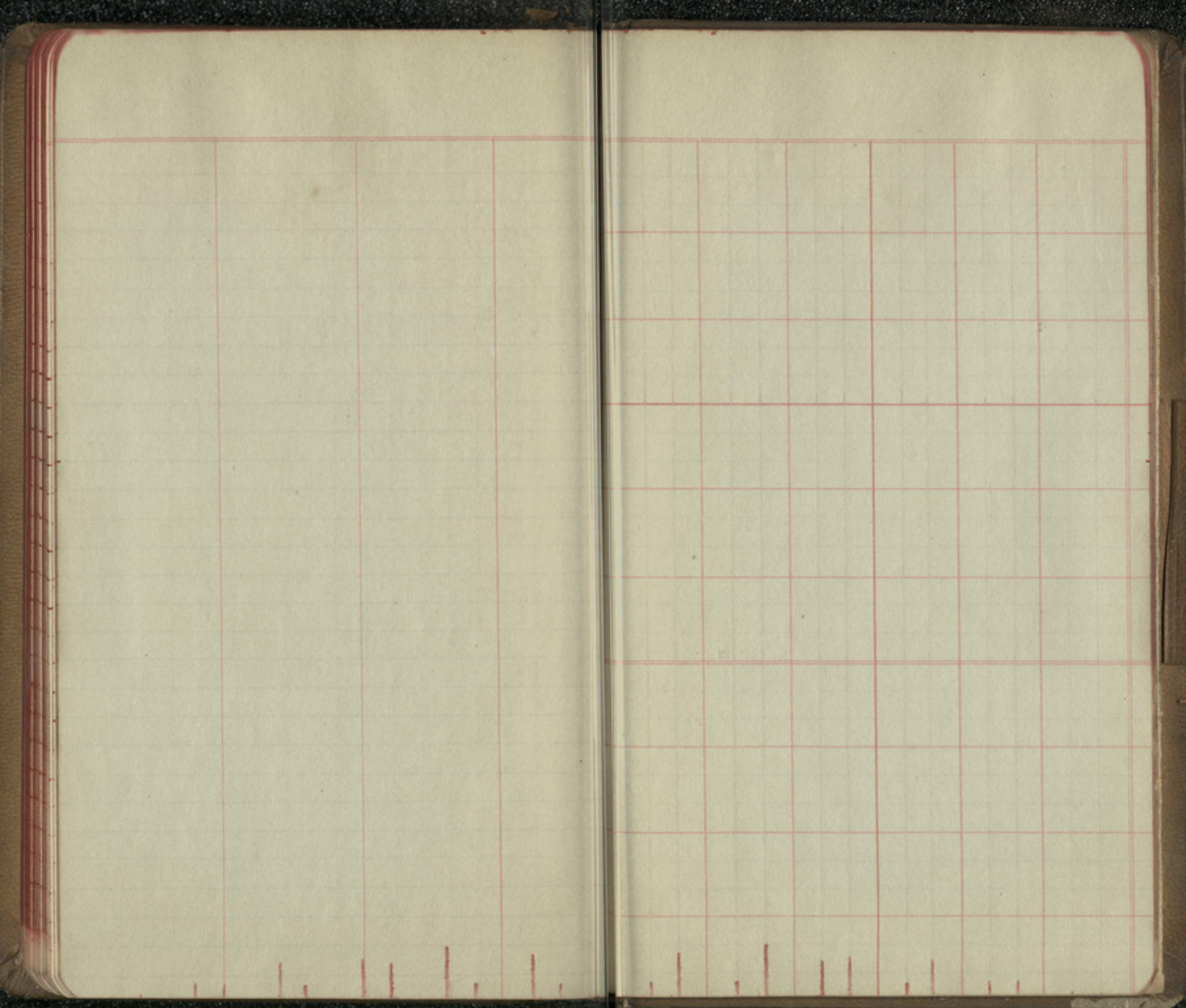


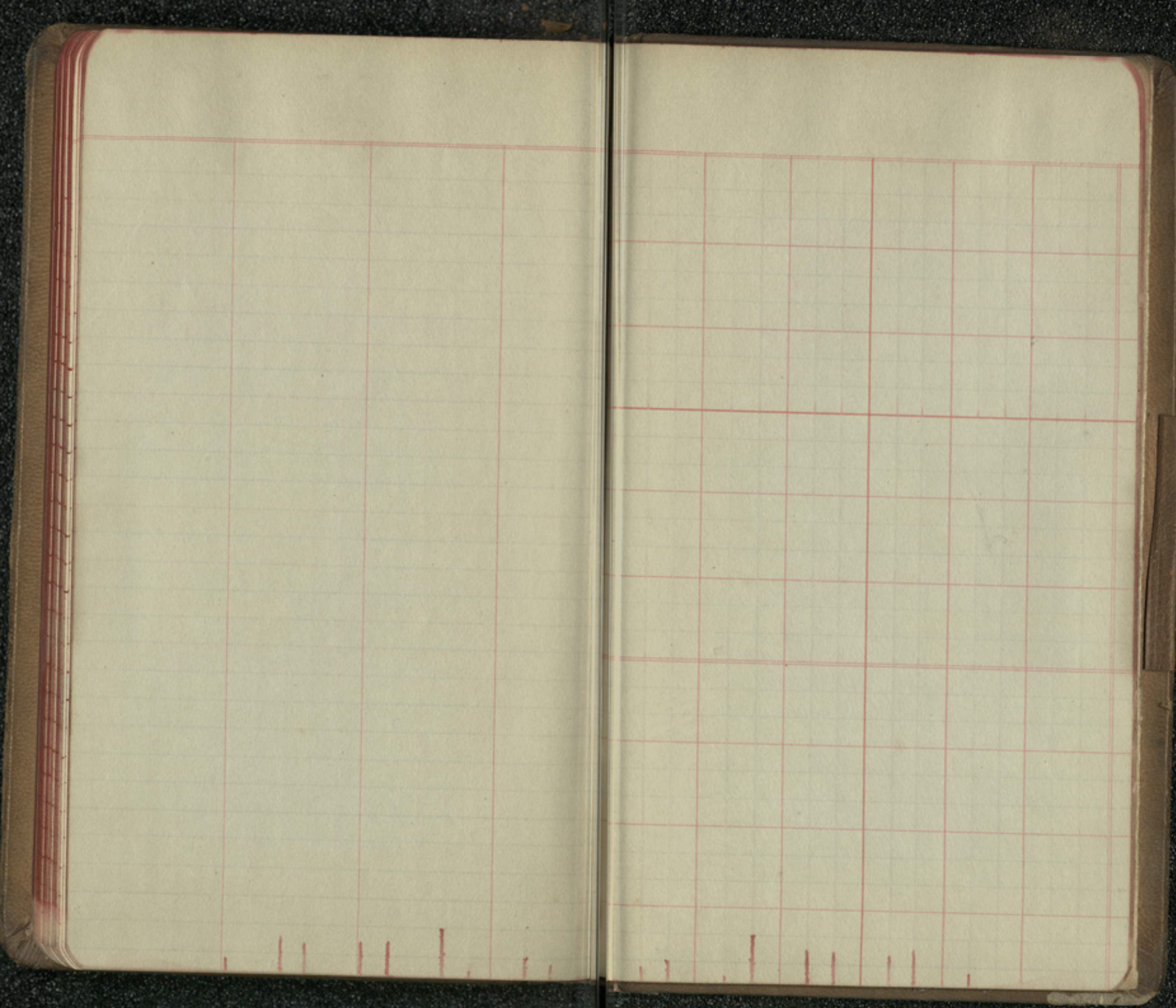


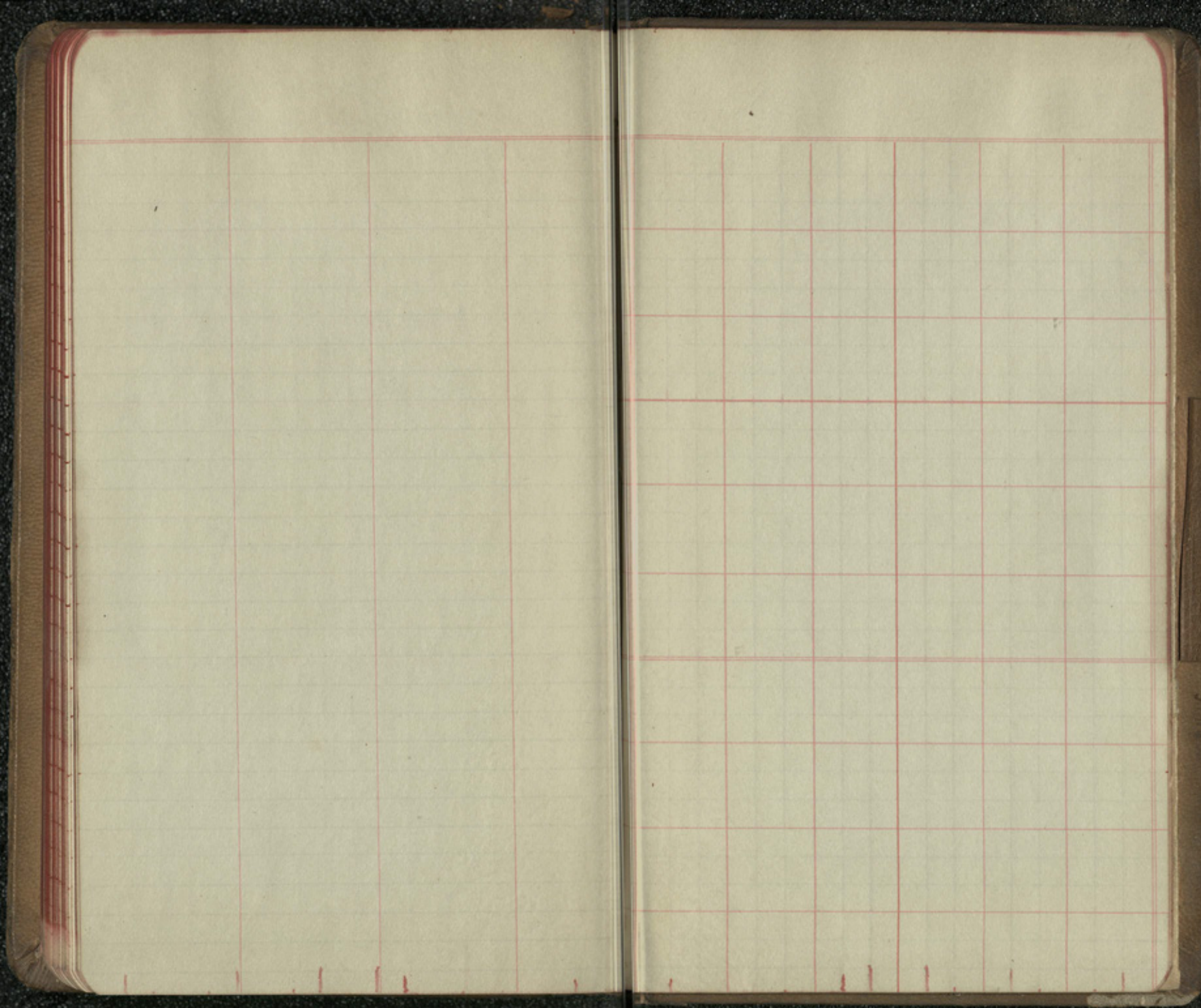


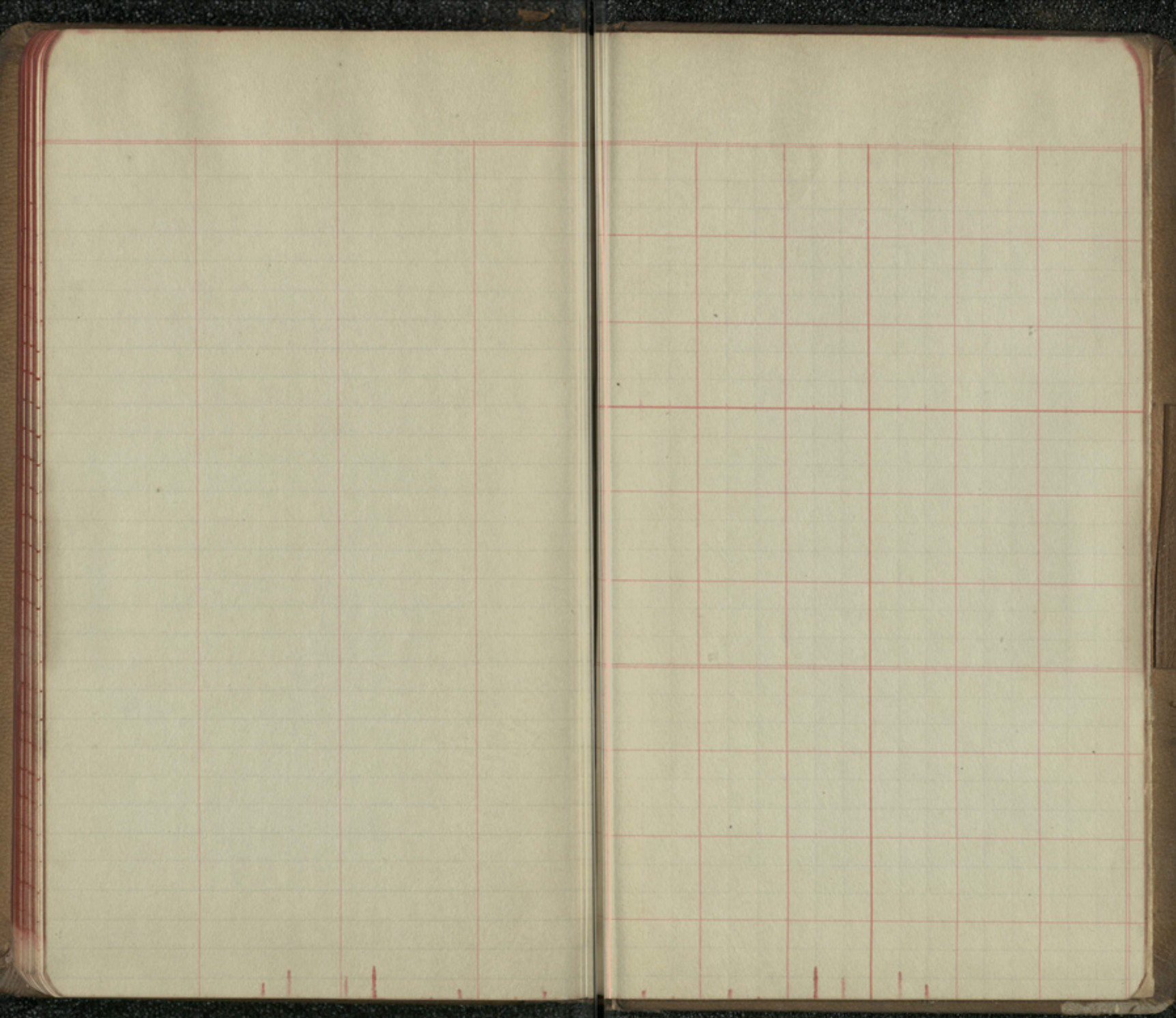


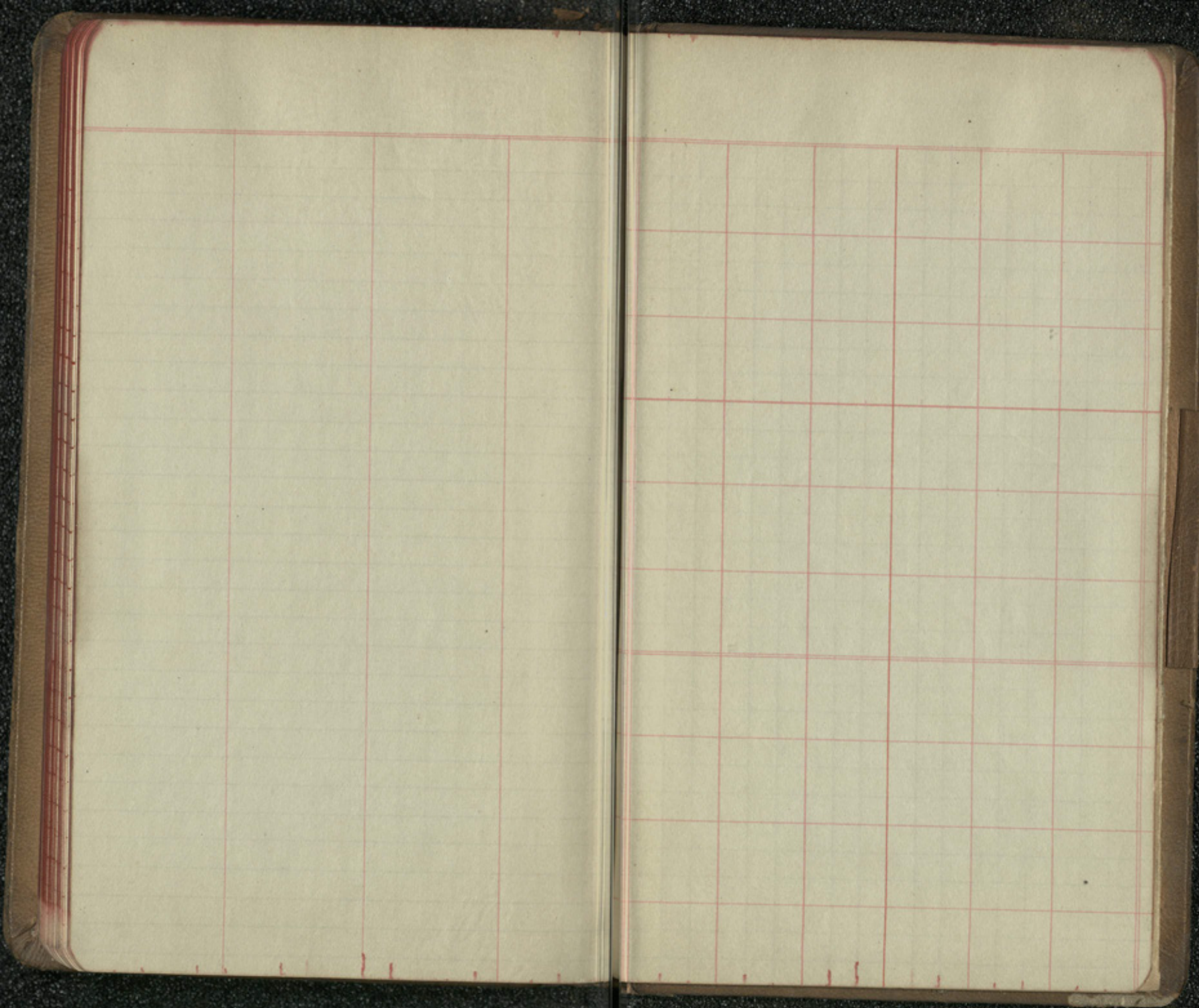


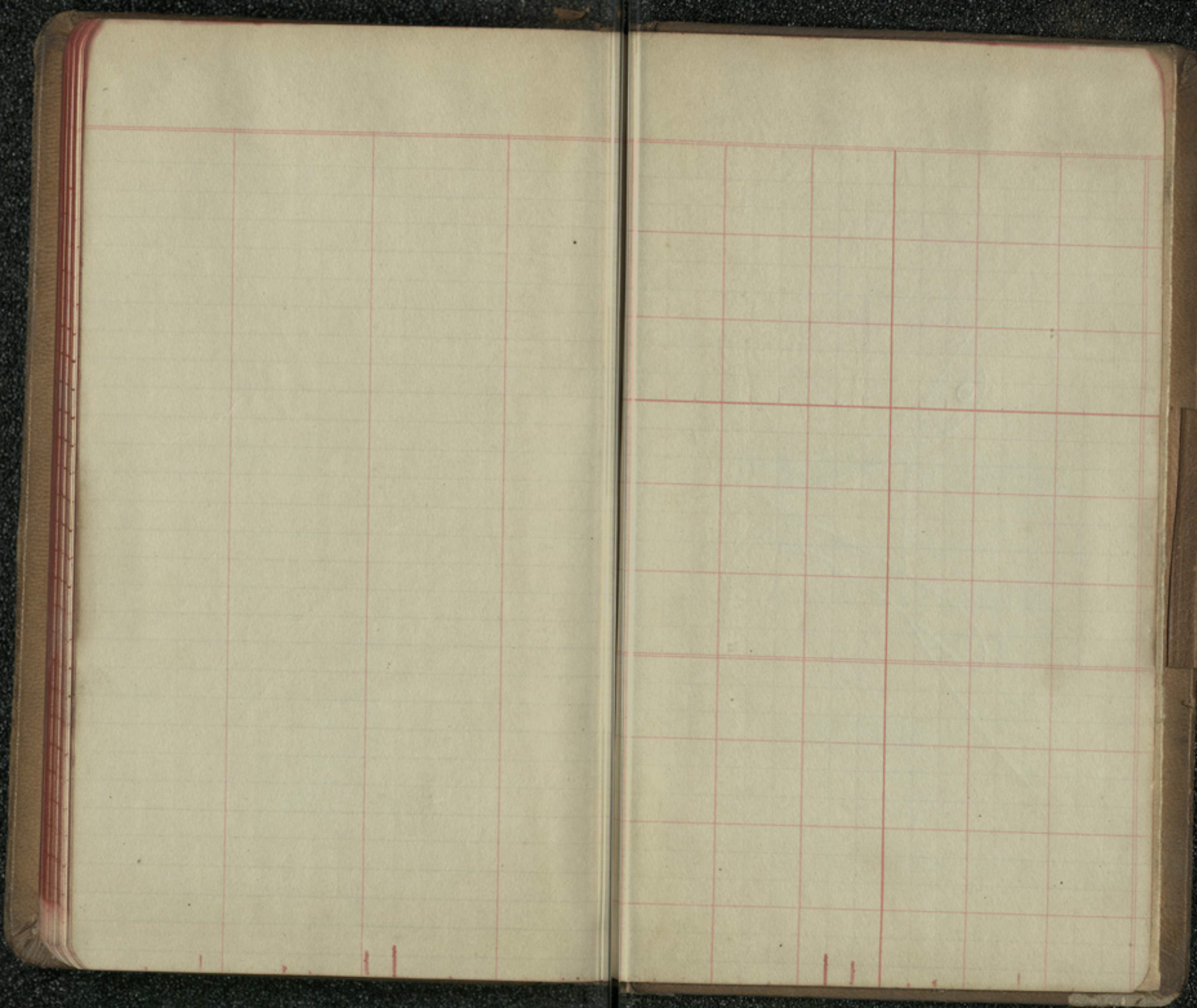




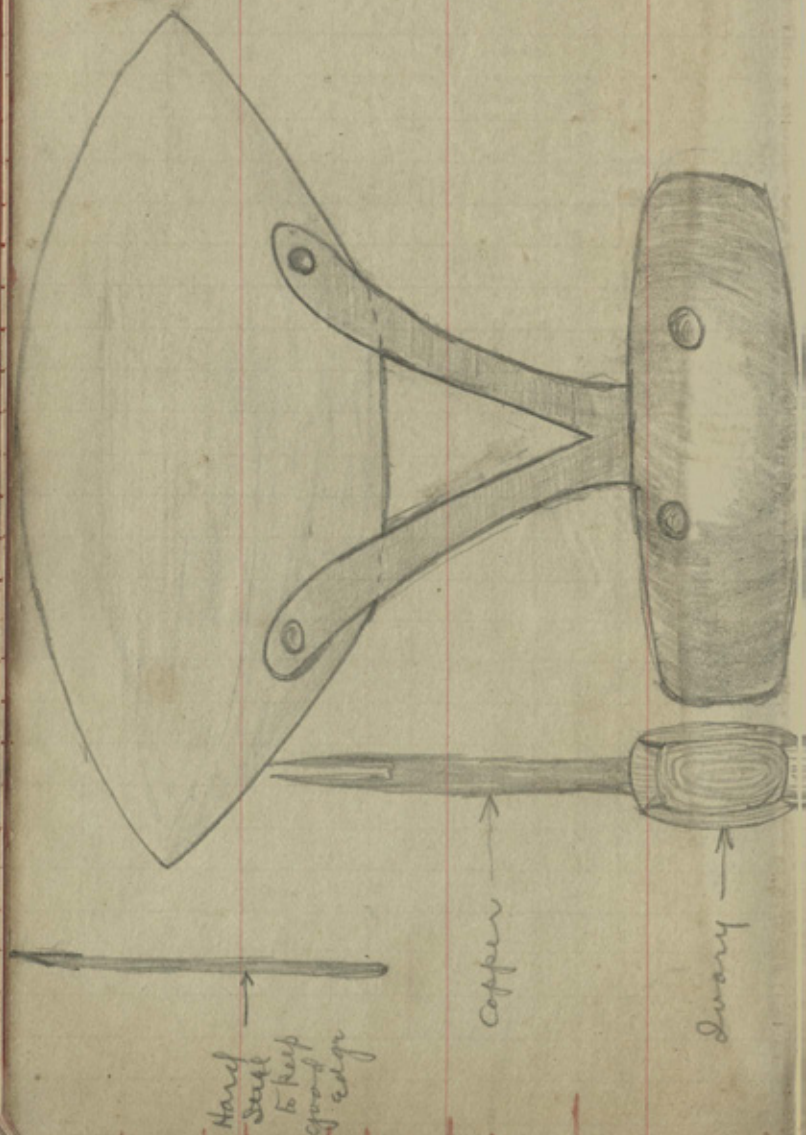








Full size sketch of Inuit tools
(Ahluadlungwa).



Years for Ahluadlungwa
Eggshells of Puffin
Wheat ear
fisher's bone

From Etah

Pick for Capt. Comer

Alcohol

Yeast

Baking Powder

Cartridges for 95-70^{gr} 90-72

Waste from Cotton (Ch. Eng.)

Tow.

Assume & Alum

1 Large

2 Not to use

3 Rather insignificant

4 Point in use

5 " " "

6 Not used

7 " " "

8 Not to use, unused

9 " " "

10

11 Small with Cartridges

12 Small " Cartridges

13 Large affix glass

