To Charlie, Ch. Lang, Tobac
1/4 lb. plug tobacco
9 Wash. small cases
2 Wash. M. S. + 4 # boxes
5 cases paper shank needles
2 washers
1/2 cent dozen paper
1/2 cent dozen needles
15¢ dozen

Gave to Charlie 1/2 sp. white thread on

E. W. Nelson
S. Michael's
Alaska
1877-78
Pacific Diary

FOR 1875.

Prepared expressly for the Pacific Coast.

CONTAINING:

- Calendar, Hebrew Calendar, Almanac for the Year 1875, Calculated for San Francisco and N. Y., Cal State Stamp Tax, U. S. Stamp Duties, Rates of Postage, San Francisco Fire Alarm Stations, Hack Fare in San Francisco, Tables of Distances, Population, etc., Table of Distances Bet. San Francisco and New York, General Routes from San Francisco, San Francisco Tide Tables, etc., etc.

San Francisco:

Published Annually for the Trade
Nothing is given more freely than advice.
Man's greatest wisdom is to know his failings.
Drive your business, let not that drive you.
Equity is the bond of human society.

HEBREW CALENDAR—5635-5636.

Commencement (5635, September 12-13, 1874). of the Year (5636, September 30-Oct. 1, 1875).

NEW MOONS. | FASTS AND FEASTS. | DATES.
---|---|---
5635. | 1875. | 
Shebat, | Fri., Jan. 7 |
Adar, | Fri. & Sat., Feb. 5-6 |
Adar, 55th | Sun. & Mon., March 7-8 |
Adar, 11th | Fast of Esther, Th., March 18 |
Nissan, | Tues., April 6 |
Nissan, 15-22nd | Pesach, Tues. to Tues., April 20 to 27 |
Iyar, | Wed. & Th., May 5-6 |
Iyar, 18th | Lag Baomer, Sun., May 23 |
Sivan, | Fri., June 4 |
Sivan, 6-7th | Shevuoth, Wed. & Th., June 9-10 |
Tammuz, | Sat. & Sun., July 3-4 |
Tammuz, 17th | Fast, Tues., July 20 |
Ab, | Mon., Aug. 2 |
Ab, 9th | Tishahbeyt—Fast, Tues., Aug. 10 |
Elul, | Tues. & Wed., Aug. 31-Sept. 1 |

5636.

Tishrei, 1-2th | New Year, Th. & Fri., Sept. 30-Oct. 1 |
Tishrei, 3th | Fast of Gedaliah, Sun., Oct. 3 |
Tishrei, 10th | Kippur, Sat., Oct. 9 |
Tishrei, 15-16th | Tabernacles, Th. & Fri., Oct. 14-15 |
Tishrei, 21th | Hoshanah Rabbah, Wed., Oct. 20 |
Tishrei, 22th | Shemoneh Azareth, Th., Oct. 21 |
Tishrei, 28th | Simchat Torah, Fri., Oct. 22 |
Heshvan, | Fri. & Sat., Oct. 29-30 |
Kislev, | Sun. & Mon., Nov. 28-29 |
Kislev, 25th | Hanukah, (first day.), Th., Dec. 23 |
Tebet, | Tues. & Wed., Dec. 28-29 |

N. B.—On all occasions where two days are set apart for the same observance, the first only is kept by the Reformed Jews. It is also to be observed that of all the Fasts, the Day of Atonement, or Kippur, is the only one acknowledged by this large and influential school of Judaism.
San Francisco Fire-Alarm Stations.

Fire-Alarm Boxes are located at the corners of the following streets:

1. Stockton and Francisco.
4. Sansome and Greenwich.
5. Battery and Union.
8. Powell and Union.
11. Front and Broadway.
12. Stockton and Broadway.
15. Pacific and Kearny.
16. Sansome and Jackson.
17. Washington and Davis.
18. City Hall.
22. Clay and Battery.
23. Montgomery and Commercial.
25. Stockton and California.
27. California and Drum.
29. Montgomery and Pine.
30. Folsom and Steuart.
31. Battery and Bush.
32. Market and Second.
33. Howard and Spear.
34. Engine No. 3, Sutter, near Jones.
35. Geary and Mason.
37. O’Farrell and Jones.
40. Market and Kearny.
41. Stockton and Sutter.
42. Folsom and Beale.
43. Mission and Fremont.
44. Townsend and Third.
45. Engine No. 4, Second, n. Howard.
46. Bryant Street and Rincon Place.
47. Brannan and Second.
48. Folsom and First.
49. Brannan and First.
50. Howard and Third.
52. Harrison and Fourth.
53. Howard and Fifth.
54. Mission and Sixth.
55. Harrison and Hawthorne.
56. Brannan and Fourth.
57. Mission and Seventh.
58. Harrison and Seventh.
59. Brannan and Seventh.
60. Howard and Sixth.
61. Mission and Eighth.
62. Harrison and Eighth.
63. Howard and Seventh.
64. Mission and Ninth.
65. Harrison and Ninth.
66. Brannan and Ninth.
67. Howard and Tenth.
68. Mission and Tenth.
69. Bryant and Third.
70. Mission and Eleventh.
71. Mission and Thirteenth.
72. Howard and Fourteenth.
73. Howard and Eighteenth.
74. Engine No. 7, Sixteenth.
75. Market, opposite Seventh.
76. Market and Hayes.
77. Mission and Nine.
78. Folsom and Ninth.
79. Folsom and Hayes.
80. Franklin and Hayes.
81. Fulton and Gough.
82. Octavia and Oak.
83. Market and San Jose.
84. Market and Third.
85. Laguna and Hayes.
86. Hyde and Turk.
87. Franklin and Turk.
88. Turk and Jones.
89. Polk and Ellis.
90. Hyde and Union.
91. Hyde and Union.
93. Filbert and Jones.
95. Broadway and Park.
96. Sacramento and Leavenworth.
97. Pacific and Leavenworth.
98. Pine and Mason.
100. Bush and Polk.
101. Post and Van Ness Avenue.
102. Post and Larkin.
103. California and Larkin.
104. O’Farrell and Hyde.
105. Valencia and Twentieth.
107. Folsom and Twenty-second.
108. Folsom and Sixteenth.
109. Folsom and Eighth.
110. Brannan and Eight.
111. Harrison and Seventh.
112. Bryant and Sixth.
113. Fourth and Berry.
114. Folsom, east of Fourth.
115. Folsom, east of Fifth.
116. Engine No. 6, Sixth, n. Folsom.
117. Pacific and Franklin.
118. Sacramento and Franklin.
119. Clay and Polk.
120. Clay and Polk.
121. Clay and Orchard.
122. Pacific and Leavenworth.
123. Market and Thirteenth.
124. Bryant and Eighth.
125. Bush and Buchanan.
126. Hyde and Buchanan.
127. Bush and Steiner.
128. Howard and Twenty-fourth.
129. Howard and Twenty-fourth.
130. Mission and Twenty-fourth.
131. Harrison and Twenty-fourth.
132. Pine and Mason.
133. Greenwich and Park.
134. Mission and Twenty-third.
135. Polk and Greenwich.
137. Post, and Larkin.
139. Van Ness Avenue.
140. Pierce and Polk.
141. Van Ness Avenue.
142. Van Ness Avenue.
143. Mission and Twenty-sixth.
144. Mission and Twenty-seventh.
145. Market and Twenty-seventh.
146. Howard and Twenty-seventh.
147. Market and Twenty-sixth.
149. Folsom and Twenty-sixth.
150. Folsom and Twenty-seventh.
151. Folsom and Twenty-seventh.
152. Harrison and Twenty-seventh.
153. Harrison and Twenty-sixth.
154. Howard and Twenty-sixth.
155. Mission and Twenty-sixth.
156. Harrison and Twenty-sixth.
157. Folsom, east of Fifth.
158. Engine No. 6, Sixth, n. Folsom.
159. Engine No. 6, Sixth, n. Folsom.
160. Market and Thirteenth.
161. Bryant and Sixth.
162. Fourth and Berry.
163. Folsom, east of Fourth.
164. Folsom, east of Fifth.
165. Engine No. 6, Sixth, n. Folsom.
166. Pacific and Franklin.
167. Sacramento and Franklin.
168. Clay and Polk.
169. Clay and Polk.
170. Clay and Orchard.
171. Pacific and Leavenworth.
172. Market and Thirteenth.
173. Bryant and Eighth.
174. Bush and Buchanan.
175. Hyde and Buchanan.
176. Bush and Steiner.
177. Howard and Twenty-fourth.
178. Howard and Twenty-fourth.
179. Mission and Twenty-fourth.
180. Harrison and Twenty-fourth.

For a Hack for one person not exceeding one mile........... $1.50
For a Hack for two or more persons, not exceeding one mile.... 2.50
For each additional mile for each passenger.................... 50
For a Cab for one person not exceeding one mile............. 1.00
For a Cab for two or more persons not exceeding one mile.... 1.50
For each passenger for each additional mile.................... 25
For a Cab for two persons when engaged by the hour to be computed for the time occupied in going and returning, including detention for the first hour,..... 1.50
For each subsequent hour so used.......................... 1.00
For a Hack for four or less persons when engaged by the hour, to be computed for the time occupied in going and returning, including detention for the first hour 2.00
For each subsequent hour so used.......................... 2.00

No extra charge to any passenger shall be made for the ordinary amount of baggage.

Sec. 5 of Order 48.—From the landing of any steamboat to any point east of the west line of Mason Street, and north of the south line of Brannan Street east of Third Street shall in all cases be estimated not to exceed one mile.

The penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of the above Order shall not be less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each offense exclusive of costs.
CALIFORNIA STATE STAMP TAX.

Rates of Stamp Tax on Bills of Exchange, Policies of Insurance, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amounts Taxed</th>
<th>Bills of Exchange</th>
<th>Letters of Credit</th>
<th>Policies of Insurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20 to $50</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 100</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 150</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 to 200</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 to 300</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 400</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>400 to 500</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 750</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 to 1,000</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 to 1,500</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500 to 2,000</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 to 3,000</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000 to 4,000</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000 to 5,000</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 7,000</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,000 to 10,000</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 15,000</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000 to 20,000</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 to 30,000</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000 to 50,000</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 100,000</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 100,000</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policies of Insurance, if for nine months and not less than six months, three fourths of the rates above charged; if for six months and not less than three months, one half the rates above charged; if for three months or less, one fourth the rates above charged.

Passengers' and Attorneys'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Class</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Class</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steerage</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorneys</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

On all Letters throughout the United States, 3 cts. for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop or Local Letters, 2 cts. per half ounce where there is a free carrier's delivery; other offices, 1 cent.

Postal Cards, 1 cent.

Valuable Letters may be registered by payment of a registration fee of 8 cents in addition to postage. Money can be sent with absolute safety by mail, by procuring a Money Order. The fees are on orders not exceeding $10, 5 cts.; $10 to $20, 10 cts.; $20 to $50, 15 cts.; $50 to $100, 20 cts.; $100 to $500, 25 cts.

Printed Books, in one package, to one address, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not over 4 lbs.

On Transient Newspapers, or other Printed Matter (Books excepted), and on Circulars, Pamphlets, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets, Maps, Sheet Music, Chromos, Engravings and Photographs, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not over 4 lbs.

Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, &c., 1 cent for 2 ounces and fraction of 1 ounce, not over 4 lbs.

Samples of Merchandise (except Liquids), Ores, &c., Flexible Patterns, Paper, Envelopes and Blanks, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces, not over 12 ounces.

All Transient Matter, except duly certified letters of Soldiers and Sailors, must be prepaid by stamps. On matter not above specified same rate as Letters.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters to Great Britain and Ireland.—For every half ounce, or fraction thereof, 6 cts., if prepaid; if not prepaid 6 cts. extra will be collected in Great Britain, and 6 cts. in the United States.

To the German States.—For every half ounce, or fraction thereof, via N. German Union direct, 6 cts.; closed mail, via England, 7 cts., prepayment optional.

To France, (payment compulsory), 10 cts. for each half ounce thereof, direct mail; 4 cts. (open mail) by England. Fully prepaid, via England, one-third ounce, 10 cts.; one-third to one-half ounce, 16 cts.; one-half to two thirds ounce, 20 cts.; two-thirds to one ounce 26 cts.

To the Dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., per half ounce, any distance, 6 cts. if prepaid; if not paid, 10 cts.

Postal Cards, 2 cents.

STAMP DUTIES.

Checks, Drafts and Orders, drawn at sight on demand, are subject to a stamp duty of 2 cts.; all other instruments and papers are exempt.
The following Table shows the distance from the place named to New-York City, by the usually travelled routes, generally by railroad, also the population of 1870, and the time at the same places when it is 12 o'clock, or mean noon, at New-York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCALITIES</th>
<th>DISTANCE FROM NEW-YORK</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>POPULATION 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New-York</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>12 00</td>
<td>942,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>12 00</td>
<td>396,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>11 58</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>12 12</td>
<td>250,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>11 41</td>
<td>117,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>11 30</td>
<td>85,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>11 24</td>
<td>31,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>11 19</td>
<td>216,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>11 24</td>
<td>70,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>11 14</td>
<td>38,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>11 05</td>
<td>298,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td>10 55</td>
<td>310,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>10 42</td>
<td>16,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavenworth</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>10 29</td>
<td>17,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>11 56</td>
<td>674,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>11 50</td>
<td>267,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>11 36</td>
<td>66,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>11 14</td>
<td>100,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>10 54</td>
<td>40,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-Orleans</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>10 56</td>
<td>191,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>11 05</td>
<td>32,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>11 31</td>
<td>20,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>11 36</td>
<td>48,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>11 46</td>
<td>61,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>8 46</td>
<td>149,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>7 16 P.M.</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The large figures are intended to represent the sum on which the Interest is to be computed, and the smaller figures the Interest itself.

When the amount on which Interest is to be ascertained is expressed in

10s point off one of the small figures on the left.
100s " two "
1000s " three "
10,000s " four "

those to the left of the point being whole numbers, to the right decimals.

**EXAMPLE.**

Interest for 214 days at 6 per cent, 360 days to year, on $9,643:

- $9,643 one day 1.50 x 214 = 321
- 600 " 10 x 214 = 21.40
- 40 " 0.05 x 214 = 1.43
- 3 " 0.05 x 214 = .10
- $9,643 343.93
# Table of Distances Between San Francisco and New York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Places</th>
<th>MS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altamont</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midway</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stockton</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokelume</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galt</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosumnes</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Grove</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florin</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Central Pacific 690 Mls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Places</th>
<th>MS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altamont</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocklin</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pino</td>
<td>163</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipper Gap</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Mills, Co.</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Run</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Flat</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shady Run</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Cañon</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emigrant Gap</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colfax</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarkan</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong's Canon</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truckee</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boren</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verdi</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reno</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 37</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark's</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des-rt</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Springs</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Central Pacific 690 Mls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Places</th>
<th>MS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Plains</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown's</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite Point</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovelock's</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Central Pacific 690 Mls.
| Oreana          | 400|
| Rye Patch       | 411|
| Hubbard         | 422|
| Mill City       | 434|
| Raspberry       | 441|
| Rose Creek      | 451|
| Winnemucca      | 462|
| Tulie           | 468|
| Golconda        | 479|
| Iron Point      | 490|
| Stone House     | 503|
| Battle Mountain | 517|
| Argenta         | 534|
| Shoshone        | 543|
| Be-o-wa-we      | 555|
| Palasade        | 574|
| Cardin          | 585|
| Muleen          | 594|
| Osino           | 606|
| Halleck         | 626|
| Deeth           | 642|
| Tulasco         | 665|
| Shiloh         | 663|
| Independence    | 677|
| Pequop          | 680|
| Tono            | 697|
| Loray           | 706|
| Montello        | 715|
| Tecoma          | 725|
| Lucin           | 734|
| Bovine          | 747|
| Terrace         | 750|
| Matlin          | 747|
| Kelton          | 759|
| Monument        | 807|
| Rozel           | 820|
| Ogden           | 828|

## Union Pacific 1081 Mls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Places</th>
<th>MS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ogden City</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber Cañon</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Weber</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo City</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo Summit</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmer</td>
<td>956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>1,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River</td>
<td>1,061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

# Table of Distances by Various Routes

## From San Francisco to Sacramento

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Cal. Pacific R. R.</th>
<th>MS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa Junction</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creston</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeport</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaca</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## From San Francisco to Marysville

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Cal. Pacific R. R.</th>
<th>MS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vallejo</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Junction</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight's Landing</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutter</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marysville</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## From San Francisco to Cloverdale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By S. F. &amp; N. Pacific R. R.</th>
<th>MS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donohue, (St.r.)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeville</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petaluma</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healdsburg</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloverdale</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## From San Francisco to Soledad & Tres Pinos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Southern Pacific R.</th>
<th>MS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernal</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Miguel</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colma</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bruno</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milbrae</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maule Park</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain View</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden Vale</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry's</td>
<td>65.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TABLE OF DISTANCES

### BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

### FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

#### To Soledad & Tres Pinos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Southern Pacific R. R.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castroville</td>
<td>109.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennant</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vega</td>
<td>95.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajaro</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>117.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula</td>
<td>128.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzales</td>
<td>134.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soledad</td>
<td>142.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollister</td>
<td>164.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tres Pinos</td>
<td>190.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### From San Francisco.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To San José via Oakland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland Wharf</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm Springs</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San José</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### From Sacramento.

#### To Redding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Cal &amp; Oregon R. R.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheatland</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marysville</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chico</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesma</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehama</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bluff</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooker</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckeye</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Creek</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redding</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stockton and Copperopolis Rail Roads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stockton</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. P. R. R. Depot</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walthall</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peters</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peters</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmington</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigo</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belden</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Dale</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### From Sacramento.

#### To Shingle Springs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Sacramento Val. R. R.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salsbury</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alder Creek</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colton</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Rock</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugan's</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingle Springs</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE OF DISTANCES

### BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

#### OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakersfield</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasonton</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altamont</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midway</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By West'n P. R. R.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantas</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Oregon Central R. R.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Street Siding</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaverton</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reedsville</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Yamhill</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Northern Pacific R. R.

#### Pacific Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kalama</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll's</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mont Lake</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Rock</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceana</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Prairie</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newwankum</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skookum Chuck</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenino</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yelm</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellacoon</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y Track</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIRGINIA & TRUCKEE RAIL ROAD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reno</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huffaker's</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamboat</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washoe</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franktown</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Station</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake View</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Hill</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UTAH CENTRAL R. R.

#### SALT LAKE TO OGDEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Crossing</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centerville</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmington</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogden</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UTAH SOUTHERN R. R.

#### SALT LAKE TO LEHI.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Cottonwood</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Cottonwood</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draper</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehi</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

#### BY OCEAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To New York</td>
<td>6348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>5484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>4698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>5161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork, Ireland</td>
<td>8048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>8118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Routes from San Francisco.

Showing the most commonly traveled Routes to the principal
Towns on the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco to

ALBANY, Oregon, 678 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg, railroad to Albany.
ALVARADO, Cal.—29 miles. Steamer or railroad to Hayward's, stage to Alvarado.
ARCATA, Cal.—300 miles. Steamer or railroad to Petaluma, stage to Cloverdale, stage to Arcata, (or by Steamer via Eureka.)
ASTORIA, Oregon.—566 miles. Steamer, once in 10 days.
AUBURN, Cal.—114 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, rail to Auburn.
AURORA, Nev.—411 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Reno, stage to Carson, stage to Aurora.
AUSTIN, Nev.—612 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Battle Mountain, stage to Austin.
BELMONT, Nev.—667 miles, (same to Austin) stage to Belmont.
BIG TREES, Cal.—160 miles. Railroad to Galt, stage to Big Trees.
BOISE CITY, I. T.—1025 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Kelton, stage to Boise City.
CALISTOGA, Cal.—66 miles Steamer to Vallejo, railroad to Calistoga.
CARSON, Nev.—324 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, rail to Reno, stage to Carson.
CULVER, Oregon.—677 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg.
COLUMBIA, Cal.—159 miles. Str. or rail to Stockton, stage to Columbia via Sonora.
COLUSA, Cal.—290 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, rail to Marysville, stage to Colusa, or rail to Knight's Landing and stage to Colusa.
CORinne, U. T.—739 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, rail to Corinne.
DALLAS, Oregon.—739 miles. Steamer to Portland steam to Lafayette, stage to Dallas.
DALLAS, Cal.—790 miles. Steamer to Portland, stage to Dallas.
DOWNIEVILLE, Cal.—236 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Marysville, stage to Downieville.
DUTCH FLAT, Cal.—197 miles. Str. or rail to Sacramento, rail to Dutch Flat.
EUREKA, Cal.—223 miles. Str. twice a month.
EUGENE CITY, Oregon.—637 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg, railroad to Eugene City.
General Routes From San Francisco,

(CONTINUED.)

Quincy, Cal.—276 miles; str. or rail to Sac., rail to Oroville, stage to Quincy via La Porte.
Red Bluff—255 miles; steamer or rail to Sac., rail to Red Bluff.
Redwood City, Cal.—28 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.
Roseburg, Oregon—532 miles; steamer or rail to Sac., rail to Redding, stage to Roseburg.
Sacramento, Cal.—83 miles; rail or steamer.
Salem, Oregon—180 miles; steamer to Portland, rail or steamer to Salem.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—750 miles; steamer or rail to Sac., rail to Ogden, rail to Salt Lake City.
San Andreas, Cal.—152 miles; rail to Milton, stage to San Andreas.
San Bernardino—454 miles; steamer to San Pedro, stage to San Bernardino.
San Diego, Cal.—446 miles; steamer weekly.
San Jose, Cal.—50 miles; C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. 3 times a day.
San Leandro, Cal.—18 miles; ferry and rail, via Alameda, 5 times a day.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.—309 miles, steamer 3 times a month, rail to Salinas, stage to Salinas, via Alameda.
San Mateo, Cal.—20 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.
San Pablo, Cal.—20 miles; ferry to Oakland, stage to San Pablo, twice a day.
San Rafael, Cal.—14 miles; ferry to San Quentin, rail to San Rafael.
Santa Barbara, Cal.—280 miles; steamer weekly or rail to Salinas, and stage to Santa Barbara, daily.
Santa Clara, Cal.—46 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.
Santa Cruz, Cal.—76 miles; railroad to Santa Clara, rail to Watsonville, stage to Santa Cruz.
Sedona, Alaska—1063 miles; steamer.
Snelling, Cal.—174 miles; steamer or rail to Stockton, stage to Stockton.
Sonoma, Cal.—56 miles. steamer to Vallejo, rail to Napa, stage to Sonoma.
Sonora, Cal.—173 miles; steamer or railroad to Stockton, stage to Sonora, via Chinese Camp.
Suisun, Cal.—243 miles; steamer to Vallejo, rail to Suisun, (Fairfield.)
Susanville, Cal.—296 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Reno, stage to Susanville.
Vallejo, Cal.—25 miles; steamer twice a day.
Victoria, B. C.—750 miles; steamer.
Virginia, N. Y.—258 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Virginia.
Yreka, Cal.—405 miles; str. or rail to Sac., rail to Redding, stage to Yreka.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,

IN MEAN TIME,

By Berlin H. Wright. Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.

Eclipses.—There will be two Eclipses this year:

I. — A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 6, invisible in the U. S.
II. — An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 29, visible in the U. S., at all places east of the Mississippi Valley, the Sun will rise more or less Eclipsed. The Eclipse will be annular or ring-like, from Sodus Point, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, Lyons, Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, Saratoga and northern Massachusetts to the Ocean. Along the path of Central Eclipse the size will be 11-! digits. At New York the Eclipse will end at 7h. 18m. morning; size 10-! digits. At Boston, 7h. 32m. morning, size 11 digits. At Chicago, 6h. 20m. morning, size 3 2-5 digits.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

Mercury, Feb. 10, June 6, and Oct. 3, setting soon after the Sun; also, March 31, July 30, and Nov. 18, rising then a short time before the Sun. Venus, Jan. 12; Saturn, Aug. 15; Mars, June 20; Jupiter, April 16.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

Winter begins Dec. 21, 6h. 26m. evening, 1874; Spring begins, 1875, March 20, 7h. 25m. evening; Summer begins June 21, 3h. 31m. evening; Autumn begins Sept. 23, 6h. 19m. morning; Winter begins Dec. 22, 0h. 20m. morning.

MORNING STARS.

Venus.................. until Sept. 23
Mars.......................... " Feb. 26
Jupiter.......................... " Jan. 20
Saturn.................. from Feb. 6 and after May 16

EVENING STARS.

Venus.................. after Sept. 23
Mars.......................... " Feb. 26
Jupiter.......................... " from Jan. 20 to Nov. 4
Saturn.................. until Feb. 5 and after May 16
### ALMANAC FOR 1875

#### JANUARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>7 0 12 ev.</td>
<td>7 0 12 ev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Quarter</td>
<td>14 0 26 ev.</td>
<td>14 0 26 ev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>21 0 45 ev.</td>
<td>21 0 45 ev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Quarter</td>
<td>29 7 38 mo.</td>
<td>29 4 24 mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHURCH DAYS**

- Septuagesima Sunday ............... January 24
- Sexagesima .......................... 31
- Quinquagesima ....................... February 7
- Ash-Wednesday ....................... 10

#### FEBRUARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>San Francisco</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>6 2 50 mo.</td>
<td>5 11 35 ev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Quarter</td>
<td>13 0 24 mo.</td>
<td>12 9 10 ev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>20 3 5 mo.</td>
<td>19 11 51 ev.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last Quarter</td>
<td>28 4 55 mo.</td>
<td>28 1 41 mo.</td>
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</table>

**CHURCH DAYS**

- Quadragesima Sunday ............... February 14
- Mid Lent .......................... March 7
- Palm ................................ 21
- Good Friday ......................... 26
### ALMANAC FOR 1875

#### MARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NEW YORK</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D. H. M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>D. H. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24 ev.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Quarter</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9 mo.</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56 ev.</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Quarter</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29 ev.</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### CHURCH DAYS

- Easter Sunday: March 28
- Ascension Day: May 2
- Pentecost Sunday: May 16
- Trinity Sunday: June 23
- Corpus Christi: July 27
- Advent Sunday: November 28
- Low Sunday: April 4
- Rogation Sunday: May 2

#### CHURCH DAYS.

- Easter Sunday: March 28
- Ascension Day: May 2
- Pentecost Sunday: May 16
- Trinity Sunday: June 23
- Corpus Christi: July 27
- Advent Sunday: November 28
He who knows himself knows others.

A little stone can make a great bruise.

Health and mirth create beauty.

The last thing that is lost is hope

Wish not for that which you can not obtain.

Despise not any man's condition.

He that will not be counseled can not be helped.

Bad as the world is, respect is paid to virtue.
Discretion is the perfection of reason.
Flattery is a sort of base money.
Mistrust is the mother of safety.
Good laws often proceed from bad manners.

Men of great qualities do not always succeed in life.
Ignorance is always pleased with itself.
Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man.
They live ill who always think of living.
A civil denial is better than a rude grant.

The tear of sympathy brings its own relief.

Merit and fortune seldom meet in the same place.

Never sign a writing until you have read it.

He that lives on hope has a slender diet.

Deceit discovers a little mind.

Never censure those who try to do well.

Cherish sentiments of charity to all men.
ALMANAC FOR 1875.

**NOVEMBER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D. M.</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sun rise.</td>
<td>4:36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sun set.</td>
<td>7:36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moon sets.</td>
<td>11:47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>First Quarter.</td>
<td>6:46 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Full Moon.</td>
<td>12:33 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Last Quarter.</td>
<td>19:34 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>New Moon.</td>
<td>27:54 ev.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**December.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D. M.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>New Moon.</td>
<td>27:54 ev.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Merit it will surely meet with a reward.

Good men will forgive those who injure them.

Never forget a kindness.

He who knows nothing, doubts nothing.

A friend without faults will never be found.

Be slow to take when strangers haste to give.

Cherish sentiments of charity toward all men.

Merit will surely meet with a reward.
The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.
SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U.S. Coast Survey.

MARCH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>High Water</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.M.</td>
<td>P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 01.5</td>
<td>S 39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7 03.5</td>
<td>S 40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8 06.5</td>
<td>S 42.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9 09.5</td>
<td>S 43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10 01.5</td>
<td>S 45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0 03.4</td>
<td>S 40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0 32.5</td>
<td>S 45.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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APRIL.

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<td>P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7 37.4</td>
<td>S 40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 40.9</td>
<td>S 41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9 44.3</td>
<td>S 42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10 48.7</td>
<td>S 43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11 53.1</td>
<td>S 44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0 08.5</td>
<td>S 45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0 33.5</td>
<td>S 46.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

**For 1875.**

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#### MAY.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.M.</td>
<td>P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time, h m ft.</td>
<td>Time, h m ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>8 15 4.5</td>
<td>2 08 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>8 21 4.4</td>
<td>2 09 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>8 21 4.4</td>
<td>2 09 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 09 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 10 11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 11 12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 12 13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 13 14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 14 15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 15 16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 16 17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 17 18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 18 19.2</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 19 20.2</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 20 21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 21 22.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 22 23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>8 24 4.5</td>
<td>2 23 24.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### JUNE.

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.M.</td>
<td>P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time, h m ft.</td>
<td>Time, h m ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>8 18 4.1</td>
<td>2 43 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>8 21 4.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>8 21 4.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>8 21 4.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time,</td>
<td>Time,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Height, h m ft.</td>
<td>Height, h m ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A.</td>
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</table>

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#### AUGUST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Month</th>
<th>High Water</th>
<th>Low Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.M.</td>
<td>P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time,</td>
<td>Time,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Height, h m ft.</td>
<td>Height, h m ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<td>P.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>P.</td>
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<td>P.</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>P.</td>
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<td>P.</td>
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SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

**SEPTEMBER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Month</th>
<th>HIGH WATER A.M.</th>
<th>LOW WATER A.M.</th>
<th>HIGH WATER P.M.</th>
<th>LOW WATER P.M.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time, H. M.</td>
<td>Height, Ft.</td>
<td>Time, H. M.</td>
<td>Height, Ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>0 04:49.0</td>
<td>11 13:49.9</td>
<td>0 00:49.6</td>
<td>0 04:49.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>0 01:14.9</td>
<td>11 13:49.9</td>
<td>0 01:14.9</td>
<td>0 01:14.9</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>0 02:14.8</td>
<td>11 13:49.9</td>
<td>0 02:14.8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0 03:14.7</td>
<td>0 03:14.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0 04:14.6</td>
<td>0 04:14.6</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>11 13:49.9</td>
<td>0 07:14.3</td>
<td>0 07:14.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>0 08:14.3</td>
<td>11 13:49.9</td>
<td>0 08:14.3</td>
<td>0 08:14.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>0 09:14.3</td>
<td>11 13:49.9</td>
<td>0 09:14.3</td>
<td>0 09:14.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

**OCTOBER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Month</th>
<th>HIGH WATER A.M.</th>
<th>LOW WATER A.M.</th>
<th>HIGH WATER P.M.</th>
<th>LOW WATER P.M.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time, H. M.</td>
<td>Height, Ft.</td>
<td>Time, H. M.</td>
<td>Height, Ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>0 01:44.4</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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<td>0 07:43.8</td>
<td>0 07:43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>0 08:43.7</td>
<td>0 08:43.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>0 09:43.6</td>
<td>0 09:43.6</td>
<td>0 09:43.6</td>
<td>0 09:43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>0 10:43.5</td>
<td>0 10:43.5</td>
<td>0 10:43.5</td>
<td>0 10:43.5</td>
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SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOVEMBER.</th>
<th>High Water</th>
<th>Low Water</th>
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<tr>
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<td>P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4:23</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2:14</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8:54</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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May, 1875.
Sunday 2.

Almost instantly frozen. About the border of the course was snow. Down hill and the difficulty was to keep the sled from running over the dogs. My legs became badly lastights when half way down and upsetting the sled I spent about fifteen minutes in straightening them and the other sled disappeared just as I was about to follow on their track. One of my dogs got loose and leaving the track ran down the hill. The others following in spite of all my efforts. At last they were stopped and the runaway captured but the road was lost and the wind increased to such a point that the sled was left a moment it was blown over and the flying snow made it impossible to see over a few yards with the wind and it was impossible to face it. Fortunately my course was with the wind and although I had but the most vague idea when the village was I kept on and in the course of an hour came to a small river along the base of the mountains and clearing my eyelashes from ice to my face saw only a few yobs away a black mass which I recognized as a cark and so I was高兴ly at a stop in the house of a Russian fur trader. Congratulations on my good fortune. For the snow filled my eyes and froze my eyelashes into a ball it did they had to be repeatedly cleaned in order to see.

May, 1875.
Monday 3.

May. 1875.
the dogs and the low part of my face was covered with a mass of ice and it would be extremely dangerous to remain out over night in such weather. I learned that two Indians had been sent out to look for me, and they returned about two hours later, having found my track and seeing I was in the right direction.

---

This place where we arrived yesterday is called Hibbinick and is a small village where we are staying. Some of the members of the U.S. C.O. are stationed. The air is filled with the snow so that not a thing can be seen.

In the afternoon I did some trading for ethological specimens with the few or five natives who remain here, and in the evening secured a small vocabulary of words from a Hudson Bay native who is here. His language is almost identical with that of the people here and the two people have no trouble communicating with each other.

In the evening, when the only family remaining here, live, the same filthy floor was present although the old man and his son are by for the best hunters among them along the coast and of course sell several hundred dollars worth of fur at a time. Occasionally, one side of the room was a pile of sundried seal and fish. There was a number of dried skins hung soaking in urine to remove the tallow.
Thursday 6.

The hair, thus adding to the strength of the ice clear, for wind swept over the hole in roof which had been seen by all the bums to, as from the creaked into the present here and the water from this and other quarries was constantly dripping upon the floor making it a muddy mess.

Dec 23

Remained at Summerall all day the storm continuing until about the middle of the afternoon when it became so warm that the snow stopped flying but the wind continued high - as soon as the wind in snow ceased flying I examined some curious figures on posts placed in a row across the land about 20 yds.

Friday 7.

In front of the entrance to the cachment there were 3 posts upon the top of which were carved a human head which I will describe from details from left to right - the first was the head of a woman on which the remnants of a skull cap still cling - the mouth, eyes and nose were made in iron set into the wood - curving upward from the shoulders are a pair of bones which the right foot having an iron handled fishing come stuck in the tip and several iron bracelets on the arm near shoulder - there are bracelets on the left arm also - a small bundle is lying on the tip from a second pair of limbs representing the legs the foot is painted in bands of alternative commencing with the head red, white, black, while, and bands to the left is a post supporting...
May, Saturday 3. 1875.

An iron bucket & cock
of the post is a boy in
which are deposited the
Clothing of the deceased.

The neck is the figure of
d a man's head iron eye
mouth & two large
lungs represent arms
nothing. Behind the post
and beside this fastened to
on posts to right & left are
on one a bidar or wood
on another a wooden bidar
and a sea gull & shown
What he had made, the latter
showing the results of a
days hunt or the deceased
A fourth post bras a &
bidar or model containing
a man with spear, pointed
showing that the man was a

May, Sunday 9. 1875.

Good hunter in bidar ski.
The third man is older
dilapidated & has but
two bunks to represent the
arms, on one side is a
muskell and on the other
a deer model showing
the result of a day's
going to the deer & bidar ski
& man as before.

These figures represent
of a woman who died
by an avalanche & was
not found the others
were drowned & not
recovered. It being the
usage here when a
person from the village
perishes by some accident
the body is not
found to consider him
as still alive & to represent him by
one of these statues
made which on a post
showing as what he
excelling & his clothes
his image. Each year
for five years a new shirt is placed upon the images after which the practice is discontinued. This usage has been observed only in this place, the village which is on the point of the bay to the Sw. and in a village on the Big Fakel.

Kushurinik is situated in a small bay bounded on the south by the sharp rocky point of Cape Rustanoy, the extreme point of which is about a mile and one half from the village on the inner side of the bay, the point being 3 Sw by compass.

From Kogumuk we kept a S.S.W. to S. course to this place for about 25 miles.

The weather continued warm and clear with a high wind and we started from Kogumuk about 4 a.m. and traveled across the neck of the Cape and about 9 a.m. reached Rake. Pen siding wind and small village of 25 to 30 people but in which are many more at present as they have just finished a large house there, to which were invited people from all the neighboring villages. From this place we traveled in a N.E. direction. The Cape is separated from the mainland by an island of low land about half the elevation of
May, Wednesday 12, 1875.

She nuts on each side of the nuts on the Cape.

She nuts forming a kind of head instead of the first point beyond, (is the name the Cape of there are two other points to the south of it and extending out about the same distance. All of the same bold rocky headland form from the southern of these points to the forlorn point of the nuts. Which is visible it is nearly a direct east and west line after crossing a strip of flat land by separating the village from the sea. Beach we stopped and saw the usual aggregation of mound-like hut which are smaller here than usual in villages of this size. We have been owing to the lack of wood—back of the town small nuts half of small slabs of frozen snow peat with a large slab 2' 1/4 by 3' 0

May, Thursday 13, 1875.

The village not on or the choice of the smallest aboriginals Jalal about 70 men. Who had just returned from hunting. Each man had his penis wrapped in a small mass of snow the effect of which the natives would not tell. After having tea I obtained a descent fire Ethnological and only two frames of large drums and a fine lot of iron snow knives and other things.
May, Friday 14. 1875.

Upon the top of the bluff near the base of which the village are the graves. I did not visit them but from the level I saw attached to a post an at as aipple tree one of the graves — leaving the town we went a little S. of E. for about 18 to 20 m when we reached the last bluff on the 5. 5. face of the mts we then just a little more to the S. and soon reached a small village (Kash-kis-kish) which is consist of four or five small and hump houses and a few long caches. The roofs of the houses being supported by small pieces of wood for framework upon which are laid branches and then straw — the usual piece of ice serving for window the people here are poor and squalid living.

Mainly upon a large black backs a large species being found here which is about two inches long and from 20 to 30 inches long and such other game as can be secured here and on the coast. General money goods were being during the day and as afternoon near the village one came sailing and dropping along and settled about 20 yards away. 9th with my rifle and brought them down nicely and as he was seen brought to the sled we all remarked his beauty a delicate yellow tint on the large muscle about the head and with it I have been in the arrangement some form of the black spots in bands along the tips of primaries, secondaries, etc.
May, Sunday 16. 1875.

The same abrupt cliffs as is seen along the shore at present on the
northern side of the Cape. The appearance is so
precisely the same and its
land at the back so low
that before we approached
the low land from the sea,
I thought the sea
occupied all the land.
The mountains in the
founding rise from 200 to
about 1000 ft.

The sides of the nicks
were worn into low cliffs
near the summits of the
highest points, about
750 to 1000 ft.

The sea at present and
the mountains which
forms the point near
the second village,

The entire face of the nicks
in this trend are worn
by the sea into exactly
their present shape.

The whole line is the same
as is seen along the
coast or on the
sea coast of the

May, Monday 17. 1875.

the northern side of the Cape.
the appearance is so
precisely the same and its
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that before we approached
the low land from the sea,
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The mountains in the
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The entire face of the nicks
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The whole line is the same
as is seen along the
coast or on the
sea coast of the

May, Monday 17. 1875.
May, Tuesday 18, 1875.

The following sketch map will show the relative position of the points named.

Cape
Savannah
1st Village
Kavunuk
Newman
town
2nd Village

In the evening a fine specimen was caught and notes written up.

The weather became warm with a high southerly wind with misty rain.

May, Wednesday 19, 1875.


From the place we stopped last night the nearest point of the big lake is about 100 miles in an ENE direction. At this point is situated the village. The village is named after the lake (Big Lake Village). The warm weather continued all night with rain and with snows. We waited until daybreak before starting in order not to lose our location on the tundra. At the first village we reached yesterday, they fished only with dip nets. Catching great quantities of whitefish and sticklebacks. They keep herring however with both gill and net when we stopped last night they took in the same method. The only thing they ate in our presence was proper food and wafers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May, Thursday 20, 1875</th>
<th>May, Friday 21, 1875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Drifted snow alternating with bare ground made our progress extremely slow and at eleven o'clock we only reached the first village about 18 miles from our starting point. The wind still holding the same we concluded to wait for it to cease at this village called **Navasutch**. The village contains only three stores and a small church, but contains about 25 people who appear more willing to do things when we stopped last night but in neither place could we obtain any fish or meat or fish and we would have to rely on what commons fare had not been for one woman. Native Radial was left two Northern Hares at last night's stopping place.
May, Saturday 22. 1875.

The dogs were trained to stickle back which are exceedingly abundant all along the coast. On asking to the Eskimos and being asked into the country at the Big Lake nearly two miles from the sea, and in fresh water. Charlie says that the latter part of our trip was on a stream which connects the big lake with the Nares' prism, that on both sides of the river close to the edge was a line of stickleback about six inches wide forming a continual procession. The current to the big lake.

In the evening I obtained a few specimens among others some wild finches with patches will be drawn with black paint in the.

May, Sunday 23. 1875.

bottles. Most of the prevailing winds of the country are from land half seal and half rain-deer calves had to go and squares on stones. One had a picture. Four outlined on the bottom. This place is nearly 20 miles in an S.S.E. by S.W. from the last place the sun struck this land.

Sick 12.30. Started about 5 a.m. in an E.S.E. by S.S.W. direction against a strong wind accompanied by a driving rain which beat into our faces and watered the contents of our sleds through and through and even wetted our fur coats. They lay on the hunting cover.
from two to six inches of water while the snows on the tundra
were much shorter and less abundant there in the vicinity
of St. Michael's and in crossing the recently
recently elevated land at the
foot of the Range, into the almost entirely
absence of snow was
very noticeable but
it was replaced by
a shameful growth of
grass, in places band
by large patches of
white moss dances to
four to five feet high.

On the moss covered
land now and then
a coarse brown weed
raises its spreading
two or three feet from
the ground and is
the only plant that
forms a striking part
of the tundra landscape
except the mosses

and rarely on some
hillsides a few slimy
willows or alders show
a black patch on the
Snowy bare ground.

But to return to our
route after about five miles
we reached the source of
the Kal' Ewun quicky river
which is a stream about
2'4 m. wide when we
crossed. Before we crossed
we descended the river in
a 3 by 3 course about 35
feet high and then a
course about 500
raised its spreading
two or three feet from
the ground and is
the only plant that
forms a striking part
of the tundra landscape
except the mosses

and obtained quite a lot
of fine pieces of wood.
May, Wednesday 26. 1875.

...very quiet and some well made seats open. They also brought out some Kanta-go smoak in a box. I was unable to understand any of the words, but I was unable to make a conversation with them. I saw last evening, leaving this village we continued in the same course an 8 by 5 direction about the same distance that intervened between the two last villages making about 35 miles during the day. On the afternoon the wind came from the north and we arrived at our stopping place. Our clothing was very thin and when we arrived at our stopping place we were wet and cold. We were wet and cold.

May, Thursday 27. 1875.

Far to the front and a little to the right and rising to a greater height, the village in which we stopped for the night consists of a few houses and a small clearing containing a small number of people who fill the limited accommodations in the village. At night we some are living in tents. The clearing was so packed with men when we arrived that it was almost impossible to turn around. Several of the men were at work dressing deer skins with scrapers. For this work is done by the men only. All along the lower Jackson and by the Southyard as far as the river. For the north of the Yukon men are cut. The work is done only by women.
Friday 28. 1875.

We made a vain effort to find a place in which we could make a gin and at last were forced to go to bed in our wet clothes and try to dry them upon us.

Another miserable rainy day. The entrance to the Cashinée was flooded repeatedly and had to be booted out and the floor of the room became covered in mud making our discomfort greater and last evening to increase our misery. One of the dogs tried to burrow through the roof about bed time last night and sent down a deluge of mud and dirt upon us.

The natives are busy at work upon large wooden masts which they are preparing for the mast houses which come off in about a month.

May, 29th. 1875.

During the day I obtained quite a number of ethnographic specimens, the carvings upon the ivory rapidly increase in variety and finish as one gets toward the south. Where the women are still numerous to afford material in abundance. Upon several of the graves in this village have been placed upon them bundles of numerous paddles, kettles and spears and a bow on nearly every man grave.

A large number of the men at this village wear large skin parkies and it was amusing to watch them early in the morning when it became chilly, when they got up and drew their arms inside the body and squalling around the room with the hood drawn over their heads they appeared a shapeless mass of flesh without...
May, Sunday 30. 1875

Motion and with a ludicrous resemblance to a sleeping dog—presently the women began to dance in fantasia of foot and head movements and the sounds of both of which large quantities of bass caught in the tide cracks her in the fall and first part of winter then first one and another word Amorphiform mass of feather would develop a head, their tentacles would be thrown out the sly fished and carried to the mouth—after this a second pair of limbs would appear and main displays an example of sudden revolution while in the Cashine nearly all the men wear—only a portion in which they double themselves up, and they live continually running out and in in this light dress—the marks upon which they

close to the ground to keep from being blown back after going a few miles with Charlie our course changed he going to the big lake and I taking a south westerly course to strike the coast to the Northward of the Muskeg. One every lake and in small depression the night was from six inches to between one and two feet of water while the tundra was absolutely bare of snow so that our progress was at best but a slow walk. As Charlie and I parted company the Crow & Charles Nation traders accompanying me with a canoe sted) my Indian tried to cross a lake in a different course from Charlie and when about halfway across the wind suddenly blew up and sent him sliding and

June, Wednesday 2. 1875
June, Thursday 3. 1875.

In the afternoon it cleared for a short time and directly to the North about 10 or 15 miles could be seen the peak cluster of low hills 500 or 700 feet high.

Running across to when he started from, I ran out to one side of the dogs to turn them from following Charlie and the wind carried me in spite of every effort back to the camp by the lake estate, and we went on to the other side where the dogs stopped the dogs and after a run of nearly half a mile gained my sled. We continued our course until after noon when on a small rise between the two.

Southern & the small group of hills situated near a small village. The snowing thing it must for which we turned our course and reached soon after sunset in a man of fiery clouds. We went west to the worst and my feet had no sensation when we arrived and miserable and couldn't the smaller carrying proved too yet it was thoroughly appreciated. A change by deep cutting and an attendance of hot tea soon made the great change in ones feelings — And a pipe smoked under a dark blanket and soon I was in the land of nod.

15th June 1875

During the night the wind fell almost a calm and although the rain continues yet that hopes that this
informal storm. The wind was strong, and the rain beat against the gut skin window and the roof like pelleting shot. I have firmly made up my mind to remain here until navigation opens, which will not be long. If this weather continues the wind increased in violence during the afternoon and at night fell a fearful gale accompanied by rain was sweeping over the lagoon. In spite of a fire in the cabin, in the morning our clothes are not yet dry.

In the morning the shaman professed to fix the weather if I would give him a clay pipe, to which I agreed so soon after dark he built a fire in the middle of the Cashina and enveloped himself all but his face in a large gut skin parka. Kamdyke and a crowd sitting on benches and glovored went through a long speech at the top of his voice. Then he needed his historic manner of chants, prayers, and cries, while two men with a double cord through each end, which was passed and looped, which the men held close to the floor to cord passing lengthwise along the sham back. After he had made sufficient noises a third man went close to him and it appeared to lift something toward the roof making noise.
June, Monday 7, 1875.

such passes simply handed them after this the two men with the cord passed several times around him all the time turning the two sticks end over end and took their former positions after a short exhibition of his ventriloquist powers in making a chord appear to gradually disappear in the distance with the shooting rifle when the weather would change too in two days. In the last village the Shamans tried to fix the weather for the coming before we left but he put on a Kamlayka and then was wrapped in a straw mat while squatting on the floor and when he was done up made a very respectable and fresh looking mummy.

He had four men stand about him and after a lot of mumbling and cat calling the men went through the lifting performance after which he gave us an exhibition of his ventriloquist powers and was then uniformly promised as good weather in two days at the small village just before Lunang. The Shamans made a weather for us but he simply knelt by the entrance of the house in which he was inside the Kamlayka which he kept rattling at the same time making about the same melody of cries as though drunk and induce by making a noise appear to speak to him in the entrance passage.
In all the cases I have observed, the nations who are about to be asked if not at least affected by the presence of the lake, we are kept up on the ground, they seem to an outsider they all keep solemn countenance in reference to it. A few ethnological specimens were bought during the day.

The low hills before mentioned lie from this point (Chungui) NE on one side and SW on the other. The latter showing two low truncated volcanic peaks and is called Ling iruk.
June, 1875.
Friday 11.

It is necessary to do the same thing even in the rainy way as in the dry. The water would have remained, the natives walking through it in preference to taking it out, had it not been for them to remove it.

The sky was clear in the morning but a brisk wind still continued from the S E. About sunrise to my joy it began to freeze and I trust we have seen our last warm weather until spring.

In theunds at this place for the first time have seen the supports for the lamps carried. Here they are short wooden posts carved into a rude image of a man's head. The following is a sketch.

June, 1875.
Monday 14.

December 31st.

Ottis left at daybreak and I started in the opposite direction upon a small stream which to have the natives run and tell me some sleds had arrived. I hurried out and found Dennis a half bred Russian in the A C C C. He is a stationer at the Big Lake, with two sleds and a third in charge of a native trader of Abas Charles who came from Chalitum today. They were very useful and we got very complimentary to the weather. A fog obscured the
it is necessary, to do the same thing. Even in the river way was over a foot of water which would have resembled the motions waving through it in preference to taking it out, had I not let them go after about 10 minutes one of the men came out with a steamer looking more like a boat's lobster than anything else and going to a pool of water, made a hole in the ice and got on the snow piling the ice cold water over himself with quite apparent pleasure. They had the penis wrapped in a strip of straw hung also with in the salt. In one of the villages we passed the men said they did this because they always had done it certainly a definite reason.

Dec. 31st. We left the day before and started in the opposite direction upon a small stream which followed the sea then along the coast south to the mouth of the Kenuk and the gulch which have a common month. After a few miles we left the river and about six miles up a small branch we reached Chet or a village on the hundred and after the usual plan except that if it is below high tide as all the houses were in about three feet of sea water two nights since and when
June, Tuesday 15. 1875.

I arrived as it was lying beside the door of the cashi'me in the middle room. Nothing but mud mixed with all manner of filth made a compelled as filthy as the meanest pigsty - there are about 100 people in the village at present and from them some fine ivory work was obtained. In the morning the weather was colder and a few snow squares gave hope of cold weather but in the afternoon it began snowing again and in the evening a heavy snowfall. Only the dogs taken off again by the heavy rain and continued all night.

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June, Wednesday 16. 1875.

Jan 10 1879 - passed a miserable night trying to escape from the rain which ran through the roof in streams. Had some amusement however by watching the natives who were continually moving from place to place to escape from the water and seemed to find each place worse than the last. Finally giving up the place was so wet but the mud on the floor is so deep and deep it is by no means a place to inhabit. When we arrived yesterday having a mud over the outer entrance to the cashi'me and on entering found two shaman's, dressed only in a gut skin parkie, very fat work trying to do it or a without.
Old man too old and weak to escape. He died in the patient’s room, his head down, and his speechless incoherent. The patient’s body fell while on two sides the floor while on two sides the floor while on two sides the floor was strewn with broken furniture. The other body was stubbing about the patient once, hand raking the pitcher, quite the other before giving them a ridiculous likeness is a pair of gamecocks preparations for battle. While their small calls which were almost exactly the same as those heard in shamming for weather, and in the bladder festival suddenly one shaman dropped on hands and knees with head close to the floor, hands and out in front of the patient and made a lot of groans and noises. The shaman stood up and after more cries an assistant came up and placed the palms of his hands vertically in front of him and touched each other, but suddenly drops them apart by a sliding back and forth movement. Just before this, however, two men went through the patient, pushing as was done in making a door. The performance was then brought to a close. Ching, pig, mint, is about 30 miles in a N.W. direction. Leaving our moist lodgings at daybreak, we started in a 52 by 18 direction against a high wind which had continued since a week. A perfect gale from this direction. The temperature was slightly below 32° and the water on
June.
Saturday 19.
1875.

The lake has nearly all frozen over, but for the wind, which made our progress very slow, we would have done a good day's work, as we barely left the chain day, during the day. Many of the lakes were great masses of a small black hide, like tarred worm, which were wriggling about on the ice or had already died. On some of the lakes were quite a number of black fish, which by wriggling about had managed to keep a minute quantity of water near the surface. The nation advanced ahead of the logs, would now and then as one of their fish lay in his boat, pick it up and eat it as he ran and once I was amused to see him trying to untangle the fish at once. The head of the fish was being masticated while the tail was waving desparingly about his neck and chin. The females were very large and shaggy. The hundreds over which we passed is of the same low flat character as in so many other places described, and the only elevation to be seen were small mounds formed quite to 10 ft high. Extending many of the small lakes could be seen a flat level belt of grass country.
June, Monday 21. 1875.

Land bordering by the slightly more elevated
more or less rising, showing that the land
has been recently
raised or drained in a portion of the lake.
In some places on
more elevated
parts of the land go
I have been on the
TD 07 B 07 lakes sometimes
a mile or more across
they can be easily
distinguished by the
grass growing in them
while the surrounding
land is mostly brushy
as the locality may
be.

A short time after
midday we reached
a small summer
village in which we
found a dry grassdora
and a supply of dog food
so I concluded to remain
in hopes the wind

June, Tuesday 22. 1875.

would ease before turning
for in making about
25 m, which was our
days work the dog was
nearly exhausted.

In the boro we
found quite a lot of
native valuables in
the way of remains, drills,
and articles of the Cusin
showing that the nation
must in one another
for the owner is living
at Chal it must during
the winter and his house
here is common property
to all who pass.

According to the usage
we put on to house
in the barrabara a
payment for the dog
food to which we helped
ourselves in the
evening a wet snow
began falling but
I hope with more purpose
than last night.
Jan. 2d

Started at daybreak but not until 3:40
an exciting respite from my work, for it is impossible to travel among the natives here without causing a family disturbance. The poverty which we see makes the corresponding activity. We took a southerly course for about five miles when we reached the coast and then taking a southerly course and gradually changing to a northerly course we traveled along the coast which does not show a single bay nor an inlet. The day was overcast with a few fillings of fine rain. This rain and mist, which is very constant here, placed things below which I had not expected with
June. 1875

Friday 25.

In the morning as usual fishing through the chesapeake bars was much
disappointing. At the mouth of the chesapeake bar we caught
nothing. During the day we have been to
the same character as yesterday except that
as we approached
the kuskoggin the
chess would become
more common and
the effect of the crew
something galls and
the masses of ice
piled up in great heaps
taking the most
fantastic shapes. Some
of the high winds
were accompanied by
huge squalls triangular
and in some places
resembled to

Saturday 26.

Nearly N. direction about 10 miles farther
when we approach
was seen on a slight
rise about a mile
from the coast
and like an upturned
bowl the coast

Jan. 31.

left some time after
daylight owing to
having to repair the
sleds continued
in the direction about
15 miles then took a
About 1/2 mile in

June 27, 1875.

long, uneven.

obstacles and other
odd men-blades
as seen. All this
ice was piled upon
the tundra in many
cases a mile from
shore but the ground
was covered with a
layer of ice which had
formed at high tides
in the fall.

The distance we
travelled after reaching
the coast yesterday
is 40 miles, at
least.

from the latter
place to this about
7 or 8 in.

In the
evening after
reaching the region
of my old bed which
are becoming very
bad. I purchased
specimens not however
getting as much

June 28, 1875.

as I expected.

There is a great difference
to be observed in the
villages. Some selling
freely and others holding
back out 15 men
ostensibly and apathy.

At this and the
last village a
greater portion of
the men wore
parties without a
bit of muslin or even a cap
ornamented with
triumph bands as
in their pictures
and panty, the latter
having a line of joins
down the center
by each leg behind.

About two inches
snow fell during
the night and the
morning opened clear
and fine. We started
at day break but
not without trouble.
June 29, 1875

As our destination (Kennequinick) is two long days' travel and the natives do not fancy too much work in a mass as refused to go though there are about 100 men doing nothing in the village. My native companion on the second sled then went confidentially to some of the natives and told them that I was a bad man when I could not get a man and that I had already killed one man on this trip. Upon hearing this two men at once volunteered to go and took a sled and dogs with them to carry their baggage and provisions. So we started off in good style with themselves and other sleds following to a summer village.

June 30, 1875

Not far distant about 20 miles in an E by NE than a NE direction brought us to the mouth of the alluvial river near which are quite a number of summer houses and caches in which we found quite an amount of buccaneer. This mouth is about half a mile wide at its mouth and appears to be a tide stream for some distance.

Leaving this point after day we kept a course which continued to pass toward the north until it was N by NE. After about 20 miles we were informed the presence of the Kaskougine by the open water channel about half a mile from shore and a few miles wide.
Flying about over
the water, we
saw quite a number of
the small black
willow kwaks so
numerous in August
at St. J.
During the afternoon
Numerous roses
were seen and
a number of snow
bunting
just before we set
a large summer
village [Kuttip in
man], which is
close to the mouth
on the left hand
Going up
off to the left on a
small creek was
a couple of small
farmhouses for which
we made our way
across the hunches.
In crossing a small
creek my sled broke
through the ice and
I got wet, but and
sledded in consequence.

and when we reached
approached the village
we found a steep
cliff free from ice
between us and

The weather is considerably
colder and I may
soon have a blizzard
The evening
Wooden runners
were put on my
to replace the
iron ones which
the coast has thoroughly
used up.

I also bought some
specimens of the wing.
The coast has
precisely the same
character today as
July, Saturday 3, 1875.

described yesterday and the manna ceased up for the month of the Kuskokwim river. Flocks 25 to 30 feet in diameter.

Leaves just before day light but my cold bothered a short distance from the village and delayed us until near midnight about which time a violent sleet storm enveloped us for two or three hours and the native ahead lay in nearly every direction finally it cleared up and we again continued in our course toward the N. to Reen and about midday reached a small village on a creek flowing into the Kuskokwim.

July, Sunday 4, 1875.

we found here a native trader or Johnny who left us the second day out from the Yukon. After day we soon reached the Kuskokwim along which we kept a nearly North course for about 15 miles when we turned into a small creek and saw our destination Oomingum before us in the middle of the bank when which was fringed in with grass and bordered by bushes like the towers of grate. The river was so broad that the branches on the opposite shore were barely visible as a dark line about six or eight miles away. Several small islands were seen and at the mouth of the one on which we came into the Yukon we came into a number of summer houses and clothes.
Monday 5. 1875.

Munquuit was a winter village of considerable size from 50 to 200 people, usually living there in winter. The main difference observed between these natives and those about the vicinity of Cape Romagna is that the faces are less aquiline and the complexion much darker being darker here than I have before noticed. The parties were almost all without hoods, a rolling collar, a deep skin about the neck and a hat of peculiar make which is the opposite of culminating to the northern; the rim is of deer fur while the crown hangs down the back and is generally formed about a dozen pampas grass stems and a
Remuneration was a winter village of considerable size, from 8,000 to 20,000 people usually living there in winter. The main difference between the two nations was in the size of their principal cities. The faces were larger and the complexion much darker than what I have before noticed. The people here are almost all without hoods, a rolling collar, deep knot about the neck and a hat of peculiar make which is the highest culminating point should cap worn to the northward. The man is of deer fur while the crown hangs down the back and is generally worn about a dozen paces behind but I saw a direction along a path which we soon left for the mound and then a chain of lakes for a number of miles took us to a small river along which we travelled until about 12 o'clock noon—when a small village of two barns and six or eight people was reached. We stopped and the two nations went ahead and this was as far as we could get today. All the other villages being very far off and they had only agreed to come so far. My own Indian and another father & big John who we met at Kewaunee were in favor of taking them with us but they were determined to go on so to my man we would not stop so we gave the two worthless
July, 1875.

Friday 9.

fellow we had from Temucum about 1/2 they were so kind had they acted fairly and took another man who brought us just before dark to another village like the first. In the morning when a man was asked for in Temucum not a man of five and when they were asked about the great distance it was to the next village and finally agreed to go if we would take two men so we did as they said. But when we found how they had deceived us the two men less than one would have done had they been gone.

Our course all day around & ways

& we travelled about

July, 1875.

Saturday 10.

W miles though it is much less in a straight line. Boughs alternating with open ground where the surface was elevated a few feet made up the landcape but the country seems a paradise for grazing for a peninsula of lovely glades was seen and one must have numbers from three to four hundred making a very pretty picture as they stood close together on an open stretch about 150 yards. One was formed which made a very acceptable addition to my vision & I have not had a taste of anything in that way of flesh except venison & fishes Beluga skin which looks very well having a clear taste. Almond jellies.

Sunday 11.

near Cape Romanyoo, and as my supplies of tea and ice almost ran out, I resorted to the village of Kurgó, on a small island not far from the northern end of the lake, where I received a very cordial welcome from the chief of the village.  He had a perfectly regular fort, which was intended to provide against the horde of marauders who constantly infest the region.  He was a tall, well-built, and good-looking man, and had a wife and two children.  He spoke a good deal of English, and I was much pleased with his intelligence and courtesy.

In the afternoon we crossed a lake about six by eight or 10 miles from this lake and another one about the same size.  This lake was covered with small ice floes, and it was seen that the limit of the limit of the lake was on the horizon.  We continued our journey, and after a few miles we reached Kurgó, which is a village of about 30 people.  They are noted for their fidelity to the chief and the coast nations, and their absence from the northern hordes.  They were very friendly and hospitable, and we spent a pleasant evening with them, eating and drinking together.

I then returned to the lake, and saw a few small islands off the shore, which were covered with snow and ice.  The lake was very extensive, and the water was perfectly clear, with a deep blue color.  The scenery was very beautiful, and the air was fresh and invigorating.  I was most pleased with the beauty of the country, and I am sure that it is a place of great interest and beauty.  I am going to spend some time here, and I hope to see more of the country.

I then returned to my boat, and I was most pleased with the beauty of the country, and I am sure that it is a place of great interest and beauty.  I am going to spend some time here, and I hope to see more of the country.

I then returned to my boat, and I was most pleased with the beauty of the country, and I am sure that it is a place of great interest and beauty.  I am going to spend some time here, and I hope to see more of the country.
features the most interesting generally among the people. I found it difficult to buy the""
The only peculiarity observed was that the houses had extremely long passage ways for the entrance and noticed a short distance from the Caghtine quite a number of wooden figures like those described at Tununuk.

In front of many grass with large heads the made by attaching several short sticks about four feet long to two upright posts as follows, in the middle of the boards were from one to three marks representing a face while hanging from the ears worn by the people now and fine necklaces. These were hung below strings represent many marks among the natives I had no time to examine further as it was already about 9 o'clock so leaving the idea I hurried off and about 11 o'clock reached Tununuk where my native companion was waiting me. He having gone a different route yesterday afternoon, this village is similar in run around and contains about 80 to 100 people — it is close to the W border of the Big Lake.

After delaying about an hour to purchase specimens Dr. Weston in a new direction and just at sunset reached a miserable little village about 25 miles distant. We then went on and having a fresh wind made by two or Dennis' skis which bluff Kunwoogmut yesterday.
We kept on in a nearly north direction over a series of lakes many of them being from two to six miles across. After going about 80 M. we reached a small valley where we found the Eskimo Indians and the men were considerably surprised to hear that we had come their two days in one. Soon had tea and went to bed.

The moon was new and all her force and seemed to enliven the dogs with double vigor for I have never seen them work so well as this night.

Jamestown. Asc., kept the fires burning all day and the usual style of potatoes and small cakes.
July
Wednesday 21. 1875.

The wind on the hill was strong, and the thick woods on the slope were still further increased by the presence of all the Summit of the ridge is covered with pines, in which an open grassy plain extends from the summit of the river plain. The river was not very four or five miles from the town, a fine and interesting view lay before me. The river and the wide expanse of water on which I stood sloped abruptly down to a level plain which was once the bed of the Yukon but now clothed with a thick forest of slender pines which grew on the facing light slopes of some and black. Some of these in almost startling contrast one of the numerous lakes which sparkle like be the plain dipped white

July
Thursday 22. 1875.

A band of white horses swished back and forth in its serpent curve ed the way to the Yukon, which lay hidden behind the pines and close to the mountains clothe with pines, as could be easily told by the precipitous face of the mountains where the river had had played.

We went down the slope with a rush and just at dark we turned southward. A village situated on the Yukon at the lower end of the fine flat road, almost under the bluffs which slope back at right angles from the river here.
July, Friday 23, 1875.

Jan, 10th.

About four a.m. arose and after tea undressed my sled and started with a single empty sled up the river. The dogs made very poor time as they had been fed too much the night before so I had an opportunity to view the scenery at my leisure as we passed along to our right.

The banks of the river showed only an unbroken level line of pines and willows while to our left across the successive rounded ridges the con- mts or rather hilly which continue from Sabotiny to Mission where we arrived at 2 P.M. These hills on my return in appearance and average from 100 to 300 ft. high at some time higher. The river takes a strongly course now.

And from the NE to the SW along the hills the line gradually became higher on the hills until at Sabotiny & Judge mt where the hills are entirely covered with pines and a slender growth of slender brush.

The following diagram will show the manner of increasing height both on single hills and on the range between the line or named the black showing the

distributions of trees which had in all earlier marks by a sharp line of demarcation began the form crown of the hills bearing only a few scattered tuft of small scrub spruce.
July, Sunday 25. 1875.

The distance we made on the river between the two places is about 30 miles. Reaching the vicinity of the mission a small village was seen perched up in a niche between two hills which formed a rugged back ground. On a point of rocks up the hill side stands a cross.

The native houses in this village appear much better built and more commodious than I have seen them before.

Not far beyond we passed some recently set fish traps and by the mission church and priests houses commanded a fine view of the river from the boat.


On the hillside back from the river came from the river came a view and soon I was enjoying the priests' hospitality.

Jan 11th.

Snow fell nearly all night, and a fine mist was hanging the landscape in the morning but changing my clothes for the priests which has from the sun, which was not quite as much as two hours before midday. The mist gradually changed to a very dense snow which fortunately was in no favor but the three or four inches of snow made our progress very slow while it was impossible to get more...
than a glimpse of the ships in a full snow

Just after dark we reached Chooch, which

a small village of

of which only the

women and children

were present all the

men and boys having
gone to a large encampment.

We were soon beside a jin, getting dry as

the wet snow all
day had penetrated my

clothes while my parka

was hidden in a layer

of snow an inch thick.

In the barraca was a Hutchings Goose kept

as a pet, which kept up a continual gattering

and calling, and now and

then going on an exploring

expedition about the

prunes having to be

caplans and incorcerated

again.

which proceeding

varied the monotony of

the evening to some extent.

In the barracas here

the beds are on a platform

about 3 feet from the

earth of floor and

extending around the

room, each with

serving for a family.

Each family has one

and lamps at one

corner fixed to

the upright post

and upon the platform,

the women seat one making

ornamented pair

of gloves. Another

braiding a strand mat

the latter performance

I watched with interest

and the work is done as

follows, three or four

strands are twisted together

for a strand and

a series of these strands

arranged along what is

to be one and a

strand is then started.
across at a right angle to those and a slight twist of those and to the next end strand and they are held crossing each other until a second twist of the end crossing alongside and the hold is transferred by one crossing across the mat. The crossing strand being passed under worst to the end strand alternately and when the side is reached the strand is turned back and the same performance repeated.

Some ethnological specimens were obtained from the Charing of the Kuskokmik. It is a great difference in the pronunciation of the Kuskokmik and the Kutenum. There is only one word among the strangers which the people in any of the villages from Skagway to the mouth of the Kuskokmik and up the Yukon use. This is a greater difference in the Kuskokmik language but a majority of the words are the same. The dogs and their masters were in the village all day.
July. Saturday 31. 1875.

the others being at the equator on the historic district but a short time and did not get as many specimens as I would have all the approaching and leaving the village passed through the woods a short distance and was pleased to see a number of pine groves at Fossil Creek. Iowa

Aug. Sunday 1. 1875.

and wind arose and it was impossible to see an almost impossible to face the driving snow which was ahead. Ahead continuing on at a walk for the first fallen snow in winter after a rapid progress it was nearly midnight when thoroughly tired I reached a deserted village at the foot of some mountains and getting into one of the hard cabas found 20 large wells built house which was far more cleanly and habitable than the winter houses.

Overhead were stages and poles for drying emperies and on a platform which stood over the middle of the house was a lot of eagle storm in fish skin and gear bags. Below on another stage sitting on

Ground was a pile of encased bags—on one of them a platform about a foot from the floor and the tent stood—this it so appropiated and enjoyed a good night's rest.

Jane 13th.

Turtles dry and stored at day's end. The snow still falling so rapidly and accumulating by wind that only a few yards in advance could be seen. The freshly fallen snow was at least 45 inches deep and the dogs had to literally swim through it. In consequence it was after noon when I reached Big John's place about 5 miles ahead. The snow had in the meantime given the Indians their first shot by a hunter and Blau family escaped with the loss of John's term that Agunak had the same weather as that I have, enjoyed and played. The trout has left and the shore covered with snow. The Bubble is not the way to make his dog and swim a number of canoes—all the upper water before move to Wanana. Will at the receipt for Chichagawa and were writing letters to friends when he started. He also told me the 50 men that were here that would be the only white man in this part of the territory who accompanied her on her way to the Nugget and the fishery has been shot by a hunter and Blau family escaped with the loss of John's term. I was the welcome news that Agunak.
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<td>Wednesday 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 5, 1875</td>
<td>Thursday 5.</td>
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and his son had been killed by some while drunk. This 
against the head 
last year kept 
trampling to kill some 
of the white men here 
and was a vile church 
using the nation. I detected 
but from him one 
was killed a number 
he left home. It took 
about two hours to reach 
the mission and 
three days 
about eighty miles. 
In the evening the 
the priest told me that 
man was not 
common along 
the river in this vicinity. 
Some are killed every 
year for days the nations 
know nothing of 
calling the people in 
spring, but that it 
is practiced by the 
nations on the head. 

Water of the Kuskokwim 

When I reached the 
mission the place was 
up and all the nations 
were about the lodges. 

I learned it was the 
Russian New Year. 

The nations were an 
many of them very 
practicing in selling 
the relic of the Russian 
Church and to a 
stranger it looks odd 
to see a nation with 
the presence of the 
priest and continue 
crossing himself for 
a great many times 
before saying a word. 

1445 

Started at day light 
for Saint Peter's not until 
the face of the sun 
which still continued 
truly the landscape. 

Had two nations on
Aug. 6, 1875. 

That evening we arrived well exhausted, late at night, having been compelled to seek an alternative route. It was impossible to travel through the snow, and we decided to stay in the village for a while. 

On the next day, we continued our journey. We met a group of mission men who offered us a place to stay. The village was small, but the people were friendly. 

At dusk, we set out on the road again. The men who were with us at the beginning of the journey were already ahead. We continued on our way, determined to reach our destination as soon as possible.
of some half dozen houses and about 15 to 20 people. The camp was large as usual along this part of the river. In the evening I bought quite a number of vegetables.

At about two hours before daylight in company with all the men and boys of the village who with their gear containing their baggage were going to an encampment which was to take place near to-night and to-morrow night. The trip was much better than yesterday and I was able to make good time reaching the village about mid-day. It is called Intshidzy and is larger than Mt. Sheliska.

Concluding about 30 to 35 people, the Caukhine was very clean and illuminated by four oil lamps when we arrived. All the men and boys were assembled here, as no work is done while an agawaka is on hand. This village as are all the others have been about this except Bemut and Chook which is on the right bank of the river going down and is at the lower side of a group of hills bordering the river. This situation is very to all and I believe is to be accounted for by the following. The grade bank is uniformly long at present being but a few feet above high water and in places is still banked so that the villages were evidently bound when...
Aug. 10, 1875.

All day nearly all the leg of banks were overflowed at times.

After the town boys with a cold were up to camp, one to the next village. It was knocked about two hours after dark.

This is the largest village I have seen on the Yangtze and is situated as described.

There are about 25 houses including quite a number of summer houses.

The village contains about 150 to 200 people.

Wed. 11, 1875.

The men then went but two minor boys present this night as nearly all had gone to the village. The village in which we took shelter was much disappointed to learn that Charlie had left during the day, for the village where we stopped he was going over the trestles while I came by the river thus missing him.

During the evening I obtained quite a lot of curious maps and various other interesting specimens.

I waited until daylight up to see the village, which in winter is much crowded. The houses are all arranged in a line, about 200 yards long, and each has a large Cashmere blockside by side to accommodate the summer inhabitants.
Aug.

Thursday 12. 1875.

The supporting posts are also ornamented with rows of bone pegs and 8 bands of red paint.

The following is a sketch of one of these groves.

The groves run about the size one exactly like the other and all placed in parallel rows close together, covering a short small piece of ground and forming almost a square. The edges are painted red and the posts have a central broad band of the same. The bone pegs are in thousands.

The two Cashmires back of the summer houses are the winter houses less regularly placed just back of the yard which is quite different from any other blood. The tables are placed in square boxes about 3'12 by 3'12 and raised about 2'10 above the ground on four corner posts while a 3'12 Support formed of the butt of a small tree is inverted so that the standing roots form a symphony for the bottom of the box. The front of the box is ornamented with a row of bone pegs and

here rings around the tent - the utensils of the deceased were placed in the soil. Nothing being upon the outside but in some cases a small drawing of a man shooting a deer with a bow and arrow. To be seen on the shore were also at the foot of some trees with their trunks in the skeleton the feet are prominent for too slender built a number of birch bark canoes were seen on the cache lake just beyond our camp. They were made with a native style and ahead, bearing another canoe coming as we passed. It is already over laden by game.

Continued along the river and through sloughs

until about midday where reaching a bend in the meandering stream it is a ravine close to the river a house built a few years ago by Charlie. It is exactly at the base of the hill on the right bank after miles further and turning into a small creek on the left bank on a slightly elevated portion of the bank and completely hidden in a grove of trees now - Barry Knowles, as called from the place being situated by the bank at the old channel of the river which now flows through a channel on the opposite side of a sand spit and along the bay of thorns - the village consists of about a dozen huts containing about 35 to 40 people and is the first native village.
Aug. 16, 1875

I have seen which is built in the midst of the woods, and near by is a great resemblance to an Indian camp. The trees growing up could not find but two of the village and were hidden in the bushes back of the village and with the same design and construction as those seen at Rassow. One of the boxes was in a design of which the following is a copy:

\[ \text{Diagram of an Indian camp} \]

In the evening I learned a lot of specimens of the nature of the country. Marks with the most curious.

Aug. 17, 1875

Cutting our extra sled to carry a portion of my specimens.

I started about two hours before daylight and a short time after started turning a bend in the river, came in sight of the mountains about Andrews Ferry which I reached just after noon. Completing my circuit of several hundred miles.

After enjoying a hearty meal I was called out to see a sled coming down the river, which was drawn near by Mr. Charlie who had traveled near.
Aug.

Wednesday 18.

1875.

tall night in order

to reach here before

t left. He had come

from the village when

the English folk place

and said I was

a fine affair so I that

I had missed much

by not stopping there.

The presents in this

English were all
given out by women

the affair being a

preliminary announcement

of a Lord English

(More of the English affair)

which the men will hold

next year.

This English was held in

memory of the dead and

Charles says the song

was continually sung

for the dead relations

by the English women.

Rose and the presents

given to the natives

ressembled the ones in

east Africa. It was to be

given to the dead as the

natives to whom grants

Aug.

Thursday 19.

1875.

An enquiry sent around the

caduceus gave me some good news.

19th

Remained at Andrena fort to let the dog recover.

the fatigue of the long and

violent journey and wind

stomach raged all day.

so that I congratulated myself

on my comfortable quarters.

The English are estimated

of the inhabitants between

the slave villages.

visited on the Necker:

below Slavutinsk

to Malinka.

Shelista 25 miles.

From here to the village

when we took chop 25 miles.

From here to Rostokovsky

18 miles.

From here to

Staryi Khmel 18 miles.

Many Khmelovsky to Anuly

25 miles.

In the vicinity of

Subotinsky and after

the peasants are very

aggressive on the

hilltops and trees of.
Aug. 20. 1875.

Friday 21.

1875.

Aug. 21.

to be seen and there
are our colored
people among them.

The Jordan River
flows through the
valley, but as you
approach it you
notice that it is
narrower than the
Jordan. The
Jordan is about
eight miles wide
at its widest part.

The Jordan rises in
the mountains and
flows through a
desert for about
200 miles. It
becomes a
narrower river
as you approach
it. The
Jordan is
about
eight
miles
wide
at
its
widest
part.
Aug. 22. 1875. Sunday.

Caught in the fish trap to-day. A single Whitefish and a large Pike were caught to-day.

In the evening the old Indian one of Charlie's workmen who returned from a trip to the Kuskulana today, told the following account of what became of the people after they were told to go to the account was received from a woman who returned after being dead these 12 days. This woman is the only one who ever came to check on the occurrence so long ago. (Should be on page 232.)

20th. Remained all day at Aurora. Only the formation of the mission was seen, which was going to the Retontat.

Shut a gyldone and was much pleased, as it was some like fork this morning, but if there is such I cannot understand it. A man by name came with plenty of fish, and I could not understand it.

That are now very abundant in the river many being.
Aug. 2. 1875.

I remained at home all day. From 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. I worked on the 

planning of the interior of the room. In the evening I took a walk 

in the park. The weather was quite pleasant.

Aug. 3. 1875.

I continued the planning of the 

interior of the room. In the evening I went to a theater performance.

The coffin (her grand-
pather, who is one who
wore blue, an old man)
he took her out of
the coffin and gave
her old clothes. She
saw many
people who had died
in her village. The
old man then
returned her back to
the village.

When they reached the
village, their friends
had planted a cairn
in place was to indicate
as far as the eye could
reach. When they
got to the village the
man told them to go
out of the house, when
she entered one of the
rooms, there took a
piece of wood and said
what you want in
(The village people
called dog people) when
she got outside crying
and told the old man
he said, see now.

Aug. Friday 27. 1875.

Now it was when you
that the dogs out of your
house when you were
alive. As they went
and she go in front
of a village with dogs.

When the path was
this village and
saw a man lying on
the ground with straw
coming out from every
part of him. And though
he was at a distance he
could not get up. They
had one and he had
rolled up a stone and
now he must always
imagine this. After
looking up at this man
and turned to his conductor
and said, have gone
out to saw a good day.

After seeing on to a distant
village she followed this
road and came to a
very swift river.

Then she told the
man and this other man

The conclusion
from the city of people who could not read during
the war - she sat on the bank and cried
at the sight of her eyes saw floating down
the river a mass of
trash as is thrown
onto the nearest
ash. She got across on
the after she crossed
it cleared
Before she reached
the village the people
cried out that some
one was coming
When she arrived
they all crowded around
and asked who is the upstairs
does not come from and
the looked on her clothes
and found the mark on
her clothes which showed
when she belonged to the
olden times each village
had certain marks

which was on all their
clothes and property to
identify them. Just then some one
said, where is she, where
is she and came up to her
and she said her conduct
who came and left
her to a home and
when she entered she
saw a woman of the
natives and who gave
several guilder and
said, come and sit
by me - when she
sat by the old woman
she was the old man's
wife, she asked the new comers
if she wanted some water
and began to cry
When the got thirsty
she looked about and
said come change
kraalage full of water
and one drink and kaitag

Nearly empty, the woman
told her to drink only from
this as the others belonged
to this village while
their water was in the
Aug. Monday 30. 1875

When the man was washed up the mingled blood was taken as a poison.

Salmon Mead, who was responsible for the body since it was discovered at an agrarian feast, and that the woman only was poisoned.

The dead girl is known as Emma Taylor, a young woman of about 20 years of age. She was buried in the cemetery of the town in accordance with the wishes of her family. When the dead people left

Aug. Tuesday 31. 1875

The murder of the dead man was called a crime but when the police came, they found Emma Taylor's name in the actual paper. As the party of dead was going away the police discovered that only someone gave the
Sept. Wednesday 1. 1875.

Girl a push which caused her to fall
across to the
entrance of the
village, where she was
neath. She then stood in
a corner, under the
carp, and waited
for her party to
come out. Before
the six people came
out until all the
people in the Cashinie
ились. The girl then
came out, but felt
none of her companions.
So on an old man
with a stick came
wandering into the
hall. He happened to
drag out the corner
and said, "Here is the
first to touch
the grave by general
consent," he asked her.
If she was a living
person and she did
not answer. Whence

Sept. Thursday 2. 1875.

went quickly into
the Cashinie.

When he got in, he told
the men to go out to
look at the strange thing
by the entrance which
did not touch the ground
but did not belong to
their village.

They rushed out and
rushed in the long
rocks closely recognized,
and hurried her into
the two houses where her
father and mother stood.

When she was first
seen in the Cashinie,
entrance, her skin
color was as when alive,
but when she sat down
in the house she became
something but skin. One
wag was unable to speak
in the morning.

Another woman being
the same name in
the village died in the
village, to make up
for the one that returned.
Sept. Friday 3. 1875

The old man says this took place 3 generations before time which I think was at least 200 years ago.

24th (Thursday)

Left and proceeded for the rest of the road in an extremely bad condition. So the dogs could not do their work. Reached Kuchinfluk about 8 a.m. down the river at 3 p.m. The trip was long and tiring. The station here is just recovering from a severe illness caused by explosion during the war. About 4 p.m. I left.

Sept. Saturday 4. 1875

And at about 8 p.m. reached my camp, making about 35 miles in 14 hour's. At Ranuit I bought two myclay type malts and some English tobacco which had been trapped.

24th (Friday)

Left at 8 a.m. and continued along the thoughts of the Indian ladies all day keeping in touch by sign language. In the evening saw two large parties coming from the west. About 8 p.m. I reached Lantulick and passed the little village when Charley and took tea on our way from the
25th (Saturday)
Left soon after day light and about noon came to first tents barrabara (when we slept on our way up) after chy went up to camp about 40 m just as a violent snow storm commenced I arrived at a place when two Russians are living I stopped here for the night on our way quiet a number of the small gypsies were seen as they kept flying on ahead of us they were not at all shy and had my gun & could easily have killed them

26th Sunday
Starting about 9 am not like when I started about an hour with Kazakhstan a Russian had for them then point on and before joining marched parallel when I stopped for the night saw a chow and some close to the sea coast

27th Monday
At midnight left passport and at 9 o’clock reached the redoubt about 40 miles during which I travelled over 12 & ½ miles
Cash Account.
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### JANUARY—BILLS PAYABLE

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Return

Johns to Melrose

Melrose to Rastovsky

Rastovsky to

And 

Johns place to 

Johns place to 

Rastovsky
### NOVEMBER—BILLS PAYABLE.

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All the Kuskokwam Natives call themselves a gift and I must thus take your name belongs as well to the nation on the Tlingit and Kuskokwam.

All the nations living about the Cape Romanzof I'll call themselves, K'ol 68 yugumut. Between the above mts and the Kuskokwam are the Chilkat yugumut. From 60 li Teinsky up as far as the mts go and the Koh kim mut. From this place down to coast except on the Kuskokwam are the Kwik'ut yugumut. On the mainland as they call themselves N'ko'du gik giku'mut for the main land side. On the sea side Hli kugnut.

Sent to A. Traverforyy
5 bags - a hat - a hunting hat - several bundles - 3 ear warmers - 2 dancing figures.
Sketched of a portion of the Eisholtz Bay Glacier.
Boys shouting in unity
At the end

Straw through the

Then leader about kiddies

Throw the food out
Then bladders pass
Then evening dance (5 men)

The dance ends then begins

Can see what it must but

Two boats took

Dancers to scalloped

Dancers led by a man

Mime for the dance led by

Who revealed another

Then as the dance went the

Over the dancing ground their

Dancers sung

With music
Description of Marten
from Nulato, Alaska.

Entire back, head, neck, and body except the rump and hips a peculiar smoky brown shade with deep black tips to the long hair which in places obscure the color of the lower fur.
The color is darker between the shoulders and lighter on the back of the neck and middle of the back.
A black line extends from in advance of the shoulders along the dorsal line to the tail.
The forehead is very brown the nose from the eyes very dark smoked brown, whiskers black.
Extending along the underside of the head up to the eyes and back to the ear and grizzly gray between the bases of the lower jaw bones. A large spot of dark smoky brown.

Back of this on the throat is a large spot of pale yellowish white. A small mark branches into indistinct spots into the surrounding fur. This spot is bordered by small spaces of mouse color.

Fore legs of fat entirely black soles black.

Between the fore legs on breast is a patch of white faintly tinged.

Between this spot and the one on the throat is a brown

Space becoming numerous white hair beginning at the four legs extending back to the abdomen. Abdominal region the color in dark brown, nearly black extending along the middle line. The abdomen is a line of reddish rusted. Bending on the tail the dark ventral color commencing off the four legs divides on the abdomen and each fork extend to one of the hind legs, which are also black like the four legs.

The hips & flanks extending forward to the abdomen are dull orange reddish shaded with dark brown whenever it approaches the back.
space scales it is overlaid with the dark color of the long hair.

The tail is more or less orange tinted for some distance and has numerous white hairs of similar length. The tips of the long hairs are black as is the entire outer half of the tail.

Jan. 4, 1875.

*Note:* a trip from the town to East Aurora and New York.
Jan. 1875.

Wednesday 6.

and filed off along the canal. The morning was clear and bright (60°) and the stars shone out with great brilliance now and then a meteor describing an arc across the heavens, while toward the horizon flashing No. 6, blue rays dimly illuminated the larger stars in beautiful contrast to the steady rays of the stars nearer the zenith. About 5:30 a.m. a pale glow almost exactly like a faint aurora appeared in the east and from this time until the sun came above the horizon was a continuous and changing panorama of yellow, green, and red fading near the zenith. On the opposite horizon changes from black to grayish at the horizon fading to shading into tints from this to blue and green, and all together forming one of the most beautiful combinations of color one could witness all day in a perfectly clear sky. A short time before sunrise (10:24) we stopped for tea at midnight barabara then mounted our way over the same stretch of frozen bogs, lakes, and tidal creeks, now and then making a run along the ice thin on the tundra until about 10:24. When we arrived at the winter place...
Jan. 8, 1875.

A village, some half dozen houses but with few people now. Formerly it was well peopled but the retreating of the railroad has left its means of subsistence for the people—eight or ten adult and two remaining in the men with all about hunting and we took poses along of the Osage and corn red clay and made ourselves comfortable

A cripple who came up showed us on one of the sides branches where the formerly measured the base out of the decor they fished. The village is on a small river (Okeechobee) a few yards across, and is about a mile and one half from the court. A summer village is to be seen near the mouth of the river.

Jan. 9, 1875.

Ieland rises a level range of mountains terminating almost directly back of the village and to the sea, with romantic points. The hedges over which we passed has evidently been under the sea from the abrupt faces. On the low ridge facing the sea all about tall timber along the river and scallions almond and willows forming the nearest approach to a forest. I have not been on the coast, the water in the river is excellent.

Dec. 5th

Left our stopping place and travelled along the river to the sea-coast at 12 p.m. we soon reached the coast and went along fifteen or about the rate of 2 miles an hour inland.
Jan. 10 1875.

8 a.m. When we reached Pastolik, passing pastolik, a small village at the mouth of a small river, close to the mouth of a remarkable steeply south along the Yukon, which I hope to be able to explore closely at a future time. Snow-white, or white, or white, or white, and some saw a line of low bushes along the shore which became more and more numerous as we approached the Yukon and were scattered in clumps of patches over the tundra along the pastolik river or crooked streams opening into the sea near the Yukon.

Jan. 11 1875.

The course of the Yukon along the Yukon river. In fact, the river keeps the water fresh at the mouth of the Yukon, while the north the salt is blown from sea to shore and destroys the bush except in the most sheltered places.

Leaving Pastolik after I had purchased a fine grass basket and an ivory handle box, we soon struck the Yukon and ran up along its winding course between banks lined with dense thickets of alders becoming more and more thinly and getting larger larger until at the time when they were too high.

As we approached this place a flock of goshawks were flying about and suddenly a gyrfalcon made a dash at them.
Jan. Tuesday 12. 1875.

and being unsuccessful repeated it several times. 
dashing right and left at
the little fellows but they
quickly took refuge in
scurrying and mr. falk
sailed off
stopped a few moments
for chy at katlik with
rambling the turchan traders
at this station. the town
consists of the traders
house and a small
store house.

leaving at noon we sailed
up the river passing about
16 miles above katlik
we passed two new log houses
just built by a couple of
Russians who are living
here subsisting on fish,
drive a number of
poultry projecting through
the ice at intervals
showed where the fish
traps were situated
the most part of noto
by otakiana metsga
a large open flat piece of


ground upon which
formerly many
battles were fought between
the people living on the
upper part of the Yukon
mouths and tidal from
the vicinity of Cape Romanzov
as before the Russians
came they were continually
engaged in predation
warring killing the adults
and carrying away the
girls and sometimes the
women for wives young
boys were also carried
away. (from chenin)

as we entered this
open space of a mile
or so I saw
quite a number of
small conical mounds
which were probably
over the dead

we soon reached
fahtena 136 about
a village of 25 to 30 people
subsisting mainly on

Brought fish to Michelle living at this moment the dinner for fishing. After we had taken our dogs and arrived at the river that I wanted to buy their books, etc., we very few minutes arrived brought us their work bags one of which was of matting a skin of a Columbia patient and I selected such as I wished and paid them the most surprising prices such as a needle for a piece of carred bone, and a half doz. of specimens of bone etc. And it was amusing to see their delight when a little more than they expected was given them. They had bird, seal and salmon given as such as the court.

Jan. Friday 15. 1875.

Nature are but used fairly made. As overall their implement the fish traps were as an exception however the former are made only by the people on the Yukon to the North none being used along the coast to the North.

Dec 6th

Started at 5 a.m. and continued all day along unique traveled spoor of the Yakon months arriving at Toor at 7 p.m. The same magnificent banks of earth surrounded by beavers a wall of leafless willows sheer in the view and the only signs of life seen were a pair of Everfalcons and a single Musco jeteous the latter was very calling at an old willow.

The thin coat of snow on the ice formed a record of various events and as we glided along I amused myself studying the numerous and various tracks of animals which had passed since the snow fell, snatching with dainty dots in a line across the snow a white fox had passed, a short distance and a red fox had left the trail only to be known from the preceding by its larger size. Then mice without number had made the trips home by fine stitches. The steps shown by leaps and others by alternate steps and leaps.

And numerous small tunnels could be traced by the slight rounding of the snow where the wind had made his


pressure under the baggage in almost a straight line across the river often half a mile or so wide, the long spreading tracks of lynx with curvatures in the afternoon and several wolf tracks with green and numerous Musky shaw had crossed by long leaps and many feet two dashes side by side in the snow and about 12 or 15 inches apart, toward coming as he entered a clump a line of long dashes in the snow showed where the wind other had passed together, each spring carrying them for 5 feet and each time they touched the ground their bill dragged through the snow.

Toward sunset the mountains which extend from near Cape Romano parallel to the valley up to this place about 100 miles to the south a glimpse was also caught of the Kendale lagoon. At the place in which we stopped in the evening consisted of two houses and a Cashingo, and like all the people we have yet seen their appearance and language is essentially the same as that of the coast. In each place we have stopped they bring in something to eat—generally fish boiled and it is not at all unpalatable to a hungry man. Though one must be not be particular in eating it. At 10 a.m. we stopped at a village of 3 or 4 houses.


6 to 8 A.M. Some 36 yards from the Cashingo I went out and examined if one of the graves was new and was formed of heavy brown leaves with end barks all closely bound together and painted red—fastened to a pole in front of it when in front of it. A boy is spooned against the side with bidara paddles. In front of each grave stood one or more posts facing the village for a kind of sign board—trailing some article prized by the dead one. The graves were all made of box wood and were supported two feet or so from the ground by carden posts which extend into the air.
Wednesday 20.

Above the boat the new grave was placed above an old one belonging to a member of the Gaelic family. The new one was for the son of an old man in the village and in consequence of the poor state of health there might be no work for him, month according to the usage of the people.

O'G.

Left our camping place at 2 a.m. and continued up the Yukon about eight or ten miles when we reached the main channel and soon stopped at Kachyilku, a village of some six or eight houses on the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Yukon on the right side going up. Going into the Cacheine through the usual underground passage we

made a great noise and with some difficulty raised the heavy sleeping natives who soon struck a light and by the faint light of an old lamp we found ourselves standing beside a huge wicker cage about 10 feet high and five in diameter and behind us were two others. The fine woodmanship displayed in their symmetry and the graceful curve of the oseline made them an intensely bright and clean white wicker work in sharp relief against the smoky walls of the Cacheine. Charley beamed several red and one cross for and some moon and we then started again in advance against the slowly lightening eastern horizon could be discerned a line of low mountains ending abruptly on the left bank of the Yukon, in water worn cliffs. We soon reached the first spur about 10 miles below
Andraffsky and the ice became smooth and we made fine progress. As we passed along near the hills a eaglealcon came circling over the river with quick energetic strokes of a duck, and only rarely in an irregular manner turned back and disappeared in the brush on the hills in view for some time and as we approached the water was seen to be open but about half a mile where the current was very rapid. Afterwards with clear view of the river three at once chasing each other back forth in sport. This was early in the morning in the glowing twilight of the Arctic winter morning. Passing several natives at work about their fish nets we soon turned to a point and reached Andraffsky.

This is a trading post established by the Russians. But considerately altered now. The buildings from two sides of a parallel log room connected at the ends by a log stably ten feet high. The buildings are the agents house in the front left hand corner one of which is a cavern for wood, and a house for cooking dog food. On the opposite side the store, the storeroom for dog food and the bath house, all one story buildings covered with grass except the store which has an attic and is shingled. In the afternoon we enjoyed a bath and at an early hour retired to make up some of our lost sleep.

The entire distance from the mouth of the river to Oonsta the point where the mountains reach the water (below Andraffsky) the banks of the river are low.
and crossed with willows which gradually increase in height from about two feet at the mouth up to 10 or more at the mountains.

After about the first 75 miles of the river Cottonwood began to appear in one or two small clumps of 5 or 6 up a place then up to Andraeffsky they became more common and at this place quite large patches of them are to be seen projecting above the willows.

Up to the first mountains the low water has left particularly barnes from eight to 12 feet high almost the entire distance and in them can be seen well marked strata of different colored sediments and in a few places logs were seen imbedded in the earth some feet below the surface.

The mountains striking the river at Andraeffsky extend in a bow toward the northward and approach the Yukon near pastolite and the
main branch of the chain extends along from this point nearly parallel to the coast up to Humboldt.

Notes on Native customs.

When one man desires something from another he makes what is called a petrochoch tik which is done in the following manner. The man who desires to start the thing sends a present into the Canoe and gives it to the man telling him it is for a petrochoch tik but not specifying what anything is desired. In ordinary upon this the recipient goes out returning with a present in return which is worth fully the present the man in turn the first man goes out returns with be second present and so the process is repeated until one everything of...
value that the one to whom
the first present was made
possessed. In this manner
the traders sometimes sold
a large number of skins
from men who would not
trade; one instance
of which was Charley, 30
ears, 8 handkerchiefs
4 cutters, 2 dogs, 2 pairs
leather breeches. After this
the Indian wished to give
his gun but was told
not to.

A kind of Patrick Patrick's
sometimes a number of
men join and choosing one
for an envoy, they each
have an image of what they
desire on a stick and when
they have represented every
article they desire the agent
takes the stick into the
casino and tells the men
what they come for
and then each man
takes from the stick the
image of what he can supply
and then the agent tells him
to whom it belongs and the
agent is told what is
wanted in return.

These two customs are
common to all the mixed
natives from the Haskogin
to St. M. Yfr they use
as far as these people
extend.

A curious relationship
called Patram is also
common to all the above named
people. If a man disdains
a wife by whom he has a child
and another man takes the woman
and child, the two men and their
families then exclaim of each
other that they are their
not known. Two friends often
assume this relationship
without disdaining the wife.
In most cases the
two men live in
different villages and whenever
one goes to the other village he
exercises all the rights of a
husband with the wife of the
other, man twice as we do
so that it is impossible
to tell who is father of the
children in either family.
Outside this the men
are jealous of their rights
and often when a husband

She was told another man has interfered with his rights he kills the intrayer and may discard the woman as not but does not kill her.

It sometimes on theundra bound by the Yukon River and Sea the law is for a boy when he wishes a wife chooses the family to which he wishes to be a member and then he leaves his parents taking with him an outfit built for self and future wife. Usually the wife is small and often four or five years not yet born and from the time the boy goes to live with the future father inlaw until he starts his own establishment he works for his father inlaw no longer recognizing his father or mother as such from the time the girl has her first menses until a month is gone neither

Jan.  Friday 29.  1875.

She not her future husband must do any work such as fishing trapping etc.

At the end of the month the husband takes presents into the canoe and lays them on the floor and they are distributed among the men present by some other person and from this time on only does the man have intercourse with the woman.

Sometimes a man has a daughter who has her courses without a husband and the father saves up a supply of articles of value with which he makes an agreement to let it be known that his daughter is ready for a husband and in this case he also lives with the father and the husband always remains with the father until he has two children with the third child he starts
Jan.  1875.

Saturday 30.

an establishment.
3 his own

During the time of the first born, all the woman (in summer) lives outside in any kind of shelter with a hood over her head all the time. The "muts" on the Yukon do not leave their father and mother but regularly and generally take the girl to their father's place.

On the tundra sometimes if the parents have no other person to work for them the boy remains with them and takes the wife when ready or small or large.

Jan.  1875.

Sunday 31.

Names of Moons:

December 7th, go to the moon.

January 1st, a new moon.

March 5th, ogah out the month when rabbits are driven into nets by a large summer party.

April 1st, hoop forever.

Summer doors opened in houses.

May 1st, a new moon.

June 1st, a new moon.

July 1st, a new moon.

August 1st, a new moon.

July. Leig i yik punk ha gii te.

Aug. Salmon are struck on the head—(this is done to kill the fish when it is netted.)


Oct. Leig oo teet.

Nov. Amo shah hemp.

Dec. Year = Atil he hoo.

Feb. Tuesday 2. 1875.

When a person dies he cannot hear at first, but when he is placed in his elevated coffin or grave he can hear and see and one of these other dead men who is only a skeleton points out a road for him to follow. If he does not he becomes only a pile of dirt in the road. He follows the road wearing his clothing and on the way the other dead tell him to drink water from a small kantag if he does not drink but drinks from a large one the other covers his head with a kantag so he cannot drink and if he does says in other ways his pant to slip down so that he has great difficulty in walking and he is unable to help himself by it. He reaches a river and wishes to drink but the water is unfit to
Drink and there are banks too high to reach the water. (to be continued)

Description of an Egmuka

given by Charles to two villages on the tundra

about 100 miles SE. from Androshakly, near the

fog or Khlbq git mt.

The Egmukas were given at the station for the

purpose of getting the people to bring their fur.

First Charles sent a notice to the village in each of

which he went to all the people who had the most

furs and told them that Charles thought he had

some otter skins, to another

that he thought he had

mink skins and so to act. So the going

men he told that Charles

wanted otter or beaver or

mink. The men to whom

Charles sent that he thought

he had skins is called a

Naskook (head) during the
Feb. 5, 1875

As soon as the dance was over the newcomers came up and not paying any attention to their hosts passed into the cabin where the dance is to be held. As soon as they seated the things they sent for by the messengers are brought in and are given to them (that is in such articles as they asked for) and in addition boiled fish &c were given. The main affair did not commence until evening.

In the evening the newcomers bring in their skins which must in any case contain one at least of the kind asked for &c &c &c and as many others as they can get together. All the same time the drummers are beating and dancing is going on. All the young men who come

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February 7, 1875.

A certain kind of skin, each brings sting according to his property, 1, 2 or up to quite a large number of skins, or any other article of value. These last presents are brought in and thrown in a pile near the light and at the end of the dance are taken away. Among the nations these entrance fees are divided among the entertainers. As the first man made maskoke in the village enters the canoe bringing his skins the hand maskoke of the entertainer must put a new shirt on him. As each throw down his skins he creates a short dance imitating his father or some relative and singing his exploits or may he brings his own praise making motions to indicate the operations he describes.

February 8, 1875.

When all the skins are brought in they all sit and seating themselves commence to sing. The entertainers then takes out all the skins with him and gets together the article divided among all the maskokes which he brings in and deals out the goods to each maskoke in proportion to the amount of skins he brought. Among the nations among themselves when the maskoke host deals out the return presents dancing as he give each maskoke his present he goes out again and returns with something for a general feast which he throes on the floor and dances as sings. After the presents which have been put on a heap by the hosts have been distributed among the guests by their maskokes.

It is February 9.

No birds except a few parakeets were seen. The sun was shining and the air warm.

Dec. 9

Remained nearly all day at the station making preparations for the trip on the lumber. About noon got ready for a walk to the opposite side of the river. Just as I was leaving some natives brought...
also been subjected to the action of heat and is rather crumbling on the surface. The cleavage plane parallel to the stratification of which it is almost vertical with a slight inclination dipping about 50° from S. W. to N. E. to N. N. W. The hills are all rounded and only from 500 to 1000 feet high and extend along the river for about 15 miles. The slate has washed out from the cliffs on the river and forms 4-5 sided figures of very small size up to some inches in length when seen as chinks in the rock like small breakages, segments. In one place when the slate was exposed the veins show a curvature about two feet in diameter.

Charlie says the natives have made a pitfall for wolves on the tundra to the S. E. from here. It is formed by first digging a hole as deep as the front will allow during summer, then with mud making a wall all around the place high enough so that it cannot escape the way, and making an incline from the edge to the outside. Then covering the place with straw and placing a drift in the center of the corner. He says formerly this was a very common.
practice among the people who before the Russians came caught a great many foxes, wolves and other animals by this means.

Dec. 10th
Beautiful winter day the Kudelokaj Mtj stand out as though cut from white marble.
Thatching from andrzejskie haves a very angular appearance numerous four-sided angular peaks appear clustered about the central mass.
Repaired the sleds and prepared everything for an early start tomorrow morning.
Continued collecting words for my vocabulary.
Tried some voiced walrus flipper for dinner. It is a gummy tasting substance much like...

bulge tail

Left Charles at 5.30 a.m and soon reached Kyneltalke, a small village at the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Yukon about 20 miles below Andreevsk. We waited here for Johnny a French Canadian who tried for Ketcham's. Here while at this village, which contains 12 to 15 persons, a day brought out a natural semblance that he was keeping alive. I purchased it and left us until my return. After supper we left keeping a S by E course for about 8 miles when we struck a small stream one of the 3 branches of the Kup' er' gik River. This branch rises in a small lake at the eastern base of the cluster of low hills about eight miles West of Kichicutek and 6 miles from the north west point of the Yukon. Two other branches of this river rise opposite to little below and near the main branch commences in a slough of the Yukon. This river empties into the sea north of Assilien ut and near a village called Kipniaduk. The small hills near Johnny's are called Sina on chuck.

and the directly north of the
Knievelook and called
English Island. The branch of the
river rising on the east of the
Baymouth, north to the N.
face of the Knievelook, then
winds along and about round
the base to the E. part where
it joins the main branch
and flows almost around the
mountains then winds toward
the Coast:

we travelled first along the
English Island then across
a extremely nununicky
shady country until nearly
dark when we reached the
river again and after
vainly looking for the
village stopped at for tea.

They on again and at
last came to where
this branch forms three
main rivers there when
we found a small village
of four or five huts and a
small cashk. The
house there consist of


stems of the small trees
long in this in diameter
such as grown along the
river bank and only 3 or 4 bushes
were present the other
were about to a large
squirrel on the Knievelook
the English Island about
700 to 800 or 100 ft. high
consist of mainly
volcanic hills ranging
in a N by E. 
by S. by direction
as near as I could judge
from a distance and
lie directly N. about 12 m.
from the Knievelook.

The rising ground of the
English Island, however,
extends close to the N.W.
extremity of the Knievelook
only being separated by
a lake 3 or 6 miles in
diameter and nowhere
the lake lies W of the
Knievelook.
Dec. 17th

Started before daylight and travelling about 8 hours reached a small village.

Chiefly is not situated on a small creek, East of the escarpment–below is a sketch of this face of them.
March, Monday 1, 1875.

The village is a small place of half a dozen huts, and about 25 people speaking exactly the same language as the returning for the festival—And with the same superintendence as the coast people modified to a great extent by circumstances. As we stopped outside the canoe, we heard the drums beating and now and then a sound of singing could be heard going in we saw three men beating drums made like tives on the coast and two of them were very large about 2 1/2 ft. in diameter, the other small. All were beating in slow measure, two as usual and were singing a song about the life of their fathers, their adventures and war—This was continued for about an hour, we made inquiries and learned that they were holding one of their yearly festivals which on the coast are performed by burning tar in wads in

March, Tuesday 2, 1875.

The bush or various ceremonies followed the next day or soon after by putting the seal bladders into the water in order to bring back plenty of seals next season at the village, when we stopped the same festival was being performed but in the following way—Opposite the door supported by two pegs was a bundle of Novin wads while range on each side of the room on the walls was a layer of the same wads about 6 ft. long and attached to the walls—During the day the drums and songs were resumed and three times they told us that not getting seal so to have the bladders to push in water, they make the festival except turning the wads which after a certain time are played on the ice of the near

20 ft above where they remain until carried off with the ice while the wads remain.
March, Wednesday 3. 1875.

In the Caghinae no work must be done by the men such as hunting, trapping, fishing or cutting wood with an ax. The houses in the village were made of small timbers which must be brought from the forest. Over all a thick layer of sod and dirt, the homes here were all mound-shaped and much lies substantially made them on the coast. Numerous blackfish traps were lying about the place and in operation along the creek.

Like are very numerous in the sluggish streams also locate along the fash and blackfish. The latter forming the main means of subsistence to a large number of the Inuit people. The children especially the girls from 3 to 8 years old were highly ornamented with beads arranged in bands an inch or more broad.

March, Thursday 4. 1875.

A loop several inches long, pendant from each ear and this pair from the two braids together into which the hair is gathered behind the ears. Band from the nose down hanging against the upper lip and hair braid often reaching to the breast and ending in a heavy coif around which were sold by the Russians. The boys were mostly ornamented by a broad band of black wood around the head with some long fur which projected down.

I obtained a number of ethnological specimens during the day mostly which were sticks the canoe. Consisting of ivory, bone, and teeth people go to the mouth of the Knudelamach.
March 5, 1875.

Year is extremely cold, dry and windy.

March 6, 1875.

Left at one a.m. and after about two hours travel along the small river before noon we struck off S. W. from the Indiana Wells in a direct line for the Kearsarge Hills. Just as we left the river the wind arose and the snow began flying, hiding everything from view beyond a few yards. The bushes (willow?) became smaller and gradually disappeared except small patches in sheltered places here and there. Stopped for clay about 10 a.m. on the banks of a small stream, then went on by the compass and not until noon did it clear enough to give a glimmer of the sky. Then closed down again about one o'clock after crossing during the day numerous small lakes and a stretch of hummocky land. At many miles we reached a lake about 3 by 4 miles situated at the point of the mire—crossing a small brook of hillocks another lake about the same size or rather larger this lake is partly enclosed by projecting points of the mire as shown on the accompanying sketch map. After this followed other lakes and we reached a small village at the foot of the mire off the border of the largest lake (about 6 M. in diameter). Near round of the village just before reaching the village a heavy storm of wind and snow came howling down upon us and in spite of our efforts blew us almost but fortunately close to the village which we reached with difficulty. It was impossible to run five yards in any direction and it was next to impossible to make any headway against it.
March, Sunday 7. 1875.

The village we stopped at is called Consal, and consists of a few huts, each surrounded by a mud wall. The people living amongst them all manner of filth and eating their food mostly uncooked. The huts (or adobas) are about 4'6" high and in the middle and slant to the edges and are about 12 by 15 ft. in area.

They are all provided with a sheet of clear ice about 3'6" thick. The people talk the same Eskimo tongue as on the Yukon (where they speak quickly), except this month, their words make a kind of mushy sound when talking as if it is difficult to distinguish the words from each other.

The mountains of the Askewn River about 3'5" to 4 m. after are in a sky with none hidden.

March, Monday 8. 1875.

Dec. 14. W. left our beds at 4 a.m. and hurried off to avoid the disagreeable odors the heat of our bodies had generated in the filthy hut in which we stopped. Obtained a few ethnological specimens from some of them (the naked case being very scanty) during the night. Some of the dogs had eaten the rice in the jackets, but some were left in their place and captured quite a delay. Fortunately the storm subsided during the night as rapidly as it had risen, so we went along nicely following some nuts flowing along the base of the hills. About 10 a.m. we stopped on the bank of the main river, not far from the sea, and had chowder about 10 miles. Perhaps it is now (Rooki Chick).
March, Tuesday 9. 1875.

is about a mile wide, and from the sea inland about 12 miles it follows the outline of the mountains after which one of its branches does the same to the lake by the village where we stopped. This lake is connected by a stream with a second lake nearby as large forming the head of this branch. The place we stopped in for rest is a summer village and consists of four hills built entirely above the level and on the outside look like oval mounds about six feet high and another on one side for the door were the only openings. The framework of the ship was arranged as being in barrels and drums. We found an amount of dried fish and stone in the case we visited this is the Summer Residence.

March, Wednesday 10. 1875.

of the village where we stopped last night the side of the mountains which we travelled shows plainly the effect of sea action by the face of the hills being uniform, worn to about 200 feet, a quiet a number of low spurs were seen large masses of rocks generally 200 to 300 feet in a place and standing out in bold relief against the otherwise smooth rounded surface of the hills. Shores, the highest of these, 200 feet as well as 300 could judge it, 1500 feet so high and mouth consists of low rounded hills, ending abruptly on the flat, timbered and surrounded by numerous lakes, some of 5 to 6 miles. Indigently leaving the large river after we ascended about 200 miles three miles of flat land.
March, Thursday 11, 1875.

and struck a range of hills about 50 or 60 ft. high running parallel to the sea.

We at last turned to these hills and crossed them. As we went upon the top in the end, the coast-line on the left could be seen descending abruptly to the sea forming a kind of head.

These rocks take the following shape — direction on the side marked by an

\[ \text{Diagram:} \]

\[ \text{River} \]

\[ \text{Lake S} \]

\[ \text{Summer village} \]
Among these low hills quite a number of small lakes were crossed and soon after sunset we came in sight of a great crowd of Lew men who seemed when we were at a distance but as we drew near people ran out until between two and three hundred had crowded together in front of the army to receive us and greet us a noble kneeling right their brown skins shining sleek and good natured smoking corn pipes in peace and they quickly unbaftered the dogs and escorted us to the one of the two large Cashinass when we made ourselves as comfortable as one will other of wine which filled the air from a manta built clean like those of the Inca sects. In the evening while I was writing up my note several natives came
March, Saturday 13. 1875.

and sealed themselves so that their backs included my candle to shut the light from the room. I inquired what was the reason and was told they wished to sing but they could not have the light; during the song I was forced to extinguish my light and they commenced in expect singing songs in yah with many variations as hi yah ya yah and at intervals other words were thrown in the word shaman occurring a number of times. At intervals all would give a certain kind of howl and all would stop but one more than the same for a few minutes then all joined in again. Throughout the leadfist pronounced words or their words at a time what was to be sung.

March, Sunday 14. 1875.

The singers about 25 young men kept perfect time and their deep bass voices made quite as musical a concert. After they were done we announced that I would buy various articles of them for specimens and in less than 5 minutes about 50 people were crowded about with various articles of interest. Two of the earings were of great beauty and intelligent workmanship shown in.

We set out to start early in the morning taking an almost direct East course for a time crossing the Long bay that makes in to the land in a Northerly direction in company on the middle of the right side about 12 to 15 miles across an islet island just level with the surface of the water, starting the shore on the 8th side of the bay we kept N.E. 5 Column from 8 to all for.
about 15 miles when we reached Kashunuk just as a fog was coming in. The village we left in the summer morning (Askaunuk) consists of 24 houses & two large caichins in all containing about 175 people who live by fishing in summer & hunting seal, fox, & trapping & hunting in winter. The words and here are the same as those used on the Yukon except that they speak in a mumble. There was no sound of their little voice gone, thus making it hard to understand them. The village is on a hill surrounded by a flat and facing the bay. The houses are clustered together like the cells of the com of a honey bee with doors opening out in the most improbable places sometimes one door opening on to another. We've looked on the hill and sometimes against the side of another house. The grave yard is quite extensive but I did not have time to examine.

The entire distance we travelled on the land the land was low, scarcely rising above the surface of the sea at high tide and the water in most of the small lakes on the flat. The river was broken as far as the eye could reach except the Askaunuk river to the N. The land was the same uniform level of sand extending to the 24 1/2 by 1/2 into the tundra from where we struck short (E. E. Askaunuk) is a wide salt water channel a mile or two in breadth. This stream the Kee Creek if this river reaches to the 51 and connects with the Man & Ri 1/2 mile about 45 or 50 miles above the mouth is the last named. The bay mouth of the channel are very shallow so that schooners cannot cross in summer from one to the other. When we intend to leave the Askaunuk we found it arranged in three style for their bale.
March, Wednesday 17. 1875.

Carpenters this morning. We stopped in at the smaller and about 30 by 30 ft. and 20 ft. high in center. Its construction is exactly like that at Jamestown. Flat logs placed with plane faces inward and in an upright position extend about 10 ft. from the floor which is of heavy logs. Laths with the usual central hole for winter. A large log about each side of the floor and about 3 ft. from the wall forms a sleeping place and 3 ft. above this, but nearer the wall, is a second log with heavy planks between it and wall forming a platform around the room for sleeping. The roof forms a rectangular pyramid of flat or apex with logs and planks as shown in the following outline of building.

March, Thursday 18. 1875.

The entrance hole is provided with a pair of wooden laths on each side set into the floor so that in place of pushing your head on the floor as usual and getting them covered with dirt these small are used hanging over the center of the room, was a fantastic bird which they said represented a grail just beyond the flood. It was attached to a long cane piercing through an eye in the support fastened to the roof by means of which it can be raised and lowered. Back of this stood a pole about 10 ft. high to the upper end of which a small bundle of reeds were fastened. The pole was covered with red walls and four strips of red skin were attached to the middle portion. As on the left side midway between roof a floor was suspended. Bundle of laths from the ends pointed both ways and to these were fastened a mass of some hundreds of sea level bladders stuffed with straw or white paint.
On the opposite side was a large bundle or kind of platform of reed mats, while about the roof of the building and among the bladders were arranged a number of various kinds of spears and other weapons used in killing real animals. In small bundles, singly in other portions the room were hanging other bladders of deer.

In a pile under the mass of reed matted roof, or either side were placed 30 or 40 hunting and war clubs and in form of a cone often ornamented with carved ivory and always were painted and white, some brown with white blotches and many bearing the picture of a woman's private back of the entrance hole stood a war club skull.

Completing the decorations, as we entered one of my boys followed me in and one of the natives at once seized a drum and began drumming to exercise the instinct of the animal which was quickly turned out. Afterwards was looking about and saw felt of the bladders to see which the drum beat was when a hunt was raised as the decoration and I directed when the goods from the sleds were brought in. Two natives took horses and as the cloth goods came in, they drummed softly, humming a low song that as the goods and hard substances were talked about on the floor the drumming and song arose to drown the noise. This was so not to alarm the sense of the animals accompanied by the glad fire.

In the first part of the ceremony a girl shouting was raised outside by boys than no other...
performance took place until
about an hour after which
The hunting halls were ranged
in a circle around the room
enclosing the waterbuck skull in
the pole down after assembly
of straw such as is used for
boats was thrown through the
hole in the roof and was
placed against the foot of the
pole after being carried around
beneath the hat being held above
the man's head who carried it.
The waterbuck skull was much
placed close to facing the hole
with a folded mat in Front of
it. Then two small baskets
of water were brought in
and placed in front of hole
representing the water in
which the animals live.
After the water is brought in
no one must go out until
the performance is over the
hole supposed to be into the sea.
The hats were then put on
by men and boys after which
the bundle of straw was taken
and after being waved over
head was lain in place
inside when the hats were
arranged.
The drums began beating and
two young fellows seated themselves.

March, 1875.
Sunday 21.

March, 1875.
Monday 22.

on the floor their feet on
the under the bladders
Threw heads on opposite
sides, their feet on the string
and imitated the notes
of the crows (quavels),
When keeping time to
drummers + song (which was
guided by a leader who shouted
the words) to bring in and
the man seated on gross
began imitating the motions
and of a murre (Loma loma)
and the other imitated a
crow (Columbus pacificus)
The men engaged their legs
and bodies into the most
singular postures and
making motions as though
diving and remaining
under water then
on the surface jecting
themselves to this part
ending by making the call of
the bird they imitated
A single figure acts drawn
then following for a few
minutes when other
dancers took places and
March, 1875.

Tuesday 23.

one imitated a beaver at work and the other showed how he fought and escaped from the enemy during one of the battles they had formed. Suddenly one of the hunters leaped up and seizing the water disappeared through the hole when the rest made a rush and each tried to put his hat as soon as possible on the round platform. The singing was all at the top of their voices men women and children together the women sitting behind the men.

Afterwards nearly all went out and a kantag of food was brought in by a man who at the outer entrance had his turban removed (stripped to his waist) he entered followed by and carried the food about held above his head as an offering to the bladders thus stamping three times the rest.
March, 1875.

Soon after a grumbling noise was heard below us and a man with pockets hung over his head and a paddle in his hand came in and stood in one corner there another 42 others followed the first changing his corner and the others following in rotation as each came the first occupied them. They then marched several times around the room lifting the bladders with their paddles and knocking down the spears. They then left the drums were gathered up and their points taken off. At the same time cords of rope were fastened to the foot of the pole. This closed the bright performance in the morning. The end of a bundle of rope was lit, and motions made in various directions. When it was placed at the foot of the pole we were told in the morning that we must now stamp our feet in the casemane today. I also learned that before these bladders are placed in the water they must hang in the casemane 17 days during each day of which they have a different performance about noon a man took a torch of rosin, wove and lighting it waved it around the bladder then went around the room and out the passage then rubbed and placed the remains under the rope. The platform. They were splitting wood outside the casemane in the morning with a kind of a halberd
March.       Saturday 27.       1875.

After the Castigl of last nights performance the paddlers were lowered to the upper sleeping platform where they are to remain until just in water.

Afternoon a seal skin bag was brought in and the men taking to urinate in kantaga what was put with them and the bag which the were with urinate then they shouted several times and returned and removed their shirts and soon the gut skin cover to 707, hole was removed and the hunting leads worn by the men with paddles last night were let down attached to the seal skin bag.

These hats were placed on the 4 paddles placed in the snow in a row across the front of the caching.


Last night after the paddle ceremony remained until this time. Attached to the hats were small bunches of the heads of the wheatears grass growing here around as was known to last night. To each bunch of grass heads was one or two small gull feathers. The hat bag was first hung on the pole. Then the bunch of grass were taken off by the men each placing down on the bladder of seal or walrus killed by them then the hats were put on floor at foot of pole and the seal bag inflated and attached by nose to middle of bladder to each its hood flipper head. A single wing pallet hanging. During the afternoon visited the other caching which is a little larger and which was arranged same as one described except that the hanging figures were of a man in pistak feathers.
March, Monday 29. 1875.

A large number of children were playing making figures in the snow with ivory knives and the sides of two houses were covered with queer figures made by them in the snow.

The village is a very scattered one and the darkies on their support being seen in every side for a quarter of a mile.

About 125 people are in the village now — in the Cashine drinking. The day was cloudy and the sudden noise a number of the men would imitate. The noise was made by them not by men.

Early in the evening the people gathered in the Cashine and the water was placed as before. Suddenly a burning resin was wound about in the hole and then a head appeared and a kantaga was slid toward a corner near the bladder pole. A man with a strong pull to a cord attached to the support of the bladder causing them to oscillate violently. The same performance was gone through by the other man the drums began

March, Tuesday 30. 1875.

...
March.  
Wednesday 31. 1875. 

And the men began a peculiar dance, juggling with one side up and the other down, passing up and down in front of the bladders, which were hung as the dance began. The dance changed from juggling alternate sides to making a kind of oblique galloping movement, then the arms were thrown up and down and a jumping motion made; then the legs were alternately thrown up and then dropped on the other, then they made short hop side ways then long jumps in front all the time keeping as perfect time in their movements as possible. During this dance a half grown girl stood opposite them, swaying her body slowly back and forth, the same movements were repeated in regular motion until the bladders were handled when they started, and a second set followed going through the same performance, then a third. Each set containing only relations.

April.  
Thursday 1. 1875. 

This dance lasted about an hour and one half, when over the baskets of food were passed around the hole and then the contents eaten. In the evening two natives stripped to their loincloths and went in front of the hole or mats and followed them with numerous small bundles of straw in their hands or mats on which the first received it and tied it to whom it belonged and the owner gave from below a signal to make when he tied it which produced great merriment.

He also stated that this straw was for a bird for the bladders, the second one receiving the bundle broke it in halves and binding two into together at the Romans word which on which were the seal, spear points and passing it around the straw on every side said by nature when they sat down they are placed and fall down at the same time falling over and
April. Friday 2. 1875.

laying the small bundle of
шин on the floors
this was repeated for ever man
of the village.

Dec 17 During the night
another speech by shaman
in bladder round four then
showing followed by
simulating the bowing
dy seal walrus

At 4 A.M the natives
get up and went through
the preliminary of the
dance last night, the
only difference being that
only a few motions were
made with arms supper
part of body and the
woman who came with
each party passed an
unlighted torch about
her, leaving a pool
after which they were
offered a skeg or to the
bladders then a man who acted
as kind of torch
took a torch clip and
passed around the

April. Saturday 3. 1875.

room holding it close
to floor and then encircled
each dancer with it
and the dancers then took
off an outer prairie and
the torch was passed
around them. The interior
said this was to prevent any
one being sick afterward
a packet from each hunter
was treated in this way
then four men seated themselves
under the bladder then
croze behind them and
sat on the platform after
which a woman came
in with food and passed
a lighted torch about it
and offered it to the bladders
then stood in front of them
so close that when they were
violently spinning they brushed
her back each time

The shaman then took a
boy about 12 stripped to
waist and laid him face
down on the hole
then knelt over him
and kept muttering the
Note the mums while a man below led a song sung by those in the room as soon as this was strong a rush was made and as quickly as possible the bladders were taken down each man taking his to the end of town or tribe of his spear. After a song the bladders were placed in front of the hole and the pole taken down as was also all the other ornament after which the rosin was winched all attached to the upper half of the pole forming a long brush like tumble. The shaman then went on the roof and turning off his coat to the right put his head comming and repeated over and over coming of opening and made a huge exalta like the grunting of a newly born puppy within sight of his mother. Their same noise was made during the performance. On this roof both nights also another shaman knelt over the hole in floor and made the same noise. As soon as they were through the bladders tied to the roof of spears were passed out through the hole in roof and the owners went out under floor and taking their bladders on a rope down to the foot of the knoll on which the village is placed where all were out. The large rosin was red brush already mentioned was lighted and passed up through hole it roof and the shaman taking it ran rapidly followed by the men with bladders and they by rope to hole in village shouting and making all manner of noise. The scene appearing practically in the eluding in the light of the large flames.
April, 1875.

Tuesday 6.

reached the lake where the skin bladders were to be buried, and then the block was stuck upright in the snow, and each man made an opening in his bladder to let the air out and taking a paddle went several times around the square hole in the ice, dipping the point of his paddle and the collapsed bladder in each corner, then the bladder was placed on the end of the paddle and pushed under the ice—soon after daylight the 4 men with paddles who came in night before last came in and as the first crow from the hole he was grated with a yell by all present, the others were grated by a kind of groan.

April, 1875.

Wednesday 7.

They walked around the soden exactly as before but did not make any movements with the paddle about an hour after this everyone was told to be quiet, and two men taking a bundle of small sticks went through nearly the same performance as the two did with straw last night, only the sticks were all held by one man and not passed up through the hole. Yesterday and today I bought a large number of ethnological specimens of what to a white man seems ridiculously small pieces, a half dozen gun caps, a few match, brass or steel needles, purchasing a beautiful wooden carving on which a great dead salmon must have been seen.
April. Thursday 8. 1875.

During the entire day no work was performed by the natives and they requested us not to work as if anyone works in the village during the day after cutting the flax to raise water the people will die. They also wished us to be careful about making noise and whenever a sudden sound was made by any article falling they began the peculiar notes which in the latter part of the afternoon the jumping dance described last evening was performed again by 3 men. During this performance the drums were wound on as usual. Many of the natives hum and at Askew-theem are winding parries made of various waterlily stems such as grees loops dinks at one party was almost all made of.

April. Friday 9. 1875.

Emporer geese skins. This village is situated on a slight rise in the flat land on which reaches as far as the eye can reach except to the SE where a white line shows the salt water. According to the natives Askew-theem lies by compass due North from here. The grave yard at this place is like most I have seen on the coast a scattering collection of log cribs on which the body is placed upon its back in the box with the feetes drawn up and hands and feet tied together. Over the box upon it are various articles as usual showing the sepulchral use of the occupant. This village contains about 70 houses here and at Askew-theem the bidarkies use an all of the large heavy
April, Saturday 10. 1875.

Early such as are used on Nunavut 2.
North of Aklavik these skins gradually
give way to the lighter ones
until the minimum is
reached at Kotzebue 83.
Again to the south the
shells again decrease
to those used among the
Abenaki.

In the evening the shaman
entered and sat on a mat
in front of the hole, and
his hands and feet were
secured bound and a
long shaman with a
shirt over his head around his
neck. Then two assistants
led him to his seat on a mat under
the floor, when a cord
was passed around under
his knees and over the back
of his neck, holding his face
in front of him. The men
sitting in front of him,
before going below a fur
coat was put on his head.
One of the assistants
came up and put one
pretend is to go out to

Keep the dogs away
and a man taking
the coil of shaman
on the end which was fast
around his neck to the shaman's
neck stood in the room
keeping it taut. Then
a mat being spread
over the hole. The man
began to run out and
domesticated and
slacking
up. All the time the
drums were going on
while the shaman was
below. After a while he
gave a groan and they
series a light and
ran below when he was
seen on his knees
still bound and about
5 feet in front of where
he sat at first through
the snow had been
pulled out to or 15 yards.
Of course by the other
man below as it was
impossible as the shaman
was bound for him to
April.

Monday 12.

1875.

Istar without aid—

Being unbound he

returned and sitting

in front of the hole

told a long yarn about

catching up with the

bladders and that he saw

and spoke to all but two

that he saw some of his

playing together—that

some of the bladders were

pleased with the men

who killed them and that

others were displeased by

their owners had not fed

them well and treated them

badly. He also said the

bladders came faster

this year than last-

soon after this two men

divided down on either side

of the hole with two

kanets of water in front.

The reason for this

I could not ascertain.

About midnight all

arose and after we

had removed all our

effects a great fire

was made and all took

a bath in the usual

liquid (urine) after which

everyone was at liberty
to go about his usual

care.

Dec. 18—

Started at 3 A.M. for

Kara light mist about

7 or 8 miles S. E. from

Kushumuk. We struck

the Kushumuk river

a stream about 8

miles from the village

ages S. E. This village is

about 10 miles from the

sea on a branch of

the Kushumuk.

This river empties into

as a slough of the Yukon

at the village of Kamyak

about 20 mi. above Atchafalaya

and empties into the sea

about 15 to 20 mi. from

Kushumuk. About 80 mi.

course Kushumuk the

river spreads into a

cake 15 to 28 m. long and

3 to 8 wide. The river is
April, Wednesday 14. 1876.

About half a mile wide when we crossed the first rise along the side showing the action of the tide and the water was salt when we passed as was that of all the following named streams and lakes during the days journey. Tidal action extends up much farther than this I am told as far as 35 miles from the coast in a straight line and much farther by the extremely crooked courses of the rivers. About 16 miles beyond the Kuskusmak we struck the Man-o-tin or a river nearly as large as the proceeding and rises in a large lake about 50 miles south of and opposite the lake as shallow and about 10 by 25 M. Beyond this river about 15 to 18 miles we reach another which at high tide is from 3 to 4 miles wide for about 10 M.

April, Thursday 15. 1876.

The channel at low tide is only about 1/2 mile. It is formed by the flowing together of numerous smaller streams all along its course but its change of head from not being 60 ft. now is about 40 ft. from Cape Romanoff the next large stream is the Mingik which will be arrriving to tomorrow. We started in a heavy fog in the morning and Elyman found that our Indian guide did not know the road so we had to orient to the compass and continued on crossing the rivers named and their numerous creeks and brooks tributary to the same. The road was extremely bad and we made very slow progress the dogs almost swimming in the snow about noon we were fortunate enough to
April, Friday 16, 1875.

...a strange log on the bank. It has taken many hours to find it, and the boat is not moving. The water is thick with ice and the wind makes it difficult to speak. As night drew on a strong wind arose filling the air with flying snow and making it impossible to see anything but we kept on by compass until about 7 A.M. when seeing the weather worse of going farther we stopped. We soon made a camp and after a vain search for a fresh water lake we made our supper from frozen ham and crackers and went to bed in our sleds the contents being piled outside. A perfect gate kept the snow flying all night but we were very comfortable. Our cramped quarters at 6 A.M. we arose.

April, Saturday 17, 1875.

...put the ice on the water, having reached and to our joy the fog dispelled and just this morning made out a line of dark spots on the horizon to which we turned and soon were answered in the Cachina and as soon as possible had tea which was greatly enjoyed—The Hundre between Nushuntuk and Star of the West is the most level stretch of land I have ever seen extending to the horizon in every direction without a break to their monotonous except to the south where rise the Romanzof mts and to the SW when a dark, leaden bank of clouds tell the proximity of the sea. About the latter village some small rising
April, 1875.

flat-locked knolls from
found the rivers we
crossed are all salt
as were the few small
takes we saw.
The rivers have many
bricks—sloughs flowing
into them and all are
extremely crooked.

Upon arriving at
Kahno, ligaments
we found that the
morning put
their seal bladders in the
water— as was to be seen
by the charred remains
of the two green weed baskets
at the bottom of a small lake
we passed near the village.

As usual, when we approached
the village every one came
out and watched our arrival
the men helping the sleds
up the hill and unloading
the dogs for us. In this
place a remarkable developmen
t of the superficial ridge from
form the middle of the eye
toward the base of nose,
giving the appearance of
though the shell had been

bevelled off from the rest
to this point when a strong
sandy ridge under the
sloping brow.

the village consists of
about a dozen houses
and contains about a
100 inhabitants who
live here in winter and
in summer are scattered
in summer villages
along the coast from Cape
Romano off a few miles
Northward along the coast
there are two Cashines
in the place both smaller
than those in Kashwinak
but having two platforms
the upper however only for
placing the cargo upon.

When I entered the Cashine
I took a seat, stumping my
foot to get the snow in
when the natives began
to grunt and I also

was to avoid I then
took my seat upon the
bench in front of the entrance
when an old man came
and cleared the snow.
April, Tuesday 20. 1875.

from my first and then asked me to change my seat to another side, pointing to a cluster of seals. A skin of a seal hanging over me so I changed my place and from which I afterwards saw it was evident that the people in this village are much more fanatic in this festival than in Kushunuk. When a sudden noise the crowd, which I took for the note of the eagle as before and raised quite a noise ofouting when one of the dogs entered. They could not do any work today until after the bath which they were to take at midnight. The men and women as well as the kinder were small tight-fitting skull caps of various kinds of fur sewn in ornamental patterns. They all have hoods to their parties also except about one fourth which remain a pattern which was formerly universal from Askernu to the Kuskokwim. Having no hood to the parties, this cap serving in its place. At Kindigamt, the people wear many brads and a few of the men and women wear labels. The women usually wear asickler-shaped pattern and the men a hat attached by a wooden plug to an ivory flange in the mouth. The women in Askernu, Kushunuk, Kaihigamut are adopting the fashion of tattooing the parallel lines on each side of the chin, extending from month as follows.
April. Thursday 22. 1875

This fashion has only begun since a few years ago, and is said to come from the south. Also from Nanook, 20, whom many of the women have their designs variously tattooed with straight lines.

In front of the Cashmir waves standing four paddles showing that the four paddle mentioned in the night performance at Kushunuk had also taken part in the festival. Among the ethnological specimens I secured here were some hunting hats shaped like those bought at Kushunuk, but no ivory ornaments were used but on many of the hats were various pictures the most common being the private of a woman on one were the private of both sexes the male pointing at the female, birds heads, stars &c. were seen.

April. Friday 23. 1875

On a pair of paddles bought was also the picture of a woman printing half on each paddle. I bought an amount of specimens some of very fine workmanship, some purchased and taking mad arrangements to have all my purchases thus far (which nearly filled my sledge) taken by conductrsky by a native.

Dec. 25th

Left about five a.m. a thick fog hiding everything but first, but before sunrise it cleared off and the Roman nets were seen but a short distance in advance and commencing in a gradual rise to the N. E. by E. and then by successive undulations each higher than the last they culminate at a mountain about 200 ft. high situated close to the sea near where we
April, Saturday 24. 1875.

stopped for the night (It King urmat). The direction of the range on this side is NE to SW. About noon we stopped for tea at a village of miserable hovels in which about 25 people live (It na kq urmat). This place is situated on a tide creek in which salmon abound and upon which the people chiefly depend in winter. Owing to the scarcity of wood the houses and of the most miserable and filthy description and the people correspond to their habitations. Most of the people are now absent at canegrasser on the south side of the mountains. Itia liguurt lies about 20 m. north of this place on a small creek flowing into a slough connecting the Ning-Uk and Az-bond toward the sea from the town.

April. Sunday 25. 1875.

Keeping a direction nearly parallel to the river for about 15 miles we reached the border of a lake about 3 m. in diameter upon the opposite side of which and near the base of the larger Mt. before mentioned lay It King urmat. On small hillocks by the shore of the lake two snowy Idols were seen half hidden by the snow. This town lies about two miles from the bay which makes in to the mouth of the Ning-Uk. This river we crossed in the morning is about 4 miles across and is entirely salt the tide running with great velocity through it into a large lake which lies to the eastward of the Romanoff Mt. This lake is connected with the sea by another river of the same character on the other side of the mt.
April, Monday 26. 1875.

It is correctly shown on the map of the
vicinity is a village of about the same size and character as the one we saw in the morning and the people were filling the road with their houses. We found the Cashinekut full of snow and found that there was no one man, woman, or child left in the village the others being at the aforementioned grizzly. Choosing the least filthy barrack in which to stay, we managed to cover some of the dirt with straw mats and made ourselves as comfortable as possible.

The floor was a perfect bog formed by a wet and mushy mass of decaying straw, dogs, remnants and

April, Tuesday 27. 1875.

Various accumulated filth which the people were unable to remove opposite the door were piles of bag and banties of framework forming a large heap and some Nyo creature which was covered with a mass of blue and white would roll the children in. All the children had pale, sickly complexions and the adults looked weak and nervous. The various odors which arose from the floor were almost unbearable and to make matters worse one of the women was taken with a peculiar fit in which she talked rapidly and made all manner of unorthodox noises while convulsive shuddering and violent twisting and jerking of the upper part of the body made the attack worse.
April, 
Wednesday 28. 
1875.

After we had tea for our 
breakfast, I was able to 
make a satisfactory meal. 
I announced I would buy 
breakfast on the way, and 
my breakfast was even more 
delicious. We brought 
with us some fresh fish, 
food, and other supplies. 
I also purchased a small 
seafood, called a 'stickleback,' 
and some fresh fish.

As soon as possible we 
went to sleep, and I remember seeing 
two dogs raging in the foodstallage.

Dec. 21st.

I arose at four o'clock, but a 
dense fog detained us 
for a couple of hours.

In the village, I 
noticed a large dip net 
used for catching small 
white fish (snowfish) 
which were abundant in 
the fall.

April, 
Thursday 29. 
1875.

At soon as day began to 
break up, I said 'good morning' 
and we set off in the fog. 
After a short distance, 
we reached the bay, making 
about 15 miles in a south-west 
direction toward Cape 
Romanoff, to the left, 
and Cape Romanoff 
farther to the east. 
We followed the high, rocky 
shore, which rises in 
perpendicular cliffs, often 
150 to 200 feet high 
and formed of some dark red 
granite stone — which 
appears to be stratified in 
places but the air being 
filled with flying snow 
and a gale blowing, it 
was impossible to stop to 
examine it.

At noon, more to the 
South, we were forced 
to travel along a narrow 
shelf of snow and ice, 
piled in great heaps against 
the base of the cliffs, as
April, 1875.

Friday 30.

The violent winds have opened the sea and the ice was floating about in small fragments. A solitary gull was seen for a moment as it sailed by in the storm and four ravens came gliding over our head as though curious to know who was invading their desolate territory. A short distance brought us to a summer village of the Kadiigunut. A half dozen caches and several drums were clustered under the cliff at the inner point of a small bay. Lying this we found the road getting more and more perilous the shelf on which we travelled being narrowed to 10 or 12 ft. and sloping to the edge where it descended 8 or 10 feet into the sea and the dogs often carried the sled so that one runner would slide to the track and had to be brought back by the most violent
Notes of a trip from St. V to Androscoggin up to Dec. 16 78

[Signature]

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