Vol. V

Private Journal

E. W. Nelson

St. Michaels

Alaska

Oct. 6, 1880 to Dec. 1880

Yukon trip Nov. 16
Birds for Kane's Arctic Expedition

looked for

22.02.18

Overlooked

180.45

Bread & Coffee

Franklin

Groggs

Rifle

Saw

Hammers

100 yards

12.07.35 p.m.
October 1880

6th

Mostly rain all day.

7th

Sun, clouds, haze all day from east to west.

In the sky, rising about 15° above the horizon and following the curve of the linear clouds, were two faint auroral arches. The zenith of one was in the South and the other in the North. While their extremities appeared to almost meet in perspective, to the E. and W. This is the first time I have seen the polar bands.
accompanied by an Aurora. The day was so dense and uniform that only after the highest glass were to be seen in the zenith. The wind arose to a gale from the E. in the evening through the clouds moved from the S. all day.

7th

Shone in the morning faint auroral light in the north in them. Red in the E.W. followed by rain early in am of the.

On the 12th of September I was up the Canal and found the water in the spring near the Stevens Canal to have a temperature of 32° Fahr. — The water of the Canal stood at 41° Fahr. as did also, the water in a volcanic lake a mile or so in diameter at the Western foot of St. M. Mt. about which on the Western Northern slope lie five volcanic lakes varying from 1/2 to 1 1/2 miles in diameter all of which appear to be formed by the Caving of the surface.

Yesterday, the 8th, the water in the bay was 41° Fahr. a fall of 8° since the 12th of September
Falco
L. 23 1/4 sp. 32.50 1/2 in.
Irishark
Large scale on upper surface
of test greenish yellow
The rest of test hid greenish
Still from blue

Delight cont.
Fleet and rain fell all
day and the temperature
stood at 33.7 and 52.8 at.
A specimen of Branta
mitchelllici was brought
in some days ago who
had quite a number of
White feathers scattered
around the bend of the wing.
The first al time I have
observed at among them.

The natives have put
out their seal nets
since the last of September
and first of this month.
Last morning another dog
Fiskimo became mad and
had to be killed.

10th
Rain in the early a.m. followed
all the rest of the day by
Snow squalls from the
West. Temp at 33 in. we.
In the afternoon I went
out on the tundra to
Shaman Mt. and back
around the village point
to make a final examination
of the formation of
the hills there. On the way
out I dug about 2 ft. deep.
the surface when a great
land slide had taken the
side of the hilll fronting
a half enclosed lake which
was formerly a small bay
from the sea. I found
at a distance of five ft.
below the surface the remains
of an alder bush the stem of
which was about two inches
in diameter and gnarled and
twisted exactly as is seen among
living alders within 100 yards
of the place today. Uping it one
covering the alder was
a layer of light colored gritty
earth feeling like fine sand
to the touch. Some of this I
preserved at No. 1. Geological
series. As this light colored
earth lay directly upon the remains
of the alder and was limited by
the latter in extent the ground
elsewhere being darker and
of a semi clayey and peaty
character it appeared very
peculiar in the thickest
place there was some 4 inches
of this earth and it lay in an
area of 2 ½ to 3 ½ ft. in diameter.
Beyond this I could not continue
the excavation as the layer of
frozen earth was met.
This was at a vertical depth
of 5 ft. from the top surface of
the ground which is covered
here with grass and mosses.
Though the soil here has vegetable
matter through the whole five
feet yet there is no appearance
of peat except for the first
12 or 15 inches from the surface.
The soil, in fact, assumes more
and more of a clayey character
until near the point where
I met ice the ground formed
of a soft, loose clay.

From a striking resemblance
between the soil here and that
on some adjacent hills when
the origin is undoubtedly always
tufts I should say that this hill
had been exposed to the wind
of cinders alternating with
vegetable growth until within
12 to 18 inches of the present surface
at this point.

Going on we reached the base
and passed a layer of peat
which as exposed by the action
of the waves, shows an unbroken
thickness of 15 feet and is probably
yet deeper. I secure a section from 18 ft. below
the surface (see No. 29 section).

This peat is very light and
loose in texture and this
whole depth lies upon one
end of the tufts till you call Shasta
Mtn. in the following order
as seen in section.
This hill is built entirely of volcanic ash and 50 feet in width with well marked layers and scattered through which are fragments of glassy basalt and tuff. From the side to a distance of 12 inches there are numerous pebbles and stones. The fragments are generally well preserved while the tuff is in an advanced state of decay in places forming Tidroy Clay in which not a fragment of the original can be found. One of these Clay beds now is dotted over with bright blue spots. This bed lies over half way to the top of the hill and I have kept a piece in No. 7 Bag, Series. In one layer I observed shaly sandstone like rock occurs. This is probably formed from consolidated ashes. The fragments of rock found in the tuff on the hill are 200 grains and kinds of metamorphic and other rocks. Among them occurred Nov. 14th, 1865 and others probably occur that the sea once extended around to the inland side of this hill (Shaman Mt) is plainly shown by a broad channel way leading from river across a neck of the island to a small bay lying to the SW. of the Redoubt just beyond the
old Russian grave yard.
The shore curves around
from Shaman mt to the
point near native village.
This point, lying in the
following relative position.

[Sketch]

- like cinders resting loosely,
except where in places
they become gradually
consolidated into layers
and bounded areas of the
lava No. 8 which grades
intergradually with these
cinders in many places.
Except at the highest part
of the cliff which is an indistinct
mass of cinders.
No. 8 is from a stratum of lava
7 ft. thick intersecting a part
of the cinders and which changes
insensibly on its side into
the cinders.
No. 9 is what appears like a
mass of metamorphosed sandstone.
It is a fragment from a
large boulder-like piece.
2 to 3 ft. squares imbedded in a stratum of lava (x0.8) close by the Cinder Cliffs.

No. 6 is a metamorphosed sandstone pebble from the same location but rounded by the water on the beach.

No. 11 is a specimen of Sandstone from a fragment some 15 x 20 ft. long, which shows stratification. The larger piece is imbedded in the thick stratum of brown tilled lava at the base of the village point.

It is a fragment of the red lava in which the Sandstone No. 11 is imbedded.

This fragment of tilled lava occupies the most of the

seaward or outer end of the village point, extends across to the NE, end of Whale Island and to the little round island beyond the whole village. At the Cinder Cliffs had an elevation of about 35 to 60 ft. after which the land slopes down and was only 20 to 30 ft. elevation. The Whale Us averages a little higher than the strata of lava as well as the strata of tufa and ashes on Shaman Mt. show plainly that the main crater from which all the lava re-described above erupted was located somewhere near...
the little outis vilet
And it is certain that
the sea-nord flow over
the place once occupied
by the crate and the
water has encroached
a mile or two at least
upon the land to reach
Shaman jet if the land had
the height at the time of the
eruption which it has now.
This is not so however for
from numerous beach
marks in the vicinity
by the present coastline
and back inland it is
plainly evident that the
land has been raised at
first by a series of shocks
at long intervals and later
by a slow and gradual
upward movement

114th
I dug in various places
on the tundra today and
found that in damp places
where about touch to
of moss and peat cover the
ground that the permanent
frost line comes within two
foot of the surface while
upon elevated parts of the
land where a less humid
growth of moss only cover
the ground with a foot or
rather dry moss and that
the ice was found at a depth
of three feet. In each
case below the above
named thickness of moss
the ground abruptly changed
from the peaty character to
a kind of wet clayey-looking
earth by which no. 13 is
a specimen from under
a layer 2 20 inches deep of
mossy peat.

1st

Today and yesterday we have had
numerous snow showers from
the W. N.W. with a fresh
wind mostly from the
the thermometer down, respecting
to 28° and 25°.

In the afternoon I took my
man and visited the old
village on Whale Is. to
see what could be found.
We found that the Sea has

Ern reached upon the site
and taken away number
of the houses—We worked
two of them as far as we could
and found quite a number
of things which comprise
not to Ethnology.

Among the peculiar things
found may be mentioned

The village site must be very old for it was destroyed by fire by an invasion of Magents long before the Russians came here. Only a few traces of wood could be found and there was evidently planks which were inlaid in the floor and escaped destruction. The place is so old that fragments of bone and deer horn crumbled to pieces in my hand and a walrus tusk is nearly reduced to nothing. My work was limited by striking ice which will probably prove the greatest obstacle to such work here.

to do the only way will be to remove all the earth to the left of the frozen layer one year and then wait till the next to complete the work.

As we approached the island a family of Somateria Vigna swam away and among them I saw the B but though he has the usual white on back the feathers of head and neck appear darker than in spring. It is extremely rare to see a male Eider here after the first part of August.

Several Comorant soon flew over.
19th

High barometer, bright, 29.32. Wind and two inches of snow in the morning. Temp to 27°. Winter seems to have set in upon us very early this year.

On the 10th during the snow equalled numerous flocks of ducks & geese left for the Northeast and many flocks of Brantigans near harring from low water St. Michael's Island to the mainland in the evening to escape from their exposed summer home.

In the afternoon I crossed the bay to determine the temperature of the spring near the W. & J. Co establishment. In the middle of the bay the water was 35°. The spring near the house under high tide was 39°.

While the numerous springs above ordinary tide mark were movable 65° or the same as the water in the middle of the bay, though in the calm places along the shore of the inner bay near the spring fowes were forming as we paddled away.

I left at 7 pm with the temp. of the air at 16° rather cool for work in a
Kyak.

14th
Wind S80, till 202 where E.
light all day. Temp. down
to 120 fahr. in early am.
The small lakes on tundra
are frozen over so to bar
a man.

15th
Temp. to 150 in early am.
Linear C, St in forenoon.
from NNE to SSE, followed
by a fierce gale from the
North in the afternoon and
evening.

A native shot four Brant
nigricans on the beach
this morning and yesterday
a pair of young Columbia
adamsii were seen.
in the bay one of which
was killed by a native
and I bought it today.
This species is very rare
here but becomes much
more common toward
Hotlands.

* 1908 Columbus adamsii just 2
L. 30 sp. 16. 55

His dark Hazel
I bought a fragment of
Buffalo Horn from a native.
It had washed ashore from
the sea at Unadakleet.
The natives say it is part of the
Claw of a large kind of
Eagle which formerly lived
here.
16th

The morning opened with a driving gale and snow storm from the NE and the low tide, I have seen since my arrival here.

My workman brought in an adult specimen of Larsen ergolatii this morning. This is the first time I have seen this bird. I have seen it a few times previously.

17th

A high gale from the NE and then North in the P.M. Nothing of note but a very low tide.

19th

A high gale from the north with numerous snow squalls.

Snow squalls all day. Bar. high and slowly rising, temp. steady.

The water in the bay stood at 310 feet today in the shallow sheltered bay, where the water is but little affected by the wind I saw some slush ice this morning in the slush were many ghost plate like & dish of ice described last year.
As seen in the first ice, they are formed as small areas of soft, slickly ice, at first and which kept in constant rotation motion by the gently moving water and collision with one another at last have the disk-like form described i.e. 4 to 10 inches in diameter, 1 in. to 1/2 inches thick, and slightly convex on upper convex or lower surface. These disks covered half the area of the thicker ice this morning.

06 14
Temp. to 20°.
Nothing of interest.

11 1st
Snow in sport temp 20° in early a.m. Light gale from S.

22
Misty snow in early a.m.
Temp. to 28°
Showering last part of day with fog in a.m.

23 5
Snow showers in a.m.
Temp. 24°
Wind veering in evo. to a high gale from the north.

24 11th
Temp. to 14° High gale from north all day with snow showers in early a.m.
26th Temp. 70°
Low tide yesterday and
today from the northern
gale blowing eight or
ten days ago during the
gale then blowing from
the north we had a very
low tide which left the
bay where the boats are
anchored almost entirely
dry. There was at least 4
feet less water than
usual—I went collecting
along the sides and other
places but excepting innum-
erable Accidions all of a single
and a lot of mussel off
with a few small crustaceans
nothing was to be found.
The natives women w
out gathering mussels and
accidions both of which
they boil and eat.
Yesterday small ice
began forming on the
other shore and in the
Canal and today the
entire inner bay
was covered with
a scumy film. Large
sharks which deadened the
sea.
A flock of Oldenavia propiciata
were swimming about
just off shore at noon
and in the afternoon
A seal came swimming
along shore.
On the 21st, of this month the water in Bay stood at 29 1/2° Fahr. Slight wind forming rapidly.

27th

Nothing of note.

28th

Ilia Mochurinoff crossed the bay on the new ice today by going around near the mouth of the canal. Yesterday he finished a strong sled for me to use on my trip this winter. The sled will carry 1000 to 1200 pounds on a good road or 800 on a bad road without breaking through the ice. The sled weight 25 lbs. The past few days the ice has been forming rapidly and though a stiff northern gale has blown most of the time yet the entire bay has at no
time shown more than
a quiet swell — with
spots coated with ripples
spreading here and there
and interwoven with
spaces of perfectly smooth
water looking exactly as though
the water was covered with
oil in a articulating
moss in which were
spots of free water —
A close examination shows
these smooth spots to be
filled with extremely thin
crystals.  ice
while the so which
extends several inches
below the surface and the
plates are perpendicular to
the surface of water.

Covering the surface of
the ice forming water are
anastomosing circular
ice crystals very delicate
and continually forming and
being destroyed by the motion
of the swell.
The water occupied by the
ice crystal has a peculiar
milky-greenish color.
and where it comes in
contact with the snow the
stones are covered with
a loose spongy layer of crystal
one or two inches thick —
As the swell strikes the rock
there is none of the usual
frothing and breaking
of the water but it rolls in
with a peculiar slow
oily motion without a sound except a slight hissing as the water cools and uncovers the ice layer on the rocks.

Snowshowing all day.

Brisk north wind all day rising in 20°. A fine auroral corona formed in the 20°. The aurora starting as an almost imperceptible glow in N. at 6 P.M. and developing to a complete beautiful corona between 9 & 11 P.M. after which it slowly faded away. The maximum display occurred at 10 P.M.

When the colors were gorgeous varying from pale yellow to orange, purple, violet, blue & red in rapid succession as the light flashed from horizon to zenith and seemed to abut upon an invisible diaphragm stretched from E. to W. and abruptly stopping the waves of light at the advanced from 70° or 80°.

Along this diaphragm the apex of the concentric pencil of light passed over 18 to 15° of the zenith from E. to W. before the corona faded. A strange phosphorescent light made the earth seem like a sudden moonlight.
As when the full moon shines through a thick haze.

Sometime in early am of the 31st this aurora disappeared.

And a faint auroral arch was visible in the north during the wee

November 1880

1st

A light gale from the N at intervals.

A faint auroral arch in the evening, below clouds covering the sky.

35

Faint auroral corona in the morning, 1 to 5 am.

And a faint arch in air from 8:30 - 12:00 am.

14th

Aurora 12:00 to 4am and 9am to midnight

5th

Aurora midnight 3:00am
6th
Light gale from S. in W.
Snow showers at intervals all day.

7th
Gale from S. in A. M. from E. in P. M.

8th
Light gale from E. in A. M.

9th
Gale from South in A. M.

10th
Gale from N. in A. M.

11th
Light snow most of day.

12th
Slight snow showers all day. The ice was driven off about a week or so ago and just begins to return to its former

13th
Gale from S. in E. E.

14th
Cloudy and dull, for the last few days I have been at work preparing to start for the upper town as I wished to visit Yulka
and Tama and about noon Frederick arrives from Anvik with the information that the large festival at Casarsky
will take place a month from now so
I must forgo my
wished for trip up the river
and so I go with it back
to Anvik and will take
a trip up the Innoko
River and then to the
festival

Ermine
# 16
\[ \frac{274}{L. 16} \] Tail skins 6, Hair on top 2 1/2,

Head none to occasion 2 1/4

Squirrel
17
\[ \frac{272}{L. 4} \] Tail 3 3/4

Anchusa
1600
\[ \frac{272}{L. 5} \] 1 1/2

Had 1. Nov 5

15th

Made preparations for starting
to Anvik - found one of my
dogs had escaped from his
bonds and returned to
Stevens - I sent a boy off
about 11 am and at 5 pm,
he returned with the runaway.
This boy is about 12 years old,
yet he went and came to
Stevens in a driving
snow storm - a distance
of 2 1/2 miles in about 8 hours.

The weather became quite
warm in the morning and
there were signs of a thaw.

It will be just my good
fortune to have a chance
come on now just as I
am ready for a trip.
Backed up and got away from the Redoubt at 9 a.m. after crossing the bay we stopped for one hour at the College station and after that we went on and at 5 p.m. we reached Kingston R. The road was very good as it weather was warm and the ice was warm and split from the strong south wind we have had lately and the shore is bordered by alternating bands of white and dark blue ice or newly formed ice. Several times I saw the ice break from one to two inches as we passed suddenly upon it from the old ice. The first时间内 I saw this I supposed it would be the usual result of sea ice. It raised slowly thus after us thus giving a waving motion to the surface of the ice and we observed these, as they went quite extensive, with patches of open water a little further out, if served us to keep on the alert. The whole day was warm and pleasant except for a strong westerly wind. A fine full moon arose at dusk setting in a deep indigo sky.
As I write this at midnight the dogs are making the night hideous with theircareful howls at the moon—the noise for the natives here have the same fear as more civilized people and point out the figure of the moon. A dog brought me in a few curriculars to gratify. We were all under a tree which I gave them a cracker. Compounded 2.30 a.m. 17th from Kitstoni. Crossed by a stream started at 6:30 a.m. It was still dark and we had to pick our way carefully across the bay to the bank of Kitstoni just missing a large open space opposite along the edge of which white caps rose.
Reaching a cooking dried fish train and had left water for tea. Meanwhile the sky which had been lowering all day began to see clouds of mist moving across the mountain tops and the wind arose in gusts from the east giving us warning of a bad night. We took tea and waited a short time, but as the signs were no worse we concluded to go on. I will mention and bring directly in our faces then that a whiskey jack came riding in and besides nothing on the skin it made it almost impossible to progress. After struggling on until we were on the foot top the wind exposed to the full power of the wind when, as I had been using the show trail wound up my first shot and I was completely exhausted by the twin and a great deal of the right side of the trail.
clothing weighed more now as I proposed we camp and
can't we did by forming a

I then said parallelogram until
back to show so our sleds
and feeding up snow to the snowdrifts
with a cloth spread over it

the space between the sleds
we changed our wet foot warm
and after a few mouthfuls of
leaves and a little alcohol

drunk with snow we crawled
into our blankets and, thanks
to the high temperature it

to be all night we slept comfortably
in our wet clothes. The dogs
were fed and left in their

noses where they immediately
lay down when we stopped.

Selma Cunyon is frozen.

At Mulemeut House on

I awoke at 5am and looked out of
our shelter to find a decent while
trekking everywhere around, as
each overhead when the moon
could be made out shining best,

feeling more inclined for sleep.

for any exploring today
turned in again and was
a number of animals
shining out through the
twilight and wind had carried
up the night and as we trudged
piled our traps into the sled.

To move off in the early
light up the long grass base
and after poring over
the ground was enclosed in
a solid sheet of ice to reach a

diameter. A couple hundred
yards from our camp tonight
we to the top, a task we
in searching last record.

the top of which was
covered with the conglomeration
to the peak of which we had
to reach which we had to

pass down a steep incline
g about 35\(^\circ\) Unhitching the
towline from the dog we
let the dogs loose and they
coasted with a wild and short run
that would have pleased the

of a Echo old top.
The followed the stretch
for 5 miles down the ravine.

it myself leading and
breaking a road in 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)\nand a coat snow than the horses

ravine. The horses along the
ravine would slide to the
cover so on the mud and

in some grass all along the bottom
of the ravine but developed their

and it came larger carry
the flowers we put heading up
a small side ravine were
November 19, 1880

Number of Rainier tracks made some days ago. On our way down a couple of eagles alighted on our put up. We stopped for breakfast which we combined with dinner as it was 11 am. About six or seven miles below our starting point we came to a small lake down which we traveled between high bluffs which narrows from now widening to about a mile wide. About six or seven miles below the lake and hill between there are some narrow gorges  one or two hundred yards wide. There were or less thickly covered with spruce with clumps of thinner willows and cedar, an almost continuous belt of tall alders and willows. The spruces thin out and increase near the outlet. The river at the point at which we struck it is about 40 yards wide but very shallow, except where it gathers in pools. The river divides into two branches which run parallel and are connected by a narrow neck of land.

We travelled about 16 miles on the river and reached a wide place forks in the river fork the middle of the river at a place which is generally called the river mouth.
house and it was only after
much trouble that we found
a landing place.
Finally we were on shore
and entering the house we
found close quarters only a
shade better than the weather
outside for the roof leaked at
every pore and there was plenty
of water as the evening was
but in with swifly rain.

A moderating temperature
was now forced to make
the rest of our quarters
which we died in.

The temperature remained
the day between 32° and 35°
and rose to 38° in the
afternoon.

As there is already considerably
water on top of them we

On the road today quite a
number of plants of
Curvirostra leucotis and
several species of ivy were
seen and with several small
flies buzzing aimlessly over
the snow covered river were
the only signs of life about.

19th

Camp 25 miles below Molina. It
is about 5000 feet and miles above
the town where we reached it to below yesterdays
account.

Forming the cliffs along the river from
where we reached it to below yesterdays
the specimen I received was
looks bestive but as we reached it
it is stratified and tilted at an
angle about 35° with the horizon
and on examination could not be put into any
Today the rock changed its character to a greenish-blue stone with a similar stratification and angle of inclination. But it appears much more splintery and cracked by the weather. The fragments having an almost rectangular, pentagonal, or octagonal shape at right angles to the stratification. The pentagon, bringing the commonest form. We found much more ice on the river than yesterday, but the travelling was fair as the weather continues warm though toward even a few snowflakes fell and it looks like a snow storm.

On the top of one mountain we passed was a peculiar conical pile of rocks about 50 to 50 ft. high and with many steps sides as follows.

This night came on we found a place to camp close to some dead trees. A 3rd of our baggage sheltered from the wind by a shelter tent raised on a frame and before which our great fire of dry African hay was started, making a pleasant camp for more enjoyable than it was occupied yesterday.

A raw party, drying clothing, soon encircled the fire about which the natives were frying bacon, frying the teakettle and other culinary preparations.
After the unloading teadship we fed the dogs and raised the sleds on "skids" towards our runners from trudging fast to the March snow and then stretched on our drop or decrifice. We were gazed up at the stars, appearing and disappearing in cloudy clouds until just as I was about to sleep, Orion came out in full array and stared me in the face.

Native village (English) 24 miles from camp. We got away about 6 am and passed through much the same scenery as the previous day except at 11 am took a town after meeting the W.T. & P.C. leader from Anvik on his way to St. Mary from Keenon who had

---

Estimated distance to average 3 miles per hour.

1. 18 miles to Wright's
days
2. 2. 14 miles to camp
3. 3. 14 miles until
6. 14 miles
7. 14 miles
8. 14 miles
9. 14 miles
10. 14 miles
11. 14 miles
12. 14 miles
13. 14 miles
14. 14 miles
15. 14 miles
16. 14 miles
17. 14 miles
18. 14 miles
19. 14 miles
20. 14 miles
21. 14 miles
22. 14 miles
23. 14 miles
24. 14 miles
25. 14 miles
26. 14 miles
27. 14 miles
28. 14 miles
29. 14 miles
30. 14 miles
31. 14 miles
32. 14 miles
33. 14 miles
34. 14 miles
35. 14 miles
36. 14 miles
37. 14 miles
38. 14 miles
39. 14 miles
40. 14 miles
41. 14 miles
42. 14 miles
43. 14 miles
44. 14 miles
45. 14 miles
46. 14 miles
47. 14 miles
48. 14 miles
49. 14 miles
50. 14 miles
51. 14 miles
52. 14 miles
53. 14 miles
54. 14 miles
55. 14 miles
56. 14 miles
57. 14 miles
58. 14 miles
59. 14 miles
60. 14 miles
61. 14 miles
62. 14 miles
63. 14 miles
64. 14 miles
65. 14 miles
66. 14 miles
67. 14 miles
68. 14 miles
69. 14 miles
70. 14 miles
71. 14 miles
72. 14 miles
73. 14 miles
74. 14 miles
75. 14 miles
76. 14 miles
77. 14 miles
78. 14 miles
79. 14 miles
80. 14 miles
81. 14 miles
82. 14 miles
83. 14 miles
84. 14 miles
85. 14 miles
86. 14 miles
87. 14 miles
88. 14 miles
89. 14 miles
90. 14 miles
91. 14 miles
92. 14 miles
93. 14 miles
94. 14 miles
95. 14 miles
96. 14 miles
97. 14 miles
98. 14 miles
99. 14 miles
100. 14 miles
101. 14 miles
102. 14 miles
103. 14 miles
104. 14 miles
105. 14 miles
106. 14 miles
107. 14 miles
108. 14 miles
109. 14 miles
110. 14 miles
111. 14 miles
112. 14 miles
113. 14 miles
114. 14 miles
115. 14 miles
116. 14 miles
117. 14 miles
118. 14 miles
119. 14 miles
120. 14 miles
121. 14 miles
122. 14 miles
123. 14 miles
124. 14 miles
125. 14 miles
126. 14 miles
127. 14 miles
128. 14 miles
129. 14 miles
130. 14 miles
131. 14 miles
132. 14 miles
133. 14 miles
134. 14 miles
135. 14 miles
136. 14 miles
137. 14 miles
138. 14 miles
139. 14 miles
140. 14 miles
141. 14 miles
142. 14 miles
143. 14 miles
144. 14 miles

Good road and made better time until just at dusk we came in sight of a fish trap & tending across the river from bank to bank. We stopped and raised the trap, we went and to see a lot of fish in it. Opening the wicker basket I was delighted to see a heap of beautiful large-sized fragility and rosinted while fish with a pair of gorgeous eyes and salmon trout leaping and wriggling upon the ice. I made haste to secure a number good

Chief specimens with the
time.
natives laid their willing hands upon the victim, which usually made an easy and hopelessly ghastly death, were to have witnessed such a sacrifice—though for beyond we reached an Inuit village, which would have been a temporary abode. Taking possession of one room which was a mansion compared to the one we occupied over 50 years ago. A dish for soon assembled merrily and Chin company with the Inuit. Accompanying us, was soon joy at the thought of a graphically stuck and far away that infancy that the dogs could not be trusted a moment. My first feeling was disgust at such stupidity, for not to stop two of his sled dogs was a platform purpose for putting sleds out to reach his dogs. It appears that a young fellow.
took a lot of kantagra to the Redoubt and left them to dry oil and he had just burned them all got this bag of oil in a payand is now with one bag of oil when the whole is destroyed. Not counting the Kantagra he has just made a trip nearly 200 miles with three of us and a sled for this oil upon which he depended for light in his house and for good and now he has nothing. He did not appear to take the matter very much to heart but as soon as word was related and friendship said that he would go in the morning and perhaps make him a little present was as jolly as ever.

This brings to mind a thought that has frequently struck me that the so-called stoicism of the Indians is nothing more than an apathetic stolidity which prevents him from showing much joy or pleasure in cases where civilized people can. His case is an example of training in special lines more from those known to modern white Conquerors and he shows no signs of joy or sorrow pleasure or pain for the simple reason that he feels none while such feelings do not materially affect which do stir his consciousness has never but comparatively slight effect.

The following note on the life of the fish taken from the map information...
Long slender white fish, many specimens are silver white on ventral surface and shading up to more meet the olive graining back. The whole side of fish overlaid with a more or less bright rose color which is extremely delicate and presents a lovely appearance on the silvery scales. The scales on dorsal surface are all bordered with darker giving a nutshelled appearance. The pretorials ventral and are all shiny reddish tail + dorsal fins dusky with shiny reddish shade. Sides head silvery in lower light examples the fishy tint on fins becomes almost crimson or blood red and the red extends to covering the surrounding scales even on the dorsal fin. The silvery of sides makes close to dorsal line of fish.

Gilted small fish held in certain lights and in this only to near last line.

**Traying**

Scales on sides back with golden bronze reflections. An side extending longitudinally through scales forming a fan of light covering the scale as follows: horizontal, making a series of light lines along body from head extending back about half length of fish in a straggling series of 10 to 15 black spots covering about half in surface. Vertical surface dusting white with irregular dusky dots in minute points from the Pretorial fin to middle on each side extend a band 2 to scales wide of dark gray radiating gradually to brown and then lighter. This line is absolutely seen making dots.
Anvik 21st Nov. 1897. A. L.

Arrived village. We started at 5:45 a.m. and travelling steadily all day over a slushy road with fine rain all the afternoon we reached Anvik at about 8 p.m.

Both yesterday and today the weather has been soft rain especially today and water is forming rapidly on the.

Today we made numerous porta-gees one about 17 miles long. The road on these portage roads among willows, growing trees and makes casual and violent exertion kept the sled from running with ease or upsetting ourselves and had to go part through, hungry and thoroughly wrong if we were.
With joy we came to the
foot of the hill at Anvik and
a half dozen natives coming
down steps in the steep fluffy
hill side helped me up a slanting
the sled away for the night we retired
to house and I need not say that
I enjoyed a change of footwork
a beautiful supper after which
was a short rest and then started.
A number of Wolverine tracks
have been seen yesterday
today and Lynx tracks have
been common where Willow,
Cottonwood thickets abound.
A fota nuna, metamur.
Several Pine squirrel and mice
tracks complete the list.

Monday 20th Anvik

Slept till after daylight
have to find the warm rainy
weather continuing all day
on a addition to the slushiness of the
snow.

This place is located on a point
between the Anvik is junction C just above the junction of the
Anvik river is
running away the bank under
the station and another year
or two will be the river east
through here if I intend moving
the station for the spring.

The main forest here is spruce with
patches of bottom woods in the
more valley blue for white birch,
Canada Jays are numerous about the place some half dozen sitting about the Chin houses or leering impudently at the dogs from a stick or other slight elevation. They come hop along on the ground under the same noses of the dogs with a wagging air and as the dog raises his head to stare at the vixen the tactics ships away with a satirical note as much as to say "don't you wish you could get me". The play hides seek among the trees close by and warm up at unexpected moments. They come to the door step or try to get a glance into the window. The keeper upe out for business.

If the fish house is left open a short time they are sure to make a raid upon the contents and by closing the door they may be easily caught.

Francois Partridges and Ruffed Grouse are quite common in the fall the former always common in early morning along the river bank at the edge of the bushes. Black eagles are not very common here. Pine squirrels are rather common here and are armed by native boys there new trick is to shoot quite a number with letters are commonly brought to their holes with shot.
shot on Shageluk. It so it is not until the middle of this month that the brow on the tides quakes or some later or milder reasons.

Tuesday 23rd. April.

Warm and thawing all day with misty rains at intervals. Some native came in to trade and I became from.

To that day from a man who a few days is counted at one skin. Brit联系我们 mean second close on the moon when I left, the station will sick with low and 1000 bind our and four hundred hours four hundred mink and 35075.

July 2 or three black foxes and 40, 500 crows. Lynxes 50 or 60.

First notes from 2d.

Frangipani concluded. Ventral disguise with dark English shade and the head is bright and bluish green. White with bluish green and greenish purple reflections from the operculums. Iris golden yellow dorsal pin dark purple. Tail on upper half.

From front to back end of this pin extend 50 to 60 pretty regular series of light spots on the membrane, in a line. 6 or 7 rows when spots are small. In front but become larger in front and in front their color is a light purple but this changes on the first half of June to bright, jet black, green, indigo and violet fading on to a beautiful combination of colors and hard to
December. The sun on the
post half also becomes much
brighter and more intense
along with shades of greenish
and purplish. The upper outer
edge of this sun has a sharp
border of pink. The whole pink
is a beautiful thing and when
first taken from the water can
be rarely equaled.

Wednesday 24th Amuck
Pleasant clouds began
freezing this morning
Thursday 25th Amuck

This morning the cloud came on
again and considerable rain
fell during day. The temp.
became quite mild in the
morning about 42° and.

F. tells me that S. winds are
almost invariably accompanied
by soft wind. In winter,
but that North winds blow most
of the time - the wind was
at this A.M. but the clouds
were coming from the S. and rain
fell and in 8 M. the wind
changed back to S. when it
has been since the thawing
weather began some 10 days
ago.

Friday 26th Amuck
Light freezing temp in a.m.
In middle of day line of
image Stations E-W N-E.
dull grayish and slowly thickened to stratus in the air when a brisk rain began.

In the morning I went about a mile or two down the stipe, but the mouth of the Anvik in upon the Stipe at the mouth of which is built the Ingalik village. Here I made some photos of the village, people, and scenes. The village is built so low that it is flooded and most of the houses carried away every spring, yet regularly rebuilt after fall. The natives put new houses on the same site. This is a common thing with the Ingaliks. However, who are in the habit of building new houses every fall when winter frost sets in. If you take wood is so abundant this is an easy matter. When I reviewed the files of the first photo of the village there were a lot of women's children in front looking on but the moment I let them through the interpreters to stand perfectly still they made a wild stamping into their houses like frightened marmots to their holes. Afterwards, they went inside to come out and be photographed.

Among the trees on the hillside across the river from the village...
Could be seen several
green boxes placed well
above high water mark.
Frediick says that the natives
killed a Beluga above him
after the river became
frozen over last fall.
It also relates that former
years ago when coming up the
river toward the middle of
July he saw 50 or 60 seals
(bear) basking on the banks
below Andreeff's and he
has almost always seen
stray seal near mission.
In the afternoon my man
brought in a lith Northern total.
from the woods close by and
in the river the natives say
that the annual run is "

Sunday 28th. Anvik
Rained all last night and
today. The wind holding
Sandy up until now. The
wind changed to west
and the rain ceased.
No noting of interest
Temp 39° to 42°
Monday 29th Anvike
We hope the warm weather is at last ready to give us a chance. All day the wind was held westerly and the sky has been just clear with the mercury from 62° in am to 75° in ev and a clear sky after sunset. I walked down on the ice in the ev and from the gloomy recesses of the apricases solemn and eyeing in the early twilight came the measured trotting of the Oh Homo Win.
At native brought in a pair of Indian breeches today which he shot on the river bank when the birds frequent in the early am.

in the latter part of fall and first part of winter.
My interpreter brought me in some fragments of Chaledong and one of gypsum which he found on the river bank just above him today.

Tuesday 30th Anvike
Kept about freezing all day. I went about bridges above the place to the first bluff to examine its sherd. It is formed of a curious conglomeration of slabs of various colors also a cellular tusk and metamorphosed quartz rocks. The rock comes up along the break and part of the face of the bluff is formed by the
same, from the
heterogeneous colors and
the somewhat freezing-like
structure, the appearance
of the rockformation and
the cliff front gives a collection
to varieties rocks—In
the interior of a dark
rock are formed veins and
nodules of halved with
her and there, but more and
more, a small deposit of gypsum
one piece brings 1 to 2 inches
in diameter.

On my way up I managed
to get my first real
agile, a short claywalled
back. I examined the
Ensemblage grazes on the hill
top on the lower end of bluff.

They were made of as the
following sketch shows.

The bottom sides
of the body were placed
inside the dirt is packed in up
to the top box, which is about 4 by
3' 1/2' long and wide by 3' 1/2' deep.
Over this 2 1/2' above, is a roof
split log covered with drift
rock or other unsplited pieces
of wood.

Then the track we caught a
mouse (Cricetidae) trying to
hide in the crack in the
frozen sand, when I stopped
him with a small stick
in my hand found about an
bindings upon his hind feet
caught the stick in his paws
and hit it several times.
December 1880

Wed. 1st Amvik

Warm again with misty rain - the temp. at 80° am. and misty rain. Temp. 38° hrs. The Drums were whistled down with a load of ice. The water was on the moss. I fear I shall have to give up my trip up the Innoko & return. We are sending native legends today by getting the account of the journey to the white men from an old man (Innoko) from the lower Innoko.

Tales

Now how did a man dwell on a road upon the side of which were smaller roads leading to a village which was occupied by some friendly animal.

If the rook was turned about he would turn upon his head first as on a pivot.

The snow among the willows was tunnelled in surrounding by the pathways of the mice and other animals where the snow had thawed away so that a willow with the back gnawed off close to the ground. In the evening a misty rain began to fall covering everything with ice.

30° - Rain fell for a minute or 30° in the middle of day, with the temp. 29°.
The man saw a man in the corner

He comes at last in sight of

the village overtaking the goods

of various persons on the road.

As he came near the village

he was met by two spirits who
led him around saying it was
not safe to go through this village.

Travelling on he came to a dark

deepest tome of spirits. The king

said for the head, once that he crossed in

a canoe and at the end of the fight

might he come to where the mountains

at nightly at the base of the high cliff

upon the top of which he saw

great numbers of spirits there

are the spirits of good people who
die there in a pleasant land

and right light while below it

is moon or ice unpleasant.

The overseer takes a man in the corner

Where he stops for them an army

villages along the road.

While our spirit stood looking

up at the cliff an old man called
out and told him to go away on the
road and to beware of looking at any

of the spirits he met even if they

called to him. He continued and

in 4 days came to his ground and

reuniting his body became alive

again and told this yarn.

When death overtook him again his

spirit went up to the heavens to a

land of plenty to which the spirits

of all who die of hunger go and

are treated always safe.

The man has 3 souls the bodily

soul which is the first to leave and

gets on the road the great soul
the breathing could remain behind and wander about for a time before following the first. It is this latter world the people go to when the death of anyone. The spirits of all who die a violent death or are torn go to this world where is a land of plenty and enjoyment good water in abundance. People who die an ordinary death go on the underground road down, nothing to eat never but what is given them in the egrets by their relatives. The spirits who live in the valley dwell with ox, camels, larks, munns and all who are born those living upon the top of hill have food in the egrets even though.

the spirit is in the better land, yet, by the aid of food clothing he can be made snow happier.

2. Tale of the Kinkalak

A very strong man lived in Asthenut. He once very long ago he took part of these ants on his back and carried them on to the open land. A woman dumped them down in a deep forming the Kinkalak. The footprint he made as he threw down his backpack found the two large lakes near the base of the Kinkalak. Then going he went to the Yukon, and going up the river began swimming. He became known to all the prominent points along the river on both banks such as hills, rocks, large islands.
Tale of How the Raven Bought Back the Light—From Lesser Hakha

There had been light again now when it suddenly ceased and a great darkness came on and continued for a great length of time. The shaman was noted and summoned and in vain no sign of the returning light was to be seen. In one of the villages near, was a young elephant boy who sat on the bench near the entrance door and watched upon us foolish and refrained and treated after the shaman had made quite an effort to get the light back. This boy spoke up and said: you 4 are not nearly, the shaman when you cannot bring back the light and I can do it. Certain, you are not. How could you
have seen it. If you didn’t know when it is? After persisting for a long time he overcame her and she said, “Well, if you want to find the light you must use your snow shoes and go to the North to the place you will see. Upon this the Raven boy took his snow shoes and set off. He travelled day after day for a great many days but it was always dark. He travelled and travelled until he saw far away a ray of light as fine as a hair. He now saw encouraged and hurried on. The light dissipated but by day showed paler than before. This encouraged he hurried on and the light grew and
disappeared at intervals until he came at last in sight of a huge hill one side of which was in bright light while the other was in blackest night. Near the hill in front of him he saw a hut with a smoke in front of it shortly smoke from the ground high into the sky thus obscuring the light and producing that alternation of light and darkness Raven said on his way back inside the hut day the light he was in search of stopping he considered how he should secure the object of his search and also define the man of his search. Finally he advanced and going up to the man, said: “What are you
throwing it up that way for dust hiding the light from our village"? The man paused and looked at the boy and said, "Who are you and where from?"? The boy replied and said, "It is so dark at our place that I did not like to live there and so I came away here to live with you."

Man: "What all the time?"

Raven: "Yes.

Man: "Good, come into the house with me," and leading him passed through the tunnel and the mat in the doorway fell behind him, he expected the boy followed close behind. The moment Raven saw the mat fall behind the man, he caught up the light which was like a globe of fire inside the door and turning up the bottom of his pack fora bag he thrust it in and caught up the shovels he turned and fled away to the north, running until it got worn through launching himself into the air upon his wings. Behind him arose the most frightful cries and shrieks and the old man pursued him madly. At last the man called out, "Never mind keep the light but leave my shovels," but the Raven cried, "No, you made our village dark and now you cannot have your shovels." Then Raven hurried away at intervals he broke off a piece of the light and
Another shown to them he found and took him a wife by whom he had 3 daughters. A fourth son Raven was very old now and after letting his children know he had come home to get to his country he died. The children then went away and at last arrived in their fathers land but they wore all raven and as such they have remained ever since. Their descendants being plentiful until this day. At Raven's native village the day & night alternated as he had said night following day and the length of the latter was governed by the distance travelled by Raven on his return. Soon he travelled far before leaving.
piece of light thus a long night followed or no light a piece of light at fragment interval and thus made the night very short and ever since the day night has gone on revolving in an endless cycle governed by these distances between the fragments of light.

How Sun and Moon were made
In a certain village lived four brothers and a sister. This sister cared for a small cow who was very lazy and could not be made to do any work. The four brothers were great hunters and in fall hunted at sea in the village was on sea coast.

and at the end of seasons soon as the Bladder Festival was done they sought the nets and went to sea. She too near food but always stayed at home with the sister and the brother each other. Once the sister awoke in the night and took the cow lying close to her. She became a cow and made him go and sleep in the revolving. The next day she carried the food in to the brothers but took nothing to the boy but going home she made some tortuksa and then cutting off one of her breasts she put it into the dish and took it into the boy and placing it before him said you wanted one last night so I have
Looking up saw the woman
for off in the step
at once began climbing
the ladder and floated away
in pursuit. The sister
now turned in to the sun and
the boy into the moon which
she this day tries to catch. The
sun but never can. In the
night as the same sinks below
the horizon the moon is seen
circling at first and rising in the
heavens always too late.
The moon slowly swings and dies
by degrees from the full to the
gold moon after it is entirely
dead the sun rises over it by
finding it some of the food from
the cantal. She offered him
in the cashin but he refused.
By this one can the moon is brought to life and grows to full size only to slow again. Whenever any famine or evil disease is going to sweep the people away, the sun or moon foretells it by an eclipse and the severity of the visitation is shown by the amount of eclipse. The greater the nearer the sun is to complete the reverse the following evil.

VI. All the preceding stories of today are Inuit from Lower Yukon.

The following is from an Inuit, Igilik.

The story of the Raven, searched for his friends wife.
he way lying opposite the entrance of the Cashin, one night he saw the Raven which was always lying on his bed on the floor near the bed, and came directly to him and asked why he did not choose a wife, for said the Raven, you are the best hunter here and you should have someone to do your seeing and other work. The hunter replied as before that he did not wish to be married and if he did there was no one in his village he cared for to which the Raven answered that he knew none of the young women as he did not go about the village. But said he had heard that there was a fine young woman down the river.

Raven then went back to his bed and when all were asleep he stretched out his feet showing the three toes and getting courageously outside he looked about. Before him he saw four Cashins one of which belonged to the young Hunter so this the Raven went and searching inside he found a pair of Sable skins also a fine pair of pants and one Tobac. These he put on and then he looked about and finding a piece of deer fat he put it under his belt and started down the river. He travelled many days
He passed a few villages and finally came to a very large village. Stepping just outside he looked about and saw two women coming toward a house near by so the Raven ran quickly and laid himself down beside the door. The women came on and were talking about a very nice young woman who had no husband and lived in the next village below on the river. The two women did not see the Raven plainly in the dark, for it was evening, and mistaken it for a dog. When Raven heard about the young woman and heard the other prophesy that she would never have a husband Raven thought, "Ah, I will make this young woman a visit tomorrow."

The Raven travelled on and that night came to the village which was very large. As he drew near he heard a dog howl once and then mostondrous to be heard. He advanced cautiously and near the edge of the village he saw a house the entrance of which was guarded by two great dogs as large as mar's and bram, tied on each side the door post. Here was an obstacle, for Raven at once was conscious that the object of his search lived here guarded from the men in the village by these dogs and Raven stood long looking at the dogs and trying to think how he should...
passed the dogs. After a time he searched in his hair and found a bone and form under his felt. He took a count of the hearth fat he had taken from the Coeckel for he ate or little, and only one in two or three days on his way. Thither, putting the house of fat together in the palm of his hand, he threw it to the dogs and the latter ate it up and then began to paw upon Raven and offered no resistance to his passage. When he came to the end of the passageway he felt about for the door but he could find nothing but a narrow crack into which he put his bill after thinking a while and raising his hand struck himself upon the back of the
head and drew himself through the crack into the room, thinking he had been a needle. Being inside he began looking about and soon found that the only occupant of the house was a woman lying sound asleep upon one side. She drew near and looked at him and she was good looking but Raven was ashamed and desisted for a time and then drew near and shook her carefully. This he repeated several times to no purpose then he said, "I do not think this one is very fine and leaving her he felt all around the wall until, night coming from the entrance he found a crack at which he worked until a door came open and revealed an inner room upon one side of
which lay the most beautiful young woman R. had ever seen. But R. was still more ashamed here than he had been before, and it was only by an effort that he came to her side and gently shook the girl, who was wrapped closely from head to foot in her blanket, who did not stir as Raven raised her and carrying her under his right arm made his way out of the house and away back toward his village. After travelling all night R. came through the woods and stopped to rest. The girl awoke and was told that she was being taken to a village, up the river for a fine young man who was the best hunter and who had no wife. To this the girl made no answer. Raven now gave her some deers to eat and after a rest they went on and travelled on and on until one o'clock. They came to Raven's village. They stopped in front of the Hunter's house and Raven told her to go in but she was timid and did not wish to go. R. thought a moment and then drew a small piece of white cord from his belt and passing it around her waist he intended the house with one end of the cord. When he found the woman sitting opposite the door with his father's brother on the side. Raven placed the end of the cord in Hunter's hand and told him to read it. He did so and directly in came the beautiful

Raven had bought.
took back his cord and told Hunter that he had brought him a beautiful Virginia for a wife and he must care for her. The Hunter was much pleased and promised to come for her and then took on the clothing he had taken from the Cache, throw the clothing on the floor and went back to the Cashin where he remained his old position upon his 3rd near the door. Hunter loved his wife very much and trusted more successfully than before for her. They lived happy for a times when the girl became ill. She had a bad headache and pains all over her body. Hunter went with her day by day night giving up the chase and trying to help his wife. After several days they became tired and sitting by herself one day his eyes closed for a moment and his head nodded heavy rest sleep. He instantly awoke and was alarmed to find that his wife had disappeared. He goes to alarm and joined by his brother searched all about the village all night but nothing was to be found of the girl. The day broke and joined the whole village they searched far and near but not even a track in the snow was found though the girl was gone. Several days passed the past husband never resting. He had been joined by the Raven and the latter after thinking a while started away by himself and visited several neighboring villages to purposes and then he started up the river. He travelled a long distance and finally came to a camp.
village close to which arose a high mountain. Raven then
rode up a steep rock on the mountain top.

Here he sat and watched the people passing from house to house below.
As soon came on a young woman
who came out of the Cashin and went
for water. On her way back she was
just by the door when Raven, who had
broke trying to think how he could
get a look at her feet, just in his
dell and found a stone, shot which
he cast down. It fell at the girl's feet and made her look
up and Raven saw it was the object
of his search. At the same time
she said Raven perched high on
the cliff but said nothing. They
the water into the Cashin. She
left it and then came out and
going behind the house looked up.
Raven felt in his felt and drew
out a piece of cord, wrapping
his finger. This he took in his right
hand and made a throwing
motion at which she fell and
at the cord stretched out farther
and farther until it reached
to the girl's feet, she took it up
and made it just to her wrists
and Raven caught hold of the other
end drew her safely to him upon
the mt. top. He had just untied
the cord from her wrists when he saw
a great broad-shouldered fellow
come out of the Cashin and look
around. Raven recognized him as the one who had stolen the girl
and making a quick move he
Cast it again and it remained
the giant neck and the mouse passed
away dragging him up the hillside
which led to the home. In the struggle
of the Giant. Then the giant pushed
the top he was dead and the man
took a stone and broke all his
bones after which he threw him
back into the village after which
man and the girl wriggles back
down the river and return came
to their village once more and
the drowned husband was anxious
to see his lost wife. Raven told
them that he had received her
from her captors and then writing
to this place in the Cashina,
from this time on the hunter
and his wife lived happily
troubled by fearing another
separation and loving each other
more and more each day.

Hun. Dec. 2 Anvil

Among the Ingaliks it was a custom when a girl had her
first menstruation she is shut
up in a corner of the house for
from the next six months and she must not
speak with her parents nor does
over her head with a
fitted cloth and wept
bowed towards the ground. Her
imprisonment must last for a
year. She must eat only the
oldest food and is not permitted
to walk during the whole time.
Neither is she allowed to work.
the family move the island from the house to a side of boat and covered up there and this remains until taken out and put in another house.
At the end of a year the latter is thrown out and the old clothes are thrown away and she is ready for the same reasons. After this following each year period she is to have change her clothing if the bare change and that there is no separation when she is confined an elder woman always assist in a child birth if it is not difficult.

prob. The reining during the year of probation is carried on as if no man go.
The girl can go out during the year she is shut up but it is only in the middle of the night when all are asleep that she can go to answer the calls of nature.

When the year of probation ends, she is bathed, dressed as described and a fillet of dear or more is ornamented with fringe or tassels and bound about her head as a mark of her patient beyond going out at night she must not walk during the year.

The fillet is made of rich bad covered with tanned deer or more shine and if worn the year plays a confinement after that.
When the girl is first confined
the woman kind of small mittens
which admit only the fingers
are joined by a band made from
fragments of fur round skin.
The hand is passed over the back
of the neck and is so short that
the hands in the mittens are
held about as high as the breasts
with the elbows bent in hanging
down at sides. These mittens
string an worn all the year
of probation and go a time off
she goes about outside.
She must always keep her head
covered with her poutie hood during
her year probation.

In quest from Laura Bushon
the girl = Doll's name
Legend 7 Nos the Wendruscom made
in a certain village lived
a man wife who had no children
At last the woman said, I cannot
understand why we have no
child. do you know? the man
said No and his wife told him
to go out on the tundra to the
solitary tree which grows there
bring the part of the trunk back
and make a doll of it
They man started and when he
got outside he saw a path of bright
light, extending away on the
Tundra in the direction he must
go and he followed it He traveled
and traveled until he came to
a beautiful object in bright
light which proved to be the body
he was in search of and with
his knives he cut down the stump of bush and with a part of the trunk he returned to and cut out a doll to represent a boy. This his wife took and made a complete suit of clothes for and the man made a city wooden dishes for water and good, but he grumbled and said what sense is in all this bother, we will be no better off than before to which she replied that before they had nothing but each other to talk about, while with the doll there was an unfeeling source of amusement and conversation. She established the doll in the place of honor opposite the entrance and a drink with its toy dishes filled with good water. After they were in bed and the lights were out they heard several whistles from the doll and the woman shook her husband and said, do you hear that? it is the doll. To which he had to assent. They left the lamp and examination showed that the doll had eaten its food, water, and its eyes were moving. The woman caught it up with delight and petted and played with it for a long time until becoming sleepy she replaced it and went to bed again. In the morning she awoke and found the doll had gone. They searched all about outside and then out outside they said the doll had been carried from the door down along the banks.
A strong wind blew through and then bringing reindeer with it. Looking through, d'Arc said the wind was coming. A light. He now closed the skin. A hole, he said, "don't blow too hard sometimes.

Flow strong and sometimes light or not at all and I will work along the wall. After a time, he found another opening in the wall in the SE. He cut away the skin there and a fierce gale swept in carrying with it reindeer, bug, and bushes. Doll closed the hole and told it the same as before.

Then he passed on. In the hand:

After a time he reached and the ice was covered by snow and very hot. He cut away the skin and the hoarfrost rushed.
through a company by rain with spray from the wave of a great sea which stretched beyond. Dock closed the opening saying as before. Then he went on and after a time came to the West where he found another covered hole which he opened and let in a hard wind with spray from the sea and snow and rain. He now closed it with snow and ice rushed through it. In it broadcast he closed the hole and sat down and then went on toward the east and at last he turned in and travelled far until he came exactly to the country the earth, when he looked up and saw the sky arching overhead supported by a kind of course, rather: work of like support a lodge or only made of some beautiful material.
Unknown to him Dollnow turned away and in time came back to his village which he walked around and then entered successively knowledge in if before he came to his home which he entered last. This was to make friends with all the people so that if his father mother died he would be to have helper He remained thus for a very long time as the people who had him died he was taken by others and kept for many generations and from at last when the doll died all the Chiefs were supplied with counterfeit presence which are made up to this day from this doll came to inherit wearing masks in dance.

When the masks are worn the people are supposed to be dolls. The last thing of mask Dance may be in addition to the original tale.

Lone Wolf, the first tale of Origins of Lost People. In the beginning there was water over all the earth. Then ice formed gradually and by freezing together raised long ranges of hummocks. At this time came a man from over the sea and stepping upon the ice hills near where Salmon is now he took a wolf for his wife and had child. Always twins a male and female and each pair of twins spoke a different language from their parents and also from...
Their brief visit, the old pair sent each pair of twins out in a new direction and they spread far and near over the ice hills which now became solid and formed mountains covered with snow and as the latter melts it scooped out ravines, river beds as the water runs down. Thus the earth and the streams thereon were formed - the twins peoples the new formed earth with their children and as the descendants of each spoke the language of their parents the diversity of tongues arose among the inhabitants of the earth.

"From Yukon Immigrant, Long"}

I how the Bear Originated

In a village, on the banks of the river Yukon lived a young boy with his Aunt. They were alone there and one summer the boy took his canoe and started off to find where people lived on the great river. He came at last to the river and travelling up it came to a large village. As he landed the people rushed down and smashed his canoe and tore his clothing to shreds and brother numerically. Here he remained all summer the object of the villagers's spite until in the fall one of the men took pity upon his lonely state and built him a canoe and started him.
Homeward where he arrived after a long time. About his aunt's house he gathered quite a village during his absence. Going straight home he entered and frightened his aunt for he was dirty and ill used until he became a perfect skeleton. When his aunt recovered from her fright she recognized him and with exclamations pity for his suffering and anger at his enemies heard his story. When he had finished she told him to bring a piece of wood which he did and then they made it into a small wooden image of an animal with long teeth and long sharp claws and painted him red upon the sides and white on the neck. They took this image to the edge of the coast and the aunt told the image to go and transfer deatly everyone he met and could find about the village. The boy had been prisoners in. The image did not stir and the old woman drew it out and crying over it put it back and said: "Now go and kill and mark the bad people who ill treated my dog." At this the image slowly went to the father banked the tree and crawling up the bank began growing until soon he became formidable dimensions. He reached his full size and looked back at the old woman. She called to him to do her bidding.
And show no mercy. Bear then went away and came to the bad village and caught a man getting water whom he tore to pieces then he began around the place for a long time until over half the people had been killed and the others were preparing to fly for fear as they expected to be killed to a person—then Bear went away around the forest and carried devastation to the farther side of the forest, in the least sign or life, throwing himself a paroxysm of fury. He turned back and one day appeared on the creek bank as he had cloud from cloud. Seeing the people he was filled with fury to take and as usual dug up the ground with his nails and gnawed away gelp and then began to cross the creek. The villagers ran to a tree and raced wildly about. Then cried there is the old woman dog and we will be eaten. 'Let the old woman go and stop her dog' and she was sent down to meet the Bear. The latter made no attempt to touch her but was passing by when she caught it and said do not injure these people for they have been good to me and I have given one food when Upon been hungry. And then she led the Bear into her house and sitting down told Bear that he had done her
bidding well and now he must not injure people any more unless they tried to hurt or disturb him or abuse him in any way. The lady took him to the door and the went away and since then there have always been three.

Thunder Story of the Strange Boy. It is in the north long ago existed a village in which lived a man's wife with one son. This boy was very old in many ways among others while all the children were playing about in the village. This boy sat silent and thoughtful upon the top of the Cashiers. He would never eat or drink.

anything unless it was given to him by his mother. Time passed and he grew to manhood. His master now began seeing him as a pair of boots with soles of many thicknesses, skin also a double gaiter skin packet and a fine flannel packet. Every day the young man used to sit on the Cashiers as before going home at dusk for food and sleep until just before day in the morning. When he would go out and wait for days upon top the Cashiers.

One morning he came in just after sunrise found his clothing ready and waiting for him. He took a hat and put it on his head.
New his clothes and told his mother that he was going out for a journey towards the North. At this his mother cried and begged him not to go for no one ever come back who tries to go in that direction. Not deterred by this he prepared to depart and taking a brass spear he set out after bidding adieu to his parents whom he left weeping sadly and with hope of ever seeing him again. For as they protested no one had ever returned from there and they loved him much. The boy went on and travelled for away and at last came on he came to a hut. Taking off his kamlak and went up near the door and cautiously peeped in. In the center of room burned the fire and on the farther side of room sat an old woman and just under her sat an old man at work making arrows. Old Boy lay gazing down the old man never moved or raised his eyes but called out, "Why do you lie there outside? Come in. Marveling that the old man should know his name without looking up. Boy entered the house and the old man greeted him. He said, what are you going to the north after a wife for? There are many bigger there and you better learn how to claim your father's brother and making him a report for you.
meant well with you to go beyond here are bad and if you go on you will never come back.

The boy was surprised to hear the old man tell him the object of his trip which he had told as one not even his parents.

After eating, boy slept and in the morning arose, and motherly spoke. The old man then gave him a small black object filled with a yellow substance like the yellow grass saying that he would get little to eat beyond and this would make him strong. He swallowed the object and it was very strong to last so much as that he had a long breath and said high.

I felt strong, then taking his dear after he set out and at the end a long day he came to another hut which he passed into and saw another old couple engaged as before. As before the old man did not stir from his work on arrows, but asked why he did not come in instead of looking in the windows.

Boy again wondered that the old man knew of his presence but arose and went in and was greeted by almost the same remarks about the object of his journey and the same warnings as the night before. Boy paid no attention but ate and slept as in the morning he prepared to leave when the old man said him sit and to go on he gave him a small clear
The old man told him not to be frightened. He might do whatever he thought it to do at the moment.

White object to swallow, as he said.

Boy would not get much to eat again. Boy swallowed it but it was stronger than what he had swallowed the previous morning.

Taking his to hear Bungob stump again and toward midday he came to a large lake near the sea shore. Lurking he tried to go around the island end of the lake. He was nearly around when a terrific noise like a clap of thunder struck upon his ear with such force that he stopped and his hear broke. Dizzily and for a moment the lost consciousness. Then he started forward and again again did the frightful din reach him each time making him sick and feel giddy

with often being on the point of fainting but he always went forward and continually the noise increased in violence and seemed nearer until now it was heard close at one side and looked he saw a large willow root basket floating toward him through the air and giving out the louder claps from its interior. Boy looked about and saw a hole in the ground near by he started into it, just as tremendous deep shook the earth and Boy painted away and lay on the dead for a time. The sack which had been in him now of course the earth with which got out of course and look he saw the basket resting on the ground with a man inside still close in the top. Boy cried out what any waiting for soon don't stop nor does our good loved noise be then cool
refuge in a shelter and was again struck senseless by the people.
noise. When he recovered he again went out and could not see the basket he raised both hands toward the sky and called aloud for thunder lightning to come to his aid; just then he saw the basket approaching with the man’s head visible. At this boy made the thunder lightning roar; splash about the water; and the force that the basket man began to tremble with fear and the basket fell from the goose air upon the ground. The basket now entered its terror struck occupant nearly dead with fright. Boy now cried out to the thunder to pursue the basket man behind it to go before to give the basket man a good fright which it did and the basket retreated unsteady in a short distance, falling to the ground.

The boy now in his way and just at dusk came to a village. As his horse near a boy came out to meet him and asked how he managed to get there, for, said, “no one has ever come here from that side before or the basket man allows no living thing to pass the lake not even a mouse and he always knows when anyone comes and goes to meet with to destroy them.”

Boy answered that he had seen no hear and nothing. The boy now said, “Well, you have not refused yet for him is the basket man and he will tell you unless you go back.” and the boy pointed to a huge eagle perched.
a house top beyond. Boy looked and saw the eagle rise and come toward him; the village boy retreating at the same time. Close to Boy the eagle arose a short distance, and then made a plunge to grasp him in its claws. As eagle came down Boy struck himself on the breast, and a Gyr-falcon started from his mouth and straight into the eagle's breast. Then, out of the eagle's mouth away. The eagle closes his eyes and quaked for breath as the falcon escaped from his throat. This gave Boy a chance to leap to one side, and the great claw of eagle only caught into the ground. Eagle soared and came so fast down swooning down.

Boy again the latter struck his breast and from his mouth sprang a wriggling creature which quick as a flash of light sprang up lodgment under the eagle's wing, and in an instant had eaten it. They fetch forth twice through eagle's side and its flesh, and the wriggling disappeared. At the eagle fell. Boy started toward eagle's house; but he began to cry out,

"Don't go there, you will be killed."

"Never mind," said Boy, "I will go now, for I am angry and if I don't tell tomorrow I will tell tomorrow. I will not be angry and will not be so strong as I now am." The boy said you better wait until tomorrow for there are two too guarding the door, and you will be surely killed.
But if you come to go and be devoured, I have tried to save you and now I will have nothing more to do with you." and the boy went into the cabin in anger. Boy went to the entrance of the house and looked in and saw a large white bear asleep, he called out "Hey White Bear and the bear sprang up ran at him, Boy leaped upon the roof of the entrance and as the bear came out drove his spear into his brain and the bear fell dead down. Boy drew the body to one side and looking around a Red Bear and he cried out 'Oh, Red Bear' and the latter ran at him. Boy shot at his former place and the bear made a shot at him with his bow and Boy caught it and wringing the bow about beat him upon the ground until nothing remained but the paws which he threw away. Boy then entered the house un molested and sat upon the circle of old men and women on the other side sat a tall young woman whose image had filled Boy's mind and caused him to leave home in search of her. She was crying as she entered and she said to sit beside her saying, 'What are you crying for'? "What do you love so much that you cry for them?" The reply, "You killed my husband but I was not sorry for he was bad but your ties as the two beams and they..."
worn my brother and I feel
bad and very poor. I go then
told her to stop crying that he
would be her husband.
Boy stopped some time in
this village marrying the girl
and living in the house with
her parents whom he saw on
the other side of room the night
of his arrival. He went to
the Cashin to sleep only
way the fourth night.
After a time he noticed that his
wife and her parents became
more sad and gloomy and
complained often and in the end
considered the Cause. The boy
made him suspicious and one
day he entered his house and
putting his hand on his wife
brow turned her face up to him
and said "You are plotting to
kill me unfaithful woman
and as a punishment you
shall die." And boy
cut his throat and killed her
and he then went gloomily
away and returned to his own
village where he went to
live with his parents and
after the memory of his unhappy
wife had become dimmed by time
he took for wife one of the maidens
doing his native place and lived
despairs ever after.
The black substance walls of 12th
but made the Falcon to the clear
substance swallowed at 25 down
made the stone.
Fri. Dec. 3 Anvik
Anvik English Story of the Raven or stolen girls.

On the lower Yukon in a large village there lived long ago
four brothers and four sisters. They were all strong and handsome
especially the younger sister
who was remarkably beautiful.

Only the two older sisters
were married. The younger brothers
though very handsome was工作
took in by another youngest sister.

The younger brother Energum lay in the
Cashin one night and a spirit
was able to get to sleep until near morning.
When he awoke it was midnight and not
a soul but himself and a strange
object lying upon a dogskin or a
dog skin blanket over him which
lay close to the entrance. The brother
rose and passed out brushing the
and he went back and cutting out a sycamore sap he began making tamarisk flaxers. He worked at this all day as it would dry with insects remaining, and toward evening the two elder sisters approached the young boy behind. Ravana promised the two elder sisters they went home not thinking anything wrong. Ravana went back and taking the youngest sister jumped out into the stream and turning his bow up stream paddled away with wonderful speed up the river and away from the village.

At this the girl gave a scream after the screams and at last exhausted by her cries the men working bitterly while, Rama paddled on at rest and silently at figures with a rumbling tone.
At last the girl began to understand him and asked why he was taking her away. He replied that he wanted her for his wife and for this reason he was taking her to his home for up the river. She cried and said she did not wish to go home but to go to her own place. She became hungry and Raven took upon himself to get food from the bottom of the river where there was a tree with a rock on it. He went and found some deer meat to come back. This began to tell the girl that she would always be fed well. He asked her if she liked the food that was given to her. She was his wife and the girl denied missing to be afraid of being asked to be allowed to go home. Raven paddled steadily on day and night not pausing for a moment though the canoe shot over the water like an arrow. A long time elapsed and the yellow gourd narrowed. Autumn came on and the canoe whose fish skin cover had long ago chanced to break back still glides on day and night and waits in wonder for the paddle blade. The Hudson became narrow and Raven pointed to a high mountain and said it is near that mountain is my home it is not far and we will get there soon. Then went on and the river narrowed to a deep crack and they passed between two high rocky walls rising on the river bank where the stream cut through the rocks.
But you must steal others.
The mink dives and runs
don down stream while the
canon keeps.
The mink stops in a short
time and thought to that
while Raven he wishes to kill
me and barely missed me with
all his other wickedness but I
will be avenged. I will go
And find this girl's people
and betray Raven's hiding place.
With this Mink and set off down the
river and stopped in every
village at night and stealing
into the cabins would lie and
listen to what was said so that
he could tell if the girl was
taken from them or would hear
mention made of her. He passed
north beyond the Canon
Summer Village at the foot
of the high mountains.
As they came in sight of the
village they saw a mink
coming swimming toward the canon.
Raven exclaimed angrily, there
is that watchful mink again" and
firing an arrow to the bow he
fired but the mink dived and
coming up close beside the
canon cried "Oh, you rascal.
Raven you wish to kill me do
you? And you just missed doing it," watch. What have you been
doing nos? Another ruse is it;
You are a wicked Raven why
are you always carrying off
young women as you not
satisfied with all you have?"
village after village without any success and after he had
tried on the quest a very long time
he came to a very large village
and entering the entrance of one house he heard the people
tra
ing about the lost girl and crying
for her. Just then one of the people
cought a glimpse of the miners
and called out for a light
and they searched for it but
found nothing. When they went back
Mink changed himself to a
dwarf dressed in printed
even to the under his fingers.
He moment he entered the
lost girl's brother cried, here is
a guest; it is the first we have
dad and perhaps he can tell us
my sister, but first give him food
and water and treat him well.
and then we will question him.
The brother then hurried away
to call the other brother from the
Cochim. The girl's mother had
cought Mink upon her arms
the moment he entered to ask
for tidings but she released
him to take food and after he had
come she again caught him
up like a child and questioned
him eagerly while all hung
around and listened breathlessly
while he told of Reven's truck
and that he was come to tell them
Then ensued a great excitement
and all the young and active men
of the village prepared to go and
find Reven—They made new arrows and
after all were done they set out
Pursued by Mink.

The following should be noted after

Raven came close to his

house. He gave the girl a fine new

suit of clothes, in particular a

shirt, and he put on a fine pair of

cotton shoes and he then told her to follow

him into the village, where his wife

waited for him.

It had now become cold and nippy, so the warriors

traveled and travelled month after

month and toward afternoon

the long days they had reached the

edges of the lake and saw far

beyond them the lake met on the other

side of a river which sheltered the

house of Raven. Mink went to

them to wait a signal from

him and he would go and see

what they had before them.

Resuming the form of a mink

he burrowed into the snow and tunneled

across the river coming upon

the bank close to Raven's door.

Here he found that Raven lived in

a stone house with a door

also of stone and in front of

the door were two of Raven's

brothers on guard. These brothers

were each armed of the right

side of a man the left half his

abdomen. As mink drew near he

heard them making a great

outcry about mink and the

men who were with him but

they did not move from their

places. Mink watched his chance

and darted by the guards into the

house and set under a pillow

to sleep without being seen

by the brother or by Raven who

sat on his sleeping mound

inside his clothes. His wife...
Mink watched his turn and when Raven was looking the other way he snatched the knife. At this the girl came over to pick up some hats which had fallen down. As she did so Mink showed himself and said, "Do not sleep tonight your people will come for you tonight." At this instant the two guards rushed in and caught Raven by the hair and shook him saying, "Arouse, who is your whisperer with? We saw her mouth speak and many people are coming to fight you and the guards went back to their posts. When the guards left the girl said, "Mink, a brother crying about now, don't starve. I capture you. When he heard her

Raven sank back into his seat and believing her forgot the war. A few little while the brothers rushed in and caught Raven by the hair shook him. Tried their claims but Raven would not budge. He said, "As his wife always remembered him. While on guard the others kept up a continual cry: Jô-hô! Jô-hô! which now then became very low as they dozed and were seen to waken. While the guards dozed Mink got away and returned to his friends. Then the night had nearly passed when they drew around Raven's house but found it closed tightly like a solid stone and the guards asleep inside. Hunting about they found a crevice in roof and one above
sawed a small boy. They took
shooting arrows at him through
his arm. and Raven was wildly around in the house trying
to escape. After a long time
one of the arrows struck Raven
and killed him after which
the rescuers pulled open the
house and at that instant
one of the guards stood up
into the sky and the other
disappeared into the ground.

The brothers rejoiced over their
sister and in an adjoining
down, they found many captives
women whom Raven had
obtained from their friends and
one of these, a beautiful girl
the youngest brother took
for his wife and she accompanied

him to his home.

Mirko went back with the
rescue party and married the
girl he had aided in rescuing
from Raven.

Sat. Dec 4th. Am

The weather became clearer colder
ravaging 30° and against auroral glow
in north. Yesterday temp from
24° to 29° in a.m. to 20° in 5 and
today 20° in a.m. to -10° in 50.

Fine clear calm weather.

Last night the front made the roof
of the house crash with a report
like cannon shot so the whole house
shaking.

In the still post evening the newly
farming ice on the water, shows the
old river ices, makes a cost
If all is agreeable the messenger goes back and tells the happy news and the latter goes to work and has a fine suit of clothes made including everything by a woman he also gives a decoration for her belt and a skirt. All this is taken to the girl by the messenger and the clothes are put on her. After this the man goes into the woods and cuts down a good-sized tree which he proceeds to split up into a light wood, this is in winter he draws on his sled and feeds before the door of his bride. After this he takes his bride either he lives with her parents or, what is more usual, she goes to live with his parents but.
Sometimes they alternate between one or the other family. Soon after he is married the newly-made husband, to at work and make a fish trap and put it in the water to provide for his family, present a prospect. A girl frequently has a number of offers before she is married; even should she be willing to marry someone shiftless, she will her parents not be, and at the role of those parents, and refuse their consent and this ends her suit. But when a man is once married it is not enough with his trouble for if his visits' effect he is estranged by some other man and comes a trial of strength for, the suitor may wish to tell the woman but custom orders that he shall first prove himself the better man and as custom rules are a Draconian code he obeys. With the masses humanly, the husband and rival make an appointed meeting and in the presence of all the village they have a wrestling match, the one gaining the greatest number of falls in true Roman style, is acknowledged victor. If the rival wins he is allowed to take the woman and go away unmolested or even to in the same village. If he loses he must relinquish all his hopes. Of course before the rival tries a fall with the husband she has
gained the regard of the woman. Sometimes, but rarely, rivalry between men for a woman in bloodshed.

Every man has a fishtrap. Children are generally very delicate and affectionate toward their parents. The most worthy old men are regarded with respect by the younger ones, and are obeyed more or less. This was more the usage formerly than now.

When the hunters are happy, the orthodox way is to take off the bladders and the fish are allowed to skin when caught, but the skin is to be left on the woods till the end of trapping season.

Wolverine rotted animals very often bleed through the skin if a trapper catches nothing for a long time he lays it to any shaman with whom he may be on bad terms. When the natives catch fish the don't (for orthodox) sell the fish to a trader for 3 or 4 days after it is caught for they fear that the bones will go bad to the days and in that case they will get no more fish in that trap. After one day has passed in summer they will bring fish to sell but not they will not sell it to be eaten for the same day as it is caught. Modern men caught in deer.
also Lynx, Mink, foxes and sometimes for Beavers are ward, also Lynx, Rabbits, Wolves in dead falls from Ptarmigan are ward. When the rivers are high fish are caught in gill nets. When water is low the wicker traps are put out. Soon after ice goes in spring at nets are out. Then no salmon caught in nets here the netting being mainly done in the tributary streams. By women generally the last of June or first of July salmon traps are out and Chinook are seen. Begin running on June 13th in middle of July and about middle of July or earlier. Hips run between last of June and first of July. Red Salmon run from middle of August for a week or 10 days. Some years these fish only run 2 or 3 days. The Hips is the most common. The next comes Red Salmon. At Paismut Chinook is the most plentiful. Shall we try to go way down yonder. They also take large dip nets 20 ft in diameter and on a long handle these nets are thrust under water. The cannon-man drifts downstream in the middle of current and catching any kind of salmon. Mosquito is big and the line from the East Point of Lake.
about the time the river begins to freeze over.

About a week after the river freezes over, Look out for about a month.

The Sigei and Nelma run for about a month.

Small look, nelma and Morshoi Sigei run up the tributary streams like the Tewilk R. but except on the lower part they are of a much smaller size than those found upon the Yukon.

Pickeral are found all the year around but larger ones are taken in winter.

Nelma and morshoi Sigei are caught rarely are summer also in winter.

Morshoi Sigei are more common in winter. MukSuei White fish are not rarely taken in trap.

But now plentifully taken in Gill nets with just before ice makes they are rare in summer and winter. Delmon trout are taken in large numbers during summer or especially in fall before ice just after ice makes. Their family during winter following summer.

Bear are hunted or killed from canoes and shot with shot from deady Ares. They also get traps for them. They
at this season's mud are trapped in their tunnels

As soon as the ground is frozen hard (about last week of Nov.) they go set marten traps—after this through the short day and into spring they set traps for foxes lynx and otter.

From Christmas to Middle of Dec., very little trapping is done—from then on the main trapping is done for marten, land otter, lynx and though lynx are worthless after the last of March, and all fur taken, from first of March on show a steadily increasing

intensity of color. Beav's

When the ice breaks up beavers, long otter are

hunted with greater success

there at any other time. Musk rats are also hunted at this time. When cause hunting these animals always carry bow and arrow and use them whenever the game is close enough to permit a tolerably sure shot or is not considered worth a charge of powder and lead.
Sun. Dec. 15th

20 miles from Briscoe's -

remained about 3 hours

boiling. The river was

calm along which we

increased our speed,

about 40 miles per hour.

The water was quite

turbid and we could

see the distance marked

by a fog. The ill

temperance and discomfort

had caused great

inconvenience. I

slept until 27 p.m.

Instinctively I

thought it was

about 10 miles to

Hillsboro, taking

the course of a

meandering stream.

I was disappointed in

not seeing any

evidences of

progress.
by women who have lost their
children. What do they
remember of their own
childhood? What were
their happiest
memories?

I arrived early in the
morning and was
welcomed by my
hostess with a
warm
welcome. She
showed me around the
house, pointing out the
various
rooms and
features of the
property.
Monday 20th October 1920

Start at 8 a.m. and travel for 3 hours at about 5½ m.p.h. on the return journey to Tynehead Station. Returning from 8 to 8½ m.p.h.

General course about 9 miles.

Toomour sleeping place kilt. We travelled about 6 hours on the 6 miles over a slight gradient.

In 4 hours we broke for the local accommodation.
across Chich Lake to the place in a series of short portages and small lakes and creeks, finishing the lake 4,005 ft. by 2 miles. At the stopping place, from which is on the mudbank, Bishop, although it is almost directly across, there is a mouth of Katama, or Tappan Inlet, where ships are built.

He passed a small native village, about 25 people on a small island, on the side from the lake, sitting on the place is a story of 1770, and wrote on the same.

To a man, people.

At the next mentioned village we had to turn back and cleaning up a steep bank for the agitation. The water was moving upon the ice, and by its weight and force the latter drove a foot or two. There was just below a small rapid, as the usual result of a slight rise in the river. It was a stormy weather.

The Indians have reason to believe that on the lake as far as is from. Another they told us was a native who went in a canoe. The lake is not far from another they told us was a native who went in a canoe.
The author also tells about how Cheyenne salmon in this or another but they are dark-drowned instead by the usual color.

Also from many of the snow-birds, when to write home for

Cheyenne salmon are also told that

Chesnokva salmon in this or another but they
are dark-drowned instead by the usual color.

Also from many of the snow-birds, when to write home for

Cheyenne salmon are also told that
To the east your course today we saw a low, and a
promontory filled with snow.

Shagelik In. On the trail
the clouds continued along
same track as yesterday
and 15 or 20 miles to the N.
At our course they rise
to a series of sharp serrated
ridges peaks several hundred
feet higher than the low
wet to the below.

A fine breeze in certain
enveloped to be at noon
the rain in our stream
in our gear. North

Winds 100°...7.30 am. lofty

to go at 8 am.

Distance travelled today 28 miles.
prison was marked with pictures of persons that died of the pest in being got to pointed in vessels. The ships formerly worn with the name of "Forty Foot" never entered the harbor by the rear side. A pair of grapeshot remained of the name. Upon a pretense, after an admiral ship by a double blow was to be taken and guarded in some manner was a guillotine across in front of the main gate. But, opened by the prison boiler to weigh up dead men, not involving bodies...
The days of long dependence

of others for protection

had become flagrant.

The cloth

was the symbol of respect.

The first year was one

of the three following

years. No passports were

issued, nor were the homes

of the homes not put

on the passe-partout.

A charioteer in the city

of Rome is made on the

third year into which he is

placed after being newly

married. It is the formal

rite and an important one.

I grew up with my sister

on the Donahoe's street.
The trip was filled with storms. The skies were often dark and foreboding. The future was uncertain, but the journey ahead was exciting. The day was cloudy, and the forecast predicted rain. The country was flat, and the land was obscured by the clouds.

About 20 miles to the west, the country was quite unique. The peaks rose high in the clouds, peaking through the gray sky. The ice was reflected for miles, and the mountains were filled with snow. The journey was challenging, but the scenery was magnificent.
sent out to be joined. headset
a running at some

in the dim light, the presence
was only hinted at. The
beside the path, an old
man was alone as he swept
dried leaves in the process
her head was one among many,
her life was probably paying
enshrined never to be forgotten.
by it. To emerge from the<br>from here forward to<br>the river course, in a flowing<br>course to the junction of the<br>the river, crossing the

West. The village on
South Branch of the
about 100 miles up the river, the
stream, from the last nights<br>camp and about 25-30 miles
in a swesterly direction.
Straight across the living<br>of the rest of this village are seen
in the high terrace, appears.

The # had been drawing the<br>had chosen to be a realization<br>for a line from the site (where<br>where it is about 12-15 miles from<br>last nights). The route goes from<br>gradually
in and around to make wide<br>belong to the west then back<br>to the east it was then moved to<br>its old course. The date—again<br>about 30 minutes.
widest part lying between
this town on the flat. On 
side a
cluster of high mts.
neals as high as those on other side
Yukon - the Power are called
the "Yukon mts."
y the natives
lie 30-40 m. to the ESL from
the Yukon mts.
A light at 7:30 am with
cloudy weather and made 4.05
mile an hour in a nor.-w.
and afternoon 2.16. Distinct
for 2 1/2 miles by log rowboat
in the main village. Where
we can stop for the night.
After a few miles on the river
in the morning we went on
for 10 m. all day. This was a
strange river being the perfect
run with its whole side up.
It was of a very high
Our old steamer broke up
o., during day. Arrived at

broken by a viscous brown
mud. Absorbed from the surface
in rounded strong knees to the
of higher or with a small
growth of a few trees. The
level with a damp ground
and small shrubs
with patchily willows
and trees on both ends of the
river. This flat part is wholly
in deep water. The springs
broken and in a large part it is
4 to 7 ft. Under water as I heard
be one by old water, marks on
the river by human use some
of which show on their most
museum exposed side, juvenile worn short
a few of high
our old steamer broke up
o., during day. Arrived at
The village was founded by the French about the nineteenth century.

On a neighboring hill, I saw a mare and a foal standing.(The fourth month in marine)

Thursday, June 18.

The men gathered in the cook,
said they were going to be led out of being mounted and

I was interested in the

more characteristic action.

fustion than is seen among

the French.

The French people

have a great power in the

place, where the

people can go to a certain

field. It is a place of large

size for the Native people and

the buildings and the houses.

Such as all the inhabitants

have. The other town is:

were at 7:30 am and

the broth went on for about

10 miles, and then returned from

the 5. It was much better that the

in the look of the

forest in terms of

the northern winds on the latter:

come out of the forest, then, the forest

about 4 miles from the former distance.

On the other branch we traveled

about 4 miles past

all the houses, then we came

to the forest. Then we met by a

Settling among Indians. In June,
about the way to get there for the small village. We arrived there early in the morning on the second day. The village was small and surrounded by a forest.

We walked through the forest, which was thick and unpredictable. We finally reached the village in the afternoon. The village was small and situated in a valley.

The people were friendly and welcomed us. We set up our camp near the edge of the forest. The camp was basic, with a small tent and a simple cooking area.

The next morning, we set out on a small expedition to explore the surrounding areas. We encountered some wildlife and enjoyed the natural scenery.

In the evening, we had a small feast to celebrate our journey. The food was simple but delicious.
Suddenly, I found myself in a situation I had never faced before. The people around me were in a panic, running and shouting. I had never seen such a scene before. I had to find a way to escape.

Yesterday, I was supposed to go to the city to meet my friends. I was supposed to be there by 8 am. However, as I was leaving for the city, I noticed a strange object in the sky. It was a large, glowing object that seemed to be moving slowly. I tried to get closer, but it was too late. The object had already vanished.

I was confused and scared. I didn't know what to do. I decided to try to find a way to get to the city. I started walking, hoping that someone would come to help me. I was alone, and I was tired.

I reached the city, and I was relieved to see my friends. We were able to get together, and we decided to find a way to escape from the whole thing. We managed to cross the city and reach the safe area. It was a relief to be away from it all. We didn't know what would happen next, but we were grateful for the opportunity to be together again.
fortune that we got over as the ice was but half an inch thick when we broke on

The natives were at work. They had just killed one man getting 3 of them.

The natives track them to their holes neither club or shoot them. As the club makes a

Snow fog nearly all day while it went about 10 in. Further with the just he obtained

from one of his floods. At midday I secured several photographs

The people are to have a festival tomorrow so

as we must return here from the village. I have concluded to

get up at night for my dogs are tired need a rest.

Thures - Dec 90

Tent -14° in col. am -70

atism of snow drifts on the river. It is rather a good

in the river. It is rather a good

but are rather
waited for the patient child had no
in the evening as we afterward
overheard that the decaying would not
attend till tomorrow. When the
expressions came over the typical
and brought up the supplying the
fruit for several days, we
up with eating rice, a
the house on a young and old
men and they are all in
in the morning 2 a.m while
fitting together in Cashin. What
the mean pay these are and I
ever so dear.

The final morning they
hatch in obedience rants
of eating the remains which
some of their best relations.

Upon the coast of Children have
to pay one entrance in the
way of a small present to each
one in Cashin the first time
they ever brought in.

For a further reason of this
festival the payment of leaves
for the reader that do not
this trip when I thought it was
an emotion
brought back some things a
day but if find it very strong to
more so.

Guests: Mr. Allen 20th in at noon the
+19.9 inches. Snowing all day
The house was on labor the
arrows with much endeavor
light increases which have put
the last weeks in any of
about twelve in the room
is studded with minute details of working and processes. He had just gone to a last quiet corner of the room, the one nearest to the window. He sat in a comfortable chair, smoking a cigarette and pondering. She stood near the edge of the door, observing him from a distance. She approached him, noticing how calm and collected he appeared. They exchanged a few words, and he gestured for her to join him. As they sat down, he took another puff from his cigarette. She watched him with curiosity, wondering what he was thinking. He turned to her, a slight smile playing on his lips. "I've been thinking," he said, "about the future."

"The future?" she asked, her voice filled with surprise. "Yes," he replied, "the future and what it holds for us."

"What do you mean?" she inquired, her eyes wide with interest.

"I mean," he continued, "that we have a choice. A choice to make our mark in this world, or to let others decide our fate."

She looked at him, her expression contemplative. "And what do you choose?"

He leaned back in his chair, a look of determination on his face. "To make my own decisions," he said, "and to shape my future as I see fit."

She nodded, understanding his words, and they sat in silence, their thoughts drifting away. The room remained quiet, only the sound of their breathing filling the air.
jogged their weight first on one foot and then on the other giving a slight
jolting of the body for rather a meaning
motion with part one should then the other kept up with
ramping monotony. The
was very difficult by changing
to the movement for the
front backward away. The
legs giving the body a
kinds of rotation twist at the waist
to an slightly bending the
rubbed across time and the fingers
lifted hands in a left to
rotation rapidly. After the
hads gone on for sometime the
singer nodded the bow head
of the slow man at one staggered
and raised their hands to the
and stood still the song

remained about five more later
when they turned around the scene
motions took time then the
dancers don't their right hand
their hand was a pointed down
which they held toward the inside
as it was with their from
raised to mouth each other
being filled with a supply
the movement to the woman was
similar to the to the dancer to women
not the latter ones for more grace
so variety after the same hand dance
had been repeated about a long times
the performers left and being told
that this was the end we turned over
a snow on snow and it kept

Third time am. I was more pending
Telling a story, a river runs through it. The sun is setting and the sky is painted with hues of orange and pink. The air is crisp and the leaves rustle gently in the breeze. The river flows calmly, its surface undisturbed. The story begins...

In the old days, when life was simpler, people lived close to nature. They built homes near the river, where they could fish and采集水中的宝藏。The children played by the banks, searching for shells and desserts. The adults tended their gardens, planting vegetables and herbs. The river was the lifeblood of the community, providing food and nourishment.

As the days passed, the river fell silent. The once-busy banks were now quiet and abandoned. The children no longer played by the banks, and the adults worked in their homes. The river was no longer a source of life, but a distant memory.

One day, a group of explorers stumbled upon the old home by the river. They were fascinated by the ruins and decided to investigate further. As they explored the area, they discovered a hidden passage beneath the home. They followed the passage deeper into the earth, where they found a hidden treasure chamber.

The treasure chamber was filled with gold and jewels, amassed over centuries. The explorers were amazed by the wealth and decided to take the treasure back with them. They left a note on the wall, thanking the ancestors for their gift.

As they set off on their journey, they realized the true value of the river. It was not just a source of water, but a reminder of the past and the beauty of life. They promised to respect the land and the river, and to carry the story forward for generations to come.
skin just o'er his head 

1.3. in the hole he can make one 

from the pole—none of the rest 

dance with the Skin. Then 

let up on one side of the room. 

In this way the dance went on 

for hours every 15 or 30 minutes. 

new dancer would join the 

group bringing his contribution 

which he carried the pole with 

it, then being continuously 

with the rest and the new contributor 

joined the dance. Men would 

then join in and various 

things such as weeping whooping, 

cat-calls, and the like 

were brought in. All the time 

the dancers went through exactly 

the motions before described only 

with greatly vigor exerting 

muscle in throwing the weight 

only back and forth or never moving 

it just right enough to make 

a steady thumping sound. 

This thumping was repeated with 

the whole energy its dancer.
Whitneyville, February 10, 1935

The funeral service for the late

Dorothy Jones was held today.

She was a beloved member of the

community, and her passing is a great

loss to all who knew her.

The service was attended by friends

and family, and included a eulogy by

her close friend, Mr. Johnson.

The burial ceremony followed,

taking place in the Whitneyville

garden. The gravesite was

decorated with flowers and a

memorial plaque.

May she rest in peace.
they were a few more miles from town; they were another tow the only thing they could do was to head north. They had to make sure to make the turn while the

The other day was almost Saturday, it was a warm day; -20° in the morning, it felt to -14° in the mid afternoon, the wind was blowing a few miles an hour, but the wind was not an issue.
nations cut frozen
The air was perfectly calm
the common slate
the ice cracks in the
forest. Overhead the moon
shone with a brilliant
purple light from a steel
blue sky with diamonds
like stars glittering down
then white in sharp
contrast above a glistening
rich orange saffron hue.
Euphoria replaced the
melancholy.
But this short period
was erase by running and
hurrying and get the fire
out of my house. I put the
late furniture in the
paint and the fat and
that had been there and
the kettle's oil and
the unfurrowed corn and
milk, which becomes a
minute into something
mud to assess the blankets
are not ours any one
wants and the.

She picked roses upon a
wooden seat near of the boys.
and while my mom is taking
dish into the train it and
the boys went to the
that the stranger do not
not the weak when the
is bringing in a common
place and I join the boys,
around the fire which there
it's regretful we weren't
the half underground house.
Fresh foot wear is perfect
and by the time they are ready.

The ice began to melt
and it is a frosty day and
we enjoy the morning meal.

I carried the top soil out
minutes later on the dog
whistles now and
mean to assess the blanks on
we are not for long we are
and I want to

Temp. 26 a.m. to 24°F.

Mon. Dec. 13th

Shanty etc.

Stood up the river at 4:15 a.m. but were not able to get away until 6:30 a.m. after which we travelled our old road along the river making a short cut saving about three miles on a portage which lasted through the temp. stood at 7° F. and estimated the distance as 25 miles which we travelled in the a.m. making the ob. 11:30 a.m. The logs kept up a quick trot all the way down the holding the watch in one hand and casting logs with the other very cold work and when we got to the mouth.

Of the Indians and stopped to obtain a photograph of an Englishman grave close by the village opposite the point on which I wrote photos of the grave on my way up. In my former description of these graves I omitted to mention that all the newer graves are painted all a.m. 5 with a coat of ochre or red chalk with their outlines or colors with the point is put on by writing the fragile partly and rubbing it over through the colors several times. At the a.m. 6 or 7 got out my canoe on tumbling up the rapids for 5 or 6 miles.
The box on which I was pounds was 5-1/2 ft. deep, 3 ft. 4 in., 6-1/4 in. long by 15 inches in each 8 inches diameter. This box is covered loosely by a canvas cover hanging down hiding the whole box which rests on a block of wood or stick at each end. Then I took the photo. I thought this was the grave of a child but in the winter I learn that this box is the same nothing else of a human being was put in it. An account given here burial of a human here is given previously and only a fuller account will be given. The intense cold made the operation of the thimble succes on the camera and painful and by the time I had the focus my fingers were slightly frost bitten as the temp was at -25° and a breeze was blowing when I stood. I simply exposed the plate and shutting up the instrument put it in the shed and fastened up. Thumping my hands to restore the circulation which I did but all the afternoon my fingers turned red and to each had been slightly burned. The end of my nose also was numb for its usual share from the windy and it got this
morning. During our about
an eptihke in memory
my best has taken place
at the Shageluck Villages
about 20 m. Below her
This eptihke like those
up the Innoko is in many
honor of the Dead

Tuesday Dec 14th Anvik
Tempor -30° in 10g am. -30°
in sun. We left Shageluck
at four minutes past 8 am.
and made good time through
the woods until 9:30 am
a Column against the ice
at east guided us to the Innoko.
From just back from
8:30 after a month's stay
was making ten - 10 miles.

For tea then on ago
the wipppng fort weeping
our first a good chen
of time while my not
suffered continually be
repeatedly forbidden.
At 2:15 PM we came upon
the Inoko opposite the
island we slept in going
up and passed on reaching
Anvik a few minutes after
6 PM - Making a good 50 mile
in our 10 hour travel.

A few time about just 10.5
and have made a distance of
about 260 miles per day in
average but the miles were very
good - we could have easily made
the distance in 7 days if we
had tried.
By logging or exposure gey which in the cold temperaturns on this trip it has been
expected so that it requires to
go except in short stretches.
Thurs. Dec 16th Anvik
Temp. -28° to -28°
Clear & Cold. Fine lunar eclipse, total, in 5 o'clock am
about 1o'clock.
Nothing of note occurred
except that I had new canoe
pitches to my sled runners
and a shelter tent made
to use on my trip down the
river. We are leaving took
dress waiting for the large
festival to come on at the
village below ten when we will
go down
Wed. Dec. 15th Anvik
Clear & Cold. Temp. -20°
-25° Calamity in the house.
Enjoyed the rest after the trip.
A number sleds came
from Egniska just
over up the Anvik. Each
sled is loaded with dried fish
to make a man earthy.
Dec. 20th
This was also a
festival for the leader of
those given mentioned.
Sat. Dec. 18th  A. M.  
Temp. -34°  N. E.  6-30 a.m.  
It was a gale or more and blew with increasing violence from the North filling the air with fine snowflakes 
and making it exceedingly cold on the outside. 
The inside — side of the inner window of the double panes on 
was covered heavily with 

Ice notwithstanding the hot fire in the room 
Since this cold weather 
in the "Whiskey Jack" 
was less numerous and 
when they do come. They 
have their fingers frozen 
out and a thickly fur 

which glided silently from 
place to place and like a 

boom-footed vagrant on 
the cold pavement, Jack 

slipped uneasily from foot to foot, getting some traction 
under his horse. He stops 
for a moment until the 

child has left them and 
then away on his vagabond 

career or to doze in a 

thick, brown of smoke 

drifting, undoubtedly 

successful for prints 

into Indian shanties until 
the snow melted 

what 

causes him to set out on his 

road again. The goodnatured 

tramp of the poor 

man.
Dec. 17, 1838

Temp. 30° to 40° in the morning, but 14° or 15° in the afternoon, making it quite cool.

A high wind, with driving sleet and snow, made the day unpleasant.

The village is well prepared for the visit of the chief. Each man was given a supply of articles of value to make an exchange with the villagers. The villagers were to bring food and fuel, and the chiefs were to bring blankets and other goods. The trading was done in the open air, with a small tent set up for the occasion.

Dec. 20, 1838

Temp. 14° in the morning, but 4° in the afternoon. The winds have shifted, and the weather is improving.

The village is still preparing for the chief's visit. The men and women are busy with their tasks, and the children are eager to participate.

Various articles of value were brought to the village by the traders. The villagers were excited to see the new items and were eager to make exchanges. The trading was a success, and everyone went home satisfied with their purchases.

In the evening, a feast was held to celebrate the occasion. The food was plentiful, and the villagers enjoyed the company of their neighbors.

The chief arrived late in the night, and the village was illuminated with lanterns. The chiefs were welcomed with open arms, and the festivities continued into the night.
Each article they also tell what is to be given in the festival. The people make and give each of the messengers some new article of clothing. Then they start for the village the day before they arrive one of the messengers leaves and goes in advance to prepare the hosts for the guests. The next day when the guests are not far away the other one leaves and goes home to give notice. The guests arrive bringing their goods on their heads. Each man in the village takes his proportion of the guest to his house to entertain each man a course choosing his friends. But it is between these friends that the presents mainly pass.

The guests have each sent word by the last messenger that they wish a certain article of dress or some other thing. Soon after their arrival all gather in Coshim - the women bring in fine food. When all have gathered each host brings in a present to each guest. Then the hosts have a dance, singing songs of welcome. On the next day the guests bring in their presents and distribute them after which they dance and sing the 95 du 50. The
hosts bring in refreshments and a general dance winds up the festival. The next year the festival is made by one of the villages sharing in this one as the host of the year before. The guests there, thus they reciprocate in a similar manner at one place more at another are distributed. The feast is made in December. The above is very similar to our Thanksgiving.

28 Festival

Lucy Dec 21, Ancvik. Windy wind continues from North. Temp. 72° in the a.m. 52° in e.v.

28 Festival

Hon I got in bath = dressing the dead.

This is held every year from Ancvik up the river at Shagwiit above. Below Ancvik this festival is held differently: Every village makes his own spruce each year in the month December. All the men in pairs set out to the neighboring villages near. A feast is given in the evening to the neighboring villages (males and females) are gathered to the village. Each the winter days give the same part afterwards so that each man attends some half to dozen them.

Any one going to villages near by before the feast is told to tell the people of the feast by no special means.
to a formal invitation.

The next morning the guests arrive, all gathered in the Kachim. The namesakes of the dead fold the kraft in a large cloth Kantaq full of decayed fish. Each of the kraft is cooked over an open fire. A small dish is placed in each kraft. Early in the morning the hosts rise and set to work making the kuksa and a large supply of food for the guests. To kuksa is taken into the Kachim. Each of the guests takes their kuksa and kuksa is handed around the kraft. The guests sit down on the kuksa and kuksa is carved among the guests. The representatives of the dead having the fish placed before them. One new kraft is placed beside the frozen fish. Each of the guests is supposed to be regarded as the namesake of the kraft. The next morning the guests sit down on the kuksa in a large cloth Kantaq full of decayed fish. Each of the guests is given a portion of the fish. Before the kuksa is given, the hosts take each from his bag a portion of food, usually one of his dead. The host repeats this process with each of his dead and the others.
do the same. The representatives of each man's dead sit by the main. Then all are dressed in the attire they wore, and carried out the representation. The people rise and each man takes his mat under his arm and his bundle instead of his gun, and go outside. After this as often as the men can get together, the material they make one of these festivals, and there are usually several who unite to make the first of the same time to make a larger space. These hosts must provide all the quarters, and come as well as the "dead" whom especially invited. Meaning these, friends in honor or their near relations who die as such.
the same practice another
from which it came up. The
knee to K and so random
mentioned occurring
since.

2d Festical

A kilikite = Bladder-trout
kilik = bladder

This takes place between the
villagers and the inhabitants of the
village. At this no
question is invited.

This festival is kept among
the Shenekists as far as
the head of the Shenekists.

First the cellphone is one
held in place by wooden
pins passed through into the

some 2 or 3 inches wide x 3 or
21/2 wide. These strips are piled
marked by rings of bright
colored paints and upon
their outer ends is carried
a small model of a dog,

bear, wolf, fox, rabbit, grooms
or other animal also any

hunting gear, a gun, ax,
then the strips are then

stuck in the crannies between
logs near roof of the front,
back and grooms-on the

two sides are ranged at the
height six bundles of reeds
such as were used in this festival

the second three bundles on a
side, at regular intervals

wall. On the second room opposite door, slung on a line hung below the strips of bladders of deer, moose, bear and otter, each with a ring of white paint around it, drawing against the wall upon each side brick glass is a large board bordered with white paint. the red black in horizontal bands, the other in spots. the edges of these boards are scalloped by four hollows as follows: with a small fraction of green in fresh hollows and a bunch of downy white feathers tied at the top of board. standing under the bladders about 4 to 5 feet high is a post fashioned near upper end ornamented with paint.

These "fixings" are placed on a main landing at the end which the first night the bladders are drawn two men inter dance in black masks all the people singing. This is done four nights in succession. the actors, all the people on touch under bladders make small sticks a yard long with long deer hair at the tips with back of paint with they keep time to the same songs which they sing. When all is done time to finish is done. the last song over the two black masked inter sit by lamps on each side to begin duty.
time on small boards they have ready now a long file. Other masks come in. Range in front and groom + drain to dance. Thrice the two black masks. 8th ditto
9th xiv the males sit on side around the center of room upon their beds singing songs. The females sit in rear. Now enter two men with five new masks + clothes only one man wears a full suit of woman's clothes. The entire night this pair dances then goes. Rest. Come in & dance a new dance of another kind. The swinging pole bill on the entire night with shot.

victs 10th day in morning the cover is taken off the skylight and a crowd of masked faces peer in very. When is our ax? We have lost our ax. Here is a hole - perhaps it has fallen in here? The man mask who has danced all night comes in mean while and has in hand a native ady like their old stone ax in shape. With this he hammers on the floor at which the masks say out = "there if it is, there is our ax. throw it back to us." They then throw down a decration and say. This is to pay now throw it back"
The now throw back the ax
and the mask now dance
to sing thanks for getting
back their ax. After this
the masks return
all the ornamentals stick
around the room are pulled
town broken cast into
a pile in the center
room with half of the bag
with bundles. The masks
only enter now to dance
around the pile in center
and then cast their
masks upon the pile.
Meanwhile the half bundles
of rein are used and lighted
and the place filled with
smoke. All sing a certain
song. The masks an
now carries out on wing
up outside by a cache in a
tree to await another year
the men whose the bladders
belong carry them away
the older bladders are put in
the water the others in the
woods that are nothing
done. Early next morning
a large seal skin is brought
in to the young men to
each other in it. The next
morning foot races take
place and the festival is over.
While the bladders are in fast
food is brought in they are
offered some.
During this festival no hunting
no trapping must be done.
Traps are not visits.
We’ll probably go to Quick's on the 26th.

Well, I'll be right down there.

How are you doing with the redwood samples I sent you?

I think the redwood is better than the fir, but it's hard to compare.

We're learning a lot about the trees from the redwood.

I'm glad we didn't have the bad weather last week.

That's right. It was a little scary for a while.

We're trying to keep up with the harvest.

I'm just glad it's not pouring rain.

Yes, it's nice to have some dry days.

We hope the weather improves soon.

I think it will.

I'm just glad we didn't lose any lumber.

We're trying our best to avoid any losses.

It's been a tough year, but we're doing our best.

I hope so too.

We're looking forward to the next season.

You too. We've learned a lot this year.

I think so. It's been an interesting year.
doll representing a man - head 
with a woman - both dressed 
Beside the man is placed a toy 
paddle and upon the other 
side a toy spear such as issued 
by the Coast people for bird 
gearing (formerly these digelik) 
was his spear for bird hunting.) 
Beside the woman lies 
a 2 paddle - Upon 
the poet to the left, right of 
the pair is an old man fully 
covered with a 
paddle standing starched. 
These posts are wiped with 
5 paint. For two days these 
ornaments remain in 
the Caoshim - The people 
do no work in Caoshim 
and are careful to make 
noise - if they stamp or drop 
anything making a loud noise 
it is bad for the & images are 
supposed to be endowed with 
the senses of a man. Each 
of the 2 wot's songan are sung 
which are composed grammar 
syllables supposed to be very 
pleasing to the dolls in 
front of door - 
3520 Each joman brings in 
a small wooden image each 
of the birds & animals he make 
use of hunts also fish. 
Each man ties his images into 
abundle & hangs them from 
the slender rods extending 
window to hoop. None are tied 
to the hoop & then each man 
goes out to bring in exchanges.
distribute to the people.

1st eve. All the people in village gather in a circle and each man takes a young woman by the hand or arm & in his right hand he carries an arrow in his left hand. The boys young each take an old woman to the same. Thus they walk around the room singing a song after which all go outside.

The woman eaten by each man or boy is supposed to be his wife for the time. The next morning each of the men & boys who took a female the eve before go off & gets a dead horse's wood which he brings to leaves in front of his woman's home.

The rods are now taken down & fire made after which it rains. The men then sit around on the bench & their wives (figurative) bring them in food also each woman makes her new man a present of some article of dress or use as gloves, boots or work tool bag. Women dance in between the two following days in ess only songs are being.

Hari Vrang. The next am all the rods who were broken up & thrown in center in fireplace & afterwards thrown outside. The three men woman with their broads are packed in fine wood shavings with a
piece of what the fat and
around face is wrapped with
bark. The old man is placed
in a way and then the
packages are taken out of
hung up in a tree in a
place well sheltered from
the weather. When the time
comes the next year the oldest
man for brings in the
incantations and when they are spoken
there is been lots of deer, wolf,
fox, rabbits other kinds of hair
surrounding the doll
when fist bone also seen. But
if any of the various kinds of
hair instead of the fist bone
the people know that that an
animal will be scarce. And if a piece of coal is found
with them their people will
live in the village.
This festival of dolls are made
from Prime to upper.
Shayaluk is
the people do not go near the
gods while being outside, they
if they are touched except
when time for squash the
one who touches them will
be sick.

These images represent three
persons supposed to live
in a fine country in
the heavens where woman
can go. From them come the
deer and other game and when
will need they do good
if anyone displeases them
in becomes ill and if he treat
they now make all manner
do masks their game, an exquis.
imal masks fish, sea
people's faces.
Two very small masks are
made and when finished
made as gags as possible
with feathers painted two men
are given each one and
with them to invite the night
villages. When near a village
the two men put on the small
masks, entering the cabin
in cove entering with
a leap. They cry 'shit-the
Kōgā hit, or husk-husk men
come several times.
And dance for moments
and then remove their mask.
The messengers are now made

the images very slowly they will
die. Sometimes sometime go
to their place, use of the
in their shamanizing.

Older Festival
The festival is the Small Mask
Festival - this takes place
in Fifty More. Let me
each man makes voice a
village song. This is done simple.

Now out the sun is that used
by the sea coast people.

Many evenings pass
leaving them songs to all
the people. When all are
learned all the men take
red go out, cut a tree and

As it make them back
a material for masks.
the village people go outside, bring in deerskins, fish, oil or rice. After this has been given to guests dancing is resumed. Toys and masks when again they go out and bring in new presents. Thus the dance goes on all night and comes to an end in the morning. This festival is simply a pastime, a way from village to village on different years.

Notes on Burial Ceremonies: Soon after a person dies, the body is placed in sitting posture on floor in middle of floor or knees tied up, marching the body is supported by 3 or 4
against which the back rests. To which the body is bound.
A band of black paint of dry charcoal extends over the supermone to temple.

Generally the body lies 2 days thus while the men and women or young people dance, singing in a circle around the body. Of these head one was much liked. The body is kept in each other days in place of two and the dance go on and repeat up till they alternate. This is kept up day might.
The men eat while the women fast. At whole time first of time.

If the dead is a boy the father cut his joint off and make it roll naked in the snow in winter or in summer, runs into the river while the other natives catch it. Drag him back from down the water. Sisters, doctors, or wife also tear their clothes off & roll in snow or mix into water other relatives wrap about if they are found dead and they also tear their clothes or hair. If a woman is instructed, she tear her clothes & cut or scratches her thighs & dorsals with they bleed and throw herself around as though incoherent.
If her children die she does the same only does not cut or scratch herself as recklessly though they often scratch themselves with their nails.

Whenever anyone dies all the nearer female relatives cut their hair and paint it in the hair the relations I oft remove their collar or parkia. The descent clothes are taken place the day of death. Again when the body is brought out of cooking for one year they do not wear collars on persons amongst the relatives as a sign mourning. The body is lowered through the window on reeling.

It is then tied in position at mid of time it is taken from the stove and laid upon one side with knees up to him and then carefully wrapped in opossum or tied with rowhide line.

(\[\text{position of body in cooking when it's turned is wrapped in mat is same position.}\]

Then if the dead one was liked by a plenty of relations a scaffold is made as following sketch platform supports remains every day for a month the nearest female relative if man dies or male relative of woman dies, goes every morning at day break to make a fire near
the platform raids by it is a ease for a time. At the end of a month the body is placed in a box with the straw matting taken up and in the bottom of box thin is put a deerskin for this in the fullness of suit of clothing which was put on the corpse directly after death before it was put in casket. Then the box is closed after the main wood working knife is put with him or if a woman her fish knife working this is all that is enclosed a larger box has been made upon it just as earlier described. A layer of dirt 8 to 40 inches deep is put in bottom the box with body is put in on this in the space between boxes is filled with earth and a layer of earth is put on top of this box is closed and roofed over as described earlier on this trip.

While the body rests in the mound outside it was wrapped around outside the mat with a tent or a new cloth each morning some water and a piece of charcoal was thrown into the fire. At the end of a year the relatives all go to the grave open box and if the body is in good condition the box is relaid in may or only not for visitted at other
If the pasture is decayed a new pasture or hill is of high over the body the people close the box and go away. With shamans the boxes are changed at least once or twice more when they die. People who are drowned have a bad place after death. People who die from sickness travel a rough road to a far away land of the dead which I hope to learn more fully later.

Thursday August 22nd 1913

Smoke 21 in am to 24 in pm. High north wind all day. Some rain at night. The prediction of the early occurrence of the festival had to wait some days before becoming realities. Natives of interest today.
Fri. Dec 27 Am. 1
Temp. 20° am 13° m r 48° m r 13° m r
Clear, v temp. falling

Mov with a faint Aurora

The stars twinkled & flickered

with remark. brilliancy

Having red eyes


Sat. Dec 27 Am.
Clear & pale a.m.

Temp. 19° in a.m. 28° m r 28° m r

Legend of the Creation by the

Te liu Kangit (the beast)

From a Neqtoqik Nunuit-
The tale teller says that

not very many of the people

know this story that he

was told of as when a boy

by a very old man now
Once he felt an unpleasant sensation in his stomach and coming to a small round pool with the sloshed and took some water into his mouth at which it ran into his stomach and felt better. Looking up he saw a dark object with a waving motion of some manner and at last stopped and stood upon the ground just in front of him. As the object (which was the Raven) stopped he put up one wing and raised his beak a peak like a mark up to the top of forked at which it suddenly changed into a man of full size from the ordinary sized Raven. Raven before he lifted his mark stood in amazement at the unknown man before him. Then lifted the mark and stood more than ever moving from side to side to get a better view. The R. then said, "What are you? Who are you?" "I never saw anything like you!" Then he looked at himself, and was still more astonished to find that the apparition was a copy of himself. R. then told the man to walk away. Few steps which was done by them the Raven exclaimed Where did you come from I have not seen anything like you before."
The man said he came from a fish pod and pointed out the one he came from. Also exclaimed R. That is the play I made but I never thought anything like you would come long from.

The R. now said: "Now come with me to that high ground; you are grounded here; I am to gather berries, but if it is too hard here, they went on and after a time came to the higher land which was firmer under their feet.

The R. now asked if he had eaten anything and the man said no, but I took some soft stuff into me.

at the lake shore." - Ah'ptma. Now wait for me here. R. drew the mask on his face. This became a raven, flew up into the sky, disappeared. The man waited. The fourth day after the R. came back bringing four berries - two salmon berries and two Heath berries (Empetrum rimann) in his claws. As he stopped he held out then put his hand to the man and said: "Here is what I have made for you to eat. I also wish them to be abundant over the land." Now eat them. The man placed them one after the other in his mouth.
and they glided down into his stomach. Crisply to his appetite, which was
beginning to give him a
discomfort, the Prawn let
on and when near a small
crack he left the man's want
in the water side, when he took
up a handful of clay and
moulded it into the form of a
bird. She put up after drying this
in the sun he called the man
to show him his work
the Prawn said, "it is fit." to
the P. now told him to close
his eyes which he did. The P.
now pulled down his mask
waving his wings four times
over the image be endowed
with life, them with life.

they bounded away he lifted his
mask to call the man to look
at the handsome animal gambol
away. The Prawn saw how
much he was pleased and
said, "Perhaps if there are plentiful the
people will wish them very
much" to which man answered
"yes" and the P. said, "well it
will be better for them to
have their home among the high
cliffs to that warm man may
not kill them and there
they shall only be found." he
then made a pair. The Prawn
which lived in a pot the work
efforts being black the eyes
white-going through the same
questioning as before. The
same closing y no see morting two Chunche deers sprung away. The man answered that they knew the R. said here would them come near but they would live on the land. He then made two common reindeer which soon died only on their fillis so were white the only these he said would be numerous deer and every man should keep plenty. The dears now running near by. After each answer the many's opinion was asked and he replied that it was good - after which Raven would give its distribution and habitat. The R. turned to the man and said: "But you are alone and will be lonely I will make a companion for you - and going to a spot some distance from where he had made the animals he began moulding a form and after the form of the man who stood by only he make the breast be different After the been dead dried it. the man said: "It was good for Raven ganneled it into life as he had done the other animals and a fine young woman a rose inside the man and the Raven said: "There is a companion for you." Raven led the pair back to a small near by the forest in which there were no trees to be seen for or > And the sun shone -
with great brilliancy all
the time — no rain fell nor
was there the least wind.
When the Kneel was reached
Raven told the pair to cover
themselves well in dry moss
which they did in sleep soundly
on the yielding bed. Raven
told them that the fish
made the
woman’s hair of some treacle
to which he had previous
made. The drum made
sleep like a Raven and
waking up his companion
on elephant’s back limping
he went back to work and
made from clay a pair of
stickleback — grayling
and the Coltois fish which
is found in the mid streams
a few miles from coast but
which I have heard none
there or put in the creek.
then called the man to
him to draw near very cautiously
both edger close to the Brook
and the Raven showed the stick
showered in a wriggling
up stream. Man looked at
Raven in amazement and
at the fish darted away like a flash of light.
Raven then told him draw
near another spot shown him
the fish eat by — trolled and told him that
would be very numerous along
the Sea Coast and that the
Grayling would be plentiful
in the clear cracks of rocks.
for food. The flesh mouse was now made a Raven said this would be gone to eat but would forage on the ground. Thus keep the earth from being Charles continued.

On Tuesday BEARS Angik

It was a very warm day.
The R. went on for several days making the difference. Fished and gull joined here showing feed to the man. He explained it even as before. The R. made a trip 4 days to the sky for a new kind of fish to feed the man. When after his return he thought
totally that the lakes on tundra were lonely. He made in the various aquatic insects also the muskrat. Beavers thriving being formed of clay or silt. He also made the gull, various

land insects and the mosquito alley which was shown the man. It was explained to him that these small creatures were made to utilize gull, beauty to the air and water that they would increase. The very numerous. The moths did not know how to torment man yet. About R. also told man who he showed him the muskrat that when the rats became numerous he must capture them时代的}


their skin made clack.

explained how it was to be done. He also explained that the Beaver would live in the drowned fields and houses against winter and man must follow his example. Also the Beaver would be hard to get even. A good hunter would be able to get them. At this time the woman was convinced. She told man to take care of the child or it would die. It would not make a man like himself. The man listened. When the child was born, R. had the man hurry the child up to the clay bank by the river and make into it over time clay. Then later it became

The next morning the children were running about pulling grass. Other plants which had been planted were growing near by.

The 29th day the child became a man. R. now thought to himself, "If I do not make something to inspire men with fear they will kill away everything I have made for man."

The land and he went out to a large tree which be fronds to life but as he made the last wing stroke he leaped quickly away from his anti. The man a great black bear looked angrily about. Calling man R. showed the bear and explained to someone nearby. 
Sun, Dec 26, 1912

Mrs. H. arrived 11 a.m. to 8" 12m.

Aunt Aurora was present

Robert & Sarah Continued

The R's told the fair that their new child would be a girl

that they must not remove

the child but keep it

with the boy. A second

man went to the place when the

first man had been found.

while he was gone the girl was

born that night. She was

R's directions the next day.

the girl was walking in two

steps. She was a woman.

Because the R's of the Youngman,

for the R.'s had that disabled so

the people should multiply rapidly.

When the R's came to the Regis...
Here he found three men just fallen from the sea-pod which produced the first. These men were acting like the first when they came and led them away in a different direction from the first. They came to the exterior where the first man was. He taught the men to make bows, arrows, fish nets and the implements of the chase and how to use them also how to catch the seals which had already become numerous in the sea. He taught them to make feather paddles and also how to arrange bushes and logs to make a house by covering it with earth. When he was strong he saw the blooming roses with child as he departed. He went to the first man and he found the child—men's he told the man of all he had made and made each man a wife. He also made various plants, birds &c. which grew on the sea coast but he made less men than in the interior.
done for the people on the sea coast of the island or the sea and it struck him that the ground looked bare so when the people slept he would make bricks, figure, cotton and other trees along the depressions in the land and when finished make the people they exclaimed with delight at the beautiful forms before them. They were now taught to make a fire with drill and to place the burning wood in tinder in a bunch of dry grass to cause it to burn to make a flame to put upon the wood. Then they were taught to roast fish upon a stick and also to make a fish trap shaped like a willow fork and how to set it. He also how to dry the fish to make suet. All these directions in the original corenaum word gashitamungo.

Then taught them how to build houses and then went back to the people living on the coast. Furthermore, how to coast. How to catch seal with a stick. How to kill seal with jet and then gather together with his hands alone to make it into line which they tried and went into water put a canoe over the beach path. They went to looked next day but the smoke was gone in the piece of fish when they had put it out and gone for the deer had
The craft carefully up but in each case before I could catch it the shell tumbled into the water and disappeared until only one was left. With double caution I crept up only to be left as before. I now stood up with a strange feeling in his breast and was surprised to find water trickling in drops from each eye down his face. He caught some of the tears in his hands and said that it really was water. Suddenly he was surprised to have loud cries break from him and the tears came as before while he made his way home. His son saw him coming and called his wife to see the old man coming out from his eyes as he told this.

After this the old man went out seal hunting upon the sea. Then went a number of

I found it to be very good.

And this is how the man went out seal hunting upon the sea. Then went a number of
Beneath his disappointment they went all suddenly to the same way to hunt in a group. While the deer crossed down their faces, thus people first learned to

The snow with stone was formed and to take the sharp horn of the deer down to use. This was done. The son dressed and killed his first deer. In this manner he placed the fat upon a stick well oiled. Walking he was anxious to find that the maggot would eat it all. For until now through these insects were very numerous they never bit man. Now the man scolded them and said some at last or must any men but got men doing then they have changed his instructions.
Now, where the Queen had left the two men and woman, there had appeared a man's thigh—"I said—there was a large village as the people are the people. This is the land which I have made. The old man was marked with clay that grew to maturity in a few days. One day the R came to him—

the latter talked about different things. Then asked about the land which the R. had once told him he had made in the skin. The R said he had made the skin there. The old man asked to see it. He took him in a short time they arrived. The old man found himself in a beautiful land with many fine places to this own inhabited by small people.
pros for the visitor from below. 

A tract was covered with hair. 

...who was his friend. They thought that on a fresh morning longer 

in good Boisé flesh which they on foot from the decipit and 

The old man had never eaten to eat 

before. He told him that it was 

flesh of met. However, because 

when they had eaten, he took the old man 

so other things he had made. 

they would drink from 

the taking he would ever. He had made 

an animal in the which would 

singe of him. They went on 

and came to a dry lake in the 

gin which had grown up near lying 

upon the very tips the grass was 

long and six legs the kind 

of large animal. Since this 

front one was very short. An extra 

very small pair on top. The 

tract was covered with hair. 

The whole tract was black coming 

dark colored. The eyes were small 

Row said when a man wishes to kill 

one of these animals he must first 

place under him some focus or 

vas the animal falls he will 

sink into the grass and look 

to kill him there must be plenty 

people when it falls upon the logs 

other logs must be thrown across 

it and down. While two men 

take the club and hit the 

tract in between the eyes. They went 

one to the Ocean brought him to action 

which was exactly a hole in the
sky surrounded by a ring of short grass which glowed with a fiery brilliance. The life of this grass had been taken off. R said his mother had taken some with a got that which he took to bring to bring the first fire to the earth that he wished to make this grass on earth but could not.

All stars are illuminated only this star at which R points he says it is called Gha lam he much to or the moon dog and is probably Sirius. When this star is near the moon its light may there will be wind.

R now said we will go to another pool -...now only shut your eyes - man kids so the took him in his wing so stuck dropp'd through.

the star hole of fire fell for a long time until they felt themselves into a misting medium and finally stop. R told want to open his eyes they looked about. R said we are now standing beneath the sea - the foggy appears you see is water - it can nevertheless breathe easily. R said now we will make some new animals only you must not walk about. Now lie down - if you ever get tired learn on the other side - R then lift the man lying upon one side. After a time the man awaken with tired tried to turn over but could not. Said oh I wish I could turn over never he turns. As he did so he was surprised to see his body cease.
long white hair on his fingers forming long claws and his eyes which never waver. He stood before them. They went on left the Bear which would henceforth haunt the sea - R. asked man how many times he had turned while sleeping? He answered your time? R. told that each time two years the two years of a year. He had slept their four years. They had gone a short distance when they saw a small three-mane-like animal which R. had made. This powerful-looking land species is said to be found on sea ice at times now - when it misses man it darteth him into the long tooth that rants all over his mouth. If the man
stands firm he is not injured
and the mouse leaves and the
man is henceforth a very
successful hunter. He
starts or moors the mouse
instantly burrows into his body
into his heart killing himself
once. A little farther on
it made a net which
is a large sling, leather, animal
with the large surface of long
comer. They wrap it with
meat or fish and drag them
under water (kettle fish) if the
man tries to use poison in the
beast dies underwater (rat
the ice under water naked feet
If the man reaches short the
beast burrows under the ice
as cat and monkey

and killing the Laplander.
father are they. In the
back around which ran a smaller
animal - before it hurried on
dart upon the head of the smaller
animal it was quiet. Then he was near
he showed man two large Walrus
he had made when the animal
upon whose head he sat which
wasPelagiu gini Ké'múthi = Welner 1707. He also
said this will always go with
the Walrus. He eats when large
it will kill people. This animal
was never long without comes
with hard scales which
a spear could penetrate. Its
dead teeth were something
like a dog. It had four feet.
and a long round tail
covered like body with scales. With this tail, it would strike a man & kill him.

This animal is believed to exist at present with the whale, in large herds in the Arctic Ocean only—native
who have hunted sight of Cape Prince WI. say they have seen them & they have accounted one being killed by a tiden. long & people—they are much feared by whale hunters.

Then Whales & Beluga were shown, the I. P. expected when the former were killed. a whole Village would feast. Only good hunters would kill it to the beluga.

Just they saw a queer moving object ahead the I. P. said it was sea fox. Which was only a little different from the common fox—P. said this would be a fierce animal

kill—also—near this they saw two I. M. men tell how they had killed one with their clubs. which wore like land otter

only with fines for all tipped with white—this man would hunt but they would not be plentiful & would be highly prized. Only the beg hunters.

The interpreter tells him he saw a sea otter then offered for sale. In condition at the P. R. 8 years ago also at Shelly. The same thing next several times a fish were seen & passed & just in front
they saw the sea show - won't read the ripples on the surface of water. R. said - now that your eyes hold fast to me the man forged in an instant they stood upon the shore not far from the man's village. They soon reached this the man was great and to find a very large village where he had left only a few for his wife was extremely old. His son was a very old man. The old man was welcome in after his long absence of years it was made the chief of the village. The taught the young men to hunt and told what he had seen on his journey. As chief he kept in place of wear at back end of kitchen.

After a time the old man, mounted for the time laid in the heavens of old age his children very much that they should not be very serious. Then telling them not to mourn for him as he was going to the same land he had visited before - he is departed for the other world with the. They were cordially nice in the woods and lived pleasantly for a long time until the became very numerous in the old man's village. Then one might R. v. man took some time to agree basket
and descended to earth. They put 10 deer in the basket. The took one end of a string and returned drawing up deer to men. The next for they descended by the old man's village, and the latter told the deer to go down the nearest house. The people, for there was too many people, the deer stopped and breaking open the house the deer ate the people with its sharp wolf-like teeth. When through all returned to the sky again. Only to return once at the destruction, a family every night. The 85 night the people had made the 3rd house by coming with a thick layering too high. The deer were set ones before but as they started to bite the house, there mouth even filled with very sour breeze. That the deer ran off in every direction shaking their heads until all their front teeth fell out after only the small ones which add deer have now gone in their place. The old man returned to the latter and said, "If some means are not found to stop the people, they will increase kill all the animals you have made (tobacco) it would be the best way if the sun were all be taken away in the people left in darkness until they die."
R. said I will take away the sun, you wait here, she will return. R. then went off, taking the sun put it in a skin cover so it became dark over the earth and R. carried it far away to the post of the step land when his people lived and going to his father's home he took a wife from the village maidens and lived there, keeping the sun carefully in the bag. The people on earth were so much frightened and tried to buy back the sun. R. offered all manner of things to the people all to no purpose until at last they promised upon him to let them have light for all time and the people paid. In return he would hold up the sun in one hand, for two or part of a time then giving the people salt or to hunt for food then he would take away the sun again. And it would be considerable time before he could be prevailed upon to give the light again. This was repeated several times. The elder brother of R. (he was the elder brother dying first) pitied the people and tried to think how he would secure the sun to put it in its place again. At last he died it was placed in the usual burial box. As soon as the man left he arose and going off to a short distance a from village put his Raven mask upon.
upon a tree within a mile or so. They went to the spring whence the water was taken for the village. His brother went just then came for water to fill in her bucket the dip-upable well to drink, as she did go the Raven fell into the cup on a leaf was swallowed.

The woman coughed and then hurried home telling her husband. She had swallowed some strange thing at the spring. She said it was just nothing but a leaf. She became of course the direct object of his
good fortune. He used to give it him for a toy that always took it back. At one time the boy began to go outside. The woman cried harder than ever for the true. After a long time his father gave it him in the boy played with it and watching his change took it outside and then started off at once as pulling in the Raven must be flung away.

When far up in the sky he heard his father crying out, 'Do not hide the sun.' Let it out to make some light—do not keep it always dark. For he feared his son had stolen it to keep for himself. The boy 'Come back and coming to the proper place for the sun.'
put it in its place again.
Meanwhile the old man having gone back home, looking for
where he saw a road which he followed
the edge of a hole surrounded with
a kind of short grass glowing in
light some of which he planted.
He looked about and thought heed
to follow the order of his father.
He cried out to his mother to
always dark but for dark
past light. Then the whole heaven moved away
the earth, the moon, the sun,
planets, and when it was
making a new night then
while standing on the edge
the earth just before sunrise
he stuck the branch. 

The sun rose, still high.
In the sky thus making
the morning star which has
ever since kept its
place. Then he went on came to the
village of the earth. Here he
was met by an old man
like his father who welcomed
in the people gathered around hi
asking. "Where is our father
who used to come to see us?"
He answered. "Yes, Father
took away and the people
who had not died were welcome.
He told the people that their
father was angry with them
had taken the sun away but
that he had replaced it so it
would never be removed again.
This in answer to questions of the people
asked where their father was.
There is the man who told the story says he heard it from an old man who came from west of Cape Darby. When the old man used to end the story the 3 thunders he would pour a cup of water on the floor and say drink were spirits. I have told the story.

In early times the people used to place a fragment of dry fish and a little water in a safe place outside. For the Raven Father who resides in the heavens and in return, he would make them good weather. Formerly if a man was killed, the guardian of the Rain Father was shown by long continued rains.
In ancient times ship people used to put the following painted marks on their bows and sterns:

- A pair of Raven or raven; a pair of Raven tracks about 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, with a very definite and complete circle in the middle; this is the Raven's head.

- A small hole in the center of the Raven tracks. This is for the Raven's beak.

- A small circle on the Raven tracks. This is the Raven's eye.

- A small triangle on the Raven tracks. This is the Raven's wing.

- A small square on the Raven tracks. This is the Raven's foot.

- A small triangle on the Raven tracks. This is the Raven's tail.

The Raven is the best hunter of all the animals in the water. If the mark is representing the Raven, it means that there is an animal in the water. If the mark is descriptive of people, it means that there is a game on land. The figure of this animal is made:

- To show that in old times the relations of the one making the mark were quite friendly for seals upon the ice, each man thus placed the mark upon designating whatever his male relations

- For the purpose of a party.
Ritchie's gone coming in, riding in head by looking down at his feet, he cradled as he grooved his way. "Who wishes me for a husband? I'm a very nice man," but unheedingly crooned the groove of ravages after and sighed. Shaking a grant came along. P. cried out, "I'm going out with some material. I'll look after and explained in disgust at what kinds of people are those they don't even want to listen. Again, he waited upon a duck came on it, and upon the duck got to play. P. cried out. "Before the duck gave a slight inclination to its course." And the reason, "Now I'll get a wife." The R. now booked about finding a fine white dove. Close by, with a hole through centered he hung it on a long green stem. By, hanging it on his neck.
Then realizing to most he
became a young man in
walk up to the goose which
at the same moment lifted their
masks the same way and had
more people 4 brothers, one
sister very handsome, the
father and mother. The Raven
was at once, smitten and
advancing gave to the girl the
stone which she hung upon her
neck and then all passed
on their masks took their
original form and flew away
toward the south. The goose
flapped laboriously aloft. As
R. gazed upwards then they
upon his outstretched wings
and all looked admiringly
after him and exclaimed

how light graceful he is
At least he R. said "we better
stop put our hunt for a good
sleep" they followed his
advice and all fell asleep.
Early the next am the geese
were stirring and wished to
dot the things and R. still slept
and was with great difficulty
around. The old father said "we must make haste for
it will soon and let us
not longer. As soon as R.
was aroused he was very
active to depart off to
want the Raven had upon
his outspread wings to the
admiration and his new compa
thus for R always kept over
the geese or in advance of the
latter which he said "we shall make to each other saying the sea how light and graceful we always are until one day they stop for the night upon the sea there they parted up. Berries went to sleep the next morning before we made ready to leave without waiting for break fast. Ravens turned cried aloud for some of the basinaries go abroad but they go did not wait for me and not object. As they left the Old Man goose said we stop once to breathe upon the sea and the next stretch bring us to shore. The Raven felt very dubious about his being able to reach the other shore but then

I thought well I will risk it and off they went. They flew often and after a long time they reached to Cap" Hia wide open wings ached yet the goose kept along on the R. tried flapping trying all to no purpose he fell forth. Father John S. Allard the geese looked back. The old Gardener exclaimed "I thought he was right nothing but he must be getting tired but we wait." The geese settled in the water closer together and the R. came bellowing up back gawking for breath upon their backs. After a few minutes he percy 3 seconds putting one hand upon his breast said "I have an arrow head here
From this word I was in and it pains me greatly this is the reason my eyes fell. After a while they went on. Mr. R had to be waited for as I again repeated his tale of an arrowhead which he said was in his heart, and told his wife to feel it. He put his hand to his breast and felt his heart beating like a hammer, but he raised the arrow. Only she said mockingly, they flew on. I again waited. The brother saying amongst the crowd, "I cannot believe that."

Of the arrow how can he have it, an arrowhead in his heel?

After they met they went southwest towards the carrier.

Now told Mr. R that they would wait no more till they came to shore. They flew off with a loud flapping, wings felt like lead. The great keel slid on and ran into a cloud near by. As each moment as he came close to the gentle waves he shrieked to his wife, "Give me the white stone," throw it back to me." This he repeated in a despairing voice until a sudden relaxing of his wing kept him floating helplessly in the air. As the green of the shore he tried vainly to raise from the water in wing, it seemed tied down. For an

Hour's fight took off, all along
the shore, the waves were very tough and soon he was being taken to the back of the whale. He had thought it was just with greatest difficulty he could get his head above the water to breathe the fresh air. At last he was cast upon the shore, by digging his claws into the pebbles he succeeded in prancing back into the sea. Then he staggered up the beach, a ridiculous spectacle. The water ran from his cocked feather in streams while his wings flapped. On the way the feathers on his head made him look like a duck.

The whale was very near and its mouth was gaping. He at last reached the water and lifting himself he removed his net from its teeth. Then he tried to make a drill with which he made a spade. He looked towards the coast and passing close by a house he cried out that you should close your eyes tight or open wide your mouth when you arise to the sound. Then he jumped on his master, pouncing already. It was placed in a place where his arms were flung over the whale which instantly did as told. As soon as R. saw the whale in front of open he didn't in and the whale closed its mouth so it went. From again R. found himself in a屋.
and going in was surprised to see a beautiful young woman sitting in a fine large house at one end of which burned a lamp. All was clean and dry.

When the roof was lifted by the spike of whale oil dropped slowly into lamp from a large tube running along back. As the man came in the woman started and said "how come you here? You are the first man. He has been here. The old man who had come was told to sit upon the outer side of room while the woman who was the spirit of the whale (which was a girl) prepared some berries and oil for her in telling him that the berries were from the year before which she was gathering. For four days he stopped, but he often wonder what that tube above on ceiling was though the woman told him he must not touch it each time she left the room. At last when she was left alone he went up to lamp holding up his claw caught a drop of oil and tasted it and liked it very much. He began eating it as fast as it dropped the was too slow and he caught hold of the source store of a piece and it instantly the lamp was extinct by a rush of oil to the room for 7 days never a word wall until the R. was nearly dead from bruises of fire. At last the whale was dead for it had broken open some whales oil.
The men never came back on the small piece of land. R. found he was a prisoner. He had not heard at last two men talking on top of the whale. They were going to go for the whole village. This they did. Soon a hole was made in the upper side of the whale, longer down until watching when people were all gone up with meat the Fevers flew away up to the top of a hill not far away without being seen. R. remembered his drill Tom and Oh, my good drill, I have forgotten it. Removing his rope and part he started back along the shore. The people saw a small dark colored man in a strangely made deer skin dress coming. He looked curiously at him. He drew near and said, "No, you have found a fine large whale. Well I will help cut him up." He rolled up his sleeves and cut to work. Directly a man inside cried out, "He see what I have found, a fine drill inside the whale." R. rolled down his sleeves and cried that his own daughter told him that if a fine drill is found in a whale, people try to cut it up many people will die. I will cut away and away he ran. When he was gone the people looked at one another and said perhaps he is right and away they all rose trying to see the whale.
From this hiding place Rooked on & laughed, then said & took his Raven meal returned to the whaling ships cutting up & taking the flesh to shore & often said 'thanks as he thought of the fine feast in store for him.' When he had plenty of meat close he wished to close oil but had no bag for it he set out along the shore to try to find a seal. When he had gone a short way he saw a mink running swiftly by & called out 'what do you run after so fast are you after something to eat?' The mink stopped & turning up a small hillock said 'Small friend! You are the Raven, I have plenty of food-don't lawyer for me.' The Raven said 'it is lonely here, let us make a large fire & cook a duck & the mink agreed to go & the next day set out while the Rook set out to work making a large round slender pole roof at one end & which he made two rings of charcoal.
Then be went getting a large ball of rope & gum with which he returned to Cashin. The mink came back & said: "Tommorow plenty of sea people will come to the post" to which the Kinnakun thanked. The next morning the mink called the R. out and pointed out the surface of the sea moving with the host of various kinds of seals which were coming. The R. then went into Cashin & Mink went out to meet the seals & bid the man to erect them to the place. As they came on shore each pushed up his mask. Because a small man or three all intended Cashin until it was filled. The R. now exclaimed: "A host of people how will I be able to make an outcome for all—will never mind, but first let me not come this substance over each of your eyes & you will be able to see better. Then R. took his ball of gum & fastened every seals eyes but except a single little one which was near the door. The last one he did it to bring a little seal which began at once to try & get its eyes open then to cry. The other little one now cried out. "Raven has glued your eyes shut or you cannot open them all. The seals began to cry desperately, but in vain to get their eyes open & Raven caught up the club & had made the weight.
killed all the seals—each changing from a man to a seal as it was struck—The only one escaping being the one which was by the door when the alarm R. now turned to mind and see how many seals I have killed. We will have plenty of oil bags now. After they filled the bags with oil the mink started away. I soon over the man who told this story has forgotten but the first 3/4 last half of this story is plainly two distinct tales from their companions at the time related in this tale. Comes the friendship of the mink and Forre. now the mink never eating the flesh of the mink even when hungry and the mink is often seen close to the Forre as the cattle walks about the cabin.

More, Dec. 27

Simp. am 7 1/2 in. In the afternoon I sent for my tale teller to continue his tales but he declined to continue saying that his tongue was tired which is a hint that he first wishes to see how I will pay him for his work first. This is a disgraceful trait by Norton Dorn who is very much inclined to demand advance pay for any little office...
they may perform. They are also very anxious to become the creditors of a white man even though they know the man is honest or that he has always kept his word yet they will give anything on credit to a notoriously dishonest nation sincerer than gives the same on credit to the best known white men. The reason this I have not settled though probably they think that if this white is too inclined he can suspend to the dept with little hope of the matter getting now while he has a better choice in another nation.

Aurora (spot in ice)


Temp. 40° in AM to 13° in even.

Two elected from down the river brought the disastrous news this morning that the festival is not to come off for an indefinite time yet as there is a festival underway on the Kuskokwim they must wait for the guests. I have already spent too much time here so I shall start tomorrow on my way to the Kuskokwim and may not wait for the festival on my return.

The weather became overcast after dinner. In even afternoon formed dull greyish line strata from 25 x 35 thickness till heavy when it parted clear. Later this very broad calms in line.
Novem\-ber 27th

Wed. Dec. 27th.

Ten feet in snow to 8 in snow at 10 A.M., and it was almost impossible for us to keep on. We passed a good sized town village with a few people living in it, now about 18 miles below Brantford. At 11 A.M. we reached our destination after an easy sledding of 12 1/2 hours making our distance of 20 miles in that
time, I was extremely glad to reach this village and stretched my aching bones upon my blanket as soon as possible.

Thus, Dec. 30, dinner at 12 noon. We travelled at the rate of 2½ miles per hour for ten hours. Steady travel and saw into the ice racks our destination. My joints felt as though I had been on the rack for the inquiry, and as I trotted along after the blades, bumping with both legs, I was not sorry when we reached Can for the Rimut people are living in their summer village on an island at the mouth of the river. We passed by the river last week in the village. They only tell us about the Kasmir, are set up work, images doors, in calics, oilpans, mugs, etc., with drill.
in memory of dear people.

It was so dark when I left that I could only

see unsteadily moving things.

I expected to return there now, when I knew that the festivals

in coming up short of

Rockrill, and had decided
to abandon my Kuskokwim
trip beforehand.

Fri Dec. 31. Niagara Falls.

Things 34 in a mile. The way

went on the morning of 30

the southeast, swamping and

free from traffic. This decided

me to give up my Kuskokwim
trip and at three we left

on our way to Mission.

Before noon the snow had

melted upon the ice so that

very man could not make

much headway upon the lazy

ice face over a considerable

part which was spread the

water forms by the wind.

We stopped for tea at Chucks, after a difficult and more

important bat three. I crossed the river never have to run at

what my stay there. I went

on about 4 P.M. we ran

about 5 miles to the

village where I had a rest.

After the hot, we crossed

the salt which combines

the smooth ice made people

extremely slow while the

cloudly heavens hardness which

the winter under the.

it
of the melt made travel extremely dangerous as well as difficult. I had just learned the tricks of generally feely open places all winter from the extremely swift current. My man-going hide could only survive by taking the ax and striking it into the ice, pull himself up, then stroke himself the ice over at 7 AM we reach the village in a howling darkness but I was not recognized by any former trip. We would have missed it if it was not for the appearance of the houses and the music of the shops and the door. We took possession of a room which had been assigned to us in advance. 
A big gust of the wind turned it over several times. The wind carried the slate drops thickening away across the river to the other bank with great velocity, and down the street. The wind itself flattened the ice toward being thrown by the wind and the February, fell from his pockets, was carried away. He managed to crack upon all four. He asked the chief to fix. Last winter, Charley was thrown forward by the wind at the same place, that he barely escaped being killed. His Algeria is thrown over every few miles in spite of every effort and once more, a man with it severely injured. At other times, the slits have been swept across the river at a great speed. Harry missed his yard or two being thrown into one of the open places.

In the morning while I was at Piment, the natives were talking about the eclipse of the moon which occurred the next day. Said it foretold war or some epidemic disease which would kill many people. They have a tale going about here now from South Quick to Piment that moving to the many more killed by the Piment people...
Last winter in Germany

During the war, the creamery

Sherry phase last year rep-ten

This one remained 12 months

gave in the Persian people.

This is not free nor able to

maintain until it is necessary

to take a general inspection

of the yearly balance. Very

the overcharge.