Aug 11-27 1938
Mary J. Lake Helena county round with
Brownd at Cascade Gerat one morning with Brownd
on riding to North Riding 1/2 mile to landslide Above
Headfields that probably had gone to Japanese
Mining Corporation of Canada and unclad bed
while dink it unlucky to snow lake and
so work it on more urgent basis on the habitat
lost might it come got snow furious in head consequently
most anyone was and a fully gain likely the patient
was perfect for some the poison lies on mountain
just in a way in this in the ten of PC together snow it
is nearly ice pack so we did not tell anyone of the big thing
it was and this kind of snow.

Aug 28 1938
Walled up and that started by camp and continues
pains main road naming P.T.S. got numeros few
novel of Wulturman not second to offer several wild
for groat as afternoon. Three return one to the camp
when we made them a present of a police each they
showed their delight as reason by taking them flowers
and with this bunch. They had little to offer
only a couple of sweet potatoes. They were from the only
to the North.

Aug 21 1938
Visited by native from Grand Valley they were
not so truthful as those of yesterday but went and
after a lot of haggling got a small bag for 10 dollars
earns and eventually they came into camp. But they
always had a opinion of goods while we talked to them.
They had bow and arrow also one or two ovens but
they would not share with them.

Aug 30 1938
Visited again by native from valley to North there was
the same as above. They gave bows and arrows also
numerous tinder matches more amount of charcoal and showed
meets which they were lately to trade for cowry shells
they gave some at particular about the egg tannins
of the shell hold on the lake a nice spot to some some being
higher value than a regular one. Moss & lakes for the
Aug 30 cont.
My first lesson today I was cold and
not felt well after I got railroaded but low water
wet my last few days.
Aug 31 1938
Nothing of great interest worked a celebration
on the evening in honor of Queen Wilhelmih's
birthday, got out of the bottle of 1929 Medina
and had a good one.
Sept 1 1938
The morning started with low clouds and
rain in the east, though at six o'clock
there were a few holes they rapidly closed
and by 70 or 11 it was sunny and a
rainy trend off the rest of the day and rest
of the night.
Sept 2 1938
Wearing fine clothes arrived about 8:00
the day started out perfectly there was a heavy fog on the lake in the early morning and cleared off just before we started at 7:40 we crossed the lake in the collapsible boat; Capt. Teerink, Rand Ernest, Richardson myself and the cook Amst also Lt. Schreuder who was going to row the boat back. We found the carriers and soldiers waiting for us on the knob behind Kramers camping place and immediately set off up the ridge and down the other side then across the valley and then towards the lake East until we came to the Whilamina which is a good size stream. All the way across we had a fine view of Whilaminatop. After wading across the Whilamina which is about half a mile, we started up the ridge towards the south passing several native hunting shelters recently used also a number of fire still warm the last garter of the way was a little tiring though the trail was good as we kept going up and down. We got into camp at 11:20. It started to cool up just before we arrived although it did not completely load up till about 11:30. Richardson left for the Whilamina Camp about two thirty, instead of Rand as Rand wanted to try and get the pair of Falcons that were nesting in the sink hole about ten minutes back along the trail. I saw about five thirty a large black hawk with light underparts he some distance down the valley so I did not get a good look at it. I walked down the trail as far as the sink hole without see it again where Rand said he saw two up on down the valley but neither did he get a good look at them. We, Rand and myself got back to Camp about six and short after it came on to rain and it continued to rain all night.

September 6, 1938

As it was still raining we did not leave till 7:45 when it looked as though it was going to break up. The trail was rough and slippery and very wet never the less we made fairly good time arriving at the carriers and not till near twelve short after it came on to rain fairly heavy so that my sleeping bag was slightly wet also the bakery box but no water got inside. The sun came out for a while around four or five in the afternoon. I set the radio up though I could only receive both p6xa and p6x2b and p6xb quite well. My signals were no strong enough to break in.

September 7, 1938

Nothing much to record except rain and miserable all day. The radio at five was not strong enough to copy on phone. Got through alright on C.W.

September 8, 1938

Captain Teerink, Dr. Tuxesperus, and myself started out about 7:45 together with four soldiers, my collecting boy and a convict to find a site for an upper camp to be used both for collecting and reconnaissance of the route up Mt. Whilhelmina. We went up to the Lake above camp and around to the cliff at the upper end where we left the soldiers and climbed up a very steep trail to the top of the ridge, the last part of the trail were we left the trail and went straight up to a point where we could get a view ahead we saw a likely looking spot for a camp nearer the Mountain and overing better collecting at the foot of a water fall. Capt. Teerink returned to a point near where he could see the soldiers and whistled for them to come up. We proceeded to the waterfall over very rough terrain as there was no trail, where we spent a couple of hours cutting poles and in making tea which took a long time as there was some difficulty getting a fire started and going we got back in an hour and twenty minutes after the rain started. Radio still on C.W. as did not get around to changing antennas. There are no trees around camp and trees offering poles longer than ten or fifteen feet are very scarce and have all been used in erecting tent and flies.

September 9, 1938

Capt. Teerink together with two soldiers and three convict carriers, when up to the top camp. Rand and myself when along too hunting on the way but get little except a few swifts and a swallow. The day was fine till ten thirty when the mist started coming in we started to return about eleven thirty and get in about one going straight down towards camp which though shorter in distance if doubtfully shorter in time. Radio OK but still on C.W.

September 10, 1938

A dull grey day with rain or drizzel a good bit of the time. As there was some misunderstanding about carriers I did not get away but sent two loads up. Vana Arken, Schreuder, Dr. Hulex, Meyerdress and carriers arrived shortly after ten. Seven papuans spent the night under the cliff opposite the camp. One was persuaded
Sept. 10, 1938 cont.

to come into camp yesterday evening but they were anxious that we stay on our side of
the valley

Sept. 12, 1938

September 11 1938

A wonderfull night I had to go out in the night and the moon almost full gave
everything a n eerie look. Looking toward Mt. Wilhelmina the mountain brought imme-
diately the words "Grey, mystic majestical". This morning came in clear but with
clouds in the offing and was overcast by eight o'clock. Capt Teerink and myself
started out to find the best rout as far as the ridge of Xhixhka Wilhelmina and
went with us for the first short ways. On a ridge in the Scree valley we wound several
pieces of tin in fair condition but rusted through in several places they consisted of;
The top half of a kerosene tin the bottom aparently being cut off to cook rice? in
two pieces aparently bent up to form plates and an odd piece all from kerosene tin
also a top of a tin possibly a jam tin. From there we went on up the valley to the
first scree and up the side of the valley we got a little to heigh and had to cross
one or two small scree then we came to the first couloir that lookk to go to the
top we got part way up 4500 meters by my aneroid. when we turned around as the mist star-
ttered to come in and the going was a little dangerous on account of loose rock after
getting out of the couloir we traversed further to the east and found that the couloir
that we had been in went up to a point off the main ridge and did not take us to the
main ridge, we found another grass covered like the rest of he side of the maine valley
we did not go up it but estimated that it would take not more then another half hour
to get to the top of the ridge that we could see we had been going two hours so that
it xxxxx would seem that one could easily get up in two hours. We came back by some down
to the ridge to the east of Camp and following it down to a point opposite camp the
route we almost direct. We got back to camp ab ut ten thirty. After lunch the
mist began coming into camp and at two it came on to rain. My aneroid was reading th
30 meters too low. yesterday I came up to the Scree valley camp I came on ahead of
the carriers as I wanted to see about getting poles for the radio up before it came
on to & rain as the day was dull though it did not rain till after lunch. Rand came
up also so did Dr. Nuls and Lt. Schreuder who returned after lunch with the carriers
and stayed on. I made the trip in one hour forty minutes.

September 13, 1938

A perfect day for the plane. It arrived about nine thirty and after circling around looking over the mountain and the East ridge. He dropped the first parachute containing mail and fresh food going east and as he was heigh the wind caught it and it floated off down the valley luckily Brass who had taken the wrong trail coming here was able to spot it. The mail was welcome but the apples and oranges were even more welcome as were also the chesterfields that Yancey though to inclose. The second drop the radio pole he dropped going west but unfortunately the chute did not open and the poles were badly dammaged. I spent a couple of hours trying to fix them up so that I could use them but in the end could only use two length but buy running a lo long line to the ride by camp I was able to get the antenna considerably heigher though not as heigh as it should be. everybody but richardson came up for the mail and toxopeus stayed here to collect.

September 14-16 1938

Started the reconecense of Wilhelmina in earnest. With three carriers (convicts)
climbed to the top of the East ridge directly south of camp in just under two hours
while the carriers were resting climbed the pinnacle to the west of the saddle where we came up. From there looking we looked it looked as though the only route practical towards Wilhelmina was to descend in a westerly direction or a little to the south of we west to a small basin as the ridge was not practical and there were cliffs and scree
between. So in three quarters of an hour we descended a couloir of small valley
between the limestone of the main ride and a black rock for was till we came to XXXX
where the tailings of a large rock slide across which we had to wind our way around
large boulders to the upper edge of the main cliff and along which we went that is on the under or down hill side. We made camp shortly before noon and a short time after the carriers returned to the scree camp. It came on to rain and hail heavily in the afternoon and consequently it was quite cold but I did not mind it terribly as I had enough warm clothing. The night was fairly cold with some frost all
The next morning we decided to see what was a the head of the valley closest in to the
ciff that lead up to the west or slightly to the north
and in an hour and a quarter we came to the saddle and had a fine view of Mt. Carstenz and the Sout coast to the west, also we could see the top of Wilhelmina to the north in fact directly north and towards which we climbed mxxx over steep flat limbeaton until we came to the top of the ridge and to find that there was a rock stream valley between, we then climbed a little way up to the ridge towards then east to a point just under the summit of the ridge. From this point we could see the whole valley and the face of Wilhelmina. We could see no easy rout up to the summit; there was a couloir that seemed to offer a possibility but it would be a little difficulty to get into it. We returned to camp and spent the afternoon trying to get a fire to burn properly. The next day we returned to the scree camp after trying to get on top of the ridge close to the peak with no success.

Sept. 17, 1953
Louched arondu camp did very little

September 18, 1953

Went back up the Scree valley with Rand and Capt. Teerink, after passing a scree from the pak to the north of the main ridge and another from the main east ridge that formed a small lake or pond I decided that it was easier to scramble up a ridge and follow a cleft in the peak to the mxxx north of the main peak this took me into a small basin just north of the main valley and only slightly higher in which we found the remains of another camp undoubtedly one of Kramers we found three kerosene tin marked D.P.M. and the remains of a bottle with a large glass stopper the stopper was whole but the bottle itself was broken also another tin about the size of a milk tin all in fair condition. It was an hour and a half above this camp and we went on a bout another hour to the top of mxxx a small peak of pumitory from which we could look over a nother lake slightly larger then the lower one we we not yet to mxx the devide as the mist were beginning to come up I decided not to go any further. In looking up at the summit of Wilhelmina I could see that the Southeast arete was impractical to climb leaving the couloir on the south the only remaining route that we have seen that is at all practical. Rand and Teerink decided to go on and I waited till eleven when it started to get cold, they had disappeared around the other side of the divide at 10:45. I returned to camp getting in about 12:30 I waited for lunch till 1:30 when no one came in Toxapeur and my-self had lunch in out tent as it was too cold and camp outside. Richardson came in about two and we had a talk about collecting in general. Rand and Brass who had met them on the way back at the upper lake did not get back till four some what wet having been caught in the hail storm at three. Rand reported finding the Wilhelmina Pass of Kramer. Richardson had brought up the translation of Kramer's report and from that it seem that both camps in the scree valley were his.

September 19, 1953

Did very little, the weather has been perfect no mist till well three o'clock anyway when I am now writing. Steel traps have ben productive x both yesterday and to day yesterday I got a phasogale and to day they yealded a Mallomy and a perrocytes.

September 20, 1953

A fine day got away from Scree Valley Camp about 8:00 univentful trip up, carriers went well. Party consisted of Rand, Brass, Teerink, Schreuder and myself. We crossed to southern edge of ridge to get better view, strong cold wind blowing from East. On the way down flushed several grouse, one ran up on a cleft and obligingly stood there while Brass took several photos. After lunch Brass returned to Scree Valley Camp and Rand and myself went to edge of valley to South where we spent some time disc useing routes, plans etc. The Mist came on mxxxx about 3 p.m.
September 21, 1958

Bad day heavy mist and rain all day. Morning spent in discussing plans to establish Grand valley camp month early, in order to put reserve food at the most advantageous position and to reduce the number of Flights. Hand brought up the objection that it would add to the danger of friction with the natives. (See Rand’s rough diary for both plans).

September 22, 1958

Light mist all morning went up over our previous route to saddle to the West and onto ridge above rock valley. We got several views of the summit itself we could not add anything to our knowledge in that direction and came to the conclusion that there was no obvious route up that way and that we had better give up trying and more to find one and to try and pick up either Lorenz of Kramer’s routes. We noticed a thing that we had not seen on the first trip that the summit to the west split up into a number of ridges (3 or 4). We decided to cross the saddle that we were on and make camp in another small basin some distance to the west. We got back a little after noon and by two it was raining and the tent leaking where touched and as the tent were very small borrowed from the Dutch Military were only large enough to spread out two bed and with no head room it was almost impossible to avoid touching the sides.

September 23, 1958

Bad night last night tent leaked and I spent most of night trying to dodge wet pieces in bedding. Mist and rain all day sent the carriers back for food as tomor row noon we will be out of it. The day dragged off as there was nothing to do yesterday finished feeding the Post and as I did not have anything more and no pencil or paper I could do no writing. Tried reading some of the stories twice but they were not good enough. Rigged Rand’s Swag cover as a fly over the tent which stopped the leaks.

September 24, 1958

Morning dawned with high broken clouds and by 8:00 or 8:30 the mist had come in. The carriers appeared out of the mist at 9:00 by which time we had broken camp and were all ready to move so that we decided to move anyhow a foolish decision but we were luck and got away with it. We started up to the West saddle at 9:40 and got to the to the top at about 11:00 the last five or ten minutes was made up first in hail then rain and then snow mixed with rain; the snow melted right away. Next followed a long arduous descent through long grass skirting along the steep hillside in order to avoid the tallis in the bottom of the valley. The valley leading down to the west came out ghish up on the rock valley and we had to descend sharply in order to be able to traverse along the side of the valley, even so we had to climb over two scrags that were blocking the valley. The last 15 minutes we were forced to be bottom of the valley and had to wind our way among the boulders under several noticed dropping of owls. We decided to camp under a huge overhanging boulder that had on its east side a flat dry floor covered with dog droppings; while on the west the roof of which was quite low old remains of bails. I walked on down and crossed to the west side of the basin that we had seen from the saddle but it did not offer a really good campsite, no running water and the ground saturated with water as the night came on it grew quite cold so cold that I was only warm enough with my feet raped in a heavy blanket and stuck into my sleeping bag also with a heavy pair of socks heavy trousers and long woollen underwear also woollen singlet two light woollen sweaters inside of two heavy shirts one flannel and the other a very heavy wool.

September 25, 1958

Last night the tent leaked worse than ever and as I was on the up hill side there was no dodging, luckily though it did not come on to rain till 3 of 4 o’clock I got some sleep by 5 the sleeping bag was running water in several places so that as soon as it was light 5:30 or 5:45 I got up. The snow was down low on the ridge to the north was down quite low. Rain all morning it stopped about three mist rest of afternoon; about five a bare inkling of blue sky and about seven it cleared and the stars came out.
September 26, 1938

A little after midnight it clouded up and came on to rain did nothing all morning. Capt. Teerink and Lt. Schreuder decided to go down the valley in the afternoon. Rand and I discussed plans also we went up to the ridge on the north side of the valley and found that the ridge was climable in most any place and not as steep as it looked, but one will have to be careful for loose stones though there is not a great danger. About four thirty it cleared and the sun came out for a little while.

September 27, 1938

Spars out in early part of night after midnight clouded up and about four in the morning it came on to rain with sharp gusts of rain and I though we were in for a day like we had on Mt. Albert Edward but about six it cleared. After some delay in getting breakfast we got away at 7:40; the dutch are not great on getting up early and doing anything. Rand and myself climbed in 50 minutes to the foot of the cliff where there was a great big broken out and which seemed to offer easier climbing though the cliff could be climbed in a great many cracks. The first 50 meters was slightly difficult as the crack was blocked in one or two places and fairly steep. The rest of the way could only really be called a scramble though there were a great many loose stone and great care had to be exercised not dislodge them onto the fellow below you though if we (Rand and myself) had the nonchalence of the Dyaks one could avoid a great part of them. The dyaks were like cats walking straing up the ridge crest and in general walking around as though they were on flat ground. We got to the top of the ridge at about 10:40 to find mist hanging on the north side but I got one glimpse of Habema when the mist broke momentarily. Rand and I speculated as to where Teerink and Schreuder would wind up as they when they left camp in the morning were quite sure they had an easier rout to the north side of the ridge was unclimable a precipice and to follow the ridge to was out of the question as it was too broken up. I had a little trouble with the film in my camera not winding and had to change films. It was amusing to see how much thought it took in order to jump a crack not one meter wide the ridge on both side was about the same height and flat with a rock to catch hold of on the other side yet it took Rand and myself some time to make up our minds to jump the Dyaks jumped without any thought but when I jumped I jumped with so much speed that I landed up against the cliff with a bang. We went along almost to the final pyramid going towards the East. We could see no way up and this pyramid and the chimney did not look inviting though it is undoubtedly climable though whether you could get anywhere after you got to the top is still probability, though I felt sorry that we did not go right to the foot of the pyramid we were only fifty or sixty feet from it. We could have spent ½ to 1 hour longer on the ridge but I was afraid all the time that the mist that was swirling around us would close in and make the descent dangerous and difficult. Both Rand and I agreed that there was no other route up the West side and this one was not safe enough to take everyone up not that we decided to call the whole thing off. We did some paint collecting on the way down. Just before we got off the cliff one of the dyaks got a good scare luckily he was holding on to a rock when it happened he dislodged or rather a rock when out from under his foot hitting the side once and landing just where we had rested to adjust loads etc. on the way up it busted into a million pieces when it hit. We got back to camp a little before two. Capt. Teerink and Lt. Schreuder did not get in till 6:00 o'clock having got caught in the rain which came on heavy about four. They went down the valley to the second basin then up another valley to the north till they came to the lake that lies just north of west of the peak then Schreuder climbed a peak to the East of the lake but he could see nothing. Capt. Teerink looked all in when he got in.

September 28, 1938

I got tired waiting for the Captain and Schreuder to putter around and get ready. The Capt. came to breakfast in his pyjamas they (dutch) do not seem to see any use in getting away early in the morning so as to get in before the rain in fact they show their carriers little consideration for their carriers several times I asked for lightly loaded carriers in order to be able to travel fast but we always got carriers loaded to the limit and consequently we always got caught in the rain though we were lucky and nothing serious came of it. I left with the dyaks at 7:40 about and Rand followed shortly and caught up quickly were were ½ hour ahead.
of Capt. Teerink The day was very misty but we had only one light sprinkle as we were coming down to our first camps site. We went up to the saddle the way the dyaks recommended viz up directly across the tallie and up the black basin a much easier and less tiring way than the way we had been coming. Just before we got to the top we got in the mist that was so thick that you could not see anyone a hundred feet from you. We got into the Scree Valley camp some time after 10 to find everyone else there. Capt. Teerink, Schreuder and the convicts came in not an hour after us. Schreuder, Van Arken, Myer Press and Dr. Huls went down to the main camp that afternoon in the rain. Schreuder and Dr. Huls were going on the first thing in the morning to Habbema. Sent a message through P0874 to Habbema to send up all the Carriers.

September 29, 1933

Rand and myself when due to the main camp getting in about 9:00 o'clock some of the way in rain another miserable day. Toxapeus came down about noon and the Carriers left from the coast arrived during the afternoon. Set up the radio also in the afternoon and succeeded in getting it up a little higher and consequently got through on phone.

September 30, 1933

A dreary dull day with rain commencing about noon and continuing most of the afternoon. Carriers left camp about 7:30. Rand and Press decided to come on slowly and to collect on the way, so that I decided to go on ahead and not wait for the carriers. Dr. Toxapeus and Myer Press came along also. We traveled steadily resting for ten minutes each hour except when we reached the Habbema where we stayed for fifteen or twenty minutes to eat and until it came on to rain. The trail was muddy and slippery never the less we made fairly good time.
Nov. 15 1938

Left Hollandia about 7:00 am. Flying on top of trees. Saw black birds in sky and mist, but small order would not hold on. Eventually got the large order and plane to should pull up very close to the back and unloaded over left wing. Both hands held with fingers. After the solid noise, a sudden silence. The native held a peace making ceremony; it consisted of any one sitting around the Allies, which was rather long. The man made by a lot of conversation, some of it complex and a lot sign. There were some apparently a foreign language and a lot where to attend, also we had to move two or three time till they were satisfied with the location. The actual ceremony consisted of touching a holding a small hand of roasted potatoes & rice. The native said something in a language all flew on to back after which they were passed around, and everyone had to eat one. After which there was a lot of talking on country and so on. After this ceremony was over, all lay on the native watches out.

Nov. 13 1938

Have come air from Rabaul. Flying Fairly & good assistant and went on to Hollandia to finish taking group, equipment to Hollandia.

Nov. 17 1938

No flight bad weather at Hollandia. Begun flying this schedule in the morning. Morning here fine cloudy around noon & raining about three west of just before and took some picture of natives gardens. This area is very intensively cultivated, each garden about 50 meter square is detached and all are laid out systematically. The rows of potatoes or grass are planted and in between are planted for growing trees that act as wind breaks also supply the natives with firewood & timber for his bark. This is all very
Nov. 17, 1938

could

the reason why his conduct to allow one to

eat any trees we have been trying to cut that are

in the way of the railroad.
June 11, 1939

We arrived here (Cocos Island) on the afternoon of the 7th. We found the island or ranter atoll very beautiful and have a very fine climate. There are four fairly good size islands as well as a number of smaller ones. Pulo Tikus of Direction Island where the cable station is located seems to have only one resident bird, the Java Sparrow, though it is visited by both the white and blue heron. Horsburg Island or Pulo Luar has a few remaining clumps of original undergrowth and small trees and is the richest in avifauna it being the only island that the Zosterops is found. Also occurring there is the Thrush, Java sparrow. On West Island I found the white and the blue herons were fairly common on the small mud flats the only other bird on the island was a thrush and what the two boys called jungle fowl though what little I saw of it seems like a wild chicken anyhow I did not get it.

Of sea birds there do not seem to be a great variety, the lesser frigate bird is fairly common as well as a booby also a small white tern which is breeding at this time. By the way the Java sparrow were seen carrying nesting material.

The only species of mammal seen or collected was the house rat, from evidence in walking around the various islands I would saw that they are most common on Pulo Tikus, where signs were everywhere and several seen during the day time. on the rest they were common.