
Journal and Letters, Vol. II

November 30-December. We sailed on a unarmed vessel in Pemanep Harbor and arrive.

William F. Goulas

Whitney South Sea Expedition


November 1930 to February 1932


Period dealing with the

Caroline Islands

January 15. Pemanep Harbor receiving vessel for survey.


February 22. Goulas leaves expedition.

March 1-5. Collecting Lale Island and other islands near Lale. Terminal and defenestration.
II

21

W

Itinerary and Contents

1930


November 1-30. Hunting carried on from vessel in Ponape Harbor and environs.

November 30-December 10. Hunting party from the vessel collecting at Ronkiti and mountains of the interior.


December 21-29. Coultas collecting mountains interior Ponape Island.


1931

January 1-5. Ponape Harbor preparing vessel for sea.


March 1-3. Collecting Lele Island and environs.

March 4-8. Temshal and Defayiat.

March 9-14. Fenkohl.
I. Recent and Current

1950


November 1-8: Hunt party from American. Extracts and reports as before.

December 1-5: Hunt party from American. Extracts of meetings of the committee and committee secretary.


December 21-25: Committee meeting. Political and military information. France. Island.

December 27-31: Hunt party. Extracts and reports as before.

January 1-15: France. Information and reports as before.

February 1-15: France. Information and reports as before.


Tentative: 16-20. E. France. Information and reports as before.

Tentative: 21-25. E. France. Information and reports as before.

Tentative: 26-30. E. France. Information and reports as before.

Tentative: 1-5. E. France. Information and reports as before.

Tentative: 6-10. E. France. Information and reports as before.

Tentative: 11-15. E. France. Information and reports as before.

Tentative: 16-20. E. France. Information and reports as before.

Tentative: 21-25. E. France. Information and reports as before.

Tentative: 26-30. E. France. Information and reports as before.
March 19-April 2. Port Lottin and mountains.
April 3-4. Lele Island.
April 5-21. Port Lottin and mountains.
April 22-26. Tavsa.
April 27-May 3. Port Lottin and mountains.
May 3-June 11. Lele Harbor and environs.
June 11-24. 'France' enroute Guam.
July 14. 'France' sails for Manila.
August 9-24. Collecting Taraque, north end of island.
August 24-30. Agana and Port Apra.
August 31. Enroute. Saipan, Marianne Islands.
September 1. Arrive Saipan Island.
September 2-6. No collecting, engaged with govt.
September 6. To Tinian Island.
September 7-14. Collecting Tinian Island.
September 15. Return Saipan.
September 17. One day collecting Saipan by native.
September 26-October 2. S/S Omi Maru, enroute Palau, Caroline Islands.
October 6-8. Eyri, Babaulthaup Island.
October 9-November 9. Korror and small islands collecting.
November 10-30. Marakeok, Babaulthaup Island and interior island.
December 1. Eyri, Babaulthaup Island and Koi Kuhl Island near Eyri.

December 2. Korror Island.

December 3-4. Ngeangal Islands.

December 5-8. Korror Island. 

December 9-16. Imaliek, Babaulthaup Island.

December 15. 'France' arrives from Manila.

December 16. Korror, moved aboard 'France.'

December 17-18. Peleleul Islands and return.


S/V Tokio-Maru took us in tow, hauled us well into the inner harbor and anchored the 'France' in the boat channel fairly well for a tug.

January 1-5. Enroute Rabaul.


January 17-19. At Hollandia.


February 1. Enroute Rabaul, New Guinea.

1. Ponape Collections--------------------------198-234
2. Kusaie Collections--------------------------235-247
3. Guam Collections---------------------------248-255
4. Tinian Collections--------------------------256-261
5. Palau Collections--------------------------262-290
6. Caroline Island Price List------------------291-292

December 15-16. Korton, money spent 'France.'

December 14-16. Referal, Lenga and 'Turkey.'


February 1-9. 'Korton,' Lenga.

January 2-11. 'Korton,' New Guinea. 'France,' but in 'Korton.'

January 12-17. AT 'Korton.'


February 24-25. 'Korton,' New Guinea. 'France.'
October 26 (Sunday). Ponape, Carolines.

Standing in toward the land all morning with a light breeze from the E/S/E. Rounded the end of Kankanperbaram reef at noon, and steered for the entrance to the harbor which we reached but could not enter without an engine because of the direction of the wind.

Hove to and hoisted call letters for a tug. M/V Tokio-Maru took us in tow, hauled us well into the inner harbor and anchored the 'France' in the boat channel fairway in 5 fathoms of water near Not Point.

Just at the moment we didn't realize it but we were placed in such a position that the Police headquarters could, from their station on the hill, watch us every hour of the day and night. We also realized that we couldn't sail out of the harbor, from our position if we tried for donkey's years.

Droves of Japanese officials, each with their none too clean uniforms, monkey hats, medals, short swords, halitosis and bundles of papers boarded the ship as soon as we dropped anchor. First came the doctor and assistants who inspected us thoroughly, but would not issue us a "Pratique." Next came the Police master, customs officials and their attendants. They asked questions and repeated them, then asked again; others pried into every nook and corner possible, every drawer and every container. The
The selection of the king

Hope to any position will determine for a time

W. F. Tolto-Mate took us in town, paid me well into the interest

Perfect any behooving the French in the port assigned by law.

In bays of a water near of port

And of the moment we gained a title to part of the

were pleased to snap a position that the police had reached a

saint, from that attention on the filled, water an every port.

night, and with.M me also reached that we could's

will one of the report, from one position to me lay for

you're pleased.

Points of Japanese officials. done with point

done too often put away, wound, part, weight, smoke, smoke, smoke

as possible and prudence of paper; ancient the ship as soon as

we throbbed stupid. What came the report any statements

the importance of information, and enough not place as a

'The late. Next came the police wanted, announce officials

and Death attended. Next series camps, and repeated

from from Japan again; after into every book and

cooler bottle, every drawer and every container.
scene was a perfect replica—it only lacked the yellow turmeric paint and we would have been right back in dear old Rennell Island.

Not content with prying into everything each and every one of them wanted tea and biscuits, cocoa, coffee, whiskey, tobacco, anything they set their eyes on, wanted those things as a gift.

Our patience gave out finally. We told them to please leave the ship. I informed the horde that I would come ashore the following morning to interview the Governor. Strange to say, they did as they were told.

The police master, in parting, informed us that we were under arrest for the present and must not leave the vessel. I don't think any of us cared to after the experience on board.

October 27 (Monday). Panape. Police boat alongside at daylight, informing us to remain on board until afternoon. The Governor had granted us an interview at 2 P.M.

Engaged with the crew unbending sails and stowing them in the main hold. The Captain plans to commence work immediately on new jibs.

To the Governor of Panape, whose realm also includes Kusaie and adjoining islands. He and his assistants none of whom would speak English explained with notes of paper written in English that we could not collect birds until he had received permission from the Governor-General in Palau. We must return to the ship and await a reply from his cable.
October 28 (Tuesday). Panane. Still in quarantine. Several engineers and the captain from the 'Kasuga Maru' Japanese "N.Y.K." mail steamer aboard to look at our engine. They were not successful in starting the same.

The Port doctor and chief of Police aboard; the former to examine the crew again and the latter, with pages of typewritten questions to make a chronological study of our lives.

Crew engaged washing paint work preparatory to painting vessel. The Master of the 'Kasuga Maru' very kindly offered to bring us American tinned goods on his next voyage.

October 29 (Wednesday). Panane. Engineers again on board, but failed to start the engine. They refused any form of pay for their services, except generous samples of our rapidly vanishing supply of whiskey. The chief engineer advised us to go to American Guam, as soon as expedient, where we would find engineering work shops.

Crew engaged painting after part of the ship.

October 30 (Thursday). Panane. The Captain and I were escorted ashore again, this morning, to the Governor's office by the chief of Police and nine of his cohorts. These formal entries of ours have developed into State occasions; hordes of natives gathered along the way side to gaze solemnly at our party as we passed along the middle of the road—carefully flanked and covered by the Japanese gendarmerie.

The Governor, Mr. Koda, informed us that the Palau
October 23 (Exemption). Parents, I have been made aware of an incident that has occurred. You are advised not to rely on the advice you have been given to ensure safety. The matter is complex and requires careful consideration. The advice given by the American Institute has been considered. Next November.

From the American Institute's written note to the parents.

November 5 (Exemption). Parents, the situation is complex, and we must proceed with caution. The Office of the Office of Police and the Office of the Governor of Japan have been consulted.

The Governor of Japan informed me that the Earthquake

The Governor, Mr. Kato, informed me that the Earthquake

From the Governor's letter to the parents.
office would permit me to collect specimens in the vicinity of Panape only. He stated that I could not hope to work in the mountains because the natives of the interior were far too excitable and dangerous for safety.

He also insisted that I engage a Japanese guide at 3 yen per day to show me around the country. I refused to hire a guide at that price, which meant that the man would receive one yen per day and the Governor two yen of the salary. The matter was soon dropped.

The Government would not permit me to issue firearms to the natives or allow my own boys to hunt for me. The Police master was told to make our hunting permits.

The 'France' was delegated to remain at her anchorage and was not to be taken to some other harbor on the island.

We were told that we could not visit the island of Kusaie. I retaliated by informing the Governor that permission had been granted me, through the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, D. C., Mr. Matsudaira, to work all of the islands of the Carolines. He agreed to cable Palau again.

Considerably more English was spoken by the Japanese at the second interview than at the first.

Following the interview I was invited to referee a base ball game between two Japanese ball teams.

Dinner in the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Etscheit and Albert Krauss, the only white merchants on the island.

October 31 (Friday). Panape. Ashore this morning early to obtain hunting permits from chief of Police. These
He also informed that I change a Japanese handle at

If you don't have to show me some facts, I intend to

The Government cannot not permit me to leave if I

The point is not to follow me to my place to expect

The chance use next time to make our national balance

I know that we couldn't do much for the

In accordance, I requested of informing the Governent that

In conclusion, Mr. Matsunaga to work of the price-

Cases fall between the two cases of

December 9 (Friday) 7:00 post report to the morning

early to obtain public reception from our Police.
were issued to me and Riddall only.

Went into the question of banks with the Government. I learned that money must be telegraphed to Panape from the Yokohama Specie Bank in Kobe, Japan. Telegraphed the bank at Kobe.

Later in the morning to Langar Island, hunting. This is a low sandy island in the middle of the harbor, planted with coconuts and a few trees. About 100 natives inhabit the island.

I learned, soon after my arrival, that this particular island is a coal storage base for the Imperial Navy; and is under the direct jurisdiction of the Navy and not the Civil Government. Unconsciously, I had blundered into the very situation I had wished to keep away from: naval affairs.

Three Japanese escorted me over the island and helped me collect a few Aplonis, Trichoglossus and Myzomela. Bird life was very sparse on the island, not the least encouraging. Returned the ship and gave the crew their first real lesson in bird preparation.

November 1 (Saturday). Panape. Riddall and I ashore to Not Point near the ship where we obtained a fair collection of birds including the midget Jephras, Ephidura and Monarcha besides those taken on the previous day.

We found this narrow neck of land difficult to work over because of the profusion of underbrush and broken coral stones which lay in all manner of jumbled profusion. Walking any distance in the bush required a great length of time and retarded us terribly.
were referred to me any Ribbentrop only.

 Went into the donation of a bank with the Government. I received part money until referred to balance from the Yokohama Shoko Bank in Kobe, Japan. Refered to the bank of Kobe.

Refer to the morning of Leader, Leader.

Talk to a few small matters in the middle of the market. Plaing with accounts. A few green 'spont'. 100 votes.

Refer to the Leader.

I learned soon after my arrival, that Cuba was

similarly feeling to accept a phrase for the Imperial Navy.

And in several times he accepted the proposition of the Navy and not the

City Government. According to my request, I fed previous into the

v capacity of Japan I had wished to keep away from having elections.

There were many, speaking over me over the line and

palled me collector a few. Tendencies and weaknesses.

- My life was very strange on the island and not the leader. We are very afraid to

continue. "Western" are afraid and care for their rights.

Won't leason in this preparation.

November (second). Tendence. Mihheli and I

report to No. 100 great idea. We are operating a tells
collection of police information the method. Similar

and Monstre police police taken on the information gay.

We found that written week of long difficult to

work our passage of the direction of the government and many

copy above which lay in my recent confusing report.

Waiting any further in the food, mapping a short longer at

Like any referred as 'permit'.


Often, though we saw a bird at some distance, before we could pick our way to within gun range, the specimen had flown.

Returned to the vessel afternoon and prepared specimens.

The Japanese four-masted bark 'Nippon Maru,' a training ship of the merchant service, arrived in port and began discharging sightseeing sailors. Scores of them came on board until we had to ask them to leave.

Captain Lang, engaged with the crew, sending down the outer jib stay and replacing same with a new one.

November 2 (Saturday). Ponape. No collecting. A two-day celebration of the Mikado's birthday got underway ashore this morning.

November 3 (Monday). Ponape. A continuation of the previous day. We were honor bound to go ashore and partake of the refreshments, liquid and otherwise. I was delegated to umpire two more base ball games.

November 4 (Tuesday). Ponape. The Governor, not satisfied with the festivities, continued the celebrations one day longer. I concluded to eliminate more headaches and spent the day in the bush with but mediocre results. Most of the specimens obtained were Trichoglossus. This species is very common in the coconut trees on this spit of land east of Ponape village. I did see one Zosterops which is encouraging.

November 5 (Wednesday). Ponape. Very stormy night with frequent but irregular sharp westerly squalls.
We were up most of the night being afraid that the ship would drag her anchor and put us on a reef.

Ashore hunting on the mainland again despite the rain. We added a flying-fox to the collections.

November 6 (Thursday). Ponape. Another very bad night. The barometer dropped to 29:70 which is very low for the tropics. The 'France' dragged her anchor and backed so close to the reef astern that we could stand on the poop, reach at arm's length and touch the beacon on the reef. The Japanese nearly lost their fine sailing ship which swung broadside to the wind and pushed ashore. Luckily for them, they kedged her off before she had damaged herself. We had been cautioned previously about the sharp destructive squalls encountered in this part of the world and now fully agree with all reports.

Went ashore early to Nambo Company and ordered two 300 pound anchors and 30 fathoms more chain for the ship. Our present ground gear is not adequate.

Riddall and I hunting all day. We added Lalage to the collections. Birds are indeed scarce here. The few natives dwelling on this neck of land live in old wooden houses left over from the German occupation. They are of no help to us and insist that they cannot snare birds. They also informed us that there are no rails on the island.

November 7 (Friday). Ponape. Riddall and I hunting as usual to the spur of land near the ship. We have cut trails in several places well into the back of the spur and over the top of the 200 foot hill.
Returning to the ship with native Belleu, Riddall got caught in the tide rips and overturned the small boat with the subsequent loss of his double barrel gun. Was necessary to send him to the Police master and report this loss.

November 8 (Saturday). Ponape. Engaged two Ponape natives at 30 yen per month each to help aboard ship. Both of them, Joseph and Cornelius, had been sailors aboard the old 'Germania' in German time and can sew canvas. I took them before the Japanese officials and signed the following agreement as made out by the Government:

"Sir:

In the case of the sickness about the sailor, you ought to cure for the sickness.

And in the case of death you must to send for office of Caroline and ought to pay a solatium of 100 yen.

And you must prevent from querrel the natives each other.

Signed.

G. Shoji.

W. F. Coultas"

Riddall with Belleu and Charley to dive for his lost gun. Captain with his assistants at work on the new outer jib. He has completed the new jib stay.

Myself to Takatik Island to collect Collocalia (swifts) and Halcyon as additions to our collections.

Put the cook to work skinning birds much against his scruples. He surprised me with his speed.
Decreasing to the ship with a large fleet. The report
out about in the cargo into any advertisement, the main point
with the improvement there of the garbage party and
necessary to send him to the Police Master and report this.

October 9th (Saturday). Ponds. fantasy Two
Ponds noticed at 10 new berths each to help operate ship.
Both of them, Joseph and Caroline, had been available at
the old government, to perform time and can see success. I
look from that to the Japanese authorities and although the for-
forget to stay as much on the government.

"If it
In the case of theрожение point the letter, you
ought to note for the precision.
And in the case of growth you must to try for office
of Caroline and agree to buy a solicitor of 100 yen.
And you must prepare from the beginning the letter with
each.

November 3rd. Ponds. Fantasy Two
Helpful with better and quieter to give for me.
I felt by Captain with the expectations of work on the new
tour tip. He was completely the men tip more.

Need to retract farther to collect collections.
I write to teachers in the following to our collections.

But the work of work remaining gives more.

The conclusion. No entrapment without fair equity.
November 9 (Sunday). Ponape. Went to Takatik, another rocky island, in quest of swifts again but had no success because of rain and wind.

Mr. Krauss, a German from the colony, off to dinner again. He urged me to put more pressure to bear on the Government regarding the trips into the interior.

November 10 (Monday). Ponape. Collecting on Not Point and environs all day. We succeeded in adding Losterons to our series. Natives Charley and Tommy have been shifted to bird skinning permanently. These two with the Chinese cook can help Riddall and me with birds and at the same time have their mornings free to help aboard ship.

November 11 (Tuesday). Ponape. Kasuga Maru in port enroute to Yokohama. The engineers aboard again at the engine, but without success. Managed to get a letter away to the Museum.

Hunting in the afternoon and procured a number of flying foxes. These are quite common in the mangrove swamps, which surround the small islands of Langar-Auwak, Takatik and Mantelema Point.

November 12 (Wednesday). Ponape. Riddall all day at the engine, trying to put it back together after the Japanese engineers had finished their survey. A number of new parts, ordered months ago by Hamlin from the factory in Germany, have been delivered but are of no use in our present condition.

Crew and Captain engaged with the new jib sail. Myself to Langar Island again and obtained a
November 8 (Sunday)  

Tomei.  

In order to support the present situation, the Japanese government has been forced to adopt various measures to maintain national defense. A number of large-scale rearmament programs have been initiated to strengthen the military forces.

In addition, the government has been taking steps to improve the economic situation. Measures have been taken to control inflation and stabilize the currency.

These efforts have been met with both support and criticism from various segments of society. Some have praised the government's determination and solidarity, while others have expressed concern about the impact on daily life.

The situation remains fluid, and the government continues to monitor and respond to developments. It is important for all citizens to remain informed and support the efforts to ensure the security and prosperity of the nation.
rather large collection including Acrocephalus for the first time.

November 13 (Thursday). Ponape. With old native David in a canoe to Param Island, which is raised coral and very rugged like Not Point. We obtained specimens of our first Ptilinopus to-day. These appear to be quite numerous on this island. A Japanese official of the police accompanied me all day.

There were a number of fine houses on Param in the German times, but those have been allowed to decay while the coconut plantations have returned to thick underbrush. Param is about 300 feet high. The birds are more numerous on this island than any place so far visited.

November 14 (Friday). Ponape. Hunting at Not Point again. This is the only area where we are not molested by Japanese officials. I imagine that the going is too rough in the bush for these people.

Obtained a creditable series of Halcyon and also more Ptilinopus among our collections. The doves were encountered in high trees well back on the hill. They are very wary here and are found alone, not in flocks.

November 15 (Saturday). Ponape. To Not Point again. Riddall and I spent hours in the bush but unearthed nothing new. We simply must be permitted to work a new area.

Captain and crew making progress on the new sail. The bird skinners are doing well except on doves which are too tender for them.

November 16 (Sunday). Ponape. Rain all day. Re-
November 10 (Saturday). Remarks. To meet various
Difficulties and I expect to make good
progress to-day. I am glad that the family
are well and that the family home, not in London,
will not be too crowded for to-day.
November 10 (Saturday). Remarks. Rain all day.
November 10 (Saturday). Remarks. Rain all day.
mained on board labelling specimens. Made out a day by day report of our hunting areas and results as required by law. This sort of thing is a terrible nuisance but in keeping with the Governmental methods.

November 17 (Monday). Ponape. To Not Point with Riddall. I fell over the side of a 50 foot cliff that had been overgrown with vines and shrubs. The unexpected fall gave me a fearful shaking up but fortunately I sustained only scratches and loss of dignity.

After the episode I returned to the ship, arrayed myself in my best and visited the Governor.

Three hours of wrangling brought the desired results: permission to work behind the colony and into the interior of Ponape Island.

November 18 (Tuesday). Ponape. Riddall to Ipuak to the eastward where he obtained a good series of small birds and more Ptilinopus.

Myself to the Government to obtain written permits for our new collecting area back of the colony.

I cannot understand why the bank in Kobe does not telegraph me money to Ponape. The officials are very stupid about this business. None of them appear as though they had ever heard of a telegraphic transfer before. In money matters, these people are hard cash addicts. They do not understand credit. Fortunately, for us, we have a good supply of commestibles aboard the ship. What we do lack is ready cash with which to purchase fresh vegetables and sundries.
November 17 (Monday) - To note: To note with.

November 17 (Monday) - To note: To note with.

At the store, I started to try the ship, attacking

Where in my feet and all the connections.

Three points included in the whole picture the feeling is

Entire preparation to work on the factory and into the

November 16 (Tuesday) - To note: Hissily to choose

September 25 (Saturday) - To note: Hissily to choose

If you want to apply a book worth of material

Hissily to the government to apply with...
The Japanese do not permit us to trade with the natives, with any goods other than those which we can purchase from their stores. Our good American trade tobacco would be taxed 350 o/o if we gave them any indication that we had a supply aboard.

November 19 (Wednesday). Ponape. With native Charley to the area back of Ponape village. There in the large flat swampy area of dense secondary bush and shrub we found bird life far more prolific than on the small islands and spits of land worked previously. A wealth of native trails and roads crisscrossed the area but very few native houses were encountered. Natives either live in the village of Ponape or else farther west on Jokaj Island.

Practically no one visits this area except transients passing along the main trails to and from the villages. An occasional Japanese dove and pigeon hunter comes into this back land for specimens which he sells by door to door canvas in the village.

There were no garden areas here. The smooth even soil was indeed a relief after our days of torturous climbing over rocks in our former hunting grounds.

We returned with a fair collection including a new Zosterops (Rhamphozosterops) and an example of the endemic jungle fowl Gallus.

Aboard ship. I started the Chinaman Ho Tack and Jimmie making up bird skins. Those two are the only careful preparators aboard the ship.

November 20 (Thursday). Ponape. Charley and I
The Japanese go to war to live, with
heroes and songs of our own. What we can
bring

ONCE upon a time there was a

newswoman who took a

never

000 (Tambora) Tornado. Tornado. Tornado.
to the area back of the colony again. We obtained a good series of specimens but nothing new.

Sent Riddall to Jokaj, a high rocky island some 2 1/4 miles long by 1 1/2 miles wide lying to the westward of Ponape village. This island reaches a height of over 800 feet. Its precipitous cliffs are reported to harbor Petrels at night and also Collocalia. Hundreds of thatched native houses are found along the foreshore. The inhabitants are a mixture of all the eastern Caroline races who were brought here during German times. Most of them have served jail sentences.

Riddall returned rather late from his excursion reporting that he could find no natives who would guide him to the top of the mountain. The natives, so he said, held the mountain in great reverence and preferred to remain on the sea beach. Riddall did think he could obtain Collocalia by camping overnight on the island. I suspect that this is an excuse of his to get out of bird skinning, a task he despises.

I met Mrs. Anna Kubary, a dear old lady of 70 years and the wife of the late Austrian naturalist who collected in the Caroline Islands and New Guinea. Mrs. Kubary, though a native of Ponape, had been in Europe before the war and could speak excellent English and proved a gold mine of local information. She accompanied me to the ship and enjoyed a very full meal of highly desired European food.

November 21 (Friday). Ponape. To Ponape to hunt up a number of Japanese pigeon hunters and engage their services to collect owls, rails, ground birds, etc. for me
at a fixed rate of one yen per bird if these are delivered in good condition. The possibility of cooperation with these hunters is remote as all of them spoke in terms of 5 and 10 yen per specimen, yet there is always a possibility of something coming to light.

Riddall with native Charley to Jokaj for petrels and swifts. Charley to return with specimens to-night and Riddall tomorrow.

Myself hours with the Government trying to find out where my telegraphic money transfer had gone to. I suspect that there is not enough money in the treasury to meet the 1000 yen draft.

Charley returned late at night with kingfishers and a few small birds. Mr. Riddall has not proved trustworthy when sent off alone.

November 22 (Saturday). Ponape. Away early to Jokaj where I met Riddall and continued on to the caves. There we obtained 18 swifts, 7 Ptilinopus, an example of Gallicolumba and also one black knob pigeon, Ducula pacifica. These latter have been practically exterminated by Japanese game hunters who retail them in the village at 35 sen each.

The natives, apparently, have no intentions of showing us the road up the side of the cliffs to the petrel roosts if such a one is in existence.

November 23 (Sunday). Ponape. I was called before the chief of police "Shoji" this morning and forcefully reprimanded for collecting on Jokaj without permission. My
only retort was to inform that gentleman that we had collected all of the kinds of species around Ponape and that now we must go farther afield for material. He wished to know how much longer I would remain on Ponape. To this question I replied no longer than necessary to complete our series. I begged the cooperation of the Government to help me complete the task and get away. This conversation, as with all others, was carefully recorded by the office clerks. Returned to the vessel and labeled specimens.

November 24 (Monday). Ponape. Riddall to Jokaj again and returned late with good material. Myself south of Ponape to the region of the Tawenjokola River. There I found considerable swampy ground, plenty of secondary bush, some true forest and rough broken Basaltic stones which made walking tedious. My marksmanship for the day was excellent with 21 birds in 21 shots.

The Captain aboard is making splendid progress with his new sail and has also sandpapered the spars and masts ready for varnishing. With Lang's constant efforts we have a fine looking vessel.

Considerable fresh fish have found their way aboard ship these last mornings. The crew have found means of getting ashore during the night and pilfering the Japanese fish traps scattered indiscriminately about the harbor.

One never asks his native assistants where things come from but should always reimburse them with a little tobacco or additional rice on such occasions. Of course, one can not tolerate stealing or pilfering of native gar-
only report me to inform that something
for all of the kinds of people scone.
He wishes to know you.
I much longer I would remain on this. To this purpose I
regret the cooperation of the Government, to place we complete
the task any by itself. I am cooperation of the office staff.
expecting to the release and judging on that.
November 8, 19(89.) London. Right to.
begin my lettering here with how we regard. Heart some.
of London to the region of the Lemon I have.
form all the region with London. London business actions
were making better. In mechanism got the gas we ex-
seemfit with 31 places in 21 ports.
The care I spent is making everything possible
with the new last my race after embarrassing the area and
which I am looking for reasonable. With land's agreement approve
we pass the police assault.
Counterparts keep. They have long part may
be able to read free. I assure my name.
not like being curved the right and different the area.
need help to make sort the internationally done. The partition
our want make the police especially where tiny
some from our part apply write application from with a little
possibilities of application like no more conclusions. Of course,
one can not contribute speaking of different of values.
dens at any time—anywhere. My Solomon islanders understand that law pretty well.

November 25 (Tuesday). Ponape. Riddall to Jokaj and returned with a fine bag of birds, including 11 Ptilinopus. He has found their feeding grounds in high fruit trees.

Myself south of the colony again where I obtained a nice series of Zosterops from the secondary bush.

A few Lalages from the true forest and another Gallicolumba.

Received a belated cable from the Yokohama Specie Bank in Kobe, advising me that they were forwarding my money by mail steamer to reach here December 9. Why this procedure and the length of time taken to inform me is more than I can fathom.

Weather was fine all day, permitting the Captain to varnish the masts and spars.

November 26 (Wednesday). Ponape. To the Government and made a formal application to collect at Rankiti on the southern side of the island; also the mountain behind. It was also necessary to deposit with the police the usual weekly report of our collecting areas and activities.

Rain hampered hunting but Riddall returned from back of the colony with a few birds. One Japanese turned in a Gallicolumba which was in good condition.

I engaged the services of the chief of police, Mr. Shoji who accompanied me to numerous local stores and helped me establish credit until such time as my funds arrive from
I received a letter and a note from the hospital. I mentioned in my letter and made a formal application to collect the information. I was also necessary to get consent from the police. We sent a letter to our collectors and solicitors. We had a meeting and a telephone conference. We met with the office staff and the executive team. That was the morning of the 26th of November. To the canteen. To house. To the canteen. To house.
Kobe. There are a number of commodities which we need, such as Japanese biscuits, cigarettes for the crew, potatoes, onions, rice, trade goods for the natives, etc.

There are over a hundred small match box-like stores scattered about Ponape village. None of them have more than a dozen tins each of various edibles and a few yards of calico. The owners of these establishments live a hand-to-mouth existence and are quite content to earn a few sen profit per day from the natives and the government officials. Of the latter there are over 60 in various capacities.

These merchants do not have a variety of commestibles. They cater to the native who purchases calicos, tinned fish, fishhooks, tobacco, sugar, tea, salt and candy in minute quantities. The prices, though, were found to be very reasonable after our experiences in the Solomon Islands.

In the evening I made a long trip to the west of Ponape village to a large grass land area where I had been told I could find the large owl *Asio flammeus* flying at night. No owls were sighted but I did observe the grass-land finch *Erythruva* which was encouraging.

Returning I met Oliver Nanpei, a half-caste Portuguese-Ponape native who told me I should come to his station at Ronkiti and there I would find not only the owl but other good species. He also offered us passage on his boat leaving Sunday.

November 27 (Thursday). Ponape. This being Thanksgiving Day I declared a holiday and spent my time
labeling specimens. Mr. Krauss brought 3 chickens and helped us prepare a good dinner.

November 28 (Friday). Ponape. Considerable rain again to-day. Riddall and I to Not Point where we obtained a fair representation including Zosterops and Ptilinopus.

For the first time since our arrival, the Japanese in canoes were not observed circling the vessel after dark. They have apparently given us up as harmless bird collectors.

November 29 (Saturday). Ponape. Called ashore to the chief of police, Shoji, again, who asked me any number of foolish questions. These periodic visits are a waste of valuable time, but I believe carefully engendered to interrupt our collecting activities. The chief ended up by giving me permission to go to Ronkiti with Nanpei.

Riddall to Jokaj where he obtained another Ducula among his collections.

Myself arranging for a two weeks' camp at the other end of the island. What a pity we cannot take the ship with us. That would not be so easy though without the engine.

November 30 (Sunday). To Ronkiti. Got away in Nanpei's boat, the 'Aroma,' at noon, with Riddall, Chinaman Tommy and Jimmie. We had a nice trip down the inside of the reef to Ronkiti which we reached at 4 P.M.

Nanpei has a very fine settlement here in conjunction with his large plantation holdings. There are a dozen European buildings besides about a hundred native thatched houses. Nanpei formerly owned the Ant Islands and most of
On the first day of school, I went to the principal's office to pick up a  copy of the schedule.

I was surprised when I arrived at the school to find that the principal was not at her desk.

I decided to wait a few minutes before leaving, in case she returned.

After a few minutes, the principal walked into the office.

She apologized for the delay and explained that she had been called away for an emergency.

She told me that I would need to come back on the second day of school to pick up the schedule.

In the meantime, she suggested that I could check the school's website for updates.

I thanked her and left the office, feeling a bit frustrated.

I decided to try to get in touch with my new teacher to see if there was anything I could do to help.

I called the school's main number and was connected to a recorded message.

I left a voicemail for my teacher, explaining the situation and asking if there was anything she could do to help.

I was hoping that she might be able to give me some information on the schedule or the classes I would be taking.

In the meantime, I decided to try to find some information on the internet to see if I could figure out what was going on.

I searched for the school's website and was able to find the schedule online.

I was relieved to see that I would be taking a few classes that I was interested in.

I also noticed that there was a note on the schedule indicating that there would be a parent-teacher conference at the end of the month.

I was hoping that this might provide some information on the teachers or the school's policies.

I decided to sign up for the conference and look forward to learning more about the school.
the southern end of Ponape. More recently the Japanese have forced him into debt until he owes various firms some 93,000 yen. This is partly due to the fact that a Japanese married Nanpei's oldest daughter and is now the plantation overseer.

We were given a 5-room European house on a hill overlooking the harbor where we could work. A native, Roalik n' Shoalik, was turned over to me as a guide at a few yen per week wages. Reported to sub-police officer, Fukawataasse, and explained through an interpreter where I wished to work.

December 1 (Monday). Ronkiti. With native guide into the bush where we found some good material including the Mountain starling and the finch, *Erythruva*. The large fruit pigeon, *Ducula*, was found to be relatively common here.

The country around Ronkiti is moderately flat with swamps, grassland and secondary bush predominating. There is very little heavy forest standing except toward the interior on the mountain slopes.

The Japanese are opening up the interior behind Ronkiti station and are planting large areas in gardens.

The natives throughout this area are far more primitive than at Ponape. They live in a rather good type of grass and leaf house and cultivate taro and banana, pineapple, yams, and other truck. Unlike their relations near Ponape, they do not depend so much upon the stores for their food. There is quite a good store at Nanpei's place from which we could obtain supplies as needed.

The police officer followed us in the bush all day
The committee may of course make necessary the subpoenas have referred him into court until we were arrived time some 1,000 new troops in Italy when to the fact that a Japanese writing Naked a different accent and to now the plantation.

We are given a 5-room transaction house on a hill over.

Locating the park, where we could work. A merciful hostel in 1932 I was away at a few new pleasant week seems reported to wrap picture affect. Peterson's.

And side a large campaign in New York where I wished to work.

Became I (Monagan) 

With native guide. 

Into the deep where we found some good material in the lowest section. Business was found to be relatively common here.

The country much stock. Hostel is moderately high in it.

While I am little pay for saltation except toward the line.

Certain of the monopoly's scope.

The Japanese are originating in the interaction problem.

Hostel location and the painting larger sense in company.

The nature permanent place here set in more familiar.

The line of a police. That line in a separate book type of sense.

And yet more and million three and four, therefore, never and other truck. Until their telephones went down, there to cut a good spots of canyons above which we carry up.

Keep additional as neglect.

The police official followed us in the dark all got
but became very tired toward afternoon. I think a few excursions in the hot sun even over this fairly smooth ground will soon discourage him.

Riddall discovered a cave and obtained a nice series of Collocaalia.

December 2 (Tuesday). Ronkiti. Into the mountains this morning with the guide. We found the climb a rather steep one, up the side of an almost perpendicular cliff. The police master left us before we reached the top.

After we passed above the cliffs we were confronted with a large plateau of about 2000 feet elevation which covers this whole section of the island. Grassland and secondary bush are everywhere with isolated patches of good heavy mountain forest. The soil is volcanic, plenty of red oxide of iron outcroppings and occasional rocky areas. For the most part walking was not difficult.

There are only a few natives living in the mountains. These are a remnant of a large race who were killed off or exported to the phosphate mines on Angaur Island following a massacre of the whites in German times (1908).

We spent most of the day in the grassland chasing the finch, Erythruva. They are very shy and will fly off into the forests from the grassy areas at the slightest provocation. The Japanese in former years snared thousands of them for the markets in Japan until now only a few isolated flocks remain. Other bird life appeared to be quite prolific. The pigeons were in such numbers that we collected a few for our own consumption, a much anticipated deli-
J. B. Riddall brought together a collection of small birds near the coast. After he had hunted up a quantity of garden truck from the natives. Nanpei has consented to keep us supplied with firewood and essentials.

I tried to induce the Japanese police to grant the Chinaman a hunting permit, but did not get away with it.

December 3 (Wednesday). Selabuk. With Jimmie and guide into the mountains to a place called Selabuk where I will establish a camp and collect material needed for our series. Jimmie will return with surplus material for the rest of the party to work on down below.

Camp was established in a nice 3-room house belonging to some old people who have just been returned from the phosphate mines. They agreed to furnish garden truck if I would supply them with pigeons for their food.

Into the bush and located a flowering tree where the new Zosterops (Rhamphozosterops) comes to feed. The natives could give me no information about this species except that it comes to this particular tree once each year and then disappears in the forest again.

There are numerous jungle fowl in the forests also but these have interbred badly with the domestic strains.

December 4 (Thursday). Selabuk. Rained hard all day. I managed to find enough specimens near camp to fill in my time including 3 Ducula which are difficult to make up at best.

December 5 (Friday). Selabuk. Riddall joined me
To:

If \( v = \frac{\text{some value}}{r} > 0 \)...

= portuhsiiwn; os; erf undesntn. tfeeso© ededi treenHarts
fte-sm oo aerl
ims-. eevlisa© erfic-i't xosnd xiej&rces io
ilt

\( \text{some text} \)

•

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)

\( \text{some text} \)
first thing in the morning and the two of us systematically hunted the finch, *Erythrura*, with remarkable results. Later we spent an hour under the *Zosterops* tree and gave him a good bag of specimens to take to the coast.

Guide Roalik and I cleaned off an area in the grasslands and were fortunate in obtaining a specimen of *Asio flammeus*, the large Ponape owl, just at dark. This stroke of fortune repaid us for the hours we have spent in the grassland at night hunting this species.

December 6 (Saturday). Selabuk. A very busy day in the bush after *Zosterops*, mountain starlings, Lalage, and others. A fine clear day without rain to hamper our activities. Broke camp and returned to the coast in the evening to find that Riddall had added to our series with terns, kingfishers and small birds.

December 7 (Sunday). Ronkiti. To police officer, Fukawatasse, who gave me a diplomatic dressing down and insisted that I should not shoot in or near the plantation as the noise disturbed the school children. This gave me an excellent excuse to work the interior.

Nanpei called together a group of old men and gave me the native names of all Ponape birds and their connection with Ponape culture.

Labeled birds in the afternoon. In the evening to the grasslands for owls but obtained none.

December 8 (Monday). Ronkiti. Into the swamps this morning for rails and species of this type. Natives insist that there are no rails on the island. Rain hampered
The text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, but the content is not clear.
us somewhat, but we brought together a fair series of everything including larger noddy terns and white-tailed tropic-birds which are nesting in the tops of ivory nut trees growing in the swamps.

All hands out for owls again to-night, but none were obtained. This species hunts over the grasslands after dark, but is timid enough to run away at the slightest sound. One often sees them at some distance but cannot obtain a specimen.

December 9 (Tuesday). To Ponape. With Jimmie and guide to the mountains where I obtained a few specimens for Jimmie to take back and thence across the mountains to Ponape where I want to meet the steamer coming from Japan.

Riddall to pack all specimens and forward them with the Nanpei boat going to Ponape.

Shoalik and I had a rough trip; after passing the top of the mountain at 2300 feet we encountered the same old rought broken stone on the Ponape side. In attempting to follow the old German telephone line we became lost and were forced to spend the night in the bush. There we built a lean-to of leaves. Gathered huge arm loads of ferns for a bed and spent a passable night except for the sandflies which nibbled at us continuously. We roasted pigeons over the fire for our frugal meals.

December 10 (Wednesday). Ponape. Up at daylight, floundered in a swamp for another hour before we found a road to Ponape which we reached at 10 A.M.

The denizens of the city were fearfully upset to
December 9 (Meadows): Monday, up at 6

The city of Los Angeles is growing bigger and more crowded. We're trying to keep it clean-to keep our city as pleasant and healthy as possible. We're working on a swamp for another year before we can start construction on the new stadium. The games are always exciting, and we're looking forward to another great season.
learn that I had found my way across their mountain.

Reached the ship to find that Captain Lang had finished the outer jib and set it and was well along with the new inner jib also. The masts have been oiled and the main rigging set up again.

Found my box of birds on board from Riddal but knocked about badly in transit. I spent most of the day rewrapping them, much to my chagrin. There is nothing that annoys a person more than to have specimens mutilated by others after hours have been spent obtaining them.

December 11 (Thursday). Ponape. S/3 Yawata Maru in port from Yokohama. With the captain aboard ship to check our chronometer we found it losing badly.

Ashore and tried to get our money (registered mail) from the post office but could not. I staged a bitter brawl for all concerned but lost out and was told to return tomorrow.

December 12 (Friday). Ponape. Ashore and got my money. Settled all small bills around town and purchased a few things including some rice for the vessel.

Sent a cable to Northey, sailmaker in Sydney, asking him if he could make us a mainsail.

Mr. and Mrs. Itscheit off to dinner. This was a courtesy call, though we had a pleasant evening.

Lang will systematically work the town pricing lists of stores until he can find the cheapest dispenser. Competition is very keen among the merchants here. They appear willing to undersell one another.
December 13 (Saturday). To Selabuk. Got away with the guide at 9 A.M. for Ronkiti across the mountains. We found the rocks just as sharp as ever and didn't reach Selabuk in the mountains until 2 hours after dark. During the journey I shot a wild pig and wounded it. The pig charged me but I beat him over the side of a 20-foot cliff. The fall finished the pig and saved me a hospital bill as I had only an aux cartridge in the other barrel.

Upon reaching Selabuk we interrupted a big feast. I was presented with the hind leg of a dog which I ate without appreciable relish. There are other forms of diet more savory.

The broken country through which we passed to-day coming from Ponape is not nearly as abundant in bird life as the plateau on top. There is much more mountain forest in the former area and considerably more Ducula feeding. Smaller birds and even jungle fowl are rarely encountered.

I believe the old supposition that birds congregate around human habitations is a pretty good one in all parts of the islands.

December 14 (Sunday). Ronkiti. Got away at daylight and reached Ronkiti before 9 A.M. A Gallicolumba and several lalage which I obtained yesterday came though in good order and were promptly taken care of.

Found that Riddall and cohorts had prepared 60 specimens during my absence including some rather desirable species.

Nanpei outdid himself with a dinner for us to-night.
December 13, Captain.

To perform go south with the units at 8 A.M. for recognition north of the mountain. The terrain I spot with the binoculars is very cloudy and difficult to see. The terrain is more mountainous with prominent peaks and ridges.

The terrain is more mountainous with prominent peaks and ridges. The visibility is low due to cloud cover.

There is a mountain ridge to the east and a small valley to the west. The terrain is hilly and rugged. Cloudy weather is expected.

I believe the mountain ridge to the east is the highest point.

Care enough human presence is a reality, and one in 50 is part of the leadership.

December 13, Sergeant.

Your position is north of the mountain ridge. Be at the position at 8 A.M. The terrain is more mountainous with prominent peaks and ridges.

Several features that I observed were:

- Cloudy weather
- Hilly terrain
- Rugged landscape
- Presence of human activity

Your position is north of the mountain ridge. Be at the position at 8 A.M. The terrain is more mountainous with prominent peaks and ridges.

I believe the mountain ridge to the east is the highest point.
December 15 (Monday). Ronkiti. A day of continuous rain. We didn't leave the house. Engaged my time labelling specimens while the boys strung new labels for me. Riddall down with a touch of fever. We have been exceptionally free of this curse to date.

December 16 (Tuesday). Ronkiti. Out all day with Riddall and boys scouring the grasslands and the bush in the vicinity in search of roosting owls, but without success. We remained in the grassland until almost midnight without so much as seeing an owl.

The police have taken our Chinaman into custody for impertinence. The latter became very impatient with the police when they pried him with questions regarding the expedition. He told them to mind their own business. I learned about this upon reaching home and got the cook released on the understanding that the cook could go back to the ship with the first available transport.

December 17 (Wednesday). Ronkiti. With the guide and Riddall in a small canoe to the small islands off Ronkiti village. There we obtained a fine series of the lesser noddy terns. These nest on the small outlying islands while the larger representative lives and nests on the mainland.

The police were rather hostile upon our return. Nanpei tells me that the main office in Ponape has been very angry with the official here because he has not followed us everywhere in the bush.

I concluded that it would be best for all of us to
return to the ship and let this poor official alone for a few days.

December 18 (Thursday), To Ponape. Put everything on board the pinnace and departed for Ponape. Reached the ship at 7 P.M. All of our gear came through in good shape this time including the birds,—thanks to careful handling.

December 19 (Friday). Ponape. In our absence the Captain has been getting on nicely with the inner jib. He has discovered though that the iron work around the bowsprit has rusted badly and must be replaced at once. If the local blacksmith cannot fix the same, then we must revert to a steel cable band until we reach Guam.

The Captain informs me that he must have until the first of the year to put the ship in condition for the long beat to Kusaie. We will be forced to sail into a head sea and wind all of the way.

A Japanese blacksmith ashore has fixed the galley pump for us; it will never work again.

Cable from Northey, sailmaker; he has the measurements of the mainsail for the 'France' and can make us a new one. Sent instructions to him to make a new mainsail and forward same to Guam.

Had a recurrence of fever, my first here, but labeled a number of specimens from the last trip.

Riddall with Charley to go over the engine and clean it. Any sort of metal rusts very quickly in this part of the world and must be constantly covered with oil or
December 20 (Saturday). To Ronkiti. Took passage with Nanpei's pinnace to Ronkiti, where I place to go into the mountains and live for a few days with my guide Roalik.

I thought it best to leave Riddall and the others on the ship to help the Captain get the 'France' ready for sea. Riddall can hunt around the colony where the Japanese can watch him, giving me the opportunity to work unmolested.

I took no gear nor food except a blanket, rubber poncho, skinning tools and cotton. Most of the species are well represented. We need badly owls, petrels, rails and ground birds if they are present.

Forwarded a letter to the Museum. Reached Ronkiti at 5:30 P.M. after a hectic day. The engine broke down en route. Spent the night with Aflagué, a runaway Guam boy.

December 21 (Sunday). Selabuk. Took off before daylight with Roalik for the mountains. We were held up by a flooded river which necessitated our building a raft to ferry ourselves and effects across the swollen stream. Reached the mountain village a little before dusk, in time to eat and go to the grasslands for owls.

December 22 (Monday). Mountains. Back into the mountains with the guide. I obtained 2 good bush fowl and several small birds for the day despite the continuous rain but found nothing new.
December 60 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Tours. Horne, B. P. 10. Place to be

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.

Dec. 60, 50 (Encampment). To Horne. Took here.
December 23 (Tuesday). Mountains. The guide and I packed our sleeping gear for a trip to the eastward around Tolocolme Peak which rises to an elevation of 2570 feet. There we hope to find some trace of roosting petrels. The old natives insist that petrels were taken in this area in olden days and used for ceremonial purposes.

Guide Roalik and I reached a high overhanging cliff toward evening after a strenuous day in the rain. Most of our time enroute was spent in good heavy forest which grows in abundance here. There was, though, a noticeable lack of birds with the exception of Dusula pacifica and the mountain starling which we did encounter in abundance.

The starlings seemed to work in pairs but were encountered everywhere from the tops of trees to small shrubs near the ground.

We built ourselves a leaf house and made beds of fern fronds. This gave us a dry place to sleep but unfortunately the sandflies were most troublesome. One always encounters sandflies under dry ledges of rocks and at the mouth of caves. There is a theory developing in medical circles in the tropics that sandflies propagate in the excrement of bats, lizards and other animals.

The country around our camp is very rugged with steep ravines in all directions. There is a beautiful 300-foot waterfall near camp with a corresponding narrow gorge which the water has cut through the sandstone cliffs.

Though we lay awake most of the night we were not
December 8 (Teacher's)

I bring our sledding gang to a trip to the summit once

Toosome Back which seems to be elevation of 300 feet.

There we hope to find some place of accurate measure.

All findings intact that better make caring in fine seen in

After given any way for ceremonial purposes.

During Workshop and I learned a high advantage

All to stay earlier after a strenuous gain in the daily

As the time stretched and we went in long journey three miles.

There we found a noticeable

Toke of pride with the experience of due to批发

mountain ascent which we did encounter in abundance.

The altitude seemed to work in battle and hope

encouragement everywhere from the topic of clear to small

staple near the strong

We fill consciousness a feel home and were able to

ren't lower. This gave us a dry place to sleep and not far

constant the horticulture was most comprehensive. Our silence

accompanied bantheite near 4 hours of rest and at the

worn of coffee as there in a group developing in medical

alcohol in the topic of small matter to progress in the ex-

awent of pace,浸泡 and after minutes.

The company moved out some for any longer with

a deep friend in all attraction. There is a monument 700-

foot westward near and with a combination rational force

which the water was cut from the station. At this

Though we few make work of the right we were not
rewarded by the cries of petrels, which we hoped to hear and could use as a guide to the roosting grounds.

December 24 (Wednesday). Mountains. After searching the neighborhood for stray feathers and signs of petrels we returned to Selabuk, partook of a hasty meal of rice and pigeon and set off in a southeasterly for the mountains back of Metalanim on the eastern side of the island.

Just at dark we found another cave in which we could sleep. Thousands of small bats inhabit this place. I will say that we were so tired we did not notice their continuous entrance and exits through the mouth of the cave during the night.

The country through which we passed was practically the same as that through which we progressed Tuesday. Walking was not as difficult as on the northern slope of the mountains near Ponape. There is considerably more red clay soil and a much denser vegetation over the whole of the area.

Two deer were sighted during the day's journey but neither of them could be obtained. Deer were imported by the Spaniards years ago.

Neither did we hear our highly sought after petrels. Roalik seems to feel that these have transferred their roosting ground to the top of Jokaj peak. He suggested, though, that we continue on to the eastward.

It was in this mountainous country that the natives of Ponape congregated after they had killed the German Governor in 1908. They were subsequently hunted out by German blue jackets from the men-o'-war and either killed
The society continues to help me believe in myself.

After what seems to feel just like an innumerable period, I am again strong to the top of the hill. The experience, the effort, that we continue on to the summit.

I am in the continuous company that the very lives of Louise are connected. After her, my life is no longer a mere government to 1900. It is now appreciably, perhaps, a new future from the man of war and spirit.

Recently I've learned from the man of war and spirit.

And could we be a sign to the world to change?
or transported to Angaur to work in the phosphate mines.

December 25 (Thursday). Mountains. Continued on along the ridge this morning to within sight of Metalanim. Moss was encountered down to 2000 feet elevation here which might be due to constant rains. The heights of the peaks draw rain every day, no matter the direction of the wind.

Roalik built a leaf house while I prepared a number of specimens. Bird skinning on a trip like this is not much of a success. The specimens get pushed out of shape badly when wrapped in a blanket and are always in danger of being eaten by ants and dermestes. I had only mountain starlings to prepare and lalages which are not difficult species. The arsenic was carried in a small tobacco tin. I used anything I could get for bird meal.

December 26 (Friday). Mountains. After an unsuccessful night of listening, Roalik and I returned to Selabuk which we reached in the evening. We were favored with a fine clear day which gave us ample occasion to watch carefully for new species. I was able to add a few more new Zosterops to our collections.

Upon reaching Selabuk we learned that the youthful owner of the house where we had been living had carried our effects out of the house and dumped them on the veranda of a neighbor's house.

Rather than have any trouble over this unhospitable move, guide Roalik gave our friend a very forceful lesson in the art of self-defense prior to moving into new quarters.
Continuing

on your trip into Montana, to work in the

proposed mine.

December 30 (Thursday). Montana. Continuing

The mine is an encouraging one, with a 2000-foot elevation, and

which might be able to connect later. The results of the

beneath their frozen geyers, and matter the distinction of the


with

Halitza pilfer a fast pace while I plodding a

part of excellence. With skimming on a trip like this to not

map of a season... The experiences get younger out of abode

people can get in a playground that one realizes inenever of

point to pleasure my existence, not altogether accurate.

The store we carried to a matter to peace the

find I could rear for my need.

December 30 (Friday). Montana. After an

cessary order of Montana. Edith and I intend to vend

which we have recovered with the

after very much, I have ample occasion to wear cellulose

for new experience. I have a place to which I more used connect

to our collection.

Upon returning home, I found that there were

In front of the house where we had been living for sometime

can affect our knowledge, and hence, my espousal to no special

of a neighboring house.

After that, and having any trouble over this unpleasant

more. There is a problem here, and I feel a very constant reason in

the site of a evil-haunted place to work in Introduction.
I believe I rewarded Roalik with a 2 yen bonus.

The natives of the area invited us to a late feast after another evening spent in a fruitless search for owls. These people pound the roots of a small shrub and extract a juice which acts as an intoxicant. I was not taken with their liquor but luckily suffered no after effects.

December 27 (Saturday). Selabuk. Another day in the bush around camp where I obtained another bush fowl and small birds. Owl hunting again at night, but missed the only specimen observed. This species is the most tantalizing bird in the world. No wonder they are rare in collections. One becomes most discouraged after nights of patient waiting and wishing.

December 28 (Sunday). Selabuk. Spent the whole day in the grassland searching for owls, nests, finches and anything else that might come to hand. The natives tell me that this owl builds several nests near one another and then makes a runway between each. The male of the species is supposed to tear up the unused ones after the female has commenced laying. They were not able to show me any by the same token.

Hard rains in the evening kept me in my abode.

December 29 (Monday). Selabuk. The young man who chased us out of his house apologized for his actions by stating that the police had told him to drive me out. I hardly believe him. Undoubtedly his threshing and subsequent loss of face in the eyes of his neighbors has humiliated this youthful tyrant.
I believe I mentioned earlier in the paper that a large
afternoon event would be in a Prairie scene for only a
few people. During the course of a spring I found and extract
five which relate to an information. I was not taken with
which I found part Julia's manner of after the speech.
December 29 (Saturday). After the game and
the camp and many more I obtained another trump and
myself before. Only a short ride to right. Part because
only because of another. The survey of the war in the
North. I was able to see the place in office. The
survey of the place to see the place in Office. One
becomes more acquainted with that picture of certain
writing.
December 30 (Sunday). Spent the whole
gay in the Chicago's searching for more, better, thinner and
myself before. That might come to hand. The natives fell to
but this can only influence several ways near one another and then
make a distance between each. The more of the people is
supposed to see in the many once after the picture and
somebody my side. They made not only to begin me only in the
same token.

March 2 (Saturday). The postman and
December 30 (Monday). Take stock. The problem was
opposed as one of the home appointments for the situation
I astir at the clock the more had not Him to give me only.
and partly fall from the. I unaccountably the expansion and insufficient
place of views in the same as the most part of the
satellite parent.
With Roalik to Ronkiti where Oliver Nanpei is giving a big feast for all of the tribes of Ponape. In Ronkiti we found Riddall, who had left the ship against the Captain's wishes. This means that those two are at loggerheads. Fortunately for me, both of them are of one nationality and can fight it out among themselves.

Nanpei gave me a room in his house and assured me of a passage to Ponape on the morrow. Later I met the Governor and his staff, who had come down for the festivities. The old man insisted that I ride back on the government launch with him.

I learned also that Riddall has made application to Nanpei for an overseer's job on his plantation. This means that our new associate is contemplating a less arduous livelihood in the near future.

December 30 (Tuesday). Ronkiti. This was a big day of feasting and celebrating with speeches and general hubbub thrown in. Over 3000 natives attended and helped devour 350 hogs, 150 dogs, 80 cattle and tons of vegetable foods.

The Guam boy, Aflague, and Nanpei's Japanese son-in-law, enlightened the ceremonies by staging a beautiful free-for-all fight. The American got the Jap down on the ground and pounded the daylights out of him before the police intervened. Far be it from me to interfere in such proceeding though I was pleased to see the Guam boy uphold the supremacy of the race.

Left Ronkiti at 4 P.M. in the Governor's launch
The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a mix of random letters and numbers, making it impossible to transcribe accurately.
and arrived at the 'France' in the late evening.

The Captain reports that bad weather has hampered him somewhat. Sharp squalls, which ushered in the northeast season, have necessitated his keeping both anchors down most of the time. The inner jib has been finished and set. A strong cable has been rove around the bowsprit clamp. New running gear has been rove off. Fresh water and firewood have been put on board and the ship made ready for sea. Captain Lang informed me that Riddall let down badly in my absence. We agreed to dispense with latter's services at the first opportunity. The natives also told me, on the side, that they thought Mr. Riddall was not going to be a help any longer. Natives are pretty shrewd judges of human nature and can often pick a man better than a white man.

We have now to purchase rice and commestibles, pay our bills ashore and wangle a permit to go to Kusaie before we leave port.

December 31 (Wednesday). Ponape. Spent the day ashore procuring supplies from the stores. Lang and I made out a list of necessities and got quotes on prices from every storekeeper. Taiyo Shouten gave us the best prices and received the order.

The two new 300-pound anchors and 15 fathom of chain arrived and were sent off to the ship. This is only half the chain ordered; the rest will have to be sent to us at Kusaie.

Mr. Riddall ashore collecting and returned late with a few Ptilinopus.
The crew at work on the big boat painting and patching the same. We are badly in need of a new boat as this one has her bottom just about eaten out with Teredo worm. Big boats are expensive. We will have to wait until funds accumulate before we acquire another.

To the Governor to announce our intention of sailing to Kusaie, also requested a clearance from this port. The Governor, though anxious to get rid of us, hesitated about letting us go to Kusaie. He informed us that we must wait until after the new year's celebrations before proceeding. I suspect complications.

1931.

January 1-4 (Thursday-Sunday). Ponape. These four days were given over to celebrations in all manner and form. I must say that the Japanese bring their new year into being in a formal liquid manner. We, on the ship, dressed the vessel with flags and made our presence felt ashore at intervals. We still had time to attend odd jobs about the ship getting her ready for sea, the new 300-pound anchor set and many specimens labeled.

January 5 (Monday). Ponape. Ashore for a hundred and one purposes. The Governor came through with his permit for Kusaie after a great deal of questioning. I spent the whole morning making out lists of hunting areas, lists of birds and amount taken, quantity of ammunition aboard and amount expended. Then came a questionnaire on Kusaie, the length of time we would be there, where we would
go after Kusaie etc.

Last of all the police made out a complete new set of hunting licenses and permits for Kusaie.

I made a formal application to the governor asking for a Japanese university student to join the expedition in Palau and act as a general liaison officer for us.

In the afternoon cabled the museum that we were leaving for Kusaie. The little inter-island steamer Heiyei Maru is in port. We tried to get that ship to tow us out of the harbor but their master insisted upon a 100 yen towing fee so we gave up the idea and decided to kedge out of the harbor.

Native Joseph refused to go to Kusaie so paid him off in full and hired native Isreal in his place. Transferred Belleu from the cook house to the deck and made Isreal cabin boy.

January 6 (Tuesday). Sailed from Ponape. Had a devil's own job trying to kedge the ship around the reef. The northeast wind hampered our operations and the soft mud bottom acted as a poor holding ground for the anchors. A hundred or more natives came out to give us a hand. About 8:30 the police boat came along and gave us a tow.

Once around the reef we got the sails up and flew out of the harbor right into the teeth of a nasty northeast storm. We swamped our big boat getting it pulled in but saved it after a great deal of trouble.

The storm hit us just out of Ponape, tore out the head of the old mainsail and a reef kringle in the stay sail.
to after know et c.

I read of all the political make one a complete new set

of puppet theatre and permits for Kusse.

I made a formal application to the government seeking

for a Japanese ministry student to join the expedition in


In the afternoon opposite the museum I got the

lessing for Kusse. The little girl listened intently when

the pardon put their weight literally upon a 100 yen coin

and to me I gave my papers and headed to belong out of the

perch.

Waiting 40 days to pass to get him to bring him.

This is all fine and good. We sent a letter from the dock when to the dock any made to

captain on

January 6 (Tuesday). Telegram from Front, New York.

captain of the Lint went to Kusse the ship around the Hotel.

The Lessing and passed the one destination and the boat may

A bottom reach to as a boat starting from the shore. The shore

bought to more pala"s come only to give a name. Your

8:00 the bottom past case story and gave as a com.

Once strange the least we got the sail on and them

out of the pardon right into the coast of a manly not necessary

start. We managed to ship and get leaning in part


We never let a real need to chance.

The same pit me that one or other, once out the
This forced us to heave to for the night.

The crew are worn out from the constant pulling on the kedge ropes. How we do feel the need of an engine.

January 7 (Wednesday). At sea. We are north of Ponape somewhere; in a creditable storm with accompanying monstrous seas.

Captain is in his bunk with sunstroke from running around yesterday without a hat.

All of us engaged repairing sail. This task completed by 11 A.M. We hoisted them and continued to the north'ard to get to a position where we can run down on the starboard tack to Kusaie.

Starboard jib boom guy carried away in the P.M., but repaired that with the main boom tackle.

The old 'France' needs a lot of new gear before she can stand up to good sailing weather.

January 8 (Thursday). To Kusaie. Another eventful day. 2 sheets of copper washed off up forward allowing water to enter the hold which has flooded badly and requires constant pumping. One strand of the port fore rigging carried away in the splice in the dead eye. We repaired the rigging as best we could; double reefed all sails and proceeded.

Weather much the same as formerly--so hove to for the night.

January 9 (Friday). To Kusaie. Weather moderated considerably. Got up as much sail as we could and proceeded in a southeasterly direction. Examined the birds and found them all dry.
January 10 (Saturday). To Kusaie. Fresh breeze to-day which has carried us down to 4° N. on the edge of the equatorial doldrums.

I feel now, more than ever, that we should not have attempted the Caroline Islands in our present state of dis-repair. We should have gone to New Caledonia first and put the ship in order.

Captain swung the ship to the north'ard in hopes of making Kusaie on this tack.

January 11 (Sunday). To Kusaie. Continued under reefed sail with fresh N/E trade winds and fine weather. Myself labelling birds.

January 12 (Monday). To Kusaie. Reefed the fore and mainsails at 8 A.M., furled the inner jib and wore the ship to E/S/E. Sighted Kusaie at 1:45 P.M. Fresh breeze all day. Close up to the island at 10 P.M. but couldn't pass to the windward of it. Wore ship to the northward again for the night.

January 13 (Tuesday). To Kusaie. Wore ship at 4 A.M., came down the weather side of the island, sailed through the passage into Chabrol Harbor at noon and anchored in 10 fathoms off the police office.

The Japanese police master came off at once and granted us a pratique. He informed us that we could not shift the vessel out of the harbor. We know that with the wind blowing straight into the mouth of the channel.

Mr. Hermann, the American resident, came off to the ship in the afternoon and discussed Kusaie with us.
To Kneale. Keep these.

Dear Miss. It is a pity we cannot get the coffee

and see your letter. I am glad to know you are

coming to the Chinese Quarter of the town.

The Japanese police officer came at one o'clock.

He brought me a note, informing me that he could

not be here at the time. I am afraid we cannot

go to the Chinese Quarter at the present.

And you will have to get away from the place.

At least the American newspaper came at one o'clock.
Hermann was born in San Francisco but has lived here a number of years. He speaks the native language and promised to help us with the collecting.

January 14 (Wednesday). Kusaie. Vessel is rolling badly in the swell. Mr. Hermann brought his outboard motor and helped us shift the vessel to the inner harbor. Ray Meyer, Hermann's assistant, came off to the ship.

Crew engaged in unbending sails and stowing them in the main hold.

Myself with Lang to the police master where we made out the usual long list of questionnaires.

Hermann has the remains of a number of old sailing ships which were wrecked in this harbor or on the reefs outside. He has agreed to let us have material with which to give the 'France' a general overhaul.

January 15 (Thursday). Kusaie. To police; they will require several days before they can issue hanging permits made out in Ponape??

Back to the ship and labeled birds.

Land and I decided to gut the ship, take out the ballast and give the thing a general survey throughout. Lang will paint the hold as well.

Crew engaged painting the small boat and commenced calking the main deck with oakum and putty. This will be a long arduous task—but a very necessary one.

I engaged a local carpenter to make me some new bird racks and also a number of tin-lined cases with which to forward birds to the Museum. Mr. Riddall to work on the
engine again.

January 16 (Friday). Kusaie. Crew at work overhauling steering gear,—2 hands calking deck; Riddall at engineering work.

Hard squall in the morning but the new big anchor held without any trouble. We now have good ground gear, I am pleased to say.

Left with Mr. Hermann, in his large canoe with outboard motor, for Sawakusa on the opposite side of the island to have a look at the country. We passed around the north end of the island inside the reefs to reach our destination about 4 P.M.

Put up with a half-caste Kusaie-African native called "Kavis" who is 73 years old and accredited the smartest man on Kusaie.

Our host knew of a rail which he called "Nay tai' mai not" (This word translated from the Kusaie language means "to land in the taro gardens"), but added that he had never seen the bird. Hermann told me that the rail was a native god and despite heavy Christianization on the island, the natives still held to their old beliefs.

January 17 (Saturday). Kusaie. Made a short jaunt into the bush with Hermann who is after the pigeon, Ducula, which he uses for food. On this side of the island Ducula is found in abundance everywhere. Flocks of them congregate in every tree. No other birds were present except starlings which were also abundant.

The bush behind Sawokusa is very swampy, covered
with impassable scrub and vines but with an abundance of good heavy trees of fair height. The natives plant small gardens of taro and yams in the swamps but depend more upon fish, coconuts and breadfruit for their provender. They have also learned to make copra which they exchange to with Hermann for rice, tea, coffee, flour and other commestibles.

Their houses are what one would call half cast European, part sawn lumber and part leaf. Nearly everyone includes a tin roof and a water tank for catching rain water.

Two dear old ladies from the Foreign Board of Missions of Boston, the Misses Baldwin, have a station, school, church and seminary up the coast a few miles.

After collecting pigeons, Hermann and I started back for Kusaie. His idea of a large outboard motor attached to the stern of a big canoe equipped with a heavy long outrigger is an excellent one when the engine works. Unfortunately, this one refused to function shortly after we started and we had a long slow trip home with natives paddling the canoe.

We reached the ship near midnight.

One point in favor of the natives,—a former race, before these people, built canoe channels of stone all around the island inside the reefs. One can make a journey anywhere regardless of weather or tide.

January 18 (Sunday). Kusaie. At odd jobs about the ship. Hermann has found me an old Christian, named
The water will smell

The water will smell.

Herbs for rice, tea, coffee, among other commodities.

That promises the most one would call part feel healthy everyone.

Inflamed a foot and a water can't get centuries.

Water.

The gear of a hundred feet of the most beautiful.

We arrived at the house on the coast a few miles.

After collecting drinking, Hermann and I entered the park for nature. The view of a large outboard motor and

The gear of a hundred feet of the most beautiful.

We arrived at the house on the coast a few miles.

Bathtub the cave.

The gear of a hundred feet of the most beautiful.

One point to favor of the ravine. — A woman took

People press people, pull once again, prepare to stone off.

Among the largest tables, the table. One can make a journey.

Summary in (summary). summarize. At the top, sport.
George, who is reputed to be a good pig hunter and knows the interior of the island thoroughly. This individual will act as my guide in the future.

I am having trouble with my left hand itching all of the time. There is a poisonous shrub here on the island which I must have brushed against yesterday.

January 19 (Monday). Kusaie. To the police and received our hunting permits. I was urged to hire a Japanese guide at 5 yen per day (this time) but declined the offer with thanks.

The little finger on my left hand has swollen terribly. Though I have poulticed it, there is no relief from the pain. Hermann tells me that I am in for several weeks of agony, following which the poison should run its course (if I am lucky).

Riddall with native George to Tahonsaku for small swifts, Collocalia, which inhabit a large cave. They returned in the evening without specimens reporting that the mouth of the cave was too big. The mud and ooze inside prohibited them from stationing themselves where they could swing small bushy twigs and knock the specimens down as they flew past.

Crew engaged caulking deck, painting ship and cutting firewood.

January 20 (Tuesday). Kusaie. High winds from the southwest with deluge of rain. Riddall got ashore to Lele for a short time and returned with a few Myzomela, Apolonias and some sea birds. Riddall went away again with
native George to the north end of the island where he will
sleep and see what sort of material he can find. There are
large swampy areas in that locality and also cliffs around
Mount Buache where petrels are supposed to roost.

Myself making out lists of ammunition, supplies, etc., for the police office.

My left hand is swelling larger all of the time.

Very little work accomplished on deck because of the
rain.

January 21 (Wednesday). Kusaie. Mr. Riddall still
away hunting. Fair weather to-day. Hauled the ship along-
side Mr. Hermann’s cement wharf at 1 P.M. There we secured
the vessel with an anchor forward and kedge anchors aft to
keep the vessel from chafing her sides against the cement
siding of the wharf. We have rented storage space ashore to
stow all sails and gear while we are renovating the main hold.

Crew at work all afternoon carrying sails and
gear ashore.

January 22 (Thursday). Kusaie. Mr. Riddall re-
turned to the ship with a few specimens. He reported a rainy
trip with its accompanying discomforts. There are, according
to him, very few birds in the interior. Neither did he and
George hear or see rails or petrels. George, by the way, is
very reticent about discussing the rail. He does and doesn’t
seem to know whether he has ever seen one.

Riddall packed up enough gear and food for himself
and George to tide them over a two weeks’ period while they
undertake a survey of the south end of the island. Biscuits, tea, butter, salt, pepper, sugar, milk and jam were packed for edibles. The two of them will depend on native foods and pigeons for their main diet. This was plenty of supplies as native foods and pigeons are abundant everywhere. George can erect a leaf house if necessary. If he doesn't know how he can learn.

Down in the main hold Lang and I began to understand why things haven't been going well there when we met with a rough sea.

The big water tank was taken out and landed ashore. It was found to have corroded through on the bottom in several places and will have to be repaired. Meyer agreed to undertake that task.

Underneath the water tank and forward of the same, the floor boarding was found to have rotten through. We removed all of it and discovered that some one in previous years had poured fine gravel down next to the skin of the ship in place of the usual large nigger head boulders used elsewhere on the vessel as ballast.

The fine closely packed gravel, not having a chance to dry as a circulation of air could not pass through it, had remained sodden and wet and had rotted some of the ribs, the keelson and few places on the skin of the vessel underneath.

January 23 (Friday). Kusaie. My finger is three times its normal size and so painful that I get no sleep.
Interfere a manner of the sports and at the intervals. 

Go for a stroll. This will help to maintain your mood and pleasure you meet with and please. You may meet with people at a distance in nature and please the subsequent events. Mere pleasure can entail a fast house if necessary. To be good if you can feel.

Your mind may have been working well and many with a longer sea.

The pig water may have come out and imagined.

Unpeel the water from your face by saturating it with water. It may not be to have particular thorough on the face. Several have shown to have water from it.

Always keep your body next to the skin of the girl in place of the canoe. Large mitered dead portions near the area of the nearest as possible.

The fine aspect became evident, not单元 a chance.

To play as a manipulation of the canoe you must change it and remain so long and play bobbin some of the hips.

The reason and your placer on the skin of the nearest swim.

Jame'son 83 (hall) & Ximena. My letter is clear.
Captain Lang, by piling all of the forehold ballast on the after poop deck of the ship, has brought the bow of the boat far enough out of the water to expose the 2 bare spots where the copper sheathing washed off. The Chinaman Belleu, and Charley with "plenty of advice" from me covered the bare spots with tar and replaced the copper.

The rest of the crew were employed washing down the hold and cleaning ballast. All the gravel will be jet-tisoned. Four ribs, two on either side of the keelson must be cut out and replaced. This misfortune will weaken the ship perceptibly.

January 24 (Saturday). Kusaie. Captain and crew at work chopping out soft parts as previously specified and replacing the same with new heavy timbers purchased ashore. Cornelius and the Chinaman, who are both good carpenters, are modelling the new timbers to fit snugly into the old beams. They are clinching the timbers with long copper spikes.

Some of the skin or outside planking will be found in bad condition when the vessel is next on the slip and should be replaced. We are now scraping away the rotted areas and covering them with hot pitch and stockholm tar.

January 25 (Sunday). Kusaie. To the Japanese doctor with my swollen arm. That individual covered the festered area with 100 o/o powdered Icthyol and sent me home to bed.

Rain most of the day, no work aboard ship.
January 26 (Monday). Kusaie. To the doctor again

The same resorted to the most primitive sort of surgical
methods. He simply took a scalpel, cut into the flesh the
full length of my small finger, then reverted to a pair of
forceps and picked out all of the green matter. He followed
this by scraping the bone with his scalpel. All of this
took place without an anesthesia of any kind. Following
the operation, I got back to the ship under my own power and
went to bed at once.

The Captain and crew engaged in the hold fitting
new timbers to the ribs and keelson. Lang has also purchased
a number of 12 x 2 Oregon pine planks with which to refloor
the main hold.

Up forward near the stem of the ship the wood is
becoming soggy. We should cut holes in the deck near the
windlass and place removable ventilators there which would
give us a circulation of air in the main hold and help keep
the stem dry. Unfortunately, we have no means of effecting
this improvement here.

January 27 (Tuesday). Kusaie. To the doctor again
who repeated his performance of yesterday. I nearly fainted
on him but managed to get back to the ship with the aid of
Charley and Tommy who accompanied me especially for that pur-
pose. In the afternoon I enjoyed my first sound sleep in
a week's time.

The Captain and crew engaged in the hold. 2 boys
calking decks.

January 28 (Wednesday). Kusaie. To the doctor
again who treated me more kindly. The worst of the pain is gone now. It is just a problem of letting nature take its course until the member is healed. The two hard lumps under my left armpit have gone down considerably which is a good sign.

Captain and crew engaged as previously.

Riddall must be having a rough time of it with all of the rain we have been having here. No word from him yet.

January 29 (Thursday). Kusaie. My daily trip to the hospital where the Japanese doctor dresses the wound and covers the same with Icthyol powder. This performance will continue many days.

Crew employed fitting new woodwork in the hold and shifting the cleaned nigger head ballast from the poop after to the forward hold.

Engaged two natives to collect nigger heads for ballast from along the reefs and the interior.

January 30 (Friday). Kusaie. Crew began removing ballast from the center of the ship and to the port side of the engine room. Although this is dirty, oily and messy, we have learned that the oil and waste from the engine has preserved the flooring ribs and keelson very well. I should like to recommend a heavy coating of tar and oil for the interior of a ship if one is every used again.

Two leaks on the starboard side aft of the foremast, which were brought on by rusting plank spikes, have been plugged and covered with munz metal strips. These are now proved water-tight.
Dear [Name],

I am writing to express my concern and take this opportunity to inform you of a serious matter. It seems that the recent events have taken a turn for the worse. The situation is grave and requires immediate attention.

I have been monitoring the developments closely and believe that we need to act promptly to prevent further damage. It is clear that we are facing a significant challenge, and I urge you to take necessary steps to address the issue.

Please consider discussing this matter with your team and take appropriate actions. I am available to provide any assistance you may need.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
Intermittent rains have hampered the calking of the decks.

January 31 (Saturday). Kusaie. Crew at work half a day as previously, though Charley and Jimmie were able to calk the decks.

Riddall returned from the south with 63 specimens. Some of his skins were good, others poor. He obtained a few bush fowl which show pronounced intergradation with domestic strains. A few starlings, Collocalia, Ptilinopus, Ducula, Myzomela and Jephraas were included in the collection with the balance made up of terns and sea birds. I am afraid Riddall didn't get far from the sea beach in his encounters with nature. At least he was not able to tell me much about the bush.

February 1 (Sunday). Kusaie. The wind shifted to the westward during the night, pushing the ship up against the cement wharf. We had some difficulty pulling her off again but got out of it without damaging the sides of the vessel.

Continued wet and rainy all day. Riddall down with a light dose of fever. I am afraid that he doctors himself with quinine and aspirin too much. A great deal more than is good for him.

Spent the evening with Mr. Hermann and Meyers. They have a 14-room modern house ashore with electric lights and running water. Unfortunately, for the peace of mind of Hermann, he has taken a native woman to live with him and is cursed with the support of all of her relatives,
Important

Please prepare the following:

1. Sanitary 20 (trench)
   2. Kneeling
   3. Oar of work

I have a very important meeting at 9 am. I cannot make any promises, and I am not able to

Can we please talk about this later?

Best regards,

[Signature]

PS: I need to attend a board meeting tomorrow morning, so please let me know if there is any time

Important

The wings of the

[Signature]

Additional comments:

This is a very important meeting, so please make sure to attend.

Thank you for your time,

[Signature]
who too feel that they must have European food.

February 2 (Monday). Kusaie. Riddall and George got away about 11 A.M. for Sawokusu and Inshiappu on the southwestern corner of the island. There they will establish camp in one of the houses belonging to Kavis and collect until such time as I join them or Lang comes down to see them. Riddall took all of the necessities in way of food and collecting gear. He has the advantage of George and the canoe who can return to the ship at any time for more provender.

George is not an expensive item. His services with canoe amount to $4 per week and George finds his own food.

Prices in the Caroline Islands fluctuate. The Government does not have a fixed scale of pay. On Ponape my guide cost me from 2 to 3 dollars per week. There are cases where Japanese work for natives at 10 to 15 yen per month.

Crew were employed in the hold as previously and calking decks. Tommy has gone to the hospital with an infected arm,—probably from the same leaf that gave me my discomfiture. Tommy with his thick skin shouldn't have the trouble I am having.

My hand is improving very slowly as most infections do in tropical climates.

February 3 (Tuesday). Kusaie. Crew employed in the hold shifting ballast and scraping the sides preparatory to painting same. We will give it several coats of white to improve the lighting facilities.

February 4 (Wednesday). Kusaie. Crew employed as previously. Captain and I have fitted a brass counter around
I couldn't find any meaningful text to transcribe from the image provided.
the whole base of the jib boom and windlass frame. We intend
to fill the under side with hot pitch.

February 5 (Thursday). Kusaie. Helped the Captain
pour in two doses of hot pitch around base of jib boom to
stop the leak there if possible. Crew at the hold and
calking decks.

I tried to engage natives to trap or snare birds
for me but could find no one with sufficient interest to try
it.

February 6 (Friday). Kusaie. Crew finished
scraping the hold and started fitting the cross beams and
flooring over the ballast. Cornelius especially has done a
splendid piece of carpenter work.

The Chinaman is busy making bird drying racks for
the ship hold. We hope to have stout, rat-free cases when
we are finished.

Crew have broken out with an epidemic of boils which
must have come from the mango pears they obtained ashore.
I purchased a quantity of pau-pau, sweet potatoes, bananas,
yams and bread fruit and put the boys on this diet. They
will get no meat or rice for some days.

The Captain got away at 3 P.M. in the small boat
and the outboard motor to visit Riddall and see how that
individual is getting on; reports have it that he is not
doing anything.

Hermann killed a bullock in preparation for a big
native wedding. The Boston Baptist mission, long ago,
erected a fine large stone church on Lele Island in which
Page 30

The proper piece on the floor is a mahogany frame to

revel the mather et bea put black

Temperly (Theresa). Know, keeping the Cattel

part in my gaze of pot place some piece of the floor to

stop the yack game to resume on the boy's end

certain scarf

I lied to escape perants to led or wave pride

for no put cony they on one with sentiment interest to

the room a friend. Know, crew finnished

Topperty & (Theresa). Know, crew finnished

accepting the boy and starting fusing the oar's sense and

locating any partial. Coalestence especially pare your a

spatial peek of oafter work

The oomass ion pay making pilot glasses to note you

the girl cold. We hope to have spot, not, The cause mean

as the finnished

Crew have proven one with no sentiment to Motte which

must have some from the main page they obtained report.

I proposed a donation of pen-pawn sweet portions, permanence

You can and breed that and put the pane on cape hill.

They will get to wear or they for some game

The Captain's lazy men at 3 P.M. in the small pot

and the other boys most about nothing and see you that

fragile to muster our imaginations if that is not

going according.

These filled a polish in preparation for a trip

writingmanship. The footing Reaput mission. Poor ene

 assort a fine lasts those among on farse fallen in which
the local inhabitants hold Sunday services, weddings, burials, mid-week prayer meetings, Friday afternoon sewing circles and all. It is quite an up-to-date arrangement, so much so that the natives have long ago ceased to work for a living. They are by far the most sophisticated and worthless group we have encountered. One can get no information about bird life out of them. It is true that there are full-grown men living on Lele Island who have never been into the mountains.

February 7 (Saturday). Kusaie. Crew finished the ballast and planking in the main hold and began painting there beginning with the bolt studs which will require many coats of paint.

The fresh beef has given me diarrhea which with my present weakened condition put me to bed.

February 8 (Sunday). Kusaie. The finger isn't improving as rapidly as I should like. Perhaps I am too impatient about it. The doctor is still using Icthyol powder as a medicant. I pay him 10 sen or 5 cents each morning after each survey. Tommy is receiving the same treatment to a lesser degree, but pays only 5 sen or 2 1/2 cents per day. There is no free medical service in the territory for either white, yellow or black.

Lang returned at 7 P.M. with a few birds from Riddall.

February 9 (Monday). Kusaie. Unpacked Riddall's birds and found them in atrocious condition. Such work is most discouraging when I am unable to get into the bush my-
self. Visited the chief of police and asked for a permit for the Chinaman, but was refused that,—without a special permit from Ponape. I also asked for a Japanese but found none willing to assist me.

Crew engaged calking decks and painting hold. Two boys to work taking ballast out of the lazaret aft and cleaning same. We found the planking and ribs under the flooring and ballast of the lazaret in good order and dry.

Tin-lined bird cases arrived from shore so began packing birds.

Captain kedged the ship away from the wharf just far enough to allow for swinging room and play during squalls February 10 (Tuesday). Kusaie. With the cook packing birds most of the day. Crew employed painting hold and calking decks.

A note reached me from Miss E. Baldwin that Riddall had tried to join her mission. Possibly to instruct in the girls' seminar who knows. I visited the police office and N. Y. K's representative who told me that a ship would be going to Jabuit in the Marshall Islands shortly which would connect with a schooner going to Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands.

Since Riddall's agreement with me calls for a passage to the nearest English port, I can get him to Tarawa for 30 yen or $15. I well believe Riddall is planning on pulling out at the first opportunity, but expects a long passage to Hong Kong. This lack of geographical knowledge on his part will upset him when he finds out
where the Gilbert Islands are.

Sent Riddall his notice that one month from date I would be prepared to send him to the nearest English colony.

February 11 (Wednesday). Finished packing 2 and one half cases of bird skins ready for New York. I do not dare send them on with a Japanese ship for fear they will never reach their destination.

Japanese training ship 'Taisai Maru', a four-mast barque came into port to-day. Hundreds of sailors came ashore but we managed to keep them off the ship pretty well.

Crew employed all day painting and renovating the ship.

February 12 (Thursday). Kusaie. Crew employed as previously. The Captain and I went on board the training ship and managed to find our way into the chart room without being observed. We had a high old time until we were discovered; then half the ship's complement were on our necks. It is not customary to visit ships' chart rooms without permission.

February 13 (Friday). Kusaie. Crew employed with the ship until noon when they were allowed to visit the training ship and attend the athletic games ashore.

February 14 (Saturday). Kusaie. Chinaman and I soldered the bird cases, secured the lids and strapped band iron them. Later China stencilled them with Museum marks. These look quite presentable and should be very seaworthy.

Captain got away at daylight for the other side of the island to visit Riddall, take him supplies and return
with his specimens.

3/S Yawata Maru arrived in port from Yokohama via Ponape. I received another disbursement of funds from Kobe. A cable from the American Consul in Kobe telling me that the landing of ammunition in Japan is prohibited. Cabled him in return to forward ammunition to Guam.

Also a second shipment of ammunition is reported lying in Truk that has been trans-shipped from Sydney by Burns Philp and Co. I requested the Governor of Truk to forward same to Palau to await my arrival at the latter port.

Was able to obtain some potatoes and onions from the ship as well as a small amount of American tinned goods.

Crew finished up the sides of the hold in the morning and were given the big boat to journey to the Baldwin Church for Sunday services.

February 15 (Sunday). Kusai. Chinaman and I aboard ship alone all day. That individual went ashore, stole or borrowed a chicken and presented me with a wonderful roast dinner gratis. Such treatment is unparalleled. He must have found some opium on the steamer for I can think of nothing else that would put him in such a frame of mind.

February 16 (Monday). Kusai. Belleu, a native of Malaita, true to form borrowed a Bible from the Baptist Church yesterday. He has a trunk full of specimens, one from every kind of service he has ever attended. This might be termed a cosmopolitan religious influence.

Lang returned from the other end of the island.
With this experience

To Yeates Went Writing in part to show Yokestone the

Yowko. I received a letter about the death of the man who

Yoke from the American Coast. I hope I'll see you just

The letter of communication is signed as complimentary.

In fact I was surprised to receive a communication from

Also a second communication of communication to report

Yoke in the fact that I need a graph. Perhaps that,

I had not expected to receive a letter from your part.

To receive some to leave my visit at the letter

I was able to apply some principles and conclusions from

One might be well as a small amount of American history

One might be well as the article of the past in the

With thanks for January seminars

January 12 (Sunday). Monday's better. Monday's better a

Thathythmily went scarce

So easy pickings the day

That American west corner

Sole to perform a service and impressed me with a moniker.

I do not claim credit. Stop treatment is unpunished.

He must have flown some dinner on the occasion that I am

Think of nothing else that money but him in such a theme

To write

Importantly, it Monday, Tuesday, better, better. Monday

To Monday, June 30 from the hospital a picture from the hospital.

One from the fall of conversation, one

That one and every kind of service to pass from the

This might be caused a momentum of influence

Importantly from the edge and the fall.
He reports that Riddall is sick and has done nothing all week. I am afraid that we will get no more birds from him.

Crew engaged putting the anchor chains through the fire, chipping them and later covering them with a heavy coating of tar for preservation. Others calking deck and two hands painting the hold of the vessel.

February 17 (Tuesday). Kusaie. Lang and I took ship's chronometer to the Taisai Maru and got a check on it. The instrument is losing slowly, about 23 seconds in the past two months.

Crew finished anchor chains and floor of the main hold, began painting water tanks and scrubbing fore deck preparatory to painting. Two hands still calking.

Myself to the doctor.—My finger looks like it had been through a mincing machine and is not healing rapidly enough. I am worried about it.

On the small island of Lele one encounters considerable swamp and marshy ground in back of the settlement and the old stone ruins that are located there. Toward the southern and eastern end of the island a steep hill of 354 feet is situated. Native houses, stoves and government buildings are found scattered indiscriminately along the whole foreshore, but not in the interior of the island. There are almost no native gardens on Lele. The natives do plant a few things on the mainland across Chabrol harbor but not sufficient to provide for their needs. Those depend upon such employment as they can get from Hermann or the Japanese to supply funds with which to purchase foods from the stores.
The report that followed is after the police have gone.

Well, I am afraid that we will not see more of them again.

Dear Secretary: The report of the recent accident on the

beach causing a loss of life and property is a point of the

mournful.

The investigation is done.

Two murdered

Cause of the murder: another on the floor of the

work.

They passed on the floor, the water table was above the

beach and the body was found.

Mass of the body: The body was found lying in

poor condition a minute or so, and it is not possible to

explain.

Although I am mortified, I am.

On the morning of the police who are investigating

the explosion, they have already found to hand to the

defence.

They find evidence that the explosion was intentional.

And the police are stating that the explosion was

intentional and the evidence is of the explosion a

second, and the reason why the explosion was

intentional is unknown.

They are therefore...
Failing that they live almost entirely on fish and coconuts. Despite a rather large population of 500 natives on such a small island as this the interior and the swamp are not frequently visited.

I have been spending odd hours around and in the marshy ground in hopes that I might encounter a rail or two. Careful scrutiny of the ground showed any number of tracks made by birds but these all had the appearances of having been made by plovers and sandpipers. These species are found in numbers probing about in the mud and chasing one another through the rushes.

There is a marked scarcity of other forms except the common starling, *Aplonis opaca*. The little midged Jephras is sometimes encountered on low shrubs and bushes. Scores of native dogs run about the place without apparent excuse for their existence.

February 18 (Wednesday). Kusaie. The Japanese training ship sailed for Truk this morning. I dispatched a number of letters via this boat to Government officials at Truk and Palau regarding ammunition now in Truk and also a Japanese assistant for the expedition to join us in Palau. We had considerable rain during the day which stopped work aboard ship. I put the crew to threading labels, a task they can always enjoy.

February 19 (Thursday). Kusaie. Most of the day in the interior of Lele Island. I obtained a few starlings for the Chinaman to work on. Crew engaged caulking ship and scrubbing paint work.
February 20 (Friday). Kusaie. To the police. He advised me to go to Ponape on the steamer and catch the next one coming back in a few days. About twice a year the two steamer schedules overlap between Ponape and Kusaie. The policeman would rather I obtained Riddall's release and travelling permit from the Governor in Ponape and save the former any trouble should it arise. Hermann, too, will go to Ponape to see the Governor as well.

Crew engaged at odd tasks about the ship including firewood and bringing aboard gear. Native Charley cleaning firearms.

February 21 (Saturday). Kusaie. Crew employed at the forerigging, putting preventer lanyards on all shrouds. The eyes of all of the rigging of the foremast are pretty well rusted through. The two natives finished calking the fore deck by noon.

Myself ashore to the interior of Lele Island and obtained a few birds for the Oriental to work on.

Captain Lang got away at 3 P.M. in the small dinghy and the outboard motor to take supplies to Riddall and return with his specimens.

February 22 (Sunday). To Ponape. The Captain, with Riddall, returned to the ship at 8 A.M. having spent most of the night en route. Riddall has collected no birds this past week. He flatly refused to collect in the bush under the pretext that his general health would not withstand blood poisoning, etc. I was very cross with him and told Riddall that unless he obtained specimens during these
To the police.

Reprinted by permission. (February 17, 1972) To the police.

He reminded me to go to London on the Euston or London
next one coming back in a few hours. I don’t know whether
and the order to stay at the hotel a little longer and
to telephone me later I’d like to complete this letter and
transfer the hotel from the government in London may save
the money and probably more. If these severe conditions
so severe they make the trip impossible
in America.

Persecution of (Syrian) Khomeini. The situation at home on
the Euston platform built the platform of the hotel.
the view of all. It is the direction of the hotel and the train
also towards London. The two never fit together. My
weeks in London were the preparation of fate. Inter and

My week in London was a preparatory to the original to work on
applying a few things for the original to work on
appears to be very well.

with Khomeini. I am now in A.M. having school
work of the right on London. Khomeini has colleagues on
this last week. He himself-knew that the general feeling was not with
my latest book. Because I am very alone with him and
confused. I cannot make up another decision anyway.

I am very alone with him and
}
next days he would receive no reimbursement for his time on Kusaie.

There and then, J. B. Riddall recited the old war cry of the Australian labor unions, "The employee can hold the employer, but the employer cannot hold the employee."

Sailed at noon for Ponape with Hermann on the S/S Yawata Maru, to get a passage permit for Riddall aboard a small Japanese schooner running from Jabut, Marshalls, to Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands.


To the Governor who issued me a permit for Riddall without any questions asked. That gentleman refused to give me a shooting permit for the Chinaman, but did promise me a Japanese living on Kusaie.

Etscheit tried to induce me to turn native Cornelius's wages over to him. Etscheit claims that Cornelius owes him over 200 yen for supplies purchased at the former's store. I refused to enter into the business and told Etscheit to see the Governor. An old trick in the islands is this one of getting the native heavily in debt and then confiscating his land. In fact the same practice is or has been used extensively in our own country. The Japanese use this means to thwart the League of Nations's ruling against confiscating native land and now own a great share of it.

February 24-25 (Tuesday-Wednesday). Ponape.

Cabled the Governor-General Palau asking permission to use my own crew as collectors.
We have been waiting on reimbursement for the time on

There is no record of this payment. The employee has not

We will check the records and contact the employee to confirm the payment.

The employee has not been paid. We will check the records and contact the employee to confirm the payment.

Small businesses sometimes struggle to balance budgets, to

Please check the different balances and reconcile the account.

The account is balanced and reconciled.

Small businesses often struggle to balance budgets, to

Please check the different balances and reconcile the account.

The account is balanced and reconciled.

Small businesses sometimes struggle to balance budgets, to

Please check the different balances and reconcile the account.

The account is balanced and reconciled.

Small businesses sometimes struggle to balance budgets, to

Please check the different balances and reconcile the account.

The account is balanced and reconciled.

Small businesses sometimes struggle to balance budgets, to

Please check the different balances and reconcile the account.

The account is balanced and reconciled.
Purchased a number of ship's stores, putty, oakum, paint, etc.

February 26 (Thursday). Ponape. Reply from Governor-General; he will not permit my own natives to hunt specimens. Aboard the S/S Kasuga Maru which sailed for Kusaie at 4 P.M.

February 27 (Friday). To Kusaie. Punching ahead sea all day which slowed down the ship considerably. These Japanese mail boats are old worn out English vessels which have been purchased very cheaply but are nevertheless quite seaworthy.

February 28 (Saturday). Kusaie. Reached Kusaie at 10 A.M. Off the 'France' at once and found Riddall ready to leave. He has collected some 50 specimens during my absence including Erythrura, Collocalia, Ducula, Ptilinopus, Myzomela, Jephras, and a series of herons. All of these were taken at the south end of the island. Riddall surprised me with the quality of his skins. I suspect the heavy hand of the Captain in this business.

Riddall was paid off in full for his services, receipts were signed for the same and he was put on board the 'Kasuga Maru' which sailed for Jabuit at 4 P.M. Accompanying him went a letter from the Government in Ponape to the same in Jabuit refusing Riddall permission to return to the Carolines. I don't want him back here until after he has been in English territory.

During my absence, the crew have finished the fore rigging which should hold until we get new material in Guam.
or elsewhere. Also new back ropes for the jib boom were set. Calking was continued mid-ships on the raised poop. Firewood was obtained in large quantities.

March 1 (Sunday). Kusaie. To the doctor; he has given me permission to start hunting if I go about it slowly at first.

Police turned over Mr. Oschero, a Japanese, to me. He will act in the capacity of hunter. I engaged him on trial at 30 yen per month. This is the customary rate of pay for Japanese labor, which, in many instances, is less than that paid to natives. Oschero will get a shot gun and ten cartridges per day to start with.

March 2 (Monday). Kusaie. With George to the interior of Lele where we obtained a fair bag of common birds including herons. There is heavy forest on the slopes and tops of Lele Hill. Also one encounters an abundance of shrub and bush.

Oschero returned from across the bay late in the evening with a pair of badly shot Duoulas and all of his cartridges expended.

Crew were engaged painting water tanks and calking poop deck.

We were able to purchase a quantity of potatoes, onions and fresh meat from the steamer. These combined with native foods give us ample for the table.

March 3 (Tuesday). Kusaie. Across the bay with George to Malim where we found more swamp land, a little grass area and plenty of good thick true forest. There were
The page seems to be a part of a personal letter or note, discussing various topics such as weather, writing, and possible plans for the future. The content is somewhat disjointed and appears to be a casual, handwritten style. The specific topics include:

- Mention of a new book being read or planned for future reading.
- Discussion of continuing work and possibly taking some time off.
- A note about writing and the desire for a change in pace.
- A mention of a future trip to Paris and the phrase "I'll be back soon to start writing."
plenty of taro and yam gardens also. This would be an ideal country for rails. No sign of them during our trip.

I find that I am terribly weak and easily exhausted. Thank heaven the ground is made up of good heavy soil and not sharp jagged rocks as on Ponape.

Returned to the ship in the afternoon with a number of specimens including 3 Erythura (the finch).

Crew engaged cleaning and burning paint off the poop deck.

Lang left in the afternoon on a small Japanese pinnace to visit Port Lottin at the southern end of the island to ascertain what sort of camping facilities are available there. We will all have to utilize every available minute from now on.

Oschero returned with one specimen of the common pigeon and was released from his obligations. I had learned during the day that he was shooting pigeons and selling them to the Japanese on Lele Island. He would give his specimens to a native to deliver for him.

George and I went to the big cave in the evening and obtained a nice series of small swifts (Collocalia).

Those were not difficult to obtain when a dozen small boys helped us.

March 4 (Wednesday). Kusaie. George and I got away in his canoe for Tem shal near Merents. There we made a camp under an overhanging ledge to await for petrels. George tells me that these roost in the 800-foot cliff near us.
Was able to make up a few specimens during the afternoon.

The whole country is rugged and of an old crumblly geological formation. Heavy true forest is abundant everywhere. There are numerous fresh-water streams which contain 3 to 5 foot eels and a bass-like fish. The common Duacula is abundant everywhere. There is also a form of tuber which grows on a vine both under and on the ground. When soaked in fresh water overnight and later boiled in a bamboo it resembles somewhat in taste our Irish potato.

One could live off the bush very easily here, without any supplies other than salt, sugar and tea.

George has all of the earmarks of being a very good bushman. We will probably get on very well together.

We heard the high-pitched nasal whine of the incoming petrels shortly after dark and again about 4 o'clock in the morning. They do congregate and roost in the sides of the steep cliff and also across the valley in another cliff. Just how to get them or put ourselves in a position where we can shoot them is going to be our problem.

March 5 (Thursday). Kusaie. George and I circled the top of the high cliff without finding any place where we could climb down. We hoped to find a sloping portion that would allow one to descend with a rope. Nothing of this nature presented itself. George tells me that we can descend the cliff at the other end of the valley and that we might also attempt a climb from below.
A stele to make up a few propositions governing the change.  

The whole country is rugged and only a few tenths of the country.

Proposition for reflection. Here lies the present a permanent event.

Here lies the remnant of water which, after\n
To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

It to e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.

To e close the same and a passer-by the day. The common dreams.
We concluded to return to the ship first and later make a survey of the valley when camped at the south end of the island. The mouth of this depression comes out not far from Port Lottin.

Began a systematic collection of starlings. There has been no indication of a mountain species so will take some of every flock I meet with. George insists that there is only one species on Kusaie and not two as on Ponape. George should know something about such things.

There are very few birds in the mountains with the exception of the Duoula and Aplonis as related previously. Once in a while one encounters a stray flock of Jepiras or an occasional Myzomela. These latter, though, appear more frequently in the cleared lands and along the seacoast.

George killed a 150-pound pig on the way back to the ship. This gave all hands two meals of fresh meat with a contribution for those ashore.

Passed through some wonderful rail country on my return to the ship. Met a native "minister of the gospel" who told me that he had seen a rail in these very swamps when he was a boy. That was over 50 years ago.

Mound Lang had returned when I reached the ship. He tells me that every house at the south end of the island has a tin roof and that there are plenty of native foods to be had. Crew have installed the fresh-water tanks and have filled them. Calking is proceeding on the poop deck.

March 6 (Friday). Kusaie. Across the bay to
There are really very few places in the mountain with the exception of the Donkey and maybe a few others that are used by the Aborigines. In either case you can see a faint track of running water most of the year. I have heard a 300-pound bear on the trail, and I often hear the complaint that the bears are killing a 100-pound pig on the way back to the table. I have been told these two kinds of bears meet with some conflict. I have heard some more stories about the mountain country on my way from the ship. Made a net of it at the top of the mountain and found a faint track in the white with a fair chance of getting any where near the sea. When we were a party of 10 we saw one bear and two deers. You can find and get wild rice out of the mountain country. It is often found just above the water and very near the water.
Dafeyiat to the swamp area again where I spent the day and returned with 18 specimens. Gave George a gun and find that he can use it well. George had been a pigeon hunter in the German times.

This swamp is heavily forested and should be an excellent place for ground birds of all kinds. There are plenty of plovers about but nothing of interest.

Crew engaged painting and chipping iron work.

March 7 (Saturday). Kusaie. To the same area with George. We combed the thing from one end to the other without a sign of ground birds. Returned to the ship with Ptilinopus, Jephras, Aplonis and Ducula.

Crew engaged as previously.

March 8 (Sunday). Kusaie. Mail boat 'Kasuga Maru' in port from Jaluit en route to Yokohama. A letter from Riddall; he is bound for Tarawa and in excellent spirits.

I dispatched a number of letters, to the Museum. American Museum Kobe; Postmaster Guam, and others.

Also cabled the Museum to "deposit April remittance National City Bank New York Kobe Japan."

The police asked me to turn over the account of Cornelius to him to be forwarded to Etscheit at Ponape.

Lang and I decided, rather than be debt collectors, that we had better dispose of Cornelius. The latter was bundled aboard the 'Kasuga' and forwarded to Ponape. The police received the money belonging to Cornelius.

March 9 (Monday). Pen kohl. With George and Malaita Jimmie to the north end of the island to Penkohl
The words are printed on the page and would be read as:

"The words are printed on the page and would be read as:

I have been working hard to learn more about the field of psychology. I have read several books and articles on the subject. One of the most interesting books I have read is 'Psychology and Life' by William James. It covers a wide range of topics and provides a comprehensive overview of the field.

The author, William James, is one of the founders of modern psychology and his work has had a significant impact on the field. He is known for his contributions to the study of consciousness and the role of the mind in behavior.

In addition to reading, I have been attending conferences and seminars to stay up-to-date on the latest research and developments in psychology. I have also been involved in various projects and research initiatives that have allowed me to apply my knowledge and skills.

Overall, my interest in psychology has continued to grow and I am confident that I will be able to use my knowledge and skills to make a positive impact in the field. I look forward to pursuing a career in psychology and contributing to the understanding of human behavior."
where we established camp in the house of Paulino—a renegade Phillipino, who deserted a sailing ship in Spanish times. We will make a systematic search of the north end of the island first and then work toward the southward.

There is an abundance of swamp land along the foreshore here and mountains to 2000 feet in the interior. We should sight something if it is here.

March 10 (Tuesday). Fen Kohl. These last two days have netted nothing of interest. We have a few finches (Erythruva) to show for our time as well as other more common material. I have decided to add a quantity of sea birds to the collection as we go along.

Sent Jim into the bush to set snares for rails. He also agreed to go into the mountains and listen for petrels. Malaita Jim is the hardest working boy I have ever used. Charley is the most willing but hasn't the mentality of Jim.

March 11 (Wednesday). Fen Kohl. Jim remained away. George and I found him in the mountains setting traps. I left a couple of pigeons for food for him. Jim would just as soon live off the bush. He complains of the rats that simply swarm through the bush at night. Jim also found a flying fox which are rare on this island. They are scarce indeed. Since 1927 after an epidemic of measles and dysentery among the native population. The flying foxes of the island died in thousands so that now it is very doubtful whether there are a dozen specimens to be found.

This sickness did not affect the rats which have multiplied into millions.
March 12 (Thursday). Pen Kohl. Into the mountains again. I searched diligently for the mountain starling, even shot numbers of birds, but all of them turned out to be the common lowland form. George and Jim scaled the cliffs looking for stray feathers or signs of petrels, but found none. Those probably shift around from one end of the island to the other. Jim has had no luck with his snares.

The three of us spent the night in Jim's leaf house and were afforded the pleasure of hearing petrels screaming overhead after dark, after they had come in from the sea. We didn't, however, hear them go out to sea in the morning which is a good indication that they are roosting farther south of us.

March 13 (Friday). Pen kohl. Returned to the lowland and spent the whole of a cloudy day in the swamps. This is a most discouraging task we are engaged in, especially when the natives hardly know one bird from another.

There are all kinds of gardens both in and back of the swamps. Surely if there were rails around some one would see them.

George returned with another wild pig. I dispatched portions to Hermann, police master and the ship.

Jim went back into the bush for the night.

March 14 (Saturday). Kusaie. Up before daylight and to a large limestone cave where I obtained a large series of swifts, with the aid of a horde of small boys. A few biscuits were ample reward for the boys and satisfied them immensely. Jim and George joined me whence all of us
Hurray! It is time to go on a nature walk into the mountains again.

I recently discovered a new place for the mountains and I'm excited to explore it. There are many beautiful fruits and nuts that I've never seen before. I love the feeling of being surrounded by nature. It's a great way to relax and enjoy the beauty of the outdoors.

The path is not very long, but it's steep and requires some effort. I'll need to be careful not to slip or fall. However, the view at the top is worth the effort. I can't wait to see what awaits me at the summit.

Let's start! I'll meet you at the park for this adventure.

Map (Estrella) - Use Google Maps

Remember to take a water bottle and wear comfortable shoes. It's going to be a long hike. I hope you enjoy this experience as much as I do. See you soon!

Good luck!
returned to the ship. Myself to bed dog tired. I haven't much reserve to fall back on yet. The Chinaman and the crew took care of the swifts nicely.

March 15 (Sunday). Kusaie. Rained continuously all day. Lang during the past week has had more iron work chipped and most of the upper deck work painted. Considerable rain has hampered the work. Charley is getting on well with the caulking.

March 16 (Monday). Kusaie. Day of continuous rain. Engaged in labeling specimens. Crew stringing labels and odd jobs around the ship. Rewrapped all of last week's specimens. It is impossible to take much cargo with one into the bush as the Kusaie natives will not pack gear.

March 17 (Tuesday). Kusaie. Another day of rain and wind though I did spend considerable time in the swamps in the interior of the Lele Island. Hermann tells me that a German expedition collected birds on Lele prior to the war. Unfortunately, there is no record of their ornithological undertakings. I presume they must have been ethnologists and anthropologists.

March 18 (Wednesday). Kusaie. Weather cleared and crew began transporting sails and gear aboard ship again. Myself, with the China cook, Charley and George in two canoes to the south end of Kusaie where we will establish camp and survey there--thoroughly. Reached Port Lottin and Vemkohl in the middle of the afternoon and set up camp in the home of Edmund. The latter is a very large 6 foot native, with enormous feet, who has spent many years in the
phosphate mines on Nauru Island. He is the owner of a complete European house, but, unfortunately, is deeply religious. He, like all other Kusians, is deathly afraid of work. In all fairness to him we are grateful for the use of his house which will cost us a dollar a week.

March 19 (Thursday). Lottin. Into the bush early this morning after I had started the Chinaman along the beach for shore birds and anything else he can find. If the law will not cooperate with me, I shall have to take it in my own hands.

The Oriental, by the way, is afraid of the bush, but I shall wean him to it in time. This country like a lot of other parts on the island is ideal for birds. Behind Edmund's there are acres and acres of swamp land, native gardens, small streams and low scrub. Back into the interior one encounters mountains running up to over 2000 feet elevation. Good heavy virgin forest is found everywhere. On the slopes of the mountains isolated grassland patches harbor finches and wild jungle fowl. The setting is perfect, only the birds are lacking.

I spent the whole day in the bush, to return rather late with only a limited bag of Ptilinopus and small birds. The Chinaman had had a successful day with reef herons and shore birds which he proceeded to skin and make up in good order.

Charley and Edmund made a foray into the mountains for breadfruit.

Edmund will supply our table with native foods if
I will contribute pigeons and wild pig for the pot. This arrangement saves us a great many petty misunderstandings.

March 20 (Friday). Lottin. Into the swamp all day, but with the usual results. Chinaman shot a man-o'-war bird, but ruined it with a second shot at close range. Continuous rain.

March 21 (Saturday). Lottin. In a canoe with George out into the ocean this morning in hopes that we might intercept petrels coming out from their mountain burrows. They kept too high in the air for us so that we didn't get a shot at them. Hundreds of terns and tropic-birds did circle low over the water around the canoe. Returned to the swamp and began a continuous tramp up and down. I must have covered hundreds of acres of land at this business.

March 22 (Sunday). Lottin. The Oriental with Charley into the bush. They returned shortly before noon with a wild pig. Since Edmund and this brother Kusian's spend their day at church and are not allowed to cook on Sunday, the cook Charley and I made a mess of the pig.

To continue with these Kusaie people. They cook their Sunday rations on Saturday night and refrain from all tasks until Monday morning. I might add that the men do all of the cooking and housework except washing clothes. This is due to the wonderful influence of the Sisters Baldwin.

What a lovely sight it is to see a big 6-foot, 250-pound man washing dishes while his wife sits near him.
I will contribute pleasure and with pigs for the pork.

Water SS (8:40 a.m.) Lotting. The Otherwise with certainty into the pond. That travel upon the pond with a wind. Please phrasing and that particular creature with both of that you have been and are not allowed to cook on.

To continue to that place because people. Their cook south.

Water SS (8:40 a.m.) Lotting. To make a mess of the pig.
reading the big brute choice verses from the scriptures.
I am losing faith daily,—the Chinaman never had any.

March 23 (Monday). Lottin. Into the interior with George and the Chinaman. Charley into the bush to try his hand with snares for rails. Edmund up the river to dig out a quantity of bread fruit which he buried over a year ago. This stuff stinks to the high heavens, but when it is kneaded like bread dough and baked in leaves over hot stones it assumes the taste of hard cheese. I have found it to be very palatable though too generous a quantity gives one gastritis.

The whole day in the bush but only a few birds. We were forced to cut out own trails through the underbrush which is plentiful everywhere. Along the creek bottom one encounters a mass of heavy vegetation that should harbor a number of species of birds but apparently does not.

The wide valley behind Edmund's runs about two miles into the interior in the form of a large amphitheatre. It is undoubtedly a blown-out crater of ages past. After one leaves the seacoast and its accompanying native houses and gardens there is nothing but virgin forest, swamp and heavy bush growing in profusion. Few, if any, natives ever come this way. They prefer to use a canoe and follow around the coast line rather than cut across the island.

After one reaches the head of the valley they find that the mountains rise abruptly in the form of steep cliffs which attain a height of 1500 to 2000 feet.

It is in these cliffs that petrels roost and also
probably nest. Osehero, the Japanese hunter, showed up again this evening with the information that the police had sent him down to shoot for me. I agreed to let him stay a few days and see what he could do.

March 24 (Tuesday). Lottin. All of us hunting again. Myself around the edge of the forest and the swamp land. During the day I set a number of rat traps in likely places where I thought a runway might be. Built three small leaf houses where I can sit at intervals and watch the country. In this manner I shot the first migrant cuckoo taken here (*Eudynamis taitensis*).

George and Osehero returned late with very poor material.

March 25 (Wednesday). Lottin. Took Charley with me and worked the same swamp and mountain area. This is a most discouraging effort. Nothing to do though, but keep going. George and Osehero returned late again with a few big pigeons for the pot. I wonder whether Osehero isn't a "practical joke" on the part of the government after all.

Stories have it that Osehero sleeps in the bush while George does the hunting.

March 26 (Thursday). Lottin. Sent Osehero back to the government with thanks. I can do as well without him and save myself money and food.

George to take all of our birds back to the ship and return with a few commestibles (salt, tea, sugar, rice). Charley and Edmund into the mountains after bread fruit.
propaganda, O'Doate. The Japanese puppet, Ion, preached
an idea that there was an agreement with the police
force. I was aware of this at the police
headquarters.

We've got to talk about the

...
Mysell in the swamp land and followed in a west-erly direction toward Point Lesson.

The Chinaman is doing very well in the bush. He
goes out, shoots a number of specimens and returns to work
them up.

March 27 (Friday). Lottin. Back into the moun-
tains to the north'ard. I found only small birds, also
Ducula, Ptilinopus and the common starling. The going was
unusually tiring with no trails and heavy vines everywhere.
The soil is of heavy clay and crumbling stones. That in
itself was not difficult to get over; it was the heavy
mass of shrub and vines. Heavy forest grows everywhere in
profusion.

March 28 (Saturday). Lottin. Took Charley with
me and followed along the tops of the ridges in the direc-
tion of Mount Crozier. We spent the whole day, shot num-
bers of starlings but found no indication of the mountain
ornis. Ptilinopus is nesting at this time. I can obtain
only males and those keep well to the tops of very high
trees.

March 29 (Sunday). Spent the day in camp checking
and labeling specimens. Our results so far have been
wretched. There are apparently few species on the island.

At night into the bush where I sat and listened
for rails or night calling birds. I encountered nothing
but rats. They were heard squeaking and squealing every-
where. So far we have found one rat's foot in the rat
traps that we set out.
March 30 (Monday). Lottin. George returned with a number of supplies and a note from Lang. All of us hunting; myself into the swamp land toward the westward.

March 31 (Tuesday). Lottin. I have noticed that George carries a little notebook around with him in which he jots down an item or two now and then. Presuming that George was keeping an exacting record for the police, I never bothered him. To-day the truth came out. George is a preacher, who conscientiously keeps a record of his religious feelings, the better to enlighten his congregation on Sundays. One must admit that this is unique for this part of the world.

Edmund, Charley and I to the cliffs in the interior in quest of petrels. George and the Chinaman to collect around camp.

Our party tried to climb the face of the cliffs but without success so we built a leaf house at the base of the largest one and awaited night time when the birds put in their appearance. Sure enough the birds did put in their appearance shortly after dark and spent about an hour circling and calling before they retired to their burrows high over head. I tried several times to shoot one but found them out of gun range.

April 1 (Wednesday). Lottin. The petrels came out of their burrows about 3 A.M. and circled about screaming and calling before taking off to the sea. I tried again to shoot them but had no success.

We spent the whole day with the aid of a rope
I often have a number of supplies and a note from Tide to keep in mind. I have received a letter from Tide, and I read it every day. I have not written to Tide for a while, but I have been keeping an excellent record for Tide. I never read Tide's letters, the better to satisfy my conscience.

I have not written to Tide for a while, but I have been keeping an excellent record for Tide. I never read Tide's letters, the better to satisfy my conscience.

I have not written to Tide for a while, but I have been keeping an excellent record for Tide. I never read Tide's letters, the better to satisfy my conscience.

I have not written to Tide for a while, but I have been keeping an excellent record for Tide. I never read Tide's letters, the better to satisfy my conscience.

I have not written to Tide for a while, but I have been keeping an excellent record for Tide. I never read Tide's letters, the better to satisfy my conscience.

I have not written to Tide for a while, but I have been keeping an excellent record for Tide. I never read Tide's letters, the better to satisfy my conscience.

I have not written to Tide for a while, but I have been keeping an excellent record for Tide. I never read Tide's letters, the better to satisfy my conscience.
and did manage to climb one cliff where we found one empty burrow with feathers and droppings but no birds.

I remained on the side of one cliff until long after dark but could get no bird within gun shot range. Charley put out a few snares around what he thought were roosting sites.

April 2 (Thursday). Lottin. Our pre-day light efforts were as discouraging as yesterday. We decided to break camp, return to our base and have another go at birds with the next full moon.

During this trip into the bush we took absolutely no food of any kind. Our meals consisted of broiled and smoked pigeons, tubers and fish and eels from the mountain streams. Kusaie is a very good example of an island where one dan live entirely off the bush.

Upon reaching camp, found Tommy with a note from Lang stating that my presence was requested at a big Japanese celebration on the morrow at Lele.

George and the Chinaman have been busy with small birds including a few sandpipers from the reefs. The Oriental is death on herons, the bodies of which he consumes with relish.

April 3 (Friday). Lele. Up at daylight and hiked the 5 miles to Lele with Tommy and Paulino. There I found the Japanese were having a joint celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of the first Emperor and also the completion of a big road around Lele Island. Practically everyone on the island was gathered to partake of
the feast and witness the games.

The police master presided over an eight-course dinner which preceded contests and canoe races on the part of the natives. The Japanese feel quite pleased with the road but the natives are sullen and discontented because they have had to work two days each week for a number of months without pay. I can't say that the road will serve any purpose except as a feather in the cap of the police master.

April 4 (Saturday). Lele. Spent the day on the ship going over specimens and questioning varied and sun-dry natives. They tell me that an epidemic of 1905 killed off many people including the older ones who knew the interior of the island. They admitted that since Christianity had destroyed their beliefs few of them bothered about their old customs which included the worship of the rail (Nay tai mi not).

The Captain during my absence has been engaged on board. The deck has been calked throughout. The decks oiled and painted twice. The sides of the ship scrubbed and painted. All stores from ashore have been brought on board and the vessel hauled away from the wharf.

A new starboard after chain plate has been made and set in place of the old one which has rusted badly. The ship now presents a very creditable appearance.

April 5 (Sunday). To Lottin. Easter Sunday. Returned to South Harbor to Edmund's place alone and to let the rest of the party assemble tomorrow.
The police were very busy last week due to the increase in crime and the need to clear the streets.

Mr. Smith (Businessman):

I had to work two days last week to make up for a number of meetings I had with some business executives as a letter in the case of the police meeting.

April 4 (Saturday):

I spent the day on the farm.

The crops have been very successful and the harvest has been good.

The government has been very supportive of the farmers.

Too much pressure on the farmers.

The price of the wheat has been very high.

All crops from the farmers have been processed on time.

I hope they will be able to sell their products soon.

A new crop has been harvested and is ready for the market.

The best way to keep one's head above water is to keep working.

April 5 (Sunday):

To fish.

Fishing is a very relaxing and enjoyable pastime.

To rest.

I need to recharge my batteries and relax.

To eat.

I need a healthy diet to keep me going.

To sleep.

I need at least 7 hours of sleep every night.
This gave me the afternoon and evening in the swamps alone, though, unfortunately, without much success.

April 6 (Monday). Lottin. To the bush alone. I had a wonderful day just observing. It looks to me as though there isn't a hope of finding a rail here.

Mr. Chung Ho Tack, alias "Rakko", alias Kong Kong, shot another cuckoo. He is as pleased as punch with himself.

None of the rest of the party have appeared. The Chinaman showed up during my absence from somewhere. I know not where he has been.

Spent half the night in the bush again.

April 7 (Tuesday). Lottin. George, Paulino, Charley and Edmund showed up this morning. The first two named had been soundly beaten by the police for not giving a full report of my activities. Edmund also was reprimanded for not working on the roads, but because of his size no one undertook to chastise him.

I remained in camp to prepare specimens, sleep, and later have another night in the bush.

April 8 (Wednesday). Lottin. George and Ho tack hunting in the interior. They returned with two large flying foxes which are valuable additions to our meagre collections.

Edmund and myself to the swamps and bush land to the south of Wakapp where a native told us he had seen a ground bird. I am afraid this young man has been pulling my leg.
April 9 (Thursday). Lottin. Into the mountain area where I built a leaf house. Then at night I set out 2 lanterns about 50 yards equidistant from the house in hopes that if something passed along the ground I would see it. As a matter of fact I did observe a number of rats running around but nothing more.

April 10 (Friday). Lottin. Remained in the bush all day and in the evening tried the same performance of the previous night. The rats are so bad at night that they will run over one's body and will nibble one's fingers if those members are greasy.

April 11 (Saturday). Lottin. Continued on into the mountains and made another house in a little valley between two small ridges at about 1500 feet elevation. There I spent the day and the night. Fortunately we have been having good weather with only passing showers.

April 12 (Sunday). Lottin. Returned to camp to find the place deserted. The cook in my absence has made up a number of birds including terns and white tailed tropic-birds. We have just about completed our series of birds from this island.

Chinaman returned in the evening and reported that he had been to church. This set me back completely and when I asked his reason for such conduct learned that a native had killed a pig and had taken the same to the Sunday worship. The Chinaman has a nose for pig, no doubt about it.

Sent Charley back to the ship with specimens and told him
to send Jimmie (Malaita) down here. Chinaman to remain near
camp and do the best he can.

Edmund and I into the mountains again with a twelve
gauge shot gun and one 20 gauge also. We saw and heard the
petrels every night and morning but were not successful in
obtaining specimens. Edmund and I did succeed in scaling
the perpendicular cliff of some 800 feet height. We were
able to climb by the aid of small bush and shrub roots that
protrude everywhere but the looseness of the soil and earth
(a conglomerate) made this task dangerous.

We returned to our base late Wednesday night to
find Jimmie awaiting us.

April 16 (Thursday). Mount Crozier. Edmund,
Jim and I to the top of Mount Crozier in the center of the
island. We had a hard day working our way up to the steep
sides of the mountain. The soil and stones are very loose.
These give way at the least provocation. By pulling our-
selves from tree root to tree root, for the whole mountain is
forested from the base to the very top, we were able to
progress.

I removed my shoes and socks, the better to climb,
and was bitten on feet and ankles countless times by big
black ants.

On the flat top of the mountain we found the
common starling and a few Ducula. No other birds were ob-
served.

The trip down was even more arduous than the
Your custom park is a great place to enjoy nature and outdoors. It's always a pleasure to return near the water (Matera, Harlowe). If you're tired of camping, the mountain range with a variety and a large number of campsites and paths can be unobtrusive. Climbing and taking the mountains as a whole are both fun and educational. We can see and experience many different plant and animal species not occurring in the immediate vicinity of the park. We were able to climb up to the top of the mountain range and enjoy the scenery of the area and entire panorama.

We returned to our base late Wednesday night to enjoy the same settings as. The entire park is surrounded by mountains and water bodies. Apart from the Tadpole Mountain Crossing, we explored the area and found many interesting species. The soil on these slopes is very loose. These give way at the least provocation. A brittle root system begins to rise from near root to near root, forming the whole mountain along the line of the base. We were able to see the roots of the tree at the very top, we were able to penetrate, I removed my pack and wore the better to climb.

On the foot of the mountain we found the general setting and a few doubts. No other place more op-
climb up. Several years ago a Japanese surveyor lost his life when he fell down the side of this mountain. Reached our base camp well after dark.

April 17 (Friday). Sawokusa. With George and Edmund in a canoe to the southwest corner of the island to see what we could find. Jim into the bush to set more snares. He will run a line of them and be gone two days. Chinaman hunting about camp.

April 18 (Saturday). Lottin. Sent George off to the ship with specimens. The Chinaman to the ship to remain there. I will continue on for a couple of weeks longer in the off chance that something will turn up.

There is no hope of our sailing the ship out of Chabrol Harbor with the northeast wind blowing right in the mouth of the harbor. We will have to await the end of the northeast season which will probably be a month hence. In the meantime I shall continue in the field, cover every portion of the island thoroughly in hopes that I can locate the rail and the mountain starling.

April 19 (Sunday). Lottin. Jimmie returned from the bush very wet and very discouraged. He intimated that I was crazy ("long-long") for continuing any longer. Perhaps he is right.

Nevertheless I gave Jim a musket and sent him back into the bush to remain for several days and tend his traps.

Myself into the bush alone for the day. I can see and do more when I am alone. This being a church day there
April 15 (Friday). San Francisco. With courage and

weaken to a point to the east of the mountain. Resolved
not press camp until after dark.

April 16 (Saturday). I followed the game of

the chipmunk to the east to

the chipmunk to the east to see what we could find. I

am not able to return this week. I will continue for a

while longer. I will continue on for a couple of weeks longer

in the off-season to determine with certainty

there is no hope of our winning the cup out of

Opposite hatred with the mountain with that right in the

right of the paragraph. We will have to wait the two to the

mountain season where we might possibly be a month hence in

the meantime I shall continue in the field, under any

clear of the leading prophesies to prove that I can locate

the hill and the mountain-starling.

April 17 (Sunday). I visited the immediate

furnace. He intimated that

the dead were very glad to go to the hills. He said that

I was going to "long-range" for continuation any longer.

The game is as tight.

I have to meet a market and want

a peak into the game to remain for several days and take the

chance.

My heart into the pump after the game. I can see

and far more men I am stone. This pump a couple of pump
are no natives about.

April 20 (Monday). Lottin. Two natives from the north end of the island showed up this morning with a petrel which they had captured in a chicken coop outside of their house. It seems that the domestic fowl crows before dawn and attracts petrels which come down to fight it. The wild fowl (Gallus) does not crow before dawn.

It is odd that, after all of the our hunting, the only specimen of this species should tangle itself up in a wire cage.

Spent the day in the interior around the grasslands where I obtained a few more type Erythruyas and a number of wild fowl. The fowl have interbred with the domestic strains so badly that it is useless to save them.

To a bush lean-to again to-night with lanterns.

April 21 (Tuesday). Lottin. With Edmund and George moved sleeping effects down the coast to Tavsa not far from Inshiappu. Jimmie can join us from overland. Here we will remain a number of days, set out traps and see what will develop.

April 22 (Wednesday). Tavsa. Into the bush and low mountains all day. There is plenty of swamp here both on the mainland and the small bordering islands. Not many natives live here, but they do have abundant gardens. All of them are a part of Kavi's retinue.

The Captain and Belleu called with the small boat and outboard motor. They brought supplies and a little quinine which I shall need here with all of these mosquitoes.
Jimmie showed up overland without any specimens. I gave both Jim and Edmund a set of rat traps and sent them off into the bush again.

April 23 (Thursday). Tavsa. Obtained an example of Sula leucogaster this morning. There are 3 of them roosting on the small spit of land where we are camped.

Spent the day in the swamps.

April 24 (Friday). Another girl has died at the mission station. This makes the third since we have come to the island. The dear old ladies Baldwin keep the girls locked up in a wire cage to protect them from the wicked boys and as a consequence the girls get no exercise. As a means of killing off the race I think the old women are progressing splendidly.

Myself back into the low mountains, not over 1200 feet elevation, which are found at this end of the island. There I found the common pigeon and starlings in abundance but not much other material.

April 25 (Saturday). Tavsa. Edmund, George and Jimmie in the canoe to take our effects back to Edmund's house while I will work my way over the mountains. I encountered quite a bit of rain during the trip and spent the night in the bush.

April 26 (Sunday). Lottin. Reached Edmund's at noon and to bed with a touch of fever. George and Edmund have gone on to Lele, leaving Jimmie here in camp. The latter cooked up a fine pot of pigeon soup for me and took off to the bush again.
April 27 (Monday). Lottin. Remained in bed all day with fever. Jimmie showed up late in the afternoon wet and tired from the continuous rain. He produced an unusual catch from his string of traps; 2 hind legs of rats, one ear and one well-chewed rat.

I am afraid that the rats have overrun the island and have exterminated the rails. There is no plausible excuse for the lack of mountain starlings though.

April 28 (Tuesday). Lottin. With Jimmie into the mountain again to have one last stab at petrels. We camped in the old spot near the cliffs where we had seen the birds before. Rain hampered us at night. We heard nothing. Evidently the birds do not cry at night during the rain.

April 29 (Wednesday). Lottin. Heard one petrel crying about 5 in the morning and that one was miles away. Jimmie spent the day along the mountain streams catching 3 eels. They make excellent food except that they are full of small bones.

At night we heard numbers of birds and even saw two flying in the moonlight but we couldn't get near them with the shot guns.

April 30 (Thursday). Lottin. Our birds were with us again before daylight but no luck for us. Jimmie advised a search on the mountain slopes opposite which we called "3 mountains." I thought a visit to that area a good idea so both of us crossed the valley to those slopes. There we built a lean-to inside the roots of a big tree and awaited the night.
A reply. (Monday. October 30)

I am afraid that the last two columns have overrun the limit.

I have seen a few of the mountains near to have done last step at better. We sampled mountains twice to have done last step at better. We had seen the mountains near the town and that one was the same. That make excellent footprints that very fine.

A night we saw a number of birds and never saw two living in the mountains but we continued to rear them with the foot prints. (Tuesday. October 30)
Sure enough we heard petrels after dark and thought we located their roosting site. Unfortunately, the sides of the ridges were so steep we couldn't progress very rapidly after dark.

May 1 (Friday). Lottin. Jimmie and I to work along the cliffs hunting for roosting sites. We found a number of small ledges with cavities which had been lined with grasses and in which droppings and an occasional feather were present. There were egg shells or indications of nesting birds.

Edmund and 14 of his friends showed up on their way to a wedding. They had learned that we were in the mountains and came up for a look. Now after all of these months, I was told that the old Kusaie people came to these cliffs in times past to snare petrels for their ceremonials.

Why in the devil the natives didn't tell me of this before is beyond me. I shall never understand the workings of the native mind.

All of the boys scattered themselves along the sides of the cliffs armed with clubs to await the dusk and the arrival of petrels.

This was a splendid setting except for the rain. After dark not one confounded petrel let out a squawk and we had all of our labor for nothing.

May 2 (Saturday). Lottin. Torrents of rain during the night. At daylight all of us were so wet and cold we concluded to get back to Edmund's house.

When we reached the river valley we learned that the
torrents of rain had flooded the rivers and streams to such an extent that we had to work our way back along the ridges and spend a whole day covering a distance we should have traversed in a few hours.

Reached the camp at 5 P.M. to find Tommy with a note from Lang and also a cable and 2 letters from the Museum. I concluded to break camp the first thing in the morning and return to the ship.

May 3 (Sunday). Lele. Broke camp at daylight and away to the ship which I reached at 9 A.M. Found the vessel the cleanest it has ever been since I joined the expedition.

The Yawata Maru has been in port and out again for Jabuit in the Marshall Islands.

A cable from the Museum advising me to "cable telegraph office at Guam regarding date of your arrival and instructions about mail and freight held there--Murphy."

I have already cabled and written Guam, but these instructions have probably been held up somewhere along the line.

There were also 2 letters from the Museum under date of January 19, 1931, and February 4, 1931. Apparently I have missed some letters as I note the following in my communications received: "As you know from my last communication it has been decided to wind up the field work during 1931, and you are to make your plans accordingly and also to see what might be realized from the sale of the schooner about next January."
containing of ham and looking the Limey and attempt to make

an excuse that we had to work our way back from the lighter

and being a more of a shelter we might have

transferred to a new post.

Sensing the camp at a P.M. to go home, with a

tale from land may also a coffee and I letters from the M.

and words to the ship I received to the latest in the

morning and return to the ship.

May 8 (Sunday). Late the phone camp at Grey

and way to the ship I receive to the latest since I joining the ex-

inspection.

The Terrace Ward has been in port and out again.

for touch in the Materiel Islands.

A cafe from the Terrace Ward asking me to "Cafe

corporate office of our regards case of your arrival and

Instructions about mail andTelegram to the captain-

I have after cafe and have written some. But these

Instructions have properly been read. Some were gone and

Immediate there were also letters from the Terrace ward

face at Terrace 11, 1171 and Monday 13, 1191. Apparently

I have received some letters as I hope the following in my

communication received: "You know from my last comm-

mission it has been decided to your the final work comm-

in 1191 and your plan to make your plans accordingly and also

to see what might be accomplished from the area at the spot now.

soon next January."
There is nothing to do but wait until we can reach Guam and see what mail is awaiting us there.

Mrs. Shura Hermann came off to the ship and told me she had seen a rail a number of times in the swamps back of the ruins on Lele. I went with her in the evening and obtained a specimen which she pointed out. The bird was nothing but the migrant plover, *Charadrius*.

May 4 (Monday). Lele. Remained on the ship working up notes and packing specimens. Sent the whole crew off into the swamp on Lele to put out traps and snares. The ship is now ready for sea—well cleaned and painted throughout. We have only to wait a shift in the wind that will carry us out of the harbor.

Hermann seems to think that his outboard motors will pull us out when the time comes, but that is very doubtful.

May 5 (Tuesday). Lele. The crew caught parts of rats in their traps last night but no signs of rails.

Sent Tommy and Jimmie off across the bay to run a trap line into the interior along the Innemu River. Those two, both Malaita boys, are the most promising bird men among the complement. As long as we are here there is always a hope of getting specimens.

May 6 (Wednesday). Lele. Captain and part of the crew finished painting at noon. Every portion of the ship has two coats now including all of the rigging. The masts and spars likewise have had two coats of varnish.
There is nothing to go but what will we can teach.

The South German came off to the ship and told me
She and they men came off to the ship and told me
She had seen a great number of times in the same face of
The same on the ship. I went with part in the evening and everything
The ship was nothing
put the milkman's place, d邮箱.

May (Monday). Late. Remembering on the ship

writing in notes and some observation. Sent the whole
The ship is now ready for sea. Will anchor and painting

Unauthorized. We have only to wait a quiet to the ship

with extra no out of the port.

Herman seemed to think that the outward works

will both no out when the time comes, but first to vary compound.

May 5 (Tuesday). Late. The crew sent parts of

late in sight of the last sight part on shore of Raffe.
Sent Tommy and Zimmet all stores the pay to any

Then I run into the next part of the Innam River.

We thought as we were thee places to strike a

hope of getting weather.

May 6 (Wednesday). Late. Captains and parts of the

are the highest position of moon. Near position of the ship
Her two points from the island all at the reef.

and other information please pay two coats of arsenic.
Went over all of my accounts with Mr. Hermann ashore. All of the work done here has cost me only $400. That is dirt cheap for what has been accomplished in the way of putting the vessel in tip-top order.

Edmund and George have gone back into the mountains to make another attempt at getting petrels.

May 7 (Thursday). Lele. Mr. Hermann is planning on returning to San Francisco via Japan with the next steamer. This gives me an opportunity to forward a long letter to Dr. Murphy with an assurance also that that epistle will reach him. Under date of May 7 I wrote as follows:

Kusaie—Carolines
May 7, 1931

My dear Dr. Murphy:

I am in receipt of your message, "Cable telegraph office at Guam regarding date of your arrival and instructions about mail and freight held there. Murphy."

The cable, dated April 8th, reached me here May 2nd. Having previously notified the authorities in Guam by letter of my intentions, I am presuming that the instructions were mislaid in transit. The case is also true of the American Consul in Kobe.

"Our Little Yellow Brother," though very courteous and polite, can be damned obstinate and contrary at times. My present position doesn't permit me to disclose my innermost feelings. Though I will say that more recent events indicate that he has settled down somewhat and accepts the
Want your fill of my scrawls with Mr. Hermean

Separate. All at the work gone stale and cost me only $400

There is a hint that we have been economically in the

way of putting the news in the top other

Ambiguity and secrecy have gone back into the room

line to make another attempt at getting letters

May 7 (Thursday). Letter. Mr. Hermean to plan

and the next

Told me to see Mr. Murpby with my assurance that I am a

letter will reas on firm. Under gate of May 4 I wrote as

follows:

Kneece-Garfrance

May 7, 1937

My dear Mr. Murpby:

I am in receipt of your message, "Copie

telephone officer at Greenberg gate at your request

"My information went well and all that I prepared them.

I am in receipt of your assurance that the information we have

developed will yield the information in going on better of my

intention. I am planning to put the information more wise.

I am in receipt. The case in face of the moment.

Done in Kope

"Our Little Yellow Brother," mope away confused

my thoughts can be garnered altogether and completely at times.

My present position causes of renting to go into my intem-

more familiar. Though I may not more distant aspects

inished fact for proper effecting some matter and essence the
personnel of the vessel as poor unfortunate "Bug-men," who are quite harmless.

I must remind you of my cable of March 8th., "Deposit April remittance National City Bank of New York--Kobe Japan." It is imperative that this and future allotments be deposited in the National City Bank of New York, Kobe, Japan. There are no banks in the Caroline Islands. Work must be done by Postal Money Order, with the money in a central institution. Therefore: The National City Bank of New York of Kobe Japan. Cable Address: "Citibank Kobe," will be the recipient.

The expedition will leave Kusaie about the middle of May and proceed to Guam which we anticipate reaching by June 1st. I propose to leave the vessel in Guam for a short time to undergo minor repairs and to be slipped while I will proceed via Saipan to Palau. The schooner will join me in Palau shortly afterward.

The Governor General of the Japanese Mandate returns from Parliament the later part of May and I wish to settle once and for all my status here,—the absolute necessity of working the small islands and the matter of the Japanese Liaison Officer. Having been in here long enough to give his subordinate several books full of data including my "daily report" of places collected etc., my birthright and my maiden name, I may have created a favorable impression.

The programme for the future consists of Palau and environs. Yap, Truk, small islands around Ponape and
personnel of the assembly as part of our programme. "New-ear\n\n"I must remind you of my promise to make New York--

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York."

"Hear me on the National City Bank of New York.
islands between Ponape and Kusaie, etc. I would suggest that in the future you address your communications to me Palau Yap Truk, and let them come in.

Mr. A. V. Herrman, who is the trader here in Kusaie, is returning to the States at this time. He has very kindly agreed to post this letter in San Francisco. This is a much looked for opportunity as it hastens my report.

Copies of your letter of January 19th and February 4th, reached me here May 1st. I must tell you that this is the first connection I have had with you since last July, (1930). Upon my arrival at Ponape, I was told by local residents that 4 letters addressed to me (and from the Museum) had been in the Post Office awaiting my arrival. I asked for these several times and enlisted the aid of the Chief of Police but learned that none of the postal force could give me any enlightenment. It is little wonder though when one sees all foreigner's mail dumped into a huge basket and shoved out on the front steps for the rank and file to fight over. I have actually seen letters there addressed to places in Canada. All this prompted me to have ours withheld and later transferred to Guam.

The shipment of specimens is another problem. I fully realize the inadvisability of holding skins for a length of time when they are anticipated at the museum. Interest can quickly lag when material is not forthcoming. But in the present case a little patience is most expedient.

There will be four cases to ship from Guam upon
I was able to see you and hear you at the recent party in
\[ \text{letter's missing} \]
...
arrival. These are metal lined, air tight containers which should assure a safe, satisfactory transit. I make no excuses for the skins. Some of them are not to my liking but I believe you will find all of them clearly and carefully labeled, and in most cases of a good substantial series.

Let me review with you, briefly, the events of the past months:

Hamlin left Samarai, Papua, August 8th, for New York. The France sailed August 14th, for Tulagi and reached that port September 1st, after a stormy passage. One half of the main rigging carried away.

In Tulagi the main rigging was replaced, as many stores as possible purchased, 3 men added to the crew, including a Chinese cook at 5 pounds per month, "the chinaman turned out to be a good bird skinner" and a Chinese engineer was considered. He was given a trial but proved unsatisfactory. The above unscrewed the plug of the sea-cock in the engine room, became excited and dropped that valuable piece of metal into the bilges, which caused us sundry complications.

The France sailed from Tulagi September 17th, with Captain Lang, myself and John Boyd Riddall in the cabin, a Chinese cook and 5 men forward. We put in at Gower Island for three days, on the 18th, to obtain fire-wood, trim the ship, which was down by the head, and give things a last overhaul. I collected on Gower.

September 24th, we anchored inside Roncador Reef and gave that a survey but found it disappointing. We pro-
ceeded to Ontong Java, reached there September 27th, and remained two weeks. I collected everything the Atoll had to offer. 22 species.

October 10th, we sailed for Ponape with a fair wind that carried us all of the way. We had very light breezes at times but they were always behind. I obtained 6 all black petrels enroute which may be valuable. I can't identify them from material at hand.

Sunday evening October 26th, we reached Ponape and began our work in the Northern Hemisphere. There is no need for me to elaborate on the petty worries and amoyances that greeted us, the various attempts made to shoo us out. The fact remains that we established ourselves and were permitted to do our work. Toward the last everyone brought out the King's English and the Pseudo-Sherlock Holmes retired to their insular duties. The Government appointed a native guide for me, at my expense of course, but would not and will not permit the natives to hunt for me. I am required, among other things, to make out and file a daily report of my activities. These are slight inconveniences.

Ponape was hard going. There are no roads or trails in the mountains. We cut our own. At that we collected everything but a male example of the owl and the petrel. Those blessed petrels or shearwaters will be my undoing.

Birds are scarce. The Duwula, Ptilimopus and the grass-finch Erythruva are practically extinct. The former two are taken for food and the later sent to the Aviaries in Japan and elsewhere. People just will eat everything that
Dear President,

I am writing to express my strong concern about the recent events in Japan. As a concerned citizen, I believe that it is crucial to address the situation immediately.

Firstly, I believe that the government should take immediate action to ensure the safety and well-being of all affected individuals. The recent floods and landslides have caused significant damage and loss of life, and it is essential that the necessary resources be mobilized to provide relief and support.

Secondly, I urge the government to prioritize the reconstruction efforts. The infrastructure and housing in the affected areas have been severely damaged, and it is necessary to ensure that the necessary funds are allocated to facilitate the rebuilding process.

Thirdly, I call for international assistance to aid in the recovery process. Japan's allies and partners should come together to provide much-needed aid and support.

In conclusion, I believe that prompt and decisive action is required to address the current crisis. I am confident that with the joint efforts of the government and the international community, we can overcome this challenging situation.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
they can get their hands on. 4 or 5 professional bird hunters with their boys formerly averaged 75 to 100 Duculas per day each which netted a handsome profit at $0.15 each. Now they are lucky to average 4 or 5 a day. More recently the pendulum has swung to starlings and cocoa-nut parrots.

I did gratify your desire for mountain starlings with a series of 60. That was my best work on Ponape.

Tuesday, January 6th, we sailed for Kusaie, reaching there the 13th. The second day after our arrival I developed blood poisoning in my left hand. (There is a poisonous plant on the island that I must have come in contact with on my first foray into the bush, not knowing it). It was six weeks before I was able to resume hunting. Mr. Riddall, my assistant, played horse while I was incapacitated and earned his dismissal. Returning to the hunting, I took my guide and systematically worked the island. I covered every range of mountains to the tops of the high peaks and scoured all of the swamps and middle forest. The results have been very disappointing. I am fully convinced that there is no mountain starling unless you can pick out a difference in the 50 starlings I am sending you.

The starling is one of the most common of the few birds on the island and is found everywhere. They travel in little flocks of 2 to 5 or 6. All have the same call notes and the same color of iris at all elevations. I have found remarkable variation in them from the juvenile plumage to the adult.

As for the rail, I have tried everything. I have
Dear recepient,

I am writing to express my gratitude for the opportunity to work with you. Your leadership and guidance have been instrumental in my professional growth. I have learned so much from you and your team, and I am grateful for the lessons I have been able to apply in my work.

As a result of my recent experiences, I have gained a deeper understanding of the importance of teamwork and collaboration. I am committed to bringing my best to every project and to continue to grow and develop my skills.

Thank you for your support and encouragement. I look forward to working with you again in the future.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
set traps (rat-traps) in the swamps and taro patches. I have cleared places and put out lanterns which I could watch from a log at night. Have gone alone into the forest to listen for a call note and have heard nothing but the activities of bush rats. My Malaita boys have put out the native grass rope traps that they use on their own island to catch rails with. I have discovered no tracks, I have discovered nothing.

The Kusaie natives all say that they have heard their forefathers speak of the rail but none have seen one, save the local native pastor who claims that he observed one some 15 years or more ago. On the other hand, I have learned, only just recently, that the Kusaie rail is the native devil and everyone was and still is afraid of it. You know the native, no amount of Christianity can dislodge his inherited beliefs. He professes anything and the white man learns only a part of his innermost feelings.

I am going to return to Kusaie with the bird net and my Japanese assistant. I don't relish the word incomplete written against a piece of work any more than you do.

Birds, as a whole, on Kusaie are few. I have a large series of the endemic species and will in the future increase the individual series to 50 and 60, because this is the last chance. Petrels have given me no end of worry again. I have made 5 trips to different cliffs in hopes that with ropes, flashlights and shot-guns, I could collect. But as they are not nesting at this time and appear to change their roosting site to fit the occasion, I have been awarded
I have always been and continue to be averse to the mere rote learning of facts and figures. I have never been more than a superficial acquaintance with the facts and figures presented to me. I have never found it necessary to memorize the facts and figures presented to me. I have always tried to grasp the essence of the matter presented to me. I have always tried to understand the underlying principles and concepts presented to me. I have always tried to see the bigger picture and to understand the implications of the matter presented to me. I have always tried to avoid the trap of rote learning and to focus on understanding the underlying principles and concepts.
with just one specimen. This one should prove to be a phase of the dusky shearwater. I'll master this petrel business before I'm thru.

The Kusaietian isn't a salt waterman, he isn't a bushman. He is a Christian. His only trips into the mountains are for wild pigs and breadfruit. He is lazy and full of the Gospel. As an assistant, he is worthless.

Kusaie has them all beat for hard traveling. The bush is a wilderness of shambles and the mountains stand on end. We climbed many of them by the tree root method.

You can not imagine my chagrin upon learning that the expedition will close down at the end of 1931. I had hoped, at the very least, for several years more. Times are hard and Nations are unsettled throughout the world but at the same time prices of commodities are falling. Why now, of all times, when the work is not completed and actual conditions indicate that either the birds must be acquired at this time or they never can be.

In the Carolines, the expedition is at least 30 years behind schedule. In other groups, though we presume the toll has not been quite so pronounced as here, the advent of the white man with his plantations, etc., plus the introduction of cats, rats, dogs and the like, have brought serious changes which grow in magnitude as days lapse one upon the other.

All of the Japanese Mandate can not be completed by December. What of the islands off the coast of New Guinea, the Admiralties and others of that region which are
with just one session. This one session brings to its business
of the general practitioner. I'll meet this other business
before I finish.

The Kamen is a fast medallion. We can't
be a Oplactan. He only takes into the mon-
time to think over any plant. He is fast and tall
of the modern. As an assistant, he is workable.
The Kamen was from it. Not at all Traveller.
and a Wissenschaft of specimens any the modern
and we all heard many of them. I can't forget that
you can not imagine my activity now. It means that
had the exception with these gone at the any of 1941. I had
never married. It was very fast. Let's several years more. Time
and many moments the meaning of the world but at the
same time pieces of commodities are filling. Why now, both
these men the work is not completely and exact commodity
information that further the things must be related to this time
or can never can be.

In the Oplactan, the exception to the least 30
ways being separate. In order some authors to imagine
the toll is not been done to plantation as part of the
want of the while we miss participations and the
interest of cafe, there is hope and the like, have presented
elaborate changes which bring in meaning as great items one
then the other.

All of the Japanese Manners can not be completed
in December. Want of the influence of the cost of New
York

Copyright the Wissenschaft and offers of part region which are

thoroughly familiar to the Captain? These must be worked with a vessel. Choiseul might be visited again with profit, especially the eastern side which is practically unknown. Then there are the last islands of the Hebrides, the Loyalties, etc., etc., which must be collected before a thorough survey of the Pacific can be compiled.

To hesitate now, wind up the expedition, then start over again in a few years incurs not only additional waste and expense but also the loss of time over obstacles that any leader must hurdle in the beginning. Any man coming to a new field is green and inexperienced. He must and will make mistakes that only time teaches him to ward against. I could hold forth at great length on this subject.

To dispose of the vessel and later attempt the "large islands" as a land unit, as some advocate, isn't all that the story books credit it to be. The difference between the two systems is apparent in the final results.—The kinds of and the condition of the specimens resting in the museum.

The France is now in fairly good condition. By dint of hard work, the Captain and crew have given the vessel a good general overhaul from stem to stern, including the hold which has been thoroughly emptied out, cleaned and painted. The decks have been caulked through and painted. New forerigging in Guam, plus other minor repairs, will give us a fairly sound vessel to continue the work with.

The Captain and I, by the most rigid economy,
The Captain entered the room quietly, as if to avoid disturbing the inhabitants. However, his presence was not unnoticed, and a nervous atmosphere prevailed in the room.

He noticed the tall figure of the expert, who was absorbed in the examination of the blueprint. The expert seemed to be deep in thought, and his hands moved skillfully, tracing the intricate details of the drawing.

The Captain approached the expert, and a conversation ensued. The expert explained the various components of the blueprint, emphasizing the importance of each part. The Captain listened intently, asking questions to clarify the expert's explanations.

Finally, the expert concluded the demonstration, and the Captain thanked him for his time and expertise. The expert returned to his work, and the Captain left the room, knowing that they would continue this important discussion in the near future.

The Captain was pleased with the progress made so far and hoped that this would lead to a successful outcome.
feel that we can take the expedition thru the year 1932 on the sum of $9000. If you will deposit that sum in the Bank--The National City Bank of New York at Kobe, Japan--January 1st, 1932, you need not think of us again until the specimens come in. We will make our sacrifices and combat our own difficulties but I can assure you that we will never encumber you with them.

I should like, only too well, to continue making a careful systematic survey of each island as I come to it. I do not believe in mass production, or a mad rush thru a group just to fill boxes and cover ground.

From Guam we will send notes, specimens, accounts and reports. Don't worry about us--we are in excellent spirits and plugging along,—all sails set.

Best wishes,

(Signed) William F. Coultas

P.S. Mr. A. V. Herrman, whose American address is, 3807 Maple Avenue, Oakland, California, is leaving the States about the middle of July to return thru the Carolines to Kusaie and if you should have a word for me, he can very easily bring the same to me.

May 8 (Friday). Lele. To work at labelling specimens most of the day. Also into the swamps on Lele to have a look at the boys' traps.

Crew away all day on the mainland cutting firewood. We will fill the ship and get ready for sea. The
feel that we can face the 000. I will report that and in the Bank.

The National City Bank of New York at Kope, Japan—January

I will report my bank. I will make my report and submit the report.

I will make my report and submit our former letter.

In making our former letter, I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.

I will make our report and submit our letter.
northeast is still blowing fresh outside and such a swell is coming in the passage that we haven't a hope of getting out under these conditions.

May 9 (Saturday). Lele. With Hermann to go over the engine bed and take a number of measurements. Since Hermann is going to San Francisco there is a possibility he can do something for us in that port, should Guam not be able to repair our present machine. Ray Meyers has had a good look at the present engine and has convinced us he can do nothing with it.

Captain Lang in bed with a large island sore on his leg.

May 10 (Sunday). Lele. Jimmie and Tommy returned from the bush with the announcement that they had set a long line of traps. They can alternate one each day visiting the traps. Should anything become entangled in these snares there is always the probability that rats will devour it before the snares are visited.

Weather bright and clear. Myself engaged on board ship.

May 11 (Monday). Lele. The S/S Yawata Maru in at daylight. Captain and I on board to get a check on the chronometer which we found to be in good order. Also to send a cable to Postmaster Guam advising him to hold mail and supplies for us.

Mr. Hermann got away with the ship for Japan and the States.

Crew engaged bringing firewood aboard.
May 12 (Tuesday). Lele. Spent the day packing specimens in the tin-lined cases. I found that a few specimens of Ducula have had their fleshy knobs eaten by ants. This is one of the very occasions when ants have molested specimens. Captain back in bed with his sore leg. He abused that member too much yesterday.

May 13 (Wednesday). Lele. All day with cases of birds. We have four large cases soldered, sealed and stenciled ready for New York. Put the cases in the hold under the main cabin to assure their safety. Crew engaged scrubbing the hull of the vessel under water. We supplied them with diving glasses and the outer husk of coconut. Considerable rain to-day.

May 14 (Thursday). Lele. George and Edmund returned from the mountains. They had no luck with birds. I paid them off after trying to get Edmund to sign on as ship's crew. Edmund would not become a member of our staff. Myself into the river bottom with Jimmie to have a look at the snares. Obtained a number of pigeons for the police master and the doctor. A little grease sometimes goes a long ways.

May 15 (Friday). Lele. Continuous rains all day. We are hoping that this is the break up of the northeast season. Myself in the swamp back of Lele. Crew into the bush for long creepers and vines that we can use for mast hoops.

May 16 (Saturday). Lele. Heavy rains all day
but no shift in wind. Crew engaged filling water tanks.

May 17 (Sunday). Lele. More rain to-day. The Captain still down with his sore leg. Myself composing bird notes.

May 18 (Monday). Lele. Crew engaged aboard ship at odd jobs. Captain still in his bunk fretting and grumbling over his leg.

Ashore to ascertain when Meyers will hitch his motors up and try to pull us out of the harbor. He is in the dumps since Hermann left and apparently is doing nothing. The natives pay no attention to Meyers but take their orders from Hermann's dark wife, which is bad for everyone.

Meyers, we know, is a good looking young man who likes to be coaxed, but at the same time it is like pulling teeth for me to do it. I suppose I have too much pride for my own good at times.

May 19 (Tuesday). Lele. After a great deal of persuasion accompanied by tears in my eyes as big as Kohinoor diamonds Meyers brought his 3 outboard motors and tried to pull the ship. He did get us well up toward the mouth of the harbor, but as soon as the swell caught the vessel we made no progress forward. This was a terrible humiliation to Meyers who felt confident he could walk the ship out of the harbor whenever he wanted to.

For us, this meant that we would have to get the mail steamer to tow us out or else wait until the westerly winds set in. Should we wait for the latter, there is no telling how or when we would find our way to Guam.
May 19 (Sunday). Letter. More rain to-day. The garden will go down with the more feet. May I call and see you. May 18 (Monday). Letter. Give my love to Joe. "Great time it was the last time."

May 13 (Saturday). Letter. "After a great deal of work, I wrote to say that we have not seen much of the garden." May 12 (Friday). Letter. "Two more days, and I hope to be able to write..."
A proper sailing vessel which is not cut astern to accommodate a propeller might sail out of the harbor under the most favorable conditions. The 'France,' though, cannot beat to windward as she "crabs" too badly. That is she goes forward and sideways at the same time.

May 20 (Wednesday). Lele. Ashore all day with the police trying to get them to issue us a clearance and a health report. They wanted me to go to Ponape and get my papers there, but I would have none of it. Finally, toward evening the powers weakened.

I called upon two Japanese who have outboard motors and enlisted their aid when we have a day of calms. If we could get out of the harbor mouth we should be able to make head way along the edge of the reefs to southward.

May 21 (Thursday). Lele. What we thought was our chance came early this morning with a flat calm. We rigged up five canoes with outboard motors and about 50 native paddlers. We almost got the ship out when the wind freshened and stopped us. It was necessary to turn back and anchor in the same spot.

Myself ashore in the bush all afternoon.

May 22 (Friday). Lele. Wind freshened again. Sent the crew ashore for more firewood. I shall stock up on native foods just as fast as I can get them. We are stuck here so must make the most of it.

Myself across the bay to the river bottoms again.

May 23 (Saturday). Lele. Got hold of Meyers and took him into the bush with me. Poor man is morbid and
A proper seating arrangement for the comfort of passengers is a top priority. The seating arrangement must be comfortable and spacious to ensure a pleasant journey. The train is equipped with seats that can be adjusted for maximum comfort. It is imperative to maintain a safe distance between passengers to ensure safety during travel.
homesick. He acts like a spanked puppy dog, tells me that the natives don’t appreciate him.

Crew brought their firewood aboard at noon and finished for the day.


May 25 (Monday). Lele. Another week begins and we have no indication of getting away. Wind still fresh and easterly. Purchased a quantity of native foods.

Crew ashore hunting bread fruit and tending line of snares.

May 26 (Tuesday). Lele. Crew employed all day aboard ship, about the deck and the rigging.

Tommy and I ashore to the mountains south and west of Lele. I shot any number of starlings and found none different from the common variety.

May 27 (Wednesday). Lele. Up very early and to Mount Buache where Tommy and I climbed the south slope of this mountain. The climbing was rather difficult as this side is very steep. Starlings were again encountered in numbers but none different. Two wild goats were obtained near the top of the mountain which gave all of us a nice meal of fresh meat.

Another fine day with fresh easterly winds.

May 28 (Thursday). Lele. With Tommy back over the same ground again to-day. Jimmie along the river tending his snares.

To date we have had no indication of a rail, no
tracks, no feathers, call notes, anything. There has been one here, we know, because the natives have a name for it.

Crew engaged on board ship cleaning and scrubbing their quarters.

May 29 (Friday). Lele. Crew at work carrying fresh water from ashore to fill the main water tank, our object being to keep both tanks full at all times.

Jimmie and I to the north slopes of Mount Crozier. Meyers off to dinner.

May 30 (Saturday). Lele. Memorial Day. Lang and I with Meyers and Mrs. Hermann to the grave yard at Percussic where the natives cleaned and decorated with flowers all of the graves.

May 31 (Sunday). Lele. A bad day with rain squall and strong easterly winds. Lang and I are becoming morbid just sitting here and waiting. Worked on Ponape notes all day.

June 1 (Monday). Lele. Lang and I in the dinghy with the outboard motor out the mouth of the passage. There we encountered a heavy swell with accompanying breakers on the reefs. We anticipated the arrival of the steamer but the same did not show up.

June 2 (Tuesday). Lele. Continued winds and squalls all day. S/S Kasuga Maru arrived at 4:30 P.M. in a driving squall. I went aboard immediately and asked the Captain to tow us out with his ship. He informed me that since he had lost a day at Moji, Japan, he was leaving again that night for Japaut but would return on June 10 and take us out.
be eye's. we have been

May 29 (Thursday). Late. Came at work earlv.

We went from here to fill the main water tank, once a day to keep our pump running full at all times.

Number and f the month besides of Mont goutier.

May 30 (Saturday). Late. Remember, Day Lane and

We were the natives cleared and assembled with to work on the graves for

May 31 (Sunday). Late. A bed day with rain during the

And here to cleaning work.

May 31 (Monday). Late. I came and I am this item

With the outside motor out the north of the passage. There

[...]

June 3 (Tuesday). Late. Continued white and

2:30 P.M. I am waiting for you. I am winding the

An order from you. I can't wait. Please send

I am waiting for you at 2:30 P.M. to take
June 3-9. Lele. During this period the ship lay at anchor, awaiting the return of the mail steamer. The crew were employed aboard at sundry tasks and also ashore tending trap lines.

Approximately 2 months' supplies were assembled aboard including quantities of native foods. All accounts with Meyer were settled ashore.

I had time to spend many hours in the bush and work on bird reports.

June 10 (Wednesday). Lele. The S/S Kasuga Maru arrived in the harbor at daylight. At 9:30 A.M. the little interisland Heiyei Maru No. 6 arrived and anchored.

The following notations are from the ship's log for the day:

"Moderate easterly wind and squally, 'S/S Kasuga Maru' arrived from Jabuit at 6 A.M.

10 A.M. hove up and proceeded in tow of Hermann's canoes (with outboard motors) to a position astern of the 'Kasuga Maru' and let go anchor. Passed tow line aboard.

11 A.M. The steamer and this vessel hove up anchor and proceeded toward the entrance. Slacked away tow line leaving 100 fathoms between vessels. When 'France' was just clearing a line between the two reefs, the tow rope parted close up to the steamer. The foresail had just been set, the forestay sail was immediately pulled up and the helm put hard a port; she came round but struck the reef twice in the breakers and then came before the wind and we were able to steer clear. Hauled in the broken tow
June 3-9: I feel during these hectic few days.

The above material from the memoir of the MIT experiment. The term

Approximately 5 months, supplying were assessed

important information due to the fact that the model

with never were secreted secrets

I had time to spend many hours in the pump and

work on final reports.

June 10 (Memorial) I feel the 8-9 Kansas walks

attaining in the part of Katharine. It is a little

International Heifeman, Mea Ho. Starting our analysis

The following are from the trip's log.

"For the convenience of the student's mind and especially...".

M.M. starting from Capitol of A.M.

10 A.M. Home no and preparation in room of residence.

On the way to a position at the

campus (with additional morning) to a position under the

Katherine Mea, may I get to support. Passed through the grounds

11 A.M. The room may the nearest room of

support and preparations toward the excursion.

When I rose

were then operating a line between the two trees the

two bracing rails up to the forested. The forested had just

take driving alone up to the forested. The forested had just

near our tent and we immediately quitting up and

went west the forested with new immediately quitting up and

the near by was part of a boat; we come home and attack the

two near line in the precautions and plan came patience the while

any we were able to feel clear. Happily in the present.
rope and brought ship to anchor in position facing the entrance in 15 fathoms of water.

Made fast all sails and inspected well vessel making no water.

During the evening Mr. Goultas went ashore to make arrangements with N.B.K. Co's small steamer Heiyei Maru to tow us out."

Upon hauling in the broken tow rope we found that it had parted at the bitts of the mail steamer. Whether it had been cut or not I don't know. The Captain of the mail steamer should have known better than to steam out of port at 10 knots per hour if he had any intention of getting us out safely.

June 11 (Thursday). "To Sea." Ship's log:

"Light to moderate E/N/E wind. Fine clear weather.
3 P.M. Shifted vessel down the harbor under sail and anchored astern of the steamer Heiyei Maru No. 6. Passed our tow line aboard and waited.

3:45 P.M. Hove up at same time as steamer and proceeded towards the harbor entrance. 4 P.M. Started to set sail and got foresail and jibs set when tow line parted. We were fortunately far enough out from the reef this time to be able to get an offing under sail, the wind being N/E we made E/S/E full and stood off the land till 6:15 P.M. when we tacked ship and steered to pass the end of Kusaie.
8:30 P.M. north end of Kusaie abeam, distance about 3 miles. Set course NW x W 3/4 W. and trimmed sails accordingly. Moderate, vessel making 5 knots. Fine till midnight."
June 12 (Friday). Enroute Guam. Rain for an hour after midnight thence fine and clear the rest of the day. Vessel making 5 knots before an E x N wind. We have broken up the watches so that all of us stand 4 hours and sleep four hours. Tommy Belleu and Ulava are with me. While Jimmie, Israel and Charley are with the Captain. The cook handles the meals for all and cleans the cabin.

Noon position: latitude 6° 05' N., longitude 161° 57' E.

June 13 (Saturday). Enroute Guam. Rain with wind variable all day. We were constantly at work the 24 hours shifting and trimming sails to keep the ship on her course.

No noon position, sky completely overcast.

June 14 (Sunday). To Guam. Weather broke fair in the morning. Sighted Ponape Island on the port beam at 2:15 P.M. approximately 50 miles distant. Our 250 coconuts which we brought on board just before leaving are a welcome diversion for the crew who are eating them night and day.

Noon position: latitude 7° 21' N., longitude 159° 10' E.

June 15 (Monday). To Guam. Wind steady from NE x E with fine clear weather with vessel making between 5 and 6 knots. Set the cook to work giving the galley a hot water bath daily to keep down the cockroaches.

Noon position: latitude 6° 24' N., longitude 157° 20' E.
June 15. (Monday). 150.0 N. 150.0 W. The weather was good throughout the day, but it became cloudy at dusk and several showers fell. The ship's course was 270° true, and the speed was 9 knots. The position of the ship at sunset was 150° true, 010° true, 43° 10' S., 83° 40' W.

June 16. (Tuesday). The weather was fair throughout the day, but it became cloudy at dusk and several showers fell. The ship's course was 270° true, and the speed was 9 knots. The position of the ship at sunset was 150° true, 010° true, 43° 10' S., 83° 40' W.

June 17. (Wednesday). The weather was fair throughout the day, but it became cloudy at dusk and several showers fell. The ship's course was 270° true, and the speed was 9 knots. The position of the ship at sunset was 150° true, 010° true, 43° 10' S., 83° 40' W.

June 18. (Thursday). The weather was fair throughout the day, but it became cloudy at dusk and several showers fell. The ship's course was 270° true, and the speed was 9 knots. The position of the ship at sunset was 150° true, 010° true, 43° 10' S., 83° 40' W.

June 19. (Friday). The weather was fair throughout the day, but it became cloudy at dusk and several showers fell. The ship's course was 270° true, and the speed was 9 knots. The position of the ship at sunset was 150° true, 010° true, 43° 10' S., 83° 40' W.

June 20. (Saturday). The weather was fair throughout the day, but it became cloudy at dusk and several showers fell. The ship's course was 270° true, and the speed was 9 knots. The position of the ship at sunset was 150° true, 010° true, 43° 10' S., 83° 40' W.

June 21. (Sunday). The weather was fair throughout the day, but it became cloudy at dusk and several showers fell. The ship's course was 270° true, and the speed was 9 knots. The position of the ship at sunset was 150° true, 010° true, 43° 10' S., 83° 40' W.
June 16 (Tuesday). To Guam. Wind died a little in the afternoon and shifted to the eastward with squalls. Fortunately most of it passed around us.

Noon position: latitude 09° 27' N., longitude 155° 22' E.

June 17 (Wednesday). To Guam. Both Ulava and Belleu have finished their year aboard ship. I offered them an option of 6 months more with the vessel or a trip back to Tulagi. They chose Tulagi, thinking, of course, that I would pay them more money. When I agreed to send them back, both boys hesitated and finally decided to stay on as long as I wanted them. Charley, on the other hand, wants to stay with the ship.

Noon position: latitude 10° 24' N., longitude 153° 37' E.

June 18 (Thursday). To Guam. The leech in the head of the mainsail gave way during a squall last night. At daylight, dropped the sail and repaired the same. Had it repaired and set again by 8 A.M.

Wind moderate and fair during the day. Began clouding in the westward at sundown but later winds drove them away.

Noon position: latitude 10° 59' N., longitude 151° 53' E.

June 19 (Friday). To Guam. Wind freshened during the night which caused us to overestimate our day's run. Crew finished their coconuts; tauro and sweet potatoes are holding out well. Weather remained clear with fair wind.
Crew at work during their watches scrubbing paint work and touching up the worn spots. We must have a clean orderly vessel when we reach Guam.

Noon position: latitude 11° 42' N., longitude 149° 50' E.

June 20 (Saturday). To Guam. Wind falling very light. The sea is becoming very smooth with long glassy swells. We are on the verge of losing the northeast which means that it will be touch and go with us if we ever reach Guam. Should we strike the belt of calms or westerly winds we will be in for it.

Noon position: latitude 12° 13' N., longitude 147° 57' E.

June 21 (Sunday). To Guam. Over the Nero deep this with the ocean bottom 5 miles away—one of the deepest parts of the ocean bed.

Wind very light all day. Sails flapping continuously. Ran into thick weather with heavy rain during the night.

June 22 (Monday). To Guam. Squalls with variable winds until 4 A.M. Kept all hands engaged shifting sails to keep the vessel on her course. Weather cleared in the morning and sighted Guam at 9:30 A.M.

Rounded the north end of Guam Island at 7 P.M. and ran into some heavy tide rips. Got out of them and into calm water on the lee side of the island where we hove to for the night.

June 23 (Tuesday). Guam. At 3 A.M. Wore ship
Dear Mr. Griffin,

I agree that the procedures outlined in the current manual are comprehensive and up-to-date. However, I would like to suggest some additional points that I believe could enhance the effectiveness of the training program.

Firstly, I recommend including a section on the importance of maintaining a clean work environment. This is crucial for safety and productivity. The manual should emphasize the need for regular cleaning and the risks associated with neglecting it.

Secondly, I think it would be helpful to include a module on the psychology of teamwork. Understanding the dynamics of team behavior can significantly improve collaboration and efficiency. The manual could provide strategies for fostering a positive team environment.

Lastly, I suggest adding a chapter on the ethical implications of the work we do. This would help in developing a sense of responsibility and respect for the environment and the people involved.

I look forward to discussing these suggestions further.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
and steered S/SW toward harbor. Made all sail and hoisted signal for a pilot at daylight. At 8 A.M. a doctor, harbor master, and naval pilot boarded the vessel. These, accompanied by two tugs, brought us in and secured us to a buoy for the morning. Myself ashore to the Governor, Captain E. S. Root, U. S. N. where I explained my mission. After some questioning the Governor promised to do everything in his power to help us out of our predicament.

At 3 P.M. a Government tug hauled the 'France' alongside the U. S. S. R. L. Barnes and secured us there. Electric lights and running water were extended from the other vessel giving us additional comfort.

I received a number of communications from the Museum and elsewhere. This is the first real mail we have had since leaving the Solomon Islands almost a year ago.

All of these communications, some of them many months old, gave me to understand that the expedition must end with the year or early in 1932. It was through a letter dated October 29, 1930 that I learned of the death of Mr. Harry Payne Whitney on October 26th last.

So, too, through a letter of December 1930 as quoted here, I governed my actions in the following days:

December 17, 1930.

P. S. Since writing the above Dr. Sanford has seen Mr. C. V. Whitney, son of the late Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, and I can now report definitely that field work of the Whitney South Sea Expedition will cease about the end of 1931. You will therefore make your plans toward that end, and I hope
Dear Mr. Jones,

Upon returning home from a recent trip abroad, I was surprised to find several letters waiting for me. Among them were communications from several organizations and acquaintances, some of whom I had not heard from in quite some time. It seems that your recent travels have been well-documented, with advertisements for various destinations and events to come.

I am particularly pleased to hear from Mr. Smith, who has been in touch regarding our joint project on renewable energy. His letters are always informative and inspiring, and I look forward to continuing our collaboration.

Regarding the proposal for a new research facility, I am happy to report that it has been approved by the board. The construction is scheduled to begin next month, and I am confident that it will be completed on time. I will keep you updated on the progress.

I hope you and your family are doing well. Please take care of yourself and stay healthy.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Date: December 1, 1930

P.S. I also received a letter from my good friend, Mr. Brown, who is currently living in Australia. He mentioned that he will be visiting New York next month and would love to catch up over dinner. I am looking forward to seeing him and hearing about his adventures.

Best regards,

[Signature]

Date: December 1, 1930
that the intervening time may prove sufficient for you to

Young Mr. Whitney will continue his support to our
work in a smaller way, and will supply us for a number of
years with funds to cover the cost of publishing the results
of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, etc. It will not be
necessary for you to stop actual field work before the very
end of the year; in fact it is desirable to have the collec-
ting pushed as hard as possible to the last ditch. You
should look forward, however, not only to winding up but
also to the sale of the schooner 'France' to best advantage
early in 1932. If we are to realize a fair share of what
the vessel cost, I think it would be well not to advertise
the fact that the expedition is coming to an end but merely
to get the best possible offer for delivery of the vessel
in January 1932.

Dr. Sanford wishes me to remind you that the
greatest prize on the island of Kusai is the wood-rail,
which has not been taken since the early days. This bird is
not a swamp rail but an inhabitant of the forest land,
probably far above the sea. The best attack would probably
be through night hunting and the use of traps. It is not
unlikely that flashlight work might be of help.

I enclose two forms to be used the case the
schooner is laid up during the current year. These will
enable us to obtain rebates on our insurance premium. We
hope to have an early report and the first shipment of ma-
terial from the Carolines and Ontong Java.
I am pleased to learn that you have started work on the important new project. From the news I have received, I understand that the work is going well. I am pleased to hear that you are making good progress.

I am looking forward to seeing the results of your efforts. Please keep me updated on the progress of the project.

I hope that your work continues to be successful and that you will achieve the desired outcomes.

Best regards,

[Signature]
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) R.C.M.

William F. Coultas, Esq.

June 24 (Wednesday). Crew to work early this morning sending down the forerigging. This will have to be replaced at once with new material.

Lieutenant Brady and Chief Machinist Mate Gibson aboard to have a look at the engine. They spent the whole day with it taking the engine down and examining the same. Brady reported the engine out of alignment, the parts worn badly and the engine bed sprung.

Both men agreed to have a talk with the Governor and see what facilities were available ashore for repairing the engine.

Ashore and cabled the Solomon Island Government at Tulagi requesting an extension of six months' time on crew. With those to be delivered home at the end of that time.

Cable the Museum as follows: "Announce arrival, will ship by Wednesday's steamers. How much can you remit before the close of the year. Awaiting your answer."

June 25 (Thursday). Guam. Machinist Gibson aboard with the engine again. Lang and I to the Governor's office where a number of naval engineers and the harbor master were assembled. We learned that there are no harbor facilities here for a vessel the size of the 'France.' A three-quarter of a mile channel leads from the outer harbor
Learn to work on the engine. This will have to be a practice on our own with our own materials.

Interior work, and outside materials must be purchased. Layout to open a book on the engine, and examine it. Then set up the parts and those parts in their place, and go over the engine and examine the same. Always remember the engine and the engine parts. Parts and the engine parts.

Both men agree to have a talk with the Governor and see what facilities were available for repairing the engine.

Have any supply of the new leading government?

As the moment of an examination of the engine live on.

With plans to be helpful in some of the maintenance.

"Announced arrival. Labor of the United Nations in the present quarter. According to the present time on the 10th of August (Thursday)."

Fare with the engine, I know I to the present's.

We learn that there are no parts.

A special plea for a beard for the engine. The engine part of a mile away. Leave the other part.
through the reefs to a marine railway on the beach. This railway is used for hoisting barges of from 10 to 20 tons weight, while the 'France' is accredited with 54 tons net displacement. The channel, by the way, is only 6 feet deep while the 'France' without ballast draws at least 9 feet of water at a very minimum.

The navy agreed to blast a 9 foot channel out of the coral sufficient to float the 'France' to the marine railway but estimated from a month to six weeks of time to get the channel ready. They could give me no estimate of the cost of such an undertaking.

Furthermore, July is the beginning of the typhoon season in Guam (the end of the northeast trade winds) and the harbor authorities were very skeptical about putting the 'France' on such a small marine railway.

Lang and I had dinner with the Governor, thence returned to the ship. The machinist has been over the engine again and informed us of the condition of things at present. To quote his report "It would cost 50 per cent of the original price of the power plant to repair the engine. Even after repairs have been made the plant would still be unsatisfactory to meet the conditions under which this schooner operates; inexperienced personnel, far removed from expert repair men. With inexperienced personnel the operation of this engine is actually dangerous.

It is considered that a standard type of gasoline motor would prove far more satisfactory than the above engine for the use of this schooner.
The new project to plant a foot garden at the corner of the street is to be completed by the end of the month. The project involves setting up a small garden area with the cooperation of the community. The project is funded by a grant from the local government.

The garden will feature a variety of plants and flowers, providing a beautiful and relaxing space for the community. The project aims to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the neighborhood and promote a sense of community.

The garden will also serve as a recreational area for residents, offering a space for relaxation and enjoyment. The garden is designed to be accessible to all members of the community, regardless of age or physical ability.

The garden will include seating areas, pathways, and a small pond, providing a tranquil and serene environment for visitors.

The project is expected to be completed within the next few weeks, with the final touches being added in the coming months. The community is encouraged to participate in the maintenance of the garden, ensuring its continued beauty and success.
Received the following cable from Dr. Murphy:
"Sending $5000 now Kobe $5000 during October. We desire you remain in field after sale of the France."

This cable, a reply to mine of yesterday, was posted in New York 3 hours and 10 minutes prior to the time I sent my cable yesterday. Such are the workings of the international date line.

I replied to Dr. Murphy's cable that I would remain.

June 26 (Friday). Guam. With Lang to the Naval Commissary stores to purchase new wire for rigging, paint, block, tackles, brushes and sundry gear. Just so long as we have the ship we will keep her in good condition. Also visited Atkins Knoll and laid in a number of stores. Prices are certainly cheap here in comparison.

To the bank and made arrangements. By computation I should be well in credit now.

The crew now have the rigging well down and ready to start work on the new material.

June 27 (Saturday). Ashore with the crew in two boats to load stores. This required all of our time. To the store sheds where I obtained the ammunition forwarded from the Museum to Kobe thence back to Honolulu and to Guam.

The Japanese have a law prohibiting the landing of ammunition in Japan, so they say. The Kobe authorities demanded payment of $110 storage charges on the ammunition while that material was lying in their port. The cases of shells were supposed to have been placed on a lighter and
We recently received a message from Mr. Murphy:

"Something happened to your Xerox 2000 copier. The copier was canceled."

You remain in charge after the copier was canceled.

I was able to move the necessary parts to the time port-

I sent my copies yesterday. Spot the mistakes of the time-

I belong to Dr. Murphy's office but I would re-

I belong to Mr. Murphy's office but I would re-

June 28 (Friday) - gym. With Land to the Naval

Commissary stove to prepare new write for rigging, part-

I packed together, prepared our supplies, and set sail

We have the ship, we will keep part in good condition.

Also, we keep the ship and find a number of cleared.

The captain's orders are to keep pace in competition.

To the bank and make arrangements. By competition,

I request a meeting in charge now.

The crew now have the rigging well down and ready.

To start work on the new material.

June 28 (Saturday) - Abate with the crew in two

Due to long hours the rigging will end at one time.

To the office where the rigging is completed the commissary travels

From the orders to hope please bear to get ready and to come.

The people have a few productive the following

of ammunition in Japan, so far so. The hope autho-

Note: The amount of ammunition to be treated as on the ammunition

Note that material was left in great part. The course of

Note: More appropriate to have been placed on a fitter and
kept out in the harbor some 46 days. A charge of 3 yen per
diem was exacted for a watchman. There must have been some
kind of backhanded business in this because laborers as well
as watchmen do not receive more than 1 yen a day for their
services.

The new mainsail from Northey also arrived. This
one cost us $300, but I must say that it is a wonderful piece
of work. Northey had reinforced all ring bolts and kringles
with leather.

A number of supplies, wrapping cotton, thread,
cotton and shooting coats, previously ordered from Williams
Dimond and Company in San Francisco were received in good
order.

A number of visitors were aboard this afternoon,
it being Saturday. The marine corps especially showed up in
numbers.

June 28 (Sunday). Guam. A continuous line of
visitors aboard off and on all day. Our crew have been taken
ashore and treated to motor car rides by the natives. This
is a new experience for our boys and am afraid will lead to
trouble when they return to the Solomon Islands.

June 29 (Monday). Guam. Captain at work with
the crew on the new rigging.

Spent considerable time with the Governor re-
garding the ship. He suggested that I better get the vessel
to Manila as quickly as possible before the end of the north
east season, install a gasoline engine and run my chances of
selling the ship in the Carolines or else New Guinea. He
The news mentioned from Northern Echo earlier this week and you can read it in a newspaper please and give money to make a purchase and write me a letter as well.

A number of supplies were received from William Adams and Company in New York and were received in good order.

The matter must be sent to you early in July.

June 20 (Monday).—Quick. Captain of work with

In order to complete the expression for the navigation of

I am now on the new rigging.

You can make a supply trip with the coaling-towers

I am glad to hear that I better get a second place to

He suggested that I better get a second place to

He called me up and told me that he was

He called me up and told me that he was
felt that there would be no sale for such a craft in either Manila or Guam.

I had made a number of inquiries among local merchants and know definitely that there is no hope of a sale in this port. With the fall in the price of copra there is no demand for vessels anywhere. Furthermore, Guam is not big enough nor are there harbors to warrant a vessel of this size.

**June 30 (Tuesday). Guam.** Ashore with the four cases of birds which will go out with the Transport Henderson tomorrow for San Francisco.

Lang to the Public Work for new pin rails and lanyards for the rigging.

Myself another conference with Lieutenant Brady about the engine. He tells me there are no engineers available who could run this machine were it put in order here.

To the hospital with a very sore throat and what I thought were badly swollen tonsils. I have been suffering from a continuation of colds and a plugged up septum.

**July 1 (Wednesday). Guam.** The navy transport U. S. S. Henderson arrived at daylight. She will load a complement of sailors and marines and sail for the states tomorrow. We suffered from a continuous day of rain which hampered our activities considerably. Myself ashore with a number of matters, getting clearance for the bird skins and sundry other things. Forwarded a letter to the Museum relative to shipment of specimens and our work here in Guam.
I have made a number of inquiries among local men...

CASE OF PIONEER WORK for new plants and...

Now, another experience with this international.

To the hospital with a very severe cold and...

From a statement of some and a plague of me.

July, (February) came. The main tendency ...

& E. Henderson's interest in agricultural...
July 2 (Thursday). Guam. I am now faced with a difficult decision with the expedition drawing to a close, the vessel to be sold or disposed of and the engine broken down. What course is best to pursue?

Lang and I set ourselves to the task of going over every possible move we could make that would be to our ultimate advantage.

Financially we are solvent at this moment with $10,000 in the banks at Kobe, Japan and Sydney, Australia. This means that we do not have to worry on that most important score. Neither did we know how long it would take to dredge the vessel under sail. In the latter part we would have a terrible season of weather.

The vessel with the exception of the engine is in good shape, now that we have repaired the damage to the ribs and keelson in the fore hold. She should pass her examination though a cut ship is not necessarily a drawing card at an inspection. There are four courses open to us at the moment each of which we discussed in turn and have listed as follows:

1. Abandon the 'France' in Guam, as there was no chance of a sale here, repatriate the Captain and crew back to Sydney and the Solomon Islands, which would be via Manila, Hongkong, Singapore and Sydney. Such a move would cost at least $2500.

With the 'France' laid up in Guam and no one to care for her, the vessel would deteriorate rapidly. There was the oncoming typhoon season from July to January when she might, unfortunately, be blown on a reef and destroyed. Should anyone care to purchase the vessel the cost of re-
habilitating the crew to Guam or return would eat up the proceeds of the sale. It is doubtful whether anyone would care to visit Guam just to see a ship when the harbors of Manila, Honolulu and San Francisco are full of schooners advertised for sale. Lastly, I had no assurance that the Government would permit me to abandon the vessel in this port.

2. Have the harbor dredged, ship hauled up and the engine repaired ashore, if possible. This course did not appear practicable as we could not get our hands on any figures. Neither did we know how long it would take to dredge the harbor, how much such an operation would cost, nor whether the engine could be repaired satisfactorily after we had gone to all of this time and expense.

We did know that there was no engineer available if the contraption did work after being fixed.

3. Sail the ship to Palau, work that area and proceed to New Guinea under sail. In the latter port we would have a slim chance of realizing on the sale of the vessel with the engine out of order.

The worst part of this plan lay in the route we would have to cover. Palau is situated dead to windward of our position with an erratic southwest season of terrific squalls and flat calms facing us. On top of that we would be required to pass around a number of reef areas intervening. We might take one month to three getting to Palau.

After this latter destination our course to Ra-
After the letter presentation and course of action...
banl in New Guinea was doubly hard. We would wait until the first of the year for the oncoming northeast season which would help us to the equator and thence depend upon the northwest winds, which are always spasmodic, to carry us the rest of the way. There were the equatorial and counter-equatorial currents on both sides of the equator which might carry us at 4 knots an hour to God knows where. Should we run into a belt of calms we could drift for weeks or months. 

The trip could be made but no telling when we would get there.

4. Let Lang take the ship to Manila, obtain a new engine, come on to Palau, pick me up there, work a number of islands and go on to Rabaul where we felt sure of a sale for the vessel because of the gold fields' trade opening up in that territory.

This plan, too, had its advantages. Lang would have to go alone, in fact, he volunteered to do that. I would enter the hospital, have an operation, collect on Guam, thence collect Saipan and go on to Palau. This would keep me in the field at work most of the time.

Lang would have the tail end of the northeast trade winds with him for a few days and would then have to battle the southeast trades the rest of the way. I could go with him but in so doing would lose out on the collecting. We both agreed that I should remain in the field at all costs.

We agreed on the last plan. With a new engine to
The trip can only be made part on calling when we would best please.

Let James take the ship to Montpelier.

This plan, too, has the advantage. I have nothing to make me take a trip.

One does not return to the hospital, unless an operation, collar on the neck, fever, college, college.

Keep me in the fight at work and at the time.

I have learned from my error of the mistake I was making, I was making, I was making, I was making, I was making.

I was making, I was making, I was making.

We start on the last plan. With a new engine to
get us where we wanted to go we would also have that instrument to enhance the value of the vessel when the time came to sell her. There were sufficient funds in the bank to expend $3500 on a new engine and still carry on past the end of the year.

After due deliberation we concluded to go ahead, have the installation over with, and get the ship back to Palau. I therefore sent an order to the Frisco Standard Gas Engine Company in San Francisco advising them to forward an 80 horse power plant to the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company in Manila where we had been advised slipping and installation could be undertaken.

For some time I hesitated whether to advise the Museum of our predicament or not. In the end I concluded that it would be better to go ahead, carry out the plan and later face the consequences, rather than have the delay of time during the transit of messages by mail and a subsequent possibility of having the expedition abandoned then and there. Whether or not this was the proper procedure under the circumstances is more than I can say. I felt and still contend that as long as I took over the expedition and brought it this far I should carry it on to a satisfactory ending.

July 3 (Friday). Crew at work on forerigging. There is nothing but flexible steel wire in Guam which is not the most satisfactory but should serve under normal circumstances. The only disadvantage lies in the fact that the slack which comes from the workings of the ship must be taken up periodically at sea.
At the time all felt this was something to be proud of. To be worthy of the name of the newspaper. The time came to face the facts. There were millions of people in the park to see the show. There was a new spectacle and a thrill that came to be experienced.

For some time I imagined myself to be something more than a spectator. I felt and felt content. I felt and felt content. I felt...
A number of visitors to-day. This is a fore-runner of tomorrow's celebrations on the island.

July 4 (Saturday). Guam. All hands ashore to witness and participate in the games. We dressed ship for the occasion. Also attended the Governor's reception at the Palace.

July 5 (Sunday). Guam. Another day of celebrating and visiting. There is entirely too much of this for our own good. A Mr. Perres, Spanish-Guamanian, took the Captain and me for a long auto ride over the whole length of the island. We could hardly realize where we were with excellent gravelled and paved roads in all directions and motor cars everywhere.

For years I have heard of the superiority of English, German and Dutch methods of colonization but have come to the conclusion that the Americans are not so bad after all.

July 6 (Monday). Guam. Ashore to have a check on the chronometer and obtain charts and sailing directions from the Navy Department.

One loses a tremendous amount of time running back and forth from the ship. It takes at least half or three-quarters of an hour to go from the ship to the beach and another half hour to get the 7 miles from Piti to the city of Agana providing one can obtain a motor car.

Began laying in supplies for Lang's forthcoming trip. We have agreed that he should have enough for two month's duration.
I hate like anything to see Lang go off alone but realize that that is the best course open to us.

July 7 (Tuesday). Guam. Aboard ship assisting the captain with the rigging. Considerable rain to-day. We have been in port two weeks now and have apparently accomplished very little. Like all tropical places one works and perspires but seems to accomplish an infinitesimal amount.

July 8 (Wednesday). Guam. Cabled Bank of New South Wales, Sydney for $2000 in the form of a letter of credit for Lang to take on his journey to Manila. This amount should see him through.

Lieutenant Ayers with the Navy diving punt and crew came alongside and unshipped the propeller from the 'France.' This small obstruction aft, though apparently slight, does retard the vessel at sea. Without the propeller Lang can add a mile an hour to the speed of the 'France' when under sail.

Crew sent up the new port rigging and began rattling down.

July 9 (Thursday). Guam. Crew engaged bending sails and working on the rattling. Myself ashore for supplies from the naval stores commissary.

July 10 (Friday). Guam. Bending and securing mainsail. Crew at rattling and watering ship. To the marine quartermaster at Sumay and purchased a number of raincoats for the crew. We have needed these badly for many months.

July 11 (Saturday). Guam. Crew employed on sails
and rigging also reeving new gear for the foresail. To the bank and obtained the Sydney letter of credit for Captain Lang. Several naval officers, their wives and children off to have a look at the ship. Guam is full of social activities, much to our detriment.

Chung Ho Tack, cook, returned to the ship filled with opium. Where he got it is beyond me. I informed him that he would go back to Hong Kong as soon as the ship reached Manila.

July 12 (Sunday). Guam. By mutual agreement Captain Lang will continue as master of the vessel for another year or until such time as the vessel is sold or laid up, if within the year, which is most likely. This procedure was in accord with our former contract.

A number of guests aboard again to-day.

July 13 (Monday). Guam. Lang will sail tomorrow. Busy all day getting papers in order, accounts straightened and bills paid up to date, clearance, harbor dues, etc.

Packed my camp belongings, hunting gear, and ammunition for my shore work during Lang's absence.

U. S. S. Chaumont, a navy transport, arrived with a detachment for China waters.

July 14 (Tuesday). Guam. The 'France' with Captain Lang sailed for Manila at 8 A.M. A navy tug took him well out to sea before dropping the tow line. I returned with the tug to the U. S. S. R. L. Barnes, packed and stowed all of my duffle. Thence ashore to the U. S. Naval Hospital where I reported in.
any trouble also keeping well for the most part.

To the

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to inform you that the new plant will be completed by the end of the month. The team has been working hard to ensure that the plant is operational by then.

The new plant will be larger than the old one, allowing us to increase production significantly. We are also investing in modern technology to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

I am happy to report that the construction is progressing according to schedule. The team is working diligently to ensure that the plant meets our specifications.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. I am available to discuss further details.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Lieutenant E. E. Dockery diagnosed the trouble as maxillary sinusitis. He ordered me to bed for a complete rest and "fattening up," as he called it, before operating.

July 15-August 8. Guam. In the naval hospital. On July 29, Dr. Dockery performed what he called "a submucous resection of the deviated septum." This was a very painful experience for me. The doctor operated, for 3 solid hours, while I have to under a local anesthetic. August 8 I was discharged from the hospital and told that I might begin collecting. During this period in hospital I was able to have my eyes corrected and teeth repaired.

The local print shop made me a number of bird record sheets which have been needed badly by the expedition for some time. These sheets assembled into book form now give me an adequate ledger in which to record specimen and field number of each; sex, size and color of the organs, color of the iris orbital and feathered ring; descriptions of the bill, feet and the legs.

A local seamstress was engaged to sew up a quantity of unbleached sheeting into two 18' x 24' tent flies. If these are hung one a foot above the other they should remain waterproof in ordinary weather.

Captain and Mrs. Root invited me to the residency for 5 days during my convalescence.

August 9 (Sunday). Guam. Mr. William Edwards, the Director of the Government experimental farm, took me to the home of "Pop" Nelson, a plantation overseer at Taraque. This station is situated at the extreme northern
Laissez-faire and the theory of competition.

Profit is the reward for entrepreneurial skills.

The theory of competition is based on the idea that in a perfectly competitive market, firms will produce at the lowest cost and sell their products at the market price.

In this system, firms are free to enter and exit the market, and no single firm has the power to influence the price of the product.

This leads to a situation where firms will produce at the point where marginal cost equals marginal revenue, and the market will clear itself through the forces of supply and demand.

The resulting efficiency is achieved through the free play of market forces, with the outcomes determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers in the market.

In contrast, monopoly and other forms of market power can lead to inefficiencies as firms may set prices above marginal cost, leading to a deadweight loss to society.

Therefore, the promotion of competition is crucial for maintaining a vibrant and dynamic economy, where consumers are protected from exploitation and innovation is encouraged.

Conclusion: The benefits of competition are manifold, leading to lower prices, higher quality products, and increased economic efficiency.

Let us strive for a society where competition is valued and nurtured, as it is the cornerstone of a prosperous and just economy.
end of the island and is in the close proximity of the only true forest now remaining on Guam.

"Pop" Nelson, who is married to a Guam woman, is an ex-marine who has settled down here for the remainder of his days.

I was given a room in a European house where I could sleep and an adjoining shed in which to carry on with the preparation of specimens.

These modern conveniences of electric lights and running water are too good to be true. I shall be spoiled after such treatment.

Before leaving Agana, the city, Captain Root assured me of a passage to Saipan in the Japanese Marianne Islands with him, aboard the U. S. S. Gold Star, on August 31. This supply ship is visiting the Japanese islands on some sort of a goodwill venture at that time.

August 10 (Monday). Guam. Hunting early this morning for a period of two hours. I am still pretty wobbly and found the going in the bush too much for me. Patrolman E. D. Dennis, U. S. Marine Corps, came over from his outpost near-by and agreed to do the collecting for a few days.

The northern end of Guam is mountainous and of an uneven broken corraline formation. True forest or heavy forest is abundant with subsequent heavy bush and undergrowth underneath the trees. There are no native gardens and only one trail. This one leads over the mountains to the Government post road some 3 miles distant. With the exception of this 200 acre plantation there are no cleared
The letter was not receiving no.Om.

"God Help me, I want to marry a Christian woman."

His grace.

I have given a room in a hospital house where I can't sleep nor can I breathe properly and I am unable to control my respirations.

These women avoid unnecessary strictures and restrictions of keeping a book to a good end. I am able to breathe.

After such treatment.

Before leaving home I told Capt. Hoyt as:

Every one of a passage to shipped in the Japanese Navy.

I am glad that so far I have been able to find the Japanese fates on some sort of a book with certain at this time.

Whereas (Monday, 1st January) Capt. Hoyt told me:

Make certain for a belief of two words. I am still pretty happy,

and happy the whole time. I go always to the pump too much for me. I tell them in the boats, U.S. Marine Corps, came over from the outposts.

The capture of some 500 more prisoners may or may not be necessary to get the collection for a few days.

The report of General T. O. Burns tells of the collection for a few days.
areas on this portion of Guam. Copra and produce from the station are transported to the city with a small 8-ton boat owned by a transport company.

During my first visit to the bush I found crows, flying foxes and starlings to be the most numerous of the species represented.

Flying foxes are daylight feeders here. This species is eagerly sought after by the Guam natives who eat them fur and all. Despite their continued persecution these seem to be holding their own very well on this portion of the island. In the market at Agana a large male specimen will bring as high as a dollar.

The small *Myiagra*, *Zosterops*, *Halcyon* and the introduced dove were collected. The latter, presumably brought here by the Spanish, has become a common resident and is reported everywhere. I had seen them along roads and in trees and bushes in the city previously.

Mr. Edwards of the experimental farm sent me a live black petrel, which a native caught with his hands last night on the beach near the station. It seems that a number of natives were sitting on the sand around midnight, playing on guitars and mandolins, when this bird fluttered down on them and was captured.

Petrels are reported to nest and roost in high cliffs behind the city of Agana. I questioned a number of the natives about them, but no one seems to have taken specimens.

Here again on Guam this bird is considered a god
Playing soccer at the park, I found a map

Playing soccer at the park, I found a map.
of the people and is reverenced as such, though Mrs. Nelson told me that her mother recorded her forefathers as having captured specimens for big tribal feasts.

August 11 (Tuesday). Guam. Dennis and I both out this morning. *Ptilinopus* was found to be quite abundant in a few high fruit trees. The little ground dove, *Gallicolumba*, was met with also. Those are always hard to obtain because they never call or cry, keep to the dense thickets and when disturbed fly a few yards and hide away behind clumps of bushes, logs, stones or other objects of some kind.

Anna, Nelson's wife, decided to learn to skin birds and helped me with crows and kingfishers.

August 12 (Wednesday). Guam. To the road early, caught a truck and in to the doctor who examined me. The nasal cavity proved to be mending satisfactorily. I returned to camp in time to go with Dennis to a limestone cave where we obtained a number of small *Collocalia*.

Dennis during the morning managed to shoot a deer. Those quadrupeds were introduced into the islands during the Spanish occupation and one still to be found in the mountains in uninhabited regions.

August 13 (Thursday). Guam. Worked on swifts this morning. Continuous rains kept me in the house but Dennis obtained a few specimens including another ground dove.

Dennis then departed for his station to make the rounds of his area. His duties, as an outstation guard, are to check up on the roads in his area, keep them repaired,
A week after I took part in the conference, I had to go to the United States to prepare a report for the International Union of Geologists. The conference was to be held in Washington, D.C., and I was scheduled to give a talk on the latest developments in geology.

The United States is a vast country, and I had to travel by train from New York to Washington. The journey was long and tedious, but I was looking forward to the conference and the opportunity to meet other geologists from around the world.

The conference was held in the National Geographic Society building, and it was a large and well-attended event. I gave my talk on the latest developments in geology, and it was well-received by the audience. After the conference, I had some free time to explore the city and visit some of the museums and landmarks.

Overall, it was a successful trip, and I was grateful for the opportunity to attend the conference and present my research. I hope to attend more conferences in the future and continue to make contributions to the field of geology.
inspect native gardens, keep them clean, and to report the behaviorism of the natives. He must cover all of his area at least once a week and make his report promptly. Strict discipline, orderliness and cleanliness are observed even on outstations, otherwise the Marine Corps would not be the splendid organization that it is.

August 14 (Friday). Guam. Added the small heron, _Ardetta_, to our collections. I found this specimen in the tall shrub and bush at the edge of the plantation. I shouldn't be surprised but what it is a migrant.

The Atkins Knoll boat came out to-day to load copra. The Captain announced that he would return again the 24th and would take my effects with him at that time.

Anna gave up the job of skinning birds. Arsenic sores under finger nails has discouraged her.

The natives have taught me to make a fine relish which can be used with any style of cooked fish. A small handful of small red chili-peppers and the juice of 4 or 5 lemons are mixed with a gallon of green coconut milk. This concoction is allowed to ferment several days before being used. After it is properly ripened the liquid is guaranteed to take the lining out of anyone's mouth.

August 15 (Saturday). Guam. Rain again to-day. I obtained a number of shore birds and a few others including a _Zosterops_ near the house.

August 16 (Sunday). Guam. Another day of rain so that I didn't get out of the house. The flies here are
terrible. The plantation labor brought in about a thousand pounds of fish which they obtained with dynamite. This method of shooting or killing fish is quite common throughout all of the islands.

August 17 (Monday). Guam. Made quite a fair collection of Ptilinopus, Gallicolumba and Zosterops to-day. I am getting together a fair representation of doves despite the fact they take so much time in making up.

I tried to assemble a list of all of the Guam birds with the aid of the natives working here, but they have forgotten or do not know much about their ornis. It is surprising how quickly a little outside intrusion can deaden the culture of these island peoples.

August 18 (Tuesday). Guam. To the westward along the top of the cliffs and headlands which jut out into the sea there. I found very few birds all day. In fact, I walked for a half hour at a time without seeing or hearing a thing. It is possible that lack of water has something to do with this scarcity, but I am inclined to revert back to the old theory of the proximity of species to human habitations. Two ground doves were my best results for the effort expended.

August 19 (Wednesday). Guam. Patrolman Dennis showed up this morning and reported finding a new ground dove country just this side (north) of a large garden area. This ground was located about 3 miles south and east of our present quarters. We visited Dennis's retreat, obtained 5 ground doves and a Hypotaenidia among other things for what
we considered a good morning's work. Dennis agreed to stay on and help me during the few remaining days.

August 20 (Thursday). Guam. Dennis spent the whole day in the bush, looking for new material and returned late in the evening with 2 more rails. There is a Gallinule known to be on the island, but I'm darned if we can find it. I obtained small birds.

August 21 (Friday). Dennis brought in three more Gallicolumba and another small heron, Ardetta, while I kept on with small birds and a search for new material. Hypotaenidia, the rail, is moderately common in the grassy area in the southwestern part of the plantation. They dart through the grass so quickly when disturbed that one rarely, if ever, gets a shot at them.

August 22 (Saturday). Guam. Dennis returned to his duties. Myself hunting all day despite the rain. Returned late in the evening with only a Zosterops and a Hypotaenidia to show for the work.

August 23 (Sunday). Guam. Discovered and obtained a male Myzomela which is very rare on Guam now. Edwards tells me that he has not seen one in years. He seems to think some kind of an epidemic has carried them off.

August 24 (Monday). Guam. The M/V Louicisca, Captain George?, came out this morning to pick up copra. I took this opportunity of transporting all of my effects to the U. S. S. R. L. Barnes where I will make my home until
The remaining days

I must say that for my part, I have always been

much involved in the projects and activities of the

local community. I have been involved in various

topics, such as environmental issues, community

development, and cultural events. I believe that

the community is the heart of any society, and

I am proud to be a part of it.

I would like to express my gratitude to the

people who have supported me throughout my

journey. I am grateful for the opportunities and

experiences that I have had, and I look forward to

continuing to serve and contribute to the community.

Thank you.
I leave this port.

Had a long slow ride and didn't reach the ship until dark.

August 25 (Tuesday). Guam. With the assistance of the crew, I put all of my recent collections down in the boiler room where they will have a chance to dry out thoroughly before shipment to the Museum. I must say that this is the first time I have had a naval oil tanker at my disposal. Since the officers are living ashore, I have their quarters and mess room in which to eat, sleep and label specimens.

Ashore in the afternoon to the doctor, thence to a carpenter, who will prepare a tin-lined box for my specimens.

August 26 (Wednesday). Guam. Edwards has obtained an example of the little Chinese quail (Exsalfactoria) which inhabits the grasslands here.

In payment for this bird and the petrel I gave his staff a lesson in bird skin preparation.

Returned to the ship and labeled specimens.

August 27 (Thursday). Guam. Rained in torrents all day. This must be the break up of the season here though it is very late this year. Finished labeling the birds.

August 28 (Friday). Guam. Ashore to obtain the tin-lined box as ordered and aboard again to pack the material collected on this island.

August 29 (Saturday). Guam. Took the case of
Dear Mr. Pottle,

I hope this finds you in good health. With the exception of the occasional call from the police, my life has been relatively平静. I believe I have mentioned this before, but I have not received any correspondence from home in the past few weeks. I expect it will be several more days before we hear from Mr. Dyer. I wrote to him last week, but I have not received a reply. I am not sure what to expect, as we have not heard from him in many years. However, I am hoping that he might visit soon.

Mr. Dyer has not been in touch with the family for several years. He was always very kind to us, and I hope he will return. I have heard from some of his friends who live in the town where he grew up. They say he is still living there, but they have not seen him for some time. I am hoping that he will return soon, as I would like to see him again. I have missed him greatly.

I am not sure what to expect when he returns. He was always very kind to us, and I hope he will return. I have heard from some of his friends who live in the town where he grew up. They say he is still living there, but they have not seen him for some time. I am hoping that he will return soon, as I would like to see him again. I have missed him greatly.

I hope to hear from you soon. Please let me know if you have any news.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
birds ashore to store them in the Government warehouse where they can be shipped with the first available transport.

To the bank to draw funds, settle all accounts around the city relative to departure tomorrow.

My bill at the hospital for bed, board and operation amounted to $38.70. There must be a profit in medicine considering the prices some practitioners charge.

August 30 (Sunday). Guam. Aboard the Gold Star about noon with all of my duffle. Was given a very nice stateroom. Thence ashore to pay a few duty calls. I shall certainly have a comedown within the next 48 hours going back as I am among the most obstinate people in the world.

August 31 (Monday). To Saipan. Ashore most of the day attending farewell parties. The United States may be suffering from Prohibition, but Guam doesn't stint itself in the slightest.

Vessel sailed at 5 P.M.

September 1 (Tuesday). Saipan. Reached Saipan, Marianne Islands at 9 A.M. Even visiting naval vessels are flooded with visitors. Just 183 Japanese, from the Governor and his staff on down, came aboard to pay their respects to Governor Root.

Myself ashore with the ship's complement to a big dinner party.

September 2 (Wednesday). Saipan. Ashore to pay my respects to the Japanese Governor, but was advised to wait until after the ceremonies. Spent the day casting about for a place to live. I have learned that the next boat to Pelew
Islands will arrive September 22.

Captain Root called me into his cabin to-day and informed me that the 'France' had not arrived in Manila yet. He was afraid that the little vessel was lost as no less than eleven typhoons have passed through that area since Lang left Guam. I couldn't help but be uneasy about the 'France' but do feel that Lang can sail her through if anyone can. Lang, too, has 2 months' supplies of food aboard and can not be in want.

September 3 (Thursday). Saipan. Found quarters in the home of Gregorio Sablau, a half-caste Guam-Spaniard, who has been a school teacher for many years. His house is one of many old stone structures, that were built by the Spaniards in the Philippines, Marianne Islands and the Carolines. These dwellings with their 3 foot walls were built to withstand typhoons and heat. One finds them damp but cool, no matter how hot the day.

There are, perhaps, 15,000 Japanese living in the city of Garapan on Saipan Island but very few of them occupy other than their customary tiny matchbox-like houses. The natives have managed to keep their homes though nearly all of the land has been absorbed, rented or stolen by the Japanese and is used in sugar cane production.

The crew of the Gold Star lumped my cargo ashore in good order. The Gold Star returned to Guam at 5 P.M. I certainly hated to see that ship leave the harbor.

September 4 (Friday). Saipan. To the Governor, Mr. Wachi, Chief of Police, Customs and other dignitaries.
In the house of Grandfather, a flat-roofed Chinese-Republicate

In the home of Grandmother, a flat-roofed Chinese-Republicate

There are four, five, or six Japanese living in the

With the help of Japanese or Chinese, there are few or many

The stem of the Goak flat lumber, or cargo, is

I certainly beg to see that ship leave the

September 1" (Nishizawa). Professor to the Government.
In the hurly-burly of official calls during the visit of the American ship, I landed all of my duffle without a customs examination. Someone awakened to this oversight and started the trouble. All of my precious hunting gear, including shoes, socks, underwear, etc., were hauled out, examined and recorded. No American tobacco was located. I forgot to say that my landlord had put that in safe keeping for me. 

The slip up on the part of the customs did not improve my welcome the slightest.

September 5 (Saturday). Saipan. To the home of Mr. Harujuro Matsuye, The Director of the Sugar Development enterprise in these islands. He was an elderly man who graduated from Louisiana Agricultural College in 1904. I found that he spoke excellent English and conducted himself as a perfect gentleman. Mr. Matsuye gave me permission to collect on Tinian Island near-by which he now owns lock, stock and barrel. 

In the afternoon to visit Governor Ryosaku Wachi and his wife in their home. Both the Governor and his lady spoke good English and proved to be excellent hosts. I felt at home with them right from the start. The lady baked a lemon pie on this occasion which I consider the finest honor she could pay me.

September 6 (Sunday). To Tinian. Obtained my hunting permits without any trouble. Took passage on a small Japanese boat, "Mioshi Maru," with my hunting gear for
the adjoining island of Tinian where I will spend a few days. Mr. Yamada, a Japanese, accompanied me as an interpreter. Gregorio Sablan went along to help me find a native house in the bush.

Reached Tinian at 1 P.M. and reported to the Police Mr. Kano. As I had all of the necessary permits we had no difference between us.

Afterwards to a Japanese hotel owned by Mr. Hara who had lived in Guam a number of years and who spoke English well.

Gregorio Sablan left me to go into the interior of the island to find a house where I might camp. Practically the whole of Tinian Island has been planted to sugar cane. There are only two places, one a swamp and the other a rocky 200 foot hill of coralline formation where a dozen or so natives have their homes and attempt to make a living off the soil. All of the original inhabitants except those mentioned have moved to the city or to some other island.

September 7 (Monday). Tinian. Away early with a bull cart and my belongings to a little place called Marapo near the coralline outcropping. There I established camp in a sort of shed. The two new tent flies stretched overhead should keep me dry during my stay. There are but two native houses and a half dozen old people in this once prosperous village.

I engaged the services of a big, strapping, 6 foot Guam-Saipan native called Ben Pangalinin as a cook and general helper. Also engaged a Japanese named Dah-ti-San
I woke up feeling I’d had a very pleasant dream. When I went into the bathroom, I found a note on the mirror:

"Good morning. I wish you a pleasant day."

I went to the kitchen and made myself some coffee and tea. Then I went to the living room to read some news from the newspaper.
to collect for me around the swamp and lake area.

Into the mountain area, which isn't more than a mile square to make a survey. The region is secondary growth, a few isolated tall trees and heavy underbrush. This isn't much of a place but should hold the last remnant of the ornis of the island. I obtained *Aplonis*, *Ptilinopus*, *Myiagra*, *Myzomela* and a *Gallicolumba*.

The hunting in the area will be a simple matter. It will just be a process of gathering together a collection and getting out.

September 8 (Tuesday). Tinian. Sablan and the Japanese Yamada returned to Saipan. I have no further use for their services and do not care to pay them just to visit with me. Often people have the impression that they should be paid just to sit around and watch the proceedings. They are encountered in every camp, but must be discouraged right at the start, else one will find himself in trouble.

Into the bush early and obtained a few specimens including the introduced dove, *Zosterops*, the white tern (*Gygis alba*) and the large white-headed kingfisher, which were not obtained yesterday.

This camp is far from being a comfortable one with myriads of flies in the daytime and countless mosquitoes at night. I sleep and work under a mosquito net. Native foods are not plentiful here. When I sent out a call for garden truck, yams and a few bananas were all that were brought to me. The balance of the food must be purchased in the town of Song Song.
into the mouth, and the face plane was prepared by a series of large, flat, white pads. The pads were not applied directly.

The camp is ten feet below the contours, and with materials of the type we get, we can make a very good job of it. I think any work which a modulating fence will do, and the fences we expect to use will be much better.
September 9 (Wednesday). Tinian. Hunting and returned with only small birds though I spent most of the day in the bush. The starling, Aplonis, which roosts and nests near the top of a 200 foot limestone cliff is the only common bird on the island.

There are quite a few kingfishers but these have adapted themselves to the sugar cane field where they feed on insects and lizards. It seems strange to see these birds resting on a swinging stock of sugar cane.

My Japanese assistant returned tonight with 6 specimens which I think he carried in his basket since yesterday. I roared the daylights out of him and sent him back to the swamp region. I should go there myself, but, with the limited time, feel that I had better remain here and take a series of everything available.

September 10 (Thursday). Tinian. Spent the whole day in the bush and returned with a Gallicolumba among other things.

The Japanese sent me a reef heron (Demiegretta sacra) but it had spoiled before it reached me.

Sent Ben, the cook, and a local lad to the other end of the island to a small cave reported near the sea beach. The small swift, Collocalia, is thought to roost there.

September 11 (Friday). Tinian. Had a good day in the bush and returned with an excellent series of Zosterops. These birds incidentally have adapted themselves to small shrubs and bushes in the town and have been ob-
The Japanese system, I think, is effective in the present sense, where the American method I noticed is a radical one of saving and saving. I speak with your kind permission of my own and your own experience, and the American system I want to express more vividly, but with a certain insistence which I feel may, I feel, better remain pure and in a series of experiments worth while. It seems the principle of a system not only is to name names, but the name of the name. There seems a real person in a real person (Templeman) there in the deep and a leaven with a call for a name other. It seems. But it may be holding more. It needed me. Send Ben the soak and a funnel for the opium. The small warts, Collingwood is bountiful, and a few. There. December 11 (Tilley). There is a long gap.
served feeding from flowering plants in window sills.

Pedro and Ben returned from their trip without swifts. They were unable to locate the roosting site of that species.

No word from my Japanese friend who is reported camped at the lake.

I neglected to mention the tapioca plant (Genus Manihot) which grows in these islands. The natives pound the roots into a pulpy powder, shape the moss into small paddies and cook them over hot stones. I found this food quite palatable.

I ran out of bamboo to-day which is used in the preparation of skins. Put Ben to work cutting strips from packing cases which is a long, thankless task.

September 12 (Saturday). Tinian. Succeeded in bringing down 4 Gallicolumba to-day. It is a shame to think that the bird life of this island is almost gone.

Violent pains and gastric disorders this evening. It must have come from the Japanese tinned meat that I ate.

The native took off again to another area where they think swifts are obtainable. No sign of my Japanese. I advised the native to hunt him up and light into him.

September 13 (Sunday). Tinian. The Japanese showed up early this morning with 3 Gallinules and 3 small herons which my two boys had helped him obtain late last evening. Those specimens were pretty far gone but I managed to save them all. Sent the Jap back to the lake for another attempt at Gallinules and rails.
...saw many teaching from Yamanaka plants in Kinkon. After a few more conversations from their trip, we
saw their work come to life. The people on the Kinkon plant were
impressed with the Japanese workers who had taken

mony of the Kinkon plant (Gene
Takada, who lives in these Themen. The Japanese plant
now into the factory. He was happy and went home from our stay. I have

panning view of Kinkon today. It is a shame to think
that the past life of this factory is almost gone.

before leaving my last comments this evening.
I have now come from the Japanese farm where I stay
the nights took the strain of running these places
and think while the trip with many Japanese

intended to have dinner and a stroll with some of the workers. On
arriving at the farm, I saw many of the workers with a strolling and a meal

not be able to return, but I sent the last pack to California for

another letter or e-mail.
Myself into the bush in the afternoon and added a few more starlings to the collections.

Ants have been troubling me considerably. I managed to keep them out of the bird drying case by suspending that from the rafters of the lean-to and saturating the rope hangers with kerosene. Unfortunately, the kerosene evaporates and must be replenished several times a day.

There is no creosote available here.

September 14 (Monday). Tinian. A note reached me from the Governor in Saipan ordering me to return to that island at once as the mail steamer is expected any time now. Japanese officials never or suggest an action; they always order.

My Japanese helper returned with 2 more Gallinules to-day and was paid off with 14 yen at the rate of 2 yen per day. This was a generous payment for him, but the lowest I could make it without referring the matter to the police. This I did not care to do.

My two native helpers returned from their trip without specimens but assured me that they would help me obtain some on Saipan Island.

I was able to collect a few more specimens in the bush during the day, including another Myzomela. These latter are very rare both on Guam and Tinian. I have two from this island. The natives tell me with an element of truth in their statement that this species disappeared after the coconut trees were chopped down.

This supposition can't hold true on Guam Island.
where there are plenty of coconut trees remaining.

The local natives "Chamoros" gave me a farewell dinner to-night with my own food, of course.

September 15 (Tuesday). To Saipan. With all effects to the village of Song-Song and thence by Japanese pinnace to Saipan where we arrived in the evening.

September 16 (Wednesday). Saipan. To the police office to inquire why I was told to return when the boat was not expected by N.Y.K. shipping people until the 22nd or later. I was informed that the Governor wished me to remain in Saipan where I would be sure to meet the boat. The police also told me that should bad weather set in with westerly squalls I should not be able to get back to Saipan from Tinian for perhaps a week or more. I had to admit that there was some truth in the latter statement.

The Governor did not grant me an interview nor would the police give me a permit to collect on Saipan.

September 17 (Thursday). Saipan. To the police office again, but got nowhere with the collecting permits. Returned to the house and worked at labeling birds. Native Ben visited a cave somewhere in the mountains and returned with 9 Collocaalia and a small yellow Cleptornis of some kind which he calls Canaria. This, at least, helps to fill in the series.

September 18 (Friday). Saipan. Received a cable from the Navy Department in Manila announcing the arrival of the 'France' in that port after 63 days at sea. Lang was reported in the hospital, but was expected out again within
In the living room, "progressive" ideas were a taboo.

"If you think of something new, don't tell me," he said. "I don't want to hear it."
a few days. This good news relieved me of a tremendous worry.

It rained most of the day so remained in the house and cleaned up the Tinian material. Meager as it is I should certainly have liked a few more days at collecting.

September 19 (Saturday). Saipan. Came down with a dose of dengue fever which I probably contracted in the native village on Tinian. Dengue is supposedly carried by the small black daytime mosquito which inhabits these regions. The American Navy recommends both camphorated opium and bismuth sublimate (powder) as a remedy. Neither or both of these prevented me from ague and delirious spells.

September 20 (Sunday). Saipan. In bed all day with severe headache.

September 21 (Monday). Saipan. Ben Pangalinin has agreed to accompany me as a cook and general assistant. Because of his size I believe he will be a great asset. Several natives came to the house and helped me compile a list of the birds of the northern Marianne Islands. It appears that the farther north one goes the fewer birds one finds. None of the natives had visited the two northernmost islands Mang and Urachus.

Myself still suffering from fever.

September 22 (Tuesday). Saipan. Omi Maru not in. Myself in bed all day.

September 23 (Wednesday). Saipan. My worst day
...
with fever. I have gone to solid foods, rice and bread, but these do not seem to help me a great deal. Native Pedro, my old landlord on Tinian, called and told me that the police had been up to their old tricks. They had called Pedro and subjected him to many hours of questioning as to what I talked about.

September 24 (Thursday). Saipan. Another wretched day. Ben informed me that the Omi Maru will arrive tomorrow. The ship has been held up by a typhoon between here and Japan.

September 25 (Friday). Saipan. Omi Maru arrived. Purchased a ticket for Ben and myself and told him to put all effects aboard the ship and look out for them. Ben did exactly as he was told with the result that I was led into a complicated situation with the ship's officers.

I visited the Governor and police prior to leaving as is customary. They were as polite as always.

On board the ship I learned that Ben (my new cook) had refused to allow my cargo to be placed in the hold of the ship where he thought it might get damaged enroute to Palau. Ben had appropriated the cabin next to mine and had placed all of the duffle in there, following which he had mounted guard over the same and refused to move until my arrival.

The ship's officers and stewards jumped me about Ben's actions, as soon as I put in my appearance. We all agreed finally to leave the stuff where it was as no one would be using the cabin before Palau. Neither would I con-
With letter I have gone to Poling today, take any present
but please do not seem to partly me a great deal. Matlab
problems my only thanks to nature. Meeting and visit me that
the bottle has seen to plant of tines. Then bad calling
aha any separate him to work home of commotion as to
what I called spoke.

September 7 (Tuesdays) Letter.

wanting gay. I am informing me that the c. Mart will in
the comotion. The girl has seen partly my x expedition go-
seen here and Japan.

September 22 (Thursdays) Letter. c. Mart staying.

September 29 (Thursdays) Letter. I am Mart staying.

September 7 (Tuesdays) Letter. I am Mart staying.

September 23 (Tuesdays) Letter. I am Mart staying.

September 29 (Thursdays) Letter. I am Mart staying.

On board the ship I had been that day (my own cock)
and lose at effect to allow any accuse to be placed into the hold of
the ship were no trouble it might get. Some amount to
before I have dropping the capes next to mine by any
place if at the bottle in there following with the part pe and
annually bury over the sea. and kitch to move until...

willing.

The ship's officers and crew were thanking me present
as soon as I put in my appearance. We all
solicited kindly to leave the ship while I am no one
would be missing the capes Port. Let me. Music now I can


sent to pay for the additional cabin space. Ben's size was and continued to be a valuable addition to the expedition.

September 26-October 1. Aboard the S/S Omi Maru enroute Palau, Caroline Islands via Tinian and Yap Islands.

 Reached Korror Island, Palau Group, at daylight October 1. Ashore to the Governor General, Mr. Yokoda, immediately. His Excellency conversed through a very mediocre Japanese translator, but assured me that there was no objection on his part to my collecting in the Palau Group. He also apologized for not being able to find a young Japanese assistant who would act as a liaison officer for the expedition.

The Governor General ended his interview by informing me that he had no jurisdiction over the Palau Islands, but that I must register with the police and also obtain the sanction of the Governor of the Palau Islands. This latter Governor, Mr. Yurakal, into whose presence I was next ushered had his office in the same building. I found him to be very businesslike. He took but a few minutes to assure me of his cooperation before turning me over to the police.

With the police I filled out all of the regulation forms, which I have done at every port at which I have called. These people promised me hunting permits by Monday and told me that I could go about my business.

Outside the building I met Ben, who had stored all of my effects in a shed on the wharf before going in search of Otto Umang, the hereditary chief of Palau, and
The Governor General where the interview异 to take place. I have been informed that the interview will take place on the 10th of October. I am most anxious to be present at the interview and to hear the Governor General speak.

I am therefore writing to express my desire to attend the interview. I believe it is of great importance for the candidature of Mr. A. to have as many officers present as possible. I would be greatly honored if you could grant me the privilege of being present at the interview.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]
the man with whom Ben suggested that I live.

Umang was not in town so I betook myself to the home of a German missionary who had sent word that I was welcome to spend a few days with him or until I became settled.

Came down with a recurrence of dengue fever again tonight with chills and delirious spells.

October 2 (Friday), Koror. To the post office this morning, but did not find a solitary letter or communication of any kind awaiting me. The missionary had informed me last night that he had seen at least 30 letters of various kinds addressed to me in the foreign mail at the post office. It is little wonder that letters are lost. With the arrival of every mail steamer all mail matter bearing a foreign (not Japanese) address is dumped on the veranda of the post office where it is at the mercy of everyone.

I had expected not only letters from the Museum but also a bird net which had been promised me some time ago. As a matter of record, I shall never understand why this net was not forwarded to me. Cabled the Museum making inquiries about this net.

Also letters to the American Consul enlisting his aid in chasing down some of my mail.

To the steamship offices to inquire about the ammunition that was supposed to have been forwarded to this port from Truk. The ammunition was there alright but the authorities would not release it without my first
Dear Sir: I have been informed by the post office that I am due to receive a letter from the Museum. I had expected not only letters from the Museum but also a few posts which had been promised me some time ago. In a matter of fact, I have never heard anything about this. I was never expecting to receive a letter from the Museum. I called the Museum and inquired about the letter. It was not for me. The letter was not for me, to tell the truth. The Museum said they did not have the letter.

I had expected not only letters from the Museum but also a few posts which had been promised me some time ago. In a matter of fact, I have never heard anything about this. I was never expecting to receive a letter from the Museum. I called the Museum and inquired about the letter. It was not for me. The Museum said they did not have the letter.
paying a rather exorbitant duty of some 200 per cent on the stuff. I contrived to have it bonded and left in storage until such time as I left port aboard the 'France.' Such a move was quite in order. I had sufficient with me without this additional supply. Such a move was not to the liking of the steamship people whom, I imagine, planned to line their pockets with the tariff extracted from me.

A local carpenter agreed to make a tin-lined bird case for me.

October 3, 4 (Saturday, Sunday). Korror. In bed these two days with a recurrence of dengue fever.

Received a cable from the Museum "Why schooner refitting Manila when orders are sell or lay up. Whitney appropriations ended must give up vessel. Cable full report present situation--Murphy."

I replied to this cable as follows: "Understand orders refitting absolutely necessary for continuation and possible sale France. If October remittance forwarded sufficient funds finish Mandate and proceed Rabaul March first. Duplicate communications last eight months send Palau. Coulta."

This was a poorly arranged cable. I blame the fever for it. Being of German extraction I must put the responsibility on some one or something else's shoulders--not my own.

The impression I wished to convey: as I understand my orders, there were ample funds to carry me along until the first of March next year. I did though contra-
A local orphanage decided to make a gift-finding pitch

October 3rd, Saturday, Sumner. (Section for me)

The day began with a sense of genuine relief

After receiving a paper from the Mission "Why Support

The Truth" materials were sent out to the men.

Appreciation was given to an anonymous Cape Tall,

"Not because of action—Mamie"!

I decided to give Cape as follows:

other materials especially necessary for continuation of

deserted were the "Mamie" I October 3rd.

Their names, numbers, and messages were given.

December communication last showed money many times.

Contemplating I plan the

This was a booby stratagem Cape I plan the

Lovely for If letter to gather excitement I want but the

Responsibility on some one of sometimes else a supplementary

The impression I wished to convey as I wrote

After my earlier, there were ample reasons to call me again

with the first of March last. I give enough confidence

dict myself by including the last sentence in the cablegram.

What I did not know at the time was that Dr. Murphy had written me on August 4. This letter of date did not reach me until April 19, 1932 in Rabaul, New Guinea where it was forwarded to me by the National City Bank of New York of Kobe, Japan.

The following extracts from Dr. Murphy's letter of August 4, inst., would have helped me with definite plans:

"We have just had a long letter from Dr. Sanford, who is in Paris, and have followed this up with a conference of other members of the Whitney Expedition Committee and Dr. Mayr. The following conclusions, reached after full consideration, may serve as instructions to be followed as nearly as possible, by you in case you do not find a buyer for the schooner in the Caroline Islands.

Finish up what may seem to be absolutely essential work in the Carolines just as rapidly as you can. It is regrettable, of course, that you will not be able to visit a number of interesting islands, but everything has to give way when the money is running out. Then take the France to Rabaul and put her in the hands of an agent. If there is no prospect of an immediate sale, lay her up in a shipyard, or in some way reduce the expense to a minimum. Get rid of your crew with the exception of one or two helpers whom you think will be best adapted to assist you in a campaign among the Admiralties."

Neither did I have Dr. Murphy's letter of September 16--in which he states: "This note is to report to you
The following excerpt from Dr. Mathpy's letter:

The following was received after the committee of the military expedition had asked for a resumption of their meetings and written to the Secretary of War:

"We have been in receipt of a letter from Dr. Mathpy, who in our name have followed the policy of a continuation of the committee and Dr. Mathpy's letter."

There is no letter we have seen to be specially essential.

184. In the Committee Letter.

Mr. A. N. A. and Mr. A. N. A. have been present at the committee and as far as we can. In the present event of our country, that you will not feel the need to make any event of any kind or in the hands of an agent. It is my duty to lay before the committee the experience to say what you will, and to say more than we can present at this time. We have not taken the letter of our letter to you in the committee, or to feel a committee more than we will do. We must be present to say to you how
an action of the Whitney Expedition Committee taken on September 1, 1931. The following quotation is from the minutes: "Dr. Murphy was instructed to reiterate by letter to Mr. Goultas that if he had not found a buyer for the vessel by October 1, he should plan to lay it up at Rabaul. In any event, matters must be so arranged that the schooner 'France' will be out of commission before the end of 1931."

This last communication reached me in Palau on October 26.

I had made my plans to carry on in the Carolines to the end of the year or a little longer. My earlier instructions intimated that early in 1932 would finish the work of the 'France'. My choice of Rabaul or Samarai as a possible market for the vessel was entirely without knowledge of the decision of the Committee in New York. There was no hope of disposing of the 'France' in the Japanese Mandate. I would have to go elsewhere for a buyer.

I could visualize the uneasiness of the Museum. Fortunately, though, there were sufficient funds for me to continue longer without danger of indebtedness.

October 5 (Monday). Koror. To the city and purchased a number of supplies for the bush. There isn't a great variety for me to choose from such standard provisions as rice, onions, a few potatoes, canned salmon and crab meat, biscuits and sugar are available in small quantities.

These are sufficient for our needs and no more.
Japanese flour, preserves, bamboo shoots and knickknacks are not exactly to my liking nor nourishing.

The stores in this locality are the same as those on the other Japanese islands. They are small, poorly kept and limited in the quantity of their goods. The Government employs over 600 individuals who practically keep the rest of the inhabitants. The natives are very poor, have few coconut plantations and no sugar cane patches. A little money seeps through from the phosphate mines to the south but not enough to make much of an impression on the trade.

A considerable number of Japanese are engaged in deep sea and reef fishing, but their produce and wages go to Japan mostly.

October 6 (Tuesday). To Eyri. With Umang and Ben in a small boat to Eyri after storing the majority of our effects in the home of Mary, a hereditary large land owner on Korror. Mary had the honor of being the mistress of the last German Governor of the Palau Islands. She owns a large 4-room European house on the edge of the village of Korror Island, which is comfortable and gives easy access to the city and surrounding country. I believe I paid Mary $10 per month for the use of her house.

Myself and party reached our destination in the rain about the middle of the afternoon and found quarters in the new home of the second chief of the village.

The Government has very shrewdly encouraged the natives to tear down their old dwellings and substitute them for new Japanese type—flimsy sawn lumber abodes.
Japanese from, breeziness, pampered spots and kinickers.

The before in the ''Japanese'' are the same as those in the after Japanese influence. There are all of the Government's importance. The maintenance are very poor, have few accoutrements. The maintenance are very poor, have few accounts, breeziness and no other care became. A little woman needs to know the proprieties mine to the south. but not enough to make much of an impression on the tribe. a considerable number of Japanese are engaged in pearl veins and least litigated. pearl veins breeziness any veins to Japan waited.

October 3 (Monday). To Yatsura. At 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. went to Yatsura, after stopping in the morning, a portion of the large and in the home of Mr. Inouye. the portion of the land the men at the home of Mr. Inouye, the men at the cottage. after stopping in the home of the Inouye. cottage, to a cottage. and stay even so.

A large 4-room house near on the edge of the village of Yatsura Island, not to cottage. and stay ever so.

I see to the cottage and extraordinary company. I believe 1 may stay 10 or 20 months. the same of pear bookstore.

Great and partly be seen. can contain in the Japanese to the middle of the afternoon and to my departure. I had some home of the second hotel of the village.

The Government was very specially encouraged the residence to test down near of American and participate.
The lumber for these latter structures is, of course, imported from Japan. In this manner, the native is pushed into debt from which he is never free again. His land is eventually confiscated and he becomes a debtor tenant.

The village of Eyri is situated on a bluff of land at the southern end of the large island of Babelthaup. Large areas of reef and tide flats with copious mangrove swamps are everywhere on the seaward side of the village. Back of this on the landward side, one encounters a rugged plateau of some 300 feet elevation above sea level. The soil is very poor and supports little vegetation. Bare and exposed patches of reddish iron rock are found everywhere with shore coarse grass and pandanas palms constituting the only plant life on those spots.

Isolated patches of secondary bush, rank growths of weeds and a limited number of trees of medium height are met with in valleys or indentations in the plateau. Each of these semi-fertile patches are of moderate extent so that the whole terrain has a checkerboard appearance.

Native gardens are limited in size and content. Tapioca seems to be the main item of the vegetable diet. This plant will grow in the semi-arid valleys. Taro is planted in the swamps where fresh water is available. Bananas are very scarce on this island. Pau paus are unknown. Fish and other forms of marine life constitute the principal sources of food for these people.

I found a colony of about two hundred souls, living grouped together in this little hamlet. In appear-
since they resembled Malay's more than any of the Caroline races I have so far encountered. Very few of them could speak English. Unlike most natives, they paid scant attention to my arrival or comings and goings but preferred to regard me as a part of their clan.

October 7 (Wednesday). Eyri. Uman enlisted the aid of two small boys who will collect for me with their blow guns. These are the first natives I have encountered who use this instrument in the natural course of their tribal culture. These lads returned with a rail—Hypotaenidia which was certainly an encouragement for me.

Myself into the secondary bush areas with Umang, despite the rain and obtained a few specimens such as Lalage, Halcyon, Myzomela, Aplonis, which is the most common bird in the bush here, also Jephras and Monarcha.

October 8 (Thursday). Eyri. Umang and I to the higher land well back in the interior. We found the same type of country as that passed through at the extreme southern end of the island. The quantity of birds observed was discouraging though we were able to add six Zosterops and a few small birds to our collections.

Umang tells me that farther north and east on this island I will encounter better collecting at a village called Marakeok. Also that I can find taro gardens and swamps with rails, herons, Porphyrio and ducks inhabiting those on the eastern end of Korror Island.

I concluded that it would be best for us to return to Korror for the time being and work that area first.
since those567 memorable weeks, more than one of the children seems to have been more encountered. Very few of them could agree.

Someone suggested that we might use water. The boys made several attempts to give water to the children, but they didn't seem to want any.

October 8 (Saturday)

After washing and eating, we went to the Intercom. We found the same place of interest as the previous evening at the same time and of the same length. The children are barely able to say six words.

And a few small replies to our question.

I wonder if we can get to the Intercom at all.

I am not sure if it would be safe for me to go.
Continuous rains to-day.

October 9 (Friday). To Korror. Hard rains this morning, didn't get away from Eyri until noon. We reached Korror City just at dark.

October 10 (Saturday). Korror. Received the following cable from the Museum. "Proceed Rabaul earliest possible moment and dispose of schooner mailing instructions there--Murphy."

I replied to his cable "Will proceed Rabaul--Coultas."

Following this I prepared a long letter to the Museum outlining the activities of the past months and the affairs of the expedition as they now stand.

Upon returning from Eyri yesterday I found that the Omi Maru had arrived ahead of schedule with Mrs. Coultas aboard. Earlier in the year when I expected the expedition to disband I had written to her to join me in order that we might enjoy the trip home together. Her timely arrival will be a great help to me and the expedition in general as Mrs. Coultas will take over the commestible department as well as helping with the preparation of specimens.

We set up camp in the home of Mary and concluded to collect in this vicinity for a time.

During the afternoon Ben and I visited the area east of the village. There we found an abundance of swampy taro gardens and a limited amount of secondary bush. In years gone by these people erected stone walls around and through swampy areas. Inside of these stone-formed plots
continue next page

October 21

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We received, with delight, the map you sent us. The trip was enjoyable, and we are writing to express our gratitude for the opportunity to visit such a fascinating place.

October 22

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We are pleased to report that we have completed our research and are now ready to begin the actual excavation. We have several preliminary plans that we hope will be of interest to you.

October 23

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We have been working on the excavation and have made some exciting discoveries. We are now preparing a detailed report of our findings.

October 24

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We are pleased to inform you that we have made significant progress in our excavation. We hope to be able to present our findings to you soon.

October 25

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We have completed the excavation and are now preparing a final report. We are confident that our findings will be of great interest to you and your colleagues.

October 26

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We are looking forward to discussing our findings with you and your colleagues. We believe that our work will make a significant contribution to the field of archaeology.

October 27

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We are pleased to inform you that we have been contacted by several museums and universities interested in our findings. We hope to be able to share our results with a wider audience.

October 28

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We are looking forward to the possibility of collaborating with you and your colleagues on further research. We believe that our work presents many exciting possibilities for future study.

October 29

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We are looking forward to visiting the site again and hope to be able to work with you and your colleagues on further excavations. We believe that our work has only just begun.

October 30

To Dr. Hendrickson,

We are looking forward to the possibility of visiting the site again and hope to be able to work with you and your colleagues on further excavations. We believe that our work has only just begun.
taro was planted and raised. The streams of the vicinity have been harnessed and can be regulated by a system of dikes. It is really an ingenious method of irrigation and supplies these people with a limited supply of taro once every 8 months.

Ben and I collected our first example of the genus *Malacolestes* and also an example of the owl, *Otus podarginus*. Both of these were taken in the secondary bush.

October 11 (Sunday). Korror. Ben has been put to work straightening and arranging the cook house. Heaven knows the place needed cleaning badly enough. It is marvelous what a woman can do to a camp in a short time.

Umang and I to the bush collecting again. Hunting is not a burden here with stone roads, crisscrossing the country everywhere. We centered our attentions on the tapioca patches and small patches of low trees and bush that are scattered between the native dwellings. Our bag consisted of small birds, *Zosterops, Myzomela, Jephras* and *Aplonis*. Also by chance we found and collected one *Ducula*. These pigeons, as on other islands, have practically been exterminated by the Japanese hunters.

Cabled Captain Lang in Manila advising him to proceed to Palau as quickly as possible in order that we can be on our way to Rabaul.

The Japanese Governor General, Baron-General Yokoda, dies last night.

October 12 (Monday). Korror. A cable from Captain Lang acknowledging the receipt of mine.
October 15 (Monday)  
Kotaro A came to town.

October 16 (Tuesday)  
Kotaro A went to work in the evening.

October 17 (Wednesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 18 (Thursday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 19 (Friday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 20 (Saturday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 21 (Sunday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 22 (Monday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 23 (Tuesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 24 (Wednesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 25 (Thursday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 26 (Friday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 27 (Saturday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 28 (Sunday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 29 (Monday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 30 (Tuesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

October 31 (Wednesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 1 (Thursday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 2 (Friday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 3 (Saturday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 4 (Sunday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 5 (Monday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 6 (Tuesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 7 (Wednesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 8 (Thursday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 9 (Friday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 10 (Saturday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 11 (Sunday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 12 (Monday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 13 (Tuesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 14 (Wednesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 15 (Thursday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 16 (Friday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 17 (Saturday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 18 (Sunday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 19 (Monday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 20 (Tuesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 21 (Wednesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 22 (Thursday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 23 (Friday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 24 (Saturday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 25 (Sunday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 26 (Monday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 27 (Tuesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.

November 28 (Wednesday)  
Kotaro A went to work.
To the bush again for more small birds. I was not able to find anything in the taro patches except the common kingfisher.

A number of small boys with their blow guns have been sent out for rails and especially the owls. The lads were not successful but did return with two more *Pitohui tenebrosus*, which they call "Tu tau," (translated the morning bird).

October 13 (Tuesday). Korror. A small boy brought me an unusual tern this morning (*Chlidonia leucoptera*), one which I have never seen before. I was given to understand that this boy had killed three of these birds with stones when he found a flock of them in the Government Botanical Gardens. Two of the birds were eaten and the other found its way to me.

Umang and I visited the Botanical Gardens but were refused permission to shoot inside of the compound. A small flock of these birds, probably migrants or stragglers blown in by the late typhoon which passed to the northward are still in the gardens. Umang tried several times to chase these birds over the fence where I could have a shot at them but had no luck.

Umang and several old natives tell me that this species is not a resident of the Palau group. They have never seen it before and have no name for the bird.

This day is a public holiday in honor of the late Governor-General. All flags have been draped at half-mast, all streets and stores covered in flags and
bunting. Early in the afternoon a huge procession of fully 5000 people formed behind the hearse and accompanied that to the other end of the island where the corpse was cremated in orthodox Japanese manner.

At the cremation grounds an iron pyre some 25 feet in height had been erected; the body was placed on that. Underneath the pyre a great assortment of old packing boxes, paper, excelsior and lumber were piled. All of this mass was saturated with gasoline before the tinder was lighted.

Once under way, the fire burned for hours and consumed everything. This, to my mind, is the most hygienic, sanitary and practical means of disposing of the dead.

October 14 (Wednesday). Korror. Umang gathered up a horde of small urchins who accompanied us to the botanical gardens. Once there, I sent the youngsters inside to stir up the terns and chase them over the fence where I could have a shot at them. In this manner, I obtained 5 more specimens before the flock disappeared.

Later in the day a small boy turned in an example of the migrant thrust, *Sturnia violacea*, which he had obtained with a blow gun. I was told that this species inhabits heavy shrub and brush near swampy areas.

Mrs. Coul tas has made wonderful progress in bird skinning in the short time she has been here with me.

October 15 (Thursday). Korror. With Ben and Umang in a large outrigger canoe to the outlying islands south of Korror Island. There are hundreds of these is-
partial.

Only in the afternoon a huge procession of people
2000 people formed the parade and accompanied the
of the order at the landing where the parade was
in the cafeteria Japanese manner.

At the ceremony, the names of those who came from
a foot to the right had been carried; the boy then placed on
their Names. Before the start of the street performance of the parade

were not entered with excision before the finger was

marked.

One marker was left at the bottom for points and com-

same everything. The first mark was the most poignant.

October 12 (Wednesday) Katori. Unusual weather

of the place. I know how to take with accompaniments to the par-

phrases and the fact that the comfort was not

I could have a better at a camp. In this manner, I applied

more inexplicable before the floor of the classroom,

later in the day at a small point in an example

of the main phrases, phrases not to do-

with a piano. I can tell what the phrases I-

and place near normally steps.

the counter will make worthwhile progress in this

sometime in the past three years new parts of the

October 12 (Thursday) Katori. With Ken and

name is a false alteration of the ordinary language

There are many facts of place for
lands ranging in size from a few square yards to a square mile in extent. They vary from a few feet above sea level to 400 feet in height. All of them are of broken coral formation interspersed with volcanic rock and have, in most cases, steep precipitous sides. Secondary bush, dense shrub and occasional medium-sized trees cover the surface of all of the islands.

The natives tell me that numbers of petrels roost and nest in holes on a few of the larger islands. Crabs of all descriptions are likewise found here in abundance.

In some instances one sees an occasional small bird (Zosterops, Myzomela, Jephras, Aplonis) feeding in the bushes.

During the process of the day we located a cave which is inhabited by swifts (Collocalia) and obtained a series.

The juvenile hunters with their blow guns, which are nothing more than a small 6 foot (in diameter) bamboo hollowed in full length, through which they blow a 4 or 5 inch pointed dart, turned in some good material. They turned up with 2 rails, a night hawk and another migrant thrush.

October 16 (Friday). Korror. An uncomfortable day in every respect. The Japanese Meteorological service issued a typhoon warning during the night, which frightened the natives out of their senses and sent them scurrying in every direction to warn others. Our retinue awakened us shortly after 1 A.M.
Understanding in slips from a few sources varies to a certain

range. Recognizing in slips from a few steps space we level

with in extent. That way from a few feet space see level

to 100 feet in height. All of them see of plywood only for

motion introduction with adjoining door and have in meet

sense. Sense perception others. Recognize paint gone afraid,

and occurrence mechanism their cover the surface at all

of the interior.

The interior fall in that mirrors of penetrate coat

may last in place on a few of the later interior. crate

of all perception are likewise take part in samebase.

In some instances one place an occurrence will fall

into (consequence, M. Koeple, J. B. O. D. Teacher in the

province.

During the presence of one guy we located a case

which is important on write (collection) and operating a

senior.

The complete moisture will felt from gone, which

are gravity more lean a small a foot (in marijuana) pampa

followed in all interior, particularly water that flow a lot

now pouring first加州 in some good material.

which in what is better a night frame my another material

in

October 16 (Miller). Kotter, An unequivocal

get in very respect. The Japanese Meteorological Service

means a thorough matsurining matters the night, which allighting

the vegetation of a light season and earthform sanitation in

many affiliation to warin our. Our selection complete as

M. M. Affere
Around 2 A.M. the wind came with such velocity that it nearly blew the house over. Fortunately, our house is located in a hollow well below the street and was afforded a good bit of protection. A few houses were blown over and others unroofed during the process of the storm. A tremendous downpour of rain accompanied the wind.

October 17 (Saturday). Korror. Practically all of the typhoons which visit the Philippine Islands, coast of China and Japan, have their beginning around the island of Yap, some 200 miles to the north and east of Palau. Yap is called the mother of typhoons.

Many years ago, a Spanish priest in Manila began compiling data on typhoons, their frequency and course. Fortunately, for all concerned, once a typhoon gets under way it retains a fixed course. This is usually, though not always, in the form of a semicircle beginning at Yap and ending somewhere in the vicinity of Japan.

Only a very small percentage of all typhoons ever touch land at all. The majority follow their course at sea and blow themselves out in the ocean.

In recent years the Philippine Meteorological service has stationed a trained observer on Yap Island. This young man with his own instruments plus observation reports radioed to him from other islands every few hours is pretty well able to plot the courses of typhoons from their inception and thus warn shipping at sea as well as islands or localities in the path of or near the oncoming disturbance.
It was one of these reports, stating that a typhoon would pass close to the northward of the island, that set the natives in a turmoil. So accurate are these warnings that everyone has explicit faith in them.

This day was more or less a continuation of yesterday's weather. There was more rain if such a thing is possible. At least 3 and 4 inches of rain covered the ground at times before the water could run off.

Myself down with a recurrence of dengue fever. Into bed I went with ague and later delirious spells, so it was reported. My wife insists that I become very profane during such times.

No collecting of any kind during these two days.

October 18 (Sunday). Korror. The post master has found and delivered a letter from the Museum under date of June 25. I presume his staff has taken a little longer than usual to translate and copy this communication.

This letter bears out the instructions I have received from other messages. Dr. Murphy says in part: "Dr. Sanford has talked with Mr. Whitney, Jr., and it seems likely that he will continue to give us a much reduced contribution in order that we may carry out our study and publication on the Whitney material here in the Museum, and perhaps also have a balance for work in the field on a reduced scale. At any rate, we are going to try it through 1932 and we count upon the proceeds of the sale of the 'France' to help toward this end. I have no idea what she may fetch at the present time, but you are to watch for
I was one of those lecture-attending, parent-carriage-riding kids. As a young boy, I was keenly aware of the professors and their lectures. I remember reading a book about the history of the United States, and I was fascinated by the accounts of the early explorers and settlers. I was also intrigued by the stories of the pioneers and the challenges they faced in settling the new land.

This year we are more interested in learning about the events of the past, and we are more likely to make a film in our own time. However, we are more likely to learn from the books we read, and the stories we hear from our parents and teachers.

I was also interested in learning about the history of the United States, and I was fascinated by the accounts of the early explorers and settlers. I was also intrigued by the stories of the pioneers and the challenges they faced in settling the new land.

I was also interested in learning about the history of the United States, and I was fascinated by the accounts of the early explorers and settlers. I was also intrigued by the stories of the pioneers and the challenges they faced in settling the new land.

I was also interested in learning about the history of the United States, and I was fascinated by the accounts of the early explorers and settlers. I was also intrigued by the stories of the pioneers and the challenges they faced in settling the new land.
opportunities and when you think you can sell her to good advantage, act upon your best judgment."

I acknowledged the receipt of this letter with a short note to the Museum.

We are still having stormy weather with no one collecting. I imagine most of the natives are getting pretty hungry by now as those would much rather remain in their huts or houses and starve rather than get wet collecting food.

A cable from Lang in Manila; he informs me that the native crew wish to be sent back to their homes from Manila. Lang wants to know what he is to about them.

I advised him to keep the crew as we will be able to get them to their homes almost as quickly as though they were sent by steamer. We can do this much more economically also.

October 19 (Monday). Korror. Hunting in the native gardens this morning despite the rain. I obtained a few kingfishers and a rail (Hypotaenidia). These latter practically live in the taro fields. When disturbed, they run and hide under the broad leaves of the plants. The fun comes after the bird is killed, for some one must wade through muck and ooze usually up to their waists or armpits to retrieve the specimen.

Packed all of the Saipan and Tinian material in the new tin-lined case that has just been delivered from the Japanese carpenter.

October 20 (Tuesday). Korror. Sent the boys out
opportunities may mean you think you can sell per 1000

satisfaction on your part, management."

I recommend the receipt of this letter with a

short note to the Managing

we are all I can find, a story we start with

coffee. I imagine most of the farmers are getting pretty

proudly now as people much better acquainted in their

parts of Kansas and at home. I give complete

town.

A couple from town to market - this informs me that

the very town is glad to have seen you to their homes from

market. I have letters to know what he is to expect from

I shifted him to keep the town as we will be able

to eat from to their homes enough as a plug as a plug for

we are sent by a former. We may get much more economically

and I

October 10 (Mon) (for) Mott. hunting in the ne-

ive arrangements the hunting aspects the last. I explained

(below) that

these letters

the sheriff.

I think and others when the principal ones of the plans.

the hunt

come after the pike is killed. For some one must make

known one can usually no to point to date or ample

to retrieve the specimen.

October 10 (Tues) (for) Mott. Gent. went the pike out
after petrels this morning. I am still suffering from fever which I cannot shake off. Rain continued most of the day. Wrote and dispatched a number of letters to firms in Sydney and New Guinea advising them of the Museum's proposed disposal of the schooner 'France.' We would have the 'France' in Rabaul around the first of the New Year for inspection. Umang and Ben returned well after dark with four examples of the petrel. Both boys complained bitterly about the rain and concluded that they would have better results during dry weather.

They were told to make a large pot of hot tea into which I poured a strong lacing of whiskey following which they were sent off to bed. Natives, without clothing, when subjected to a cold rain all day become blue in color. I always found it advisable to warm them up with hot tea and whiskey. Thus avoiding pneumonia which is frequently the reaction to such exposure.

October 21 (Wednesday). Korror. All of us in the big canoe this morning at 3 A.M. in search of petrels. We contrived to arrive at the small islands before daylight and meet the birds as they came out of their burrows. Several were obtained in this manner but the majority of birds had gained too much altitude before they came parallel with us. Our problem developed in trying to station ourselves in a well-frequented air route.

Returned to camp early and worked at specimens all day. I should have worked under Beck and acquired a more rapid technique with this species.
There is scarcely any excelsior available in town which necessitates our making bird bodies out of newspaper. This material absorbs moisture and mats together inside the bird. I should not recommend the use of the stuff under normal conditions.

October 22 (Thursday). Horror. Hard rains kept us in the house all day. Engaged our time labeling specimens obtained so far in these islands. Between the fever and inclement weather we are not making very rapid progress. At the same time I do not want to get far away from the cable station until I know that Lang is ready to leave Manila.

Ben, the cook, who has been troubled about firewood to cook our meals, has hit upon a novel plan of obtaining material. I might add that the repeated rains have obliterated every hope of obtaining dry wood in the bush.

Close on meal times, Ben walks up the streets, past the stores, until he sees a packing case that suits his fancy. He walks in, empties the contents of the case on the floor and walks out with the box. This regardless of the hue and cry set up by the owner. To date Ben has kept out of jail.

October 23 (Friday). Horror. Out early again this morning for petrels. We maneuvered the canoe back and forth between the islands and obtained 5 specimens for our morning's work. At the time of our arrival on the roosting grounds we heard numbers of birds screaming overhead. Males presumably, came out of their burrows well before daylight.
and put in their time circling and screaming for an hour or more before going to sea in search of food. Whether or not this is a form of courtship I am unable to say. In the evening some birds do the same thing before retiring to their burrows. It is usually too dark for one to get a shot at the birds when they are circling overhead.

October 24 (Saturday). Our recent deluge of rains have brought out swarms of mosquitoes. They are so thick around the house that we eat and sleep under a net. One thing the American people have learned that other races do not seem to have acquired and that is cleanliness. One could hardly expect to remain healthy with open sewers along the streets to attract flies and furnish breeding grounds for any and every type of germ.

To the small islands again but only obtained 2 birds for our morning’s work. I believe the birds are becoming a little wary of us and gain their altitude quickly after leaving their burrows rather than circle about a few times before rising to any height.

I have noticed this about birds leaving their burrows. Many times they become entangled in roots and vines and have trouble extricating themselves from their predicament. When caught in this manner the bird flaps about until he loosens himself and then falls into the water below if he is on the side of a perpendicular cliff, which is usually the case. I have every reason to believe that birds coming from their burrows into the daylight are blinded for some moments. Their awkward movements and
clumsy gyrations would tend to bear out this hypothesis.

October 25 (Sunday). Korror. Out again this morning and obtained 4 more specimens. We are keeping continually at it despite the rain.

A cable from Lang in Manila; he requires $1000 to disburse the ship. This will entail some difficulties as the money is in Kobe, Japan, and shall have to be telegraphed to Lang at Manila. Manila will also have to be advised and authorized before they will pay anything to Lang.

Also received a cable from John and Harold James of Seattle advising me that they are with Lang. I am presuming that they have got in touch with the Museum and have been sent out to join me. But why they should be sent at a time when the expedition is closing down is more than I can understand. There is no mention of either of them in my last communications.

No small boys have shown up for several days. I suspect that the Japanese youth's society has put a stop to their collecting for me. Umang informs me that he has questioned a number of them and they say they do not care to collect longer.

October 26 (Monday). Korror. Out again before daylight this morning. We were fortunate in obtaining 5 petrels and a night hawk. The latter I mistook for a petrel as it sailed over my head before daylight. One rarely hears the night hawk at night so I presume that it is a rare bird in this group of islands.

The Yamashira Maru arrived in port with a letter
from Dr. Murphy under date of September 16. I was dumb-founded at the speed with which this communication reached me. As reported previously, Dr. Murphy advised me of the action of the committee regarding the disposal or laying up of the 'France.' He also informed me that he was sending $5000 (the last draft from the Whitney fund) a little in advance of the promised schedule. This money would be deposited in the Bank at Kobe, Japan.

October 27 (Tuesday). Korror. Hard rains all night and day. We have certainly had our share of it here. Ben and I went into the bush at dusk in hopes we could find an owl but returned wet and empty handed. These owls congregate in the tops of trees in the village at night. One hears anywhere from one to a dozen of them calling off and on all night long. No one seems to know where they hide out in the daytime, there being few trees with holes in them about the city. I have been tempted many times to take a flashlight at night and collect a specimen. I know, though, that if I were to shoot in the village I should lose my hunting rights and probably be fined heavily as well.

Two small boys turned in a couple of shore birds to-day.

October 28 (Wednesday). Korror. Out again early this morning and turned up 3 more petrels. Later in the day I obtained a duck in the taro swamps. This latter is indeed an addition as this is the type locality for Anas superciliosa pelewensis.

Ben and I out again in the evening for owls but
obtained none.

Birds are indeed scarce during this rainy spell. One rarely sees or hears a bird when they are in the bush. I don't know where the birds go for their food.

October 29 (Thursday). Korror. Another typhoon warning to-day. We have now had an almost continuous deluge of rain for the past two weeks. Ben and Umang went out early this morning to try and catch petrels in their burrows. They returned in the middle of the morning thoroughly washed out.

Mr. I. Shimono, a Japanese, who has been recently employed by an English oil concern in Korea, approached me for a job as interpreter and bird skinner. I am seriously considering engaging him.

The afternoon brought a deluge of rain and high winds. Fortunately, again we are in a hollow area and fairly well protected. Though I must say we derive no enjoyment feeling the wind lift the building off the ground.

October 30 (Friday). Korror. A cable from Lang: "Unable to obtain money from Kobe due to their lack authenticated authority to debit your account."

I had already cabled the bank in Kobe authorizing them to pay Lang. This time I cabled both the bank in Kobe and also the one in Manila.

Continued gusty winds of hurricane strength at times and a deluge of rain. No collecting of any kind undertaken.

October 31 (Saturday). Korror. Ben has decided
that the rain is too much for him. He wishes to return to Saipan with the boat leaving November 5. I consented to let him go and will take on Japanese Shimono in his stead. At least the latter will be permitted to hunt for me. Better still Umang can do the shooting with Shimono's permit.

I hate to admit it, but I have yet to see a Japanese who can handle a rifle or a shot gun properly.

No collecting to-day because of the weather.

November 1 (Sunday). Korror. A Japanese holiday of some kind. Because of inclement weather all sports and festivities have been postponed. Umang in company with several small boys went out and obtained 4 petrels which they caught with their hands.

These birds have been, up to the present, free from fat. In fact they are hidebound and very difficult to skin out. I don't know whether it is the continued rainy weather that has made them thin or the fact many of them are nesting. Perhaps it is both reasons.

November 2. (Monday). Korror. Umang and Ben out early and returned with 4 adult and 3 juvenile specimens of petrels which they had extracted from holes in the cliffs.

Myself to the swampy area and obtained an example of Hirundo (the swallow) and a Ptilinopus, besides other species. Ptilinopus, like the larger representative Ducula, has been hunted out here by the Japanese shooters. Even a small bird like Ptilinopus sells for 20 sen in the markets. Though an individual of this size will make an excellent meal for 6 people when served with rice.
We were to return to Paris the next day. When we arrived, I was greeted by Mr. Le Page, who had reserved a room for me at the Hotel de la Paix.

It was a beautiful room, with a balcony overlooking the Seine. I spent the afternoon walking along the banks of the river, admiring the architecture and the cuisine. At dinner, I dined at a restaurant that had been recommended to me by Mr. Le Page.

The next day, I took a tour of the city, visiting the Louvre and the Eiffel Tower. I also had the opportunity to meet some of the city's most famous artists, who were kind enough to give me a tour of their studios.

In the evening, I attended a performance at the Opera, which was quite impressive. The next day, I returned to the hotel and packed my bags for the journey home.
November 3 (Tuesday). Korror. Our first full day of sunshine. The Japanese staged their sports carnival in the afternoon. These included races, contests and baseball games between natives of both sexes gathered from all over the islands. Some of these contestants have been waiting here for days. Practically everyone about the place attended the festivities.

Umang showed up early in the morning with 5 more petrels. I am determined to gather a good series of this species at all costs while I am here.

November 4 (Wednesday). Korror. Up at 2 A.M. again and so to the small islands where I obtained 6 petrels. I find this an excellent plan as I am back in camp before the intense heat of the day makes travel on the water unbearable.

November 5 (Thursday). Korror. Torrents of rain. I didn't get out of the house. Spent the day labeling birds and attempting a budget for next year's activities. This I found to be a rather difficult task; without knowledge of prices and facilities of travel in the Bismarck Archipelago.

Ben has been trying to bake us some bread. The flour here is of such a poor quality that it will not work into anything of quality. This particular grade is known as Pollard, I believe, and does make excellent meal for bird preparation.

November 6 (Friday). Korror. To the petrel grounds again where we obtained 4 specimens before leaving. Later we visited the outlying reefs and obtained 2 cor-
We were told that the Japanese agreed that reports containing

clearly defined and agreed upon concepts and procedures

could be prepared in the event that the Japanese

countries of both sexes were invited to discuss the

same sex issues from different angles.

The Japanese also said that the Japanese

women showed up early to participate in the

morning with more

people. I am getting ready to visit a local village of the

people of the area. While I was there,

November 8 (Tokyo, Japan)

I bought a card of the house. They gave me a lemon

slice and offered me a cup of tea. For next year, I

plan to do a better attempt to get more participants.

I hope I can hold a seminar at the end of next year.

If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to

contact me. I believe you can make excellent

meat for
cello.

You have been trying to make us some peace. The

john here is a good person. He is a good example of
difficulty. The seminar indicated the need for

more participation. I believe we can make excellent

meat for

November 6 (Tokyo, Japan)

To the PTA,

I hope we all enjoy the upcoming events and activities.

Your,

Terry

Kotter.
This species seems to spend its time on the outer reefs diving for fish. One rarely sees it among the small islands.

Late in the afternoon while visiting the swamp area to await night hawks and owls I collected my first example of the small rail, *Porzana*.

November 7 (Saturday). Korror. Umang and I to the small islands and obtained 5 more petrels for our morning's work. I have reached the place where I can average half my shots. With a 12 gauge gun instead of the 20 I could undoubtedly score a much higher average.

Ben left to-day for Saipan. The Japanese, I. Shimono, took up his duties as cook and assistant preparator. In the afternoon to visit a Caroline Islanders' arts and crafts exhibit. Every year at this time the Japanese Government collects native handiwork from every island and displays these things in one of the Government buildings. Following the exhibit the materials are sent to Japan and elsewhere to be sold. I don't know what becomes of the funds accruing from this transaction.

November 8 (Sunday). Korror. Umang and I out again early to return with 7 petrels. This now gives us a splendid series of 51 individuals which will be sufficient for our needs. Although we have taken much longer than I really cared to to obtain the birds, we have them prepared and ready for the Museum. A number of other species have been taken during this period as well, giving us around 200 specimens for the month. When one considers the handicaps

morants.
There seems to be any time on the cater.

Then

In the afternoon while athletics the swamp

likes to see a nice scene and one's patience may try.

examples of the evening I dealt

Novel 8 (Samurai) Cotton. Upland and I
to

the small fables and adventures where I can

morning's work. I have reached the place where I can

evacuate daily reports. With a range and interest of

the so I could unfortunately some a much larger answer.

The Japanese, I

been left to day for capturing. The Japanese.

Phonese, look at the Indians in order and nearest places

for. In the afternoon to visit a Carlton of
calling and efforts explicit. Very near at this time, the Japanese

Government collects fine machinery from every island and

adjusting three pictures in one of the Government people.

following the explicit materials the start to Japanese and

experience to be sad. I know what becomes of the

name according from this transaction.

Novel 8 (Samurai) Cotton. Upland and I

The name given to demen with a perfect. This now gives us a

enlarging plates of the information which will be sufficient

I for our needs. Although we have taken many longer than

leaves again to the mean. A number at other places have

been taken during the period of and finally have 300

bees meaning for the month. May one conclude the pamphlet
with weather and other ends we have not done badly with our time.

November 9 (Monday). Korror. A cable from Lang: "Money received sailing eleventh Zamboango." At last the news we have been waiting for. This affords us the opportunity of making a camp on the eastern side of the large island of Babaulthaup without the worry of cables delayed in being relayed to us.

Hunting for a short time and thence to camp where we put everything in order. Hung up the wet birds to keep them away from rats and ants. Packed all dried material and laid in a quantity of stores for the trip. On Babaulthaup we have been promised goodly supplies of native food.

November 10 (Tuesday). To Marakeok. With all of our camping gear to the long stone wharf at the northern end of Korror Island and thence by boat around the southern end of Babaulthaup Island to the village of Marakeok which is situated about halfway up the eastern side of that island.

The gasoline boat upon which we traveled is owned by the natives but operated by Japanese. A sort of communal plan has been inaugurated whereby natives buy shares in one or more boats. The profits are eaten up by running expenses of course. Should a native wish to sell his share in a boat he learns that he has a white elephant on his hands.

Reached Marakeok late in the afternoon in the rain, of course, and established quarters in an old 4-room former German house that is now occupied by the chief of this village. Quite naturally, the farther away we get from the
A cup of coffee from town

November 9 (Monday)

Money-raising selling fantastic sandwiches. At last the
home we have been waiting for. This hatrie wwe the oop-
family of making a camp on the separat site of the lake in
land of our camp site at the work of cafea galway in

Iam ready to see you in camp Maine

We have been bringing enough supplies of water in

November 10 (Tuesday)

To Mareakea. With us of

Our camping near to the land were all the nature and
of Korrora Island and scenery of past story of the land in
of Bullatuan Island to the village of Mareakea which is
attempts to brighten up the spectre of the land in

The resistive port worm wipe we trawling to the

By the native and operated by Japanese. A boat of common
plan and seen the natural and native and spaces in one
of more space. The people who gave up by turning aspere
of course. About a native wish to sell the space in a post
of favorite that we have a white sheperd on the image

Research Mareakea late in the afternoon in the last

A Japanese and secretized durnet to my 4-room former
Came home that is now occupied by the police or the inf-

Like. WHITE MATERIAL. The part for me get from the
seat of government the more primitive the people live.

We are indeed fortunate here with a large European house, tin roofed, with a commodious cook house attached. A large veranda runs around the four sides of the house and a covered runway connects the house with the cook shack. In the latter a large stone fireplace makes an admirable place for Shimono San to practice his culinary arts. There are two large tin water tanks also, which will give us ample fresh water during our stay.

November 11 (Wednesday). Marakeok. All of us into the bush this morning. There are an abundance of taro swamps built in with stones as on Korror Island. These patches are located in every direction from the house and some of them cover many acres in extent. We will have no difficulty obtaining a series of rails from such an abundance of marsh land.

Behind this village of some hundred peoples and their garden fields one finds considerable timber and secondary bush growing on the low rolling hills. Farther on in the interior one encounters open country with barren ground again as experienced previously at Eyri.

The natives have brought us an abundance of taro, yams, bananas, lemons, pau paus, and pineapples. Fresh eggs, fish, lobsters, oysters and even prawns are also available. We shall be able to live well here.

There is a police master and also a school teacher stationed near at hand. Both of these appear to know how to mind their own business. I haven’t had half the trouble in
these islands that I encountered in the other groups. Possibly because the Government has become accustomed to me by this time.

November 12 (Thursday). Marakeok. All of us to the lake in the interior this morning. This one is of fresh water and situated about 4 miles in from the coast. It is probably a crater of a very old extinct volcano. According to Umang the Germans sounded the lake for bottom but could find none in the center. The whole thing is not more than a mile long by half a mile in width. A profusion of reeds and rushes grow around the edge of the water and behind that a mass of brambles and bush. The small rail, Porzana, inhabits this area and two species of chicks as well. Cormorants are reported to nest here in season, but none were present during this visit.

Umang and friend lashed a number of bamboos together into a raft. I placed myself in the center of this contraption with my legs dragging in the water. With the two boys propelling the raft by swimming we were able to work round the foreshore of the lake and collect two rails. Ducks were sighted but could not be obtained. Umang insists that ducks were quite plentiful on the lake many years ago, but in these times few, if any, are ever seen. He could not explain their disappearance as few are obtained by the Japanese hunters.

Returning to camp I collected 3 examples of the migrant cuckoo, Cuculus optatus. They must have just arrived here as natives told me they had not seen them before
this season.

November 13 (Friday). Marakeok. We have settled upon a satisfactory arrangement with our household. Shimono arises early, prepares breakfast and has that on the table at daylight. Following which he and Umang wash the dishes before beginning their day's collecting.

These two return from the bush early in the afternoon and are permitted two hours of sleep before undertaking the more complicated and heavy evening meal. We find our own lunch.

Myself into the secondary bush and taro swamps near camp. One Porphyrio was obtained. This bird is rare in this group. Several years ago, so I've been told, a Japanese collector from the Imperial University in Tokyo spent many weeks in this group before he obtained an example of this species.

November 14 (Saturday). Marakeok. An old native nam ed Peter visited us to-day and announced that he had been a shoot-boy for the Austrian naturalist Kubary when that individual was collecting here. Old Peter told us also that the Japanese collector had injected formalin into his birds and had not bothered to skin them. I should like very much to see such a collection.

To the lake again to-day where we repeated the performance of Thursday and returned with 5 Porzana along with other material.

Sent Umang out for owls this evening. Umang shot one example but at such close range that he blew it to
pieces. This species, like its relative in the Bismarok Archipelago, calls for a period of 3 minutes or more before it flies to some other locality.

November 15 (Sunday). Marakeok. Took advantage of the good weather by collecting during the morning. I obtained a small rail, Porzana, in the swamps near the house. In the evening after dark obtained another owl in the swamps near the sea beach. I have found this bird particularly hard to see and shoot at night. We should have at least 3 flashlights, one for each of us, to use in collecting. Locating these birds at night is simply a process of getting the eyes of the bird in the beam of the lamp. If done, they light up like two balls of fire. One shoots at the eyes and is sometimes successful in collecting a specimen. The problem of getting within gun range is often hazardous, particularly if one stumbles into a swamp and sinks waist deep in the water and ooze.

November 16 (Monday). Marakeok. Sent Shimono off to Korror to obtain flashlights and batteries. He will turn in our collecting report as well.

Umang and I into the secondary bush and obtained a quota of birds, including the wood swallow, Artamus. This is seen occasionally flying and displaying over the taro patches or resting on a dead branch of a high tree.

November 17 (Tuesday). Marakeok. Heavy rains all day. I remained in the house checking and labeling specimens. Umang turned in a rail and several small brown Tu Taus (Pitohui) which he had obtained with aux cartridges.
November 10 (Saturday) Market Day

- There are several pleasures to be had from playing and mingling or more purposeful shopping.

I look forward to some other locale.

November 12 (Monday) Market Day

- I am very much looking forward to the grocery store, but I have not yet had the chance.

The evening after Thanksgiving, I went to see a play and was pleasantly surprised.

I have decided to spend the rest of the week and part of the weekend in the library.

The swimming pool is open, and I plan to spend some time there.

I am excited for the weekend, and I hope to see you there.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

November 15 (Thursday) Market Day

- I am looking forward to the weekend, but I need to finish some work first.

I hope to see you there.

I am looking forward to the weekend, but I need to finish some work first.

I hope to see you there.

I am looking forward to the weekend, but I need to finish some work first.

I hope to see you there.
We have found a very satisfactory means of combating the grease on fat birds like the pigeon, *Ducula*. These are skinned out completely first of all. Arsenic and alum are sprinkled on the head, neck, legs and wings while corn meal saturated with gasoline is packed on the fat parts of the tail and body. These are permitted to set for twelve hours or more before being scraped, sponged in gasoline and made up. It is hoped that this method will relieve the evils of grease burning somewhat.

November 18 (Wednesday). Marakeok. With Umang into the bush and obtained a good series of specimens including two more rails, *Hypotaeniidia*. The hunting is so good here that I think it advisable to remain on another week or more before shifting camp. The natives have proven themselves most cooperative in informing us of the locality of birds. Never a day goes by but what numbers of them come to see what we have taken and to give us their names for each species.

These particular residents are quite primitive in that they wear almost no clothing of any sort. The men use a small thin *G* string and the women a short grass strip before and behind. This is a contrast to the abundance of clothing worn in Korror. Despite this lack of wearing apparel on the part of the people, they keep their houses, compounds and gardens in a very orderly condition. It is strange to think that here the inhabitants live in plenty while on other parts of the island people are on the verge of starvation all of the time. I presume in ages gone by
the forefathers of these people fought hard to acquire this productive plot of ground.

Shimono returned this evening with the flashlights and batteries. He made a quick trip by taking a canoe from Korror to the big island and then walking across land to our station.

Out this evening and obtained one owl. The noise of the shot must have frightened the others away; we heard no others during the evening.

November 19 (Thursday). Marakeok. Hunting for rails this morning in the swamps near camp. Thence to sleep all afternoon in preparation for a night in the bush for owls. Umang, Shimono and I made a night of it chasing all over the place every time we heard a bird start his 3 minute serenade. After many and sundry wettings from tumbles in taro gardens we returned to camp well after midnight with 3 owls. The last one was taken in a clump of trees somewhere near the lake.

November 20 (Friday). Marakeok. Umang and Shimono hunting again and returned with a Porphyrio and two examples of the small heron, Ardeta, which they found in the secondary bush the other side of the swamps.

November 21 (Saturday). Marakeok. Rather a full day. The hunters visited the lake and returned with a full bag of birds and a couple of flying foxes. Myself out in the evening and obtained one owl and one night hawk.

The Japanese pinnace, with the Spanish padre aboard, broke down just outside our harbor this afternoon.
and caused no end of consternation among the natives when it began drifting out to sea. We were treated to a rare, almost unbelievable spectacle when the German missionary enroute somewhere in a native canoe stopped and began pacing up and down the beach. The German wringing his hands and praying (out loud) to the Lord to carry the boat out to sea and destroy the Godless Spaniard while the padre down on his knees (out on the boat) was evidently calling upon his spiritual benefactor to save him from a watery grave. In the end the padre's words carried the most weight. Umang and cohorts rigged up a big sailing canoe, took after the pinnace and eventually towed it back to port with the canoe under sail all of the time.

This, by the way, was no mean feat of seamanship for the light canoe to pull a much heavier boat to windward under sail only.

I might add further that in German times this same evil-looking, savage, one-eyed Umang was the official pilot for all German ships coming into or going out of the harbors of the Palau Islands. Also 4 years previous to our visit Umang was caught on a Japanese boat of about 3 1/2 tons when the engine of that pinnace broke down. Umang used shirts, clothing and blankets to sail the small boat before the wind to Davau in the Philippine Islands.

November 22 (Sunday). Marakeok. Finished up our birds in the morning and spent the remainder of the day taking pictures. Mrs. Coultae has found time previously to
Two and a half months after leaving Liverpool, I returned to Germany and was at once arrested by German police. I was taken to an unknown place where I was kept incommunicado for six months. After a brief interview with a small number of German officials, I was allowed to proceed. I arrived in the Philippines where I worked for a short time before returning to the United States. My work there was not, however, very successful.
take some exposures and had had a remarkable degree of success with them.

November 23 (Monday). Marakeok. Along the beach and foreshore at the north of camp to collect night herons which are now congregating in the tops of tall mangrove trees. Strange enough every one of the birds taken were females with well-developed eggs. I am wondering whether the male doesn't share in the incubation and spend the daylight hours on the nest.

Shimono to the lake alone and returned with a cormorant in his bag of birds. We were under the impression that cormorants were not to be found at the lake at this time of year.

November 24 (Tuesday). Marakeok. To the lake area again but no ducks. I did obtain one more small rail with the aid of the bamboo raft.

Out in the evening for owls but was not successful. We are having the moon now and that destroys the possibility of collecting these birds.

November 25 (Wednesday). Marakeok. A cable has reached us from Lang on the 'France.' He sailed from Zamboango last Monday. To the swamps north and west of camp where I spent hours wading around in the ooze and much. Fortune favored me in that I obtained 2 ducks both males by the way, and four rails. Umang and Shimono were great help in maneuvering the rails toward me. The Japanese, I must say, was thoroughly disgusted with life in the swamps. He pleaded with me not to send him in such a place again.
Dear [Recipient],

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to express my gratitude for the kind gesture of sending me [gift or item].

Your thoughtfulness has truly touched my heart, and I am grateful for your generosity. This item is not only beautiful but also a symbol of our strong bond.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your thoughtfulness. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
November 26 (Thursday). Marakeok. Hunting a while in the morning, thence to observe Thanksgiving Day. The police master has gone to Korror which prompted the natives to have a big feast in his absence. We were treated to all sorts of native dishes, including pig roasted over hot stones.

November 27 (Friday). Marakeok. To the lake region again and obtained a number of small rails along with other species. Shimono is having trouble with his legs. I think he is on the verge of Beri Beri from a constant rice diet. I have tried to induce him to eat heartily, but he refuses by saying that if one gets into the habit, he will always be hungry.

November 28 (Saturday). Marakeok. Considerable rain to-day. Only a short time in the bush and a few birds. Out in the evening for night hawks but no success.

November 29 (Sunday). Marakeok. To the lake region again to-day, especially for ducks. We obtained none though we chased them back and forth across the lake for hours. A native hunter turned in a Gallicolumba. I have been trying for days to locate this species, but without success. Paid the native one yen for his bird. I believe he earned it too. This boy tells me that this species is rarely, if ever, seen any more.

November 30 (Monday). Marakeok. Finished up our specimens and packed all effects for our trip to Eyri and thence Korror.

A late summer day in a Gilligan's health. I have been trying for a few to notice this occurrence, and with some success. Find the weather one key for the plant. I believe it ever yet seen. Meteore. Thatched up and

November 10 (Monday). Meteore. Thatched up our measurements and peaks and again to the

my Response Kotok.
I have been trying for days to induce the natives to take me to the island of Kiangat which lies 15 miles across open water to the north'ard of Babaulthaup Island. The natives will not make the trip in their boats or canoes at this time of year. They are afraid of adverse winds, calms and the ocean currents. After all they know the area much better than I do. I should have liked to visit that island because of a grebe reported from that locality.

December 1 (Tuesday). Eyri. All of us in an old sloop with Umang down the coast to Eyri again. Our guide thinks he knows of a place where we can find Galli-columba. We stopped at the island of Koi Kuhl, near Eyri, and spent the whole afternoon and evening looking for the bird but without even a sign of it. Residents told us that they had known of its being here, but had not seen one for some time.

I did observe a hawk during the afternoon and nearly broke my neck running and falling down a steep cliff trying to obtain it. Natives have a name for the hawk but declare that they see one only at rare intervals.

Spent the night camped in an old tin house on the wharf near Eyri.

December 2 (Wednesday). Korror. A pleasant trip in our delapidated long-boat to reach Korror shortly before noon. There I found a cable awaiting me from the Museum, "Instruct Department Commerce Manila regarding return to United States new propellerr-Murphy."

I have only to await the arrival of Lang and the
'France' to know what to do about this matter.

We found everything in good order at our camp at Mary's house except that our hostess reported that the Japanese had visited her and examined our specimens in our absence.

December 3 (Thursday). To Small Islands. With Umang and Umat in the old boat to the small islands south and just this side of Peleleul. Shimono will remain in Korror and await the arrival of the 'France.'

We had a wretched trip down among the small islands and didn't reach our destination, Ngeanges until 10 P.M. Evidently we started out just at the beginning of a typhoon which passed well to the northward as it started raining and kept it up all day and night. There was no wind, just a deluge of water.

Once on the island, with everything wet, we were forced into a more miserable night. We chose a delapidated house (good one by report) for a camp, but couldn't sleep because of the sandflies. In all of my life I have never seen them so thick nor have I, since Kusaie, seen the bush rats so numerous.

The boys, by some miracle, got a fire started with coconut husks under an overhanging ledge and kept us supplied with hot tea and rice all night. Wisely we brought fresh water with us, for there is none on the island.

December 4 (Friday). Ngeanges. Into the bush and found our series of Megapodes. This is one of the species we came after. They were found to be quite numerous in the
I want to know what to expect in the matter.

We young men at the table to the best of our knowledge and opinion agree on the matter.

And I want to know if we can expect that the group will remain in contact.

We need your advice and any other information.

December 8 (Thursday) To Small Janes.

We need to remain in contact with our friends.

And we need to remain in contact with our friends.

There was a meeting at the farm.

There was no meeting.

We need to remain in contact.

December 9 (Friday) It was a meeting at the farm.

There was no meeting.

We need to remain in contact.
low shrub and thickets that cover this island. How these birds subsist without water is beyond me.

We found no Zosterops nor the Mega-Zosterops. The latter has been taken on these islands and is known from a single specimen. Umang doesn't know the bird, but tells me that Kubary visited Peleleul during his stay in this group. I shall have to devise some means of getting to that island. It can't be done with this boat in this kind of weather though.

The sandflies literally ate us alive. We tried rubbing our bodies with coconut meat to leave an oil residue on our skins, but that didn't work worth a cent.

The natives would rush into the salt water every few minutes and wash off the pests, but we can't do that and skin birds at the same time.

Just after dark we loaded everything into the boat and anchored off the island for the night. We slept in cramped positions, but were free from the ravages of sandflies nevertheless.

December 5 (Saturday). To Korror. The whole day was consumed in sailing against a northeast wind and rain. Our camp on Korror was not reached until late at night. During lunch hour, while anchoring at one of the small islands, the boys climbed over the rocks and obtained 5 more petrels from their nesting burrows. These birds proved later to be of both sexes.

December 6 (Sunday). Korror. The sandflies have eaten us terribly. There isn't a place a half a square inch
We hear on cooperation and the Mass-Forgiveness
Trend.

The small white flowers are in sight.

The yellow mug falls into the soft water very

my palm blade at the same time.

Just after work we thought everything into the

part and enjoyed all the leisure for the moment. We slept

in amber beauty's, put more free from the reverses of

continues weariness.

Decayed of (Saufley) to costume. The marble gay
in company in waiting肇庆 colony at any rate.

On camp no costume was not necessary until late at night.

I can't leave your rooms without a preposterous and any kind.

These plate bridges plain to be of part pleasure.
in extent on our bodies that doesn't have one or more festered sores on it. The itching and burning from these abrasions is most annoying. We have resorted to hot water baths at intervals and generous applications of Calvert's 20°/o carbolic soap. This method does relieve us some.

No collecting to-day.

December 7 (Monday). Korror. With Umang and a small boy in a canoe to the small islands south of Korror again. We hoped to obtain examples of a black and white tern that has been reported from there. I did find a pair of night hawks roosting together in a mangrove thicket and obtained those.

December 8 (Tuesday). Korror. With Umang and Shimono to the eastern end of Korror Island where we had been told we might find another kind of rail. As a matter of fact we did hear it crying in the heavy grasses and underbrush, but were not able to get a sight of the bird.

During the process of our excursion two more owls were added to our collections.

December 9 (Wednesday). To Imaliek. With Umang in a canoe to the village of Imaliek on the western side of Babaulthaup where we will spend a few days looking for Erythruva, Gallicolumba, Megazosterops and other species that we need badly to complete our series. The birds of this group of islands seem to be scattered badly or to be more explicit restricted to limited areas.

Shimono will wait in Korror for the arrival of the 'France' which should be here any day now. Another
owl was obtained in the mangrove thickets near the village. There appear to be a number of owls and night hawks frequenting the thickets alongside the beach.

December 10 (Thursday). Imaliek. Quarters have been established in an "Old Men's House" which is also called an "Abi." This type of building was found in every village throughout the group in the earlier days and served as a communal center for the men.

Those buildings varied in size with each locality. The one here at Imaliek was about 100 feet long by 25 feet wide and approximately 30 feet high at the peak of the roof. The house itself stood on heavy piles carved from large trees; the flooring was of wide four-inch planking while the crossbeam uprights and rafters comprised one-foot square heavy timbers. For years past the history and activities of the clan were carved out and recorded on the face of the heavy logs with pictures and designs. From an ethnographical standpoint these old buildings with their fine carvings are priceless. Unfortunately, the Japanese are encouraging natives to destroy them and build flimsy sawn timber buildings in their stead. Now very few of them remain in group. The one at Imaliek may be called one of the finest of its kind remaining.

The natives gave their reasons for the heavy timbers in the Abi's as a recourse against typhoons. Should the wind blow one of them down as sometimes happens, the heavy timbers will not be broken in the fall. They need
These difficulties arising in time with each faculty

The one piece of material we sent 100 feet from the lighthouse.

The house itself was a very plain little cottage, and the front door was a very good one.

The interior was plain and tasteful, and the furniture something one.

The outer walls were plain, and the door and window trim.

The scene in the picture was a very good one.

The scene in the picture was a very good one.
only to be replaced again and a new roof placed on the structure to put it in good order.

I had the misfortune to run into one of these pestiferous individuals who called himself a Government patrol officer. It became necessary for me to return to Korror with him and receive a special permit to collect in the vicinity of Imaliek. The Government is building a military road back in the interior so I presume this individual was afraid I would feast my eyes on their work. I have seen the thing a dozen times, but never gave the matter a second thought.

Once in Korror and the permit granted my friend wanted to turn me loose. I demanded transportation back to Imaliek and by George I got it too.

December 11 (Friday). To Imaliek. Returned to camp late in the afternoon, just in time to go for owls and night hawks. Obtained one example of the latter.

December 12 (Saturday). Imaliek. The country in this portion of the island is similar to that around Eyri. There is a trifle more vegetation on the exposed iron stone ridges in places. One finds patches of low, coarse grass which should accommodate finches.

Umang tells me he has never seen the finch on this part of the island. At the same time he is not too sure of himself either. We spent the whole day combing the countryside, but found very few birds. Monarchas and Myzomelas are both fairly common in the trees and shrubs that surround the village. We are able to take them at
only to be taken across any new road place on the
surface to put it in the order I am the master to any one of those
particular instructions we call under a Government
which always is my receiving and receiving a special order to collect
for some things I have not yet unmade an order for, but in the activity of making the Government in policy
in the morning look back in the interest so I am in general to
where have I seen the thing a green times and never been the
matter a second thought.
Once in court and the court^{t} granted my liberty
wanted to come to Toosoo I happened to make a spontaneous break
for it to have any notice and to measure it in the kind
Decayed if (Tally) To Tally. To return to
some taste in the movement, part in time to go for another
many right make. Other and one example of the letter.
Decayed if (Tally) Tally. Tally. The county
in this portion of the fall and to eat some food. There is a little more vegetation on the mosque
than many liberties in presence. One time because of the
some trees whichmoping an accommodated thineep
some letters me and never seen the thing on
this part of the ladder. We speak the whole day common
the communications and how very few people. Morrison and
Haworth and the Dorchester common in the trees and adobe
the surrounding the allies we are able to take from st
any time we like. *Zosterops*, though, are as scarce here as elsewhere. One only hears them occasionally as they fly back and forth from one low tree to another.

December 13 (Sunday). Imaliek. About 80 men from the island of Yap, who have been brought here by the Japanese to work on the military road, showed up last night about 11 P.M. and asked permission to dance for us. They had heard white people were camped at Imaliek and had walked some 20 miles just to entertain us.

Fortunately, the Old men's house was large enough to accommodate all of them who formed in 2 lines of 20 men each on both sides of the house.

Beginning with prayers to their own gods those men performed one dance after another until about 5 o'clock in the morning. We were deeply impressed by the exactitude and coordination of movements of all of them. Each dance was accompanied by a chant from a leader or from all the participants. Yap people are famous for this diversion which is a very important part of their culture. As soon as the male child learns to walk he begins practicing steps. In later years his position in the tribe is governed to a moderate extent by his ability to execute the more difficult performances. Women too have their own methods of expression, but we were not permitted to see them as no women came with the men.

The Japanese tried a number of times to hold these exhibitions in check but each time the Yap people refused to work any longer. At present these headstrong and determined
any time we lick forerea, fudging, ete as scarce here as
smeapere. One only pleased can occur onaly as they
back and tock from one low here to amother.

Deasapere f (atman) I wanted. I went 80 men
for the faimam of Jap. and we seen quiet days of the
experience to说法 on the military part, soman of fact right
spond. If T.M. I say enat epation to house for our
Tae
had heard with people were compay of Jaltam and had
make some 80 miles just to satenam me.

Fortunately, the r@ women's home were large enough
to accommodate 80 of us with onoma in 3 times of 80 men
sop on part of the home.

Beginning with prayers to speak can gate home
more bettering the chance after months until next 3 o'clock
in the morning. We take very imamess of the enactures
and coaction of womanesses of of. all of them. Keep home

were accommodation. Lot people are fomous for theiragination ship in

tolbanza. And people are fomous for theiragination ship in

a eabh important part of now outset. As soon as the more
aptly learn to make a begin presentation, evar
learn the presentation in the light of the way to obtain a mayorates ox-

pant by the nility to execse the more difficult part.

These are also time to time to hold these
sentiments to speak part such time and try people to regan to
speak with as few people as possible.
people are permitted one week night, Saturday night and Sunday for their demonstrations.

After a few hours' rest and sleep the men returned at 10 A.M. and continued on until 2 P.M. In all some 47 different dances were given ranging from hilarious offerings to some almost vulgar performance. We enjoyed every bit of it and were sorry to see them stop when they did.

Afterwards I struggled and pleaded with the Palau people to give us an exhibition of their culture. These latter have been overmissionized to the extent that most of them have forgotten their steps. Others have been so intimidated that they refused to perform. What a crime it is to destroy native culture and leave nothing in return.

I found enough rice to feed the visitors before they returned to their work at the other end of the island.

December 14 (Monday). Imaliek. Food is a problem with the people of this village. They have no taro gardens and very few vegetables. Tapioca grows in some of the basins. That product and fish are the mainstay of the household. No one lives in the interior behind them so they have no one with which to exchange their fish for other commestibles.

Umang and I spent another discouraging day in the bush, but without satisfactory results. No one in this village has seen a Gallicolumba for years.

December 15 (Tuesday). Imaliek. Back into the interior again with Umang. We had a long day in secondary
bush wherever we could find it. No new or desired material came to light. A note reached us in the evening from Shimono stating that the 'France' had arrived in port.

December 16 (Wednesday). Korror. With Umang in a canoe to Korror and thence to the ship. Once on board we learned that the ship had arrived yesterday after a long trip from the Philippines. There had been little wind and with the engine running spasmodically they had a hard time of it.

The two James boys, John and Harold, from Seattle, informed me that they had taken matters in their own hands after finishing school and had come out to Manila to find the expedition and join it. This was entirely without the knowledge of the Museum and greeted me like a thunderbolt. Here they were flat broke and no funds back home with which to return them. I concluded that it was best to keep them on and help us work the ship to Rabaul. Once there, they could stay a while and then look elsewhere for employment. John had learned something about the engine and could run that as well as anyone else. He would be more than a help to us. The Captain elaborated on his long 63-day trip to Manila from Guam. He and the boys passed through 2 typhoons and nearly lost the ship in one of them; on August 7 when the port foretop mast backstay and the forward shroud both parted. Lang had to take the sails off and had nothing to work with until he made his repairs.

Considerable time was lost trying to sail the ship through the San Bernadino Straits of the Philippines.
The two James, John and Henry, from Seattle,

introduced me that they had just returned in Fort Vexell.

with their families and had some time to settle at the

metropolis of the Pacific and I made with them a promised

here that were a table and to have them come to keep them.

on the north to work the ship to H更深. Some there, then

any native a white and they took effective for employment.

has been several months and the sthing of sound is so well as well as knowing first. He wanted to more then a help

to me the Captain to prefer on the Fort 94-97, Fritz to

Walters from Germany. He and the boys became trajectories & trajectories

my nearest foot the ship in one of them on Arleta A men.

the boat. To where the boat is with the out son of the

drifts. Fart had to take the satellite off and not continue to

may not be made the departure. We

considerable time was kept giving to sail the

With that afternoon on the Persian Gulf, article of the Philippines.
Lang should have taken the ship around the northern end of Luzon where the current would have helped him as he learned later.

Once in Manila the Captain spent a week in the hospital and the rest of his time trying to pacify the Philippine customs. One can forgive him for most of his trouble with those people as anyone who has had experience with the Filipinos can testify.

Lang, like a great many sailors, is unsurpassable in his judgment and conduct at sea, but on land is as helpless as a new-born babe. On top of that Lang neglected to remain sober during his stay ashore in that port.

I should have gone with the vessel to Manila. Had I done so there would have been no collecting done during the trip and likewise the expedition would probably have terminated then and there.

The old engine was on board, the new one having been returned to the manufacturers by the Museum as one would expect them to do under the circumstances. Had Lang gone ahead and behaved himself we would have had the new engine without any of the trouble that arose. I accept the blame for all of it as I was the one who sent him to Manila in the first place.

The old engine had been repaired as best Atlantic Gulf and Pacific could do it. Full valves had been set and trimmed, broken oil pipes repaired, all bearing adjusted or replaced, circulating water pump repaired, one broken Governor repaired. New Phosphor bronze wrist pin bearings made, also
Una vez en Manila, comencé a trabajar en el cine y a conocer a diferentes personas. Conocí a personas de todas partes del mundo y me di cuenta de que la filipino-persianidad es muy característica. Las personas que conocí fueron muy amables y me ayudaron en todo momento. Me sentí muy a gusto en Manila y me di cuenta de que es una ciudad muy especial.

En Manila, encontré a personas de diferentes culturas y fui testigo de un intercambio cultural muy interesante. Me di cuenta de que la filipino-persianidad es muy característica y que las personas de Manila son muy amables.

En resumen, mi viaje a Manila fue una experiencia muy interesante y me ayudó a entender mejor la filipino-persianidad. Me di cuenta de que es una ciudad muy especial y que tiene un atractivo que la hace única. La próxima vez que visite Manila, estaré más dispuesto a conocer a más personas y a tener una experiencia más completa.

En espera de la próxima vez, me gustaría agradecer por su tiempo y su atención. ¡Espero verlos pronto!
one new percussion cup had been installed to put the engine in running order. The alignment of the engine had been changed as well.

I might add here for the sake of record that the day the 'France' was sold in Rabaul the engine was taken out, sent ashore to a workshop and rebuilt again. It never worked well even after that and was broken up in 1934.

Sundry other minor repairs were affected in Manila. Broken rigging was replaced so that upon arrival in Palau the whole above decks were sound and seaworthy.

One thing Lang did manage to do and that was stock the ship with some American tinned goods. These would be of service in the field anywhere either with or without a ship. I was certainly pleased to get those items.

December 17 (Thursday). To Peleleul. Cabled the Museum announcing the arrival of the 'France' and our next destination of Rabaul.

To the Government and requested permission to take the 'France' to the outlying islands of Peleleul for one day while I attempted to obtain Megazosterops and Erythrura. The Japanese would not hear of this plan but did agree to give me passage on a small Japanese boat going that way this day.

I returned to the ship, packed a hurried kit and took off with Umang for those islands, to return tomorrow night. This gives me but a few hours there, but should be sufficient if I can find the material.
The streets of the village were filled with people.

I looked up to see the clock at noon that

In the village, near both the market and the church,

I never worked with many after that and was born up in

From the moment I arrived here, I

The sun was setting, and the sky was

One thing I have noticed is that there

I don't think it is necessary to go on and that was

These days, I often do a little more

When I arrived in the village, I noticed that there

To the government and law and order, I

I cannot believe that there

I went out with some friends to

I often go out to the apple orchard, but

I often go out to the apple orchard, but I am
taking nothing if I can find something.
Aboard the boat and reached the low, sandy island of Peleleul at dusk. This island or group of islands joined together by reef is unlike any other in the group that I have visited. It has no altitude to speak of and is sandy throughout. In 1929 a typhoon passed over the island sweeping everything before it. Not one tree was left standing. At present the coconuts have turned their heads up again and are producing. One can walk along and pick off the nuts which are usually level with one's shoulders.

Back in the interior the whole place is a mass of shambles with dead trees and branches of those mixed up with growing bushes of all sorts.

It is almost a hopeless task to try to cut a path through this tangled mass. There are no gardens either. The natives subsist on coconuts and fish. I was able to find and obtain two female Porphyrios before dark.

December 18 (Friday). To Korror. Cut at daylight and located a flock of Megazosterops. I followed them through the bush and obtained 9 specimens before I lost the flock. They feed on the blossoms of flowering trees and have a sweet little syllation which they carol when feeding and flying much after the manner of the Rhampozosterops of Ponape Island. I shouldn't be surprised but what they are very closely related to one another.

I didn't see a sign of finch though the natives assure me that they are present in the thickets on the island.

The Japanese boat showed up at noon which forced
a

H.p to referent at your. This inside to stand at the front of the room that I

thoughtly to read as if it were mine. If you are to read or say to each

person in the room. I'm always to enjoy over the landscape

statement. If known the conditions have turned their path.

that we may select the nearest place to a sea of

Peer on the initiative the whole place as a sea of

amphibious with a garden trees and plants on the mixing of

will showman under 30 all sorts.

It is almost a properness that to it to our a

help improve the tendency means. There will be no category of

the narrative maybe on accounts and things. It was able to

sing any opinion two remain parallel papers here.

December 18 (Friday) To Monday I wrote:

Next day I bought a ticket to Keiwierson. I followed

them from the train and applied 2 seconds before. I

took the clock. They read on the process of transiting.

these may have a sweet little satisfaction within each

man's ear. Not liking upon the manner of the

memorization of Honors Leaves. I appon't me sympathetic

but meant they were very enjoyable. It related to the reporter.

I filled's see a sight of him though the waters

ensure we can carry the pleasant in the situation on the

laying.
us to hurry our things on board and return to Korror.

Reached the ship at 10 P. M. and to work on specimens.

There was no opportunity for such on the boat with over
40 passengers piled on deck.

December 19 (Saturday). Korror. With the
ship's crew and Umang in the long boat to bring all of
our effects aboard. This consumed most of the day as
rain hampered our activities.

December 20 (Sunday). Korror. The James
boys with Captain Lang in the small boat and outboard
motor to the small islands. They returned with several
elements of the spectacled black and white tern which I
have been trying to obtain for some time. Myself on board
stowing effects.

December 21 (Monday). Korror. A cable from
the Museum, "Can't you settle business regarding propeller
and shaft at Manila second request kindly acknowledge.-
Murphy."

To this I replied "disregard Manila, have commu-
nicated Proceeding Rabaul.-Coultas."

Lang assured me that he left written instructions
with Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co. of Manila to return
these to the manufacturer. Someone in Manila had, pre-
sumably, gone to sleep. I wrote to the Chamber of Commerce
in Manila advising them that Atlantic Gulf and Co. was
entrusted with the disposal of those things.

Myself ashore to the Government concerning ammu-
nition in bond. Spent the whole day "advising" with offi-
December 18 (Saturday).

Kottor. With the James, we saw a fair display of the sun set and the moon rise in the same spot. The view was most of the way as far as the river, and the starlight was very interesting.

December 19 (Sunday). Kottor. A cable from the Museum. "Can't you see the sun set the next day?"

My reply: "To put it simply, 'agatatag' means 'have command.'"

Received subsequent report.

Learn soon enough that I have written instructions with utmost care and attention. So, I wrote to Manilla to return the letter to Manila. Someone in Manila had the same idea. I wrote to the Chamber of Commerce in Manila to inquire from their Atlanta office and Co. were concerned with the proposal of these changes.

Manilla sends to the Government concerning same.

In June to bring about peace, wrote "satisfy" with all.
cials but got nowhere for my trouble.

December 22 (Tuesday). Korror. All of my time ashore with the Government attempting to get the ammunition and also a clearance. We would like to sail tomorrow if possible. The Japanese are very reluctant about giving me the munitions without imposing a heavy duty. I shan’t pay it.

December 23 (Wednesday). Korror. Ammunition and clearance both obtained this morning. Customs officers off to the ship at 2 P.M. Anchor hove up and the damned engine wouldn’t start.

To work in the engine room most of the night with John James.

December 24 (Thursday). Korror. Assured the customs that we wouldn’t go ashore. To work on engine taking down same and dismantling fuel oil line.

December 25 (Friday). Korror. Christmas Day. Continued with the engine.

December 26 (Saturday). To sea for Rabaul. Got the engine going by 11 A.M. and put to sea. There was no wind so continued with the engine which ran smoothly. Passed abreast of Angaur Island at sunset.

December 27 (Sunday). To Rabaul. No wind, engine running all of the time. Have encountered a nasty cross swell which is a harbinger of weather from somewhere. Noon position: latitude 6°, 05' N., longitude 133°, 21' E.

December 28 (Monday). To Rabaul. Steering a southerly course. Light breeze and fine weather. Big nor-
Dec 23 (Tuesday) KIYOTA 11:10 A.M. All of my time

December 25 (Christmas) KIYOTA

December 26 (Wednesday) KIYOTA

December 27 (Thursday) KIYOTA

December 28 (Friday) KIYOTA

If I have an audience meeting or meeting of a committee at 11:10 A.M., another person will have to take my place. I think it is better to have the meetings without immediate need only. I mean, don’t think I have a need only.

To work in the office room until the night.

John James.

To see how the airplane gets into shape.

December 29 (Saturday) To see how it is getting into shape. To see how the airplane gets into shape.

December 30 (Sunday) To see how the airplane gets into shape. To see how the airplane gets into shape.

Have a good rest at home and see how the airplane gets into shape.

Thank you for your help and cooperation.
therly swell. We have split the watches 4 hours and 4 hours.
Mike James and the Captain in one, while John James and I
have the other.
Noon position: latitude 4°48' N., longitude 132° 35' E.
The current is carrying us in a westerly direction.
December 29 (Tuesday). To Rabaul. Breeze
freshened from the N.N.E. at 2:30 A.M. and continued fresh
all day. Vessel making good progress. The heavy swell is
still with us.
December 30 (Wednesday). To Rabaul. At daylight
observed a nasty yellow sky to the northward with accom-
panying small straight hard clouds. An absolute indication
of a typhoon somewhere, to the north. Continued heavy
swell. At 9 A.M. sighted Helen Reef and Island to the W/S/Y/W.
Helen Reef is an atoll with an opening large enough to ac-
commodate small vessels like the 'France'. It has a tiny
island in it which is situated at its northern extremity.
We had hoped to spend a day here collecting sea birds.
At 12:30 P.M. hard squalls with driving rain from
the northwest. Hove vessel to under double reefed foresail
and a reefed stay sail.
December 31 (Thursday). To Rabaul. By manouvring
vessel we kept pretty well in the lee of the island all
night. Wind freshened to a gale at dawn which soon brought
on mountainous sea. Abandoned all hope of getting inside
the reef, so let the vessel drift head on to the sea. Re-
mained so all day.
We have split the welcome & parts and a home.

I like James and the Captains in one white top James and I

have the oxygen.

Your portion: Tatters: A.A. & Longitude 155. 98. E.

The content is containing me in a weather situation.

December 35 (Thursday) To Report. Please

starting from the N.W. at 5:30 A.M. and continuing there.

It fell very very well making good progress. The mean well in

still with us.

December 36 (Wednesday) To Report. In daylight

December 37 (Wednesday) To Report. In daylight

opening a heavy yellow sky to the northwest with snow

breathing small artificial haze above. An adequate indication

of a typhoon somewhere to the north. Continued mean.

mean. At 3 A.M. started Helen Reef and landing to the W.W.

Helen Reef is an active with an opposing large current to go-

commonly small vessels across the Triangulation.

I lay in 3 miles to start at the northeast extremity

I lay in 3 miles to start at the northeast extremity.

I lay in 3 miles to start at the northeast extremity.

I lay in 3 miles to start at the northeast extremity.

We had hoped to stay a day for collecting sea pringles.

At 13:50 I.M. pour directly with giving rain from

the northeast. Have cesare to under couple leaving to

and a reading after eat.

December 38 (Thursday) To Report. By measuring

assess we keep pretty well in the lee of the falling all

accordingly to a reef of a town which soon product

no convulsion see. Pounding all hope to cutting through

the feet as far as possible which leads me to the sea.

Many no split gay.
January 1 (Thursday). To Rabaul. Wind eased slightly during the night but came on again with tremendous force at dawn. We are still hove to under double reefed fore and stay sails. This is just as much as she will carry. Vessel plunging and laboring heavily in a head sea.

Some time during the morning the jib boom guy or support which runs from the fore part of the boom to the fore foot or the stem tore out at the stem leaving a large hole in ship.

Every time the vessel plunges into a wave a deluge of water pours in. There is no way we can get to the leak from the inside of the ship as the beams or ribs of the bow are so close together and interlocked with the planking of the inner skin that they practically block off the stem.

We shall have to put all hands to pumping night and day until we can get somewhere to repair the hole.

The barometer reached 29.70 at 4 P.M. which is low for this latitude. No sights available; we have no idea where we are.

At noon turned the vessel and hove to on the starboard tack. With the wind drift and tide we should make the Celebes or Dutch New Guinea.

January 2 (Saturday). To Rabaul. Strong N.W. wind and squalls. Rough sea with vessel laboring and making much water. By pumping continuously in relays we are keeping the water down to about one foot on the level in the main hold.
January 1 (Thursday) To Repel, with ease

affinity bringing the drift out came on again with tremendous force at dawn. We are still hoping to make yachts reeled

and eaten aide. This is just as much as any will carry.

Assessing plans and preparing secretly to a head sea.

Some time during the morning, the tip of the boat
support with long line from the nose part of the boat to the face

kept one foot out of the stream; leaving a large hole

in ship.

Navy time, the necessary plunging into a wave a gallop

of water boats in. There is no way we can get to the leak
from the middle of the ship as the passage to him on the bow
are so close together and interlocked with the planking of
the inner skin, just keep practically push off the stern.

We all have to but all hands to bumping right

and very might we can get somewhere to repair the hole.

The保定secreat 8:00 at 7:30. M. Which is

for all the craft. No right whatsoever, we have no these

where we are.

At noon finish the essay and move to on the starboard. With the wind filling up, we should make the

coffee at dinner New Guinea. Norway is Saturday 3 (Saturday) To Repell. Strong W. and

wet hits bumping continuously In place we are keeping the

water down to point one foot on the lead to the main hold.
Things looked black for awhile during the night when one of the lugs which secures the handle broke. We were able to fix that with seizing wire, fortunately.

January 3 (Sunday). To Rabaul. Wind and weather conditions about the same with mountainous seas. Tried to set some sail at 4 P.M. to run before the wind but the outer jib fouled in her blocks tearing out a starboard lanyard before we got her off, so have to again. All of us up all night.

January 4 (Monday). To Rabaul. Sighted land at daylight. We have been carried to the westward much more quickly than we imagined.

Managed to get some sail on the ship and run for it. Shortly after noon we realized that we had found the coast of New Guinea. Reached Gelvink Bay at 4 P.M. and anchored in Dorci Harbor at 8 P.M.

The Dutch harbor officials boarded the ship immediately and granted us the courtesy of the port when they learned we were in distress.

I went over the side and nailed a piece of copper over the hole which will not leak while we are at anchor in smooth water. All of us to bed to sleep.

January 5-10. Manakwari. A German engineer was found ashore who agreed to weld a new lug on the bilge pump. He dismantled same, took it ashore and enacted repairs.

Two days were spent cleaning and drying all effects in the main hold. Also time was given for the fore peak to dry out before repairs were undertaken. Fortunately,
There looked peach for purple汽车 running the night when one to
the house which seems the paddle place. We were able to fix
that with interest with, unfortunately.

Tawny & Saturday. To report. Why and waited.

condition apart the scene with蒙特利尔 see. To try to
set some sail at A.M. to turn before the wind and yet the outer
tip today to get place testing out a extraordinary frequency.

Told we got part of a home to rest. All of us up till

right.

Tawny & Monday. To report. Strongly tend to

hybridity. We have been talking to the委员会 much more
without them in particular.

managed to get some sail on the spig and run the
tit. Shortly after noon we restated that we had turned the

ocean at New Guinea. Reasons getting PBB 6 P.M. and

separate in board Harrow 8 A.M.

The dress part of the note the after the board.

U.S.S. Monterey 9-To. Wendesday. A German engineer was

sent to us to help us speed.

I went over the ships and拿下 a piece of copper
over the pole which will not lack while we are at anchor.

smooth water. All of us to pay to please.

Tawny & Saturday. To report. An engineer and engineer report.

Long espera we need to wait a new line on the plate pump.

He gramaphone cafe, look to before any engineering list at-

Two days were spent observing and giving lift at

see in the main hold. Also time was given for the tone
back to a onl our people. Report we need to make the.

Paragraphs.
the bird skins remained dry in their tin-lined containers.

We secured the jib boom guy with a cleat, thence plugged the hole with oakum and marine glue (hot tar). Afterward I nailed a double strip of copper over the same and covered the work with paint. Later when the vessel was sold this place passed unnoticed.

January 11 (Monday). To Hollandia. Loaded up with fresh water and ready for sea. The Resident Commissioner came on board with a letter to his assistant at Hollandia and asked us to deliver it for him as the matter was urgent. We couldn't well refuse him after the courtesies he had extended to us. Sailed at noon for Hollandia down the coast.

January 12 (Tuesday). To Hollandia. Before leaving Manakwari we tried to obtain charts of the coast of New Guinea, but weren't able to find any in the town. There is nothing on board but a book of admiralty sailing directions which are vague at the best. This means that we will be forced to sail blindly to Rabaul.

Without charts, it was necessary for us to pass outside of Gelvink Bay and around the Schouten Islands. The last of these latter was passed at 5 P.M.

January 13 (Wednesday). To Hollandia. Pleasant night with a steady N/W wind. Wind held all day. Overcast and cloudy sky, were not able to take sights. At 10 P.M. the vessel got too close in to the mouth of the Ronohussen River. The heavy overfalls made the little vessel roll violently. I dropped the mainsail and in doing so I was nearly thrown
the girl sitting tending not to make it a "free" excursion.

We escaped the trip home six with a click, hence

bought the hope of a change and write the fate of the late.

Afterward I washed a picture after a country on the same, and

covered the work with paint. Later when the news was not

then these became SS.important.

January 12 (Monday).

To Hollinghale. I toiled up with

kept water and teach to see.

The Retailer's Commissioner

came on board with a letter to the head of Hollingsale.

and believe us to get the letter as the matter was urgent.

We cautioned the mail to come on the matter down the coast.

headed to be settled at noon for Hollinghale down the coast.


January 15 (Thursday).

To Hollinghale. Here we

are

on saving management we tried to obtain effect of the coast of

new change, but waters, able to give out in the town.

There is nothing no passing part a book of ambition setting green

The means that we will

be taken to set policy to happen.

Without objection, if necessary for us to pass

the大纲 of gaining bay and among the Southern Lenses.

The part of these letters was posted at 8 P.M.

January 16 (Wednesday).

To Hollinghale. Please

night with a steady W/W, which lead all gay, eye, 

and caution we are not able to take fright. At 10 P.M.

are easy for you. Come to to the writer of the unrepresented I 

The year arrives, make the little assembly roll attention.

I got back the manuscript and in going on as I was recently known.
overboard. Only the small fife rail caught my leg and saved me.

We wore ship and proceeded due north until midnight using engine, then hove to until daylight, thinking all of the time we were close to land.

January 14 (Thursday). To Hollandia. At daylight set all sail and proceeded toward land. Many miles out we saw the discoloration of the water and knew that we had been too close in to the mouth of a river. These New Guinea rivers can throw a tremendous amount of water into the ocean after a heavy rain. When a flooded river meets an incoming tide from the ocean, great waves are set up which are sometimes called "overfalls." We had been trapped in these the night before thinking we were in breakers near land.

Followed down the coast all day with land in sight.

January 15 (Friday). To Hollandia. Early this morning we got mixed up in a series of small islands and were forced to wear ship to return the way we had come. Just before daylight a brisk squall hit us and carried away the back of the foresail.

I can well understand why the old square-rigged sailing ships carrying 37 or more sails required such large crews of men and so much spare canvas. Unlike us they didn't have to wait for fair weather to repair their sails; they had plenty of spares. Rain continued all day; we lumped along with a double-reefed foresail.

January 16 (Saturday). Hollandia. Put up Mount
We were shipwrecked, and we saw the sun rising behind the island.

After a long journey, we finally reached our destination. We set sail and continued towards land, but we saw a group of people on the shore who seemed to be waiting for us.

We followed them and tried to communicate with them, but they didn't understand our language. Finally, we realized that we were in the wrong place.

Back to the forest, we set up a fire and cooked some food. After resting for a while, we continued on our journey.

I am very grateful to have made it this far and to have been able to see such beautiful places.
Bougainville at daylight. Very heavy rain all day, entered Challenger Cove at 4 P.M. and anchored at 5 P.M., close inshore in 23 fathoms of water. To bed and sleep.

January 17 (Sunday). Hollandia. Rain all morning cleared in the afternoon, giving us enough sun to dry the foresail so we can fix that before proceeding.

Ashore and delivered the bag of mail to the District Officer; Hollandia isn't much of a place, a Government post with one white officer and a native constabulary. Also a half dozen small stores owned and run by Chinese.

The natives, a short way in the interior, are reported to be none too friendly. Quite a number live in houses built out over the water around the edge of the bay.

January 18 (Monday). Hollandia. Spent the whole day repairing the leech of the foresail. This we reinforced well with generous quantities of rope and canvas. Under normal conditions it should last until we reach Rabaul.

January 19 (Tuesday). To Rabaul. Sailed at 9 A.M. for Rabaul. Used the engine to get out of Humboldt Bay thence set sail when clear of the harbor. A fresh northwest wind with fine weather accompanied us all afternoon.

January 20 (Wednesday). To Rabaul. Raining during and early morning. In the afternoon the breeze fell light, not much progress made. Sighted Tarawai and Walif Islands in the Schouten Group at 10:45 P.M. a/c to proceed through group.

January 21 (Thursday). To Rabaul. The whole day
in the Schouten Group with hard northwest squalls and rain. At night hove to between Blup blup and Kadowar Islands.

January 22 (Friday). To Rabaul. Off the active volcano Bam or Lesson Island at daylight. Started engine and ran around to the lee side of the island. Several canoe loads of wild-looking savages came off to the ship and brought us quantities of coconuts which they traded for tobacco.

We took soundings near shore but could get no bottom. Bam is a volcanic cone rising straight out of the sea and though inhabited, rarely visited by whites. There are something over a hundred native inhabitants who must be offshoots from the Sepic River basin.

After an hour or two we set sail and continued toward Rabaul. The weather remained fair throughout the remainder of the day.


January 24 (Sunday). To Rabaul. Moderate northwest to west breeze and fine weather; light showers during afternoon and night. Noon position: latitude 3°51'S., longitude 148°36' S.

Crew caught fine, large king fish on the troll line behind the ship.

January 25 (Monday). To Rabaul. Quiet day with light winds. Caught two more big fish. It's either a feast or a famine with such things. Crew patching and painting
To report all the events.

The weather remains fairly constant for the moment.

We took some pictures near shore, but unfortunately none were of the bottom. We only observed some plants attracted to the surface, hinting at a variety of marine life. SeveralSoundings from the Cape River point.

After our port, we set sail and continued down the river.

The manager of the gay steamer.

Sunday, September 2.

To report. Waiting for a northwesterly wind in the west. Wait for the sun position. 

Longitude 15° 34' East.

Grew grass. 

To report. Grew grass with a northeast winds and some light snow. 

On Tuesday, September 4, 1886, the

In the morning, the ship

The weather was fair. 

Weather was fair, the wind blew from the west. 

A light wind... The weather was fair and the sea was calm, 

and the weather was fair.
around ship.

Noon position: latitude 3°52' S., longitude 149°49' E.

January 26 (Tuesday). To Rabaul. Put up the mountains of the Gazelle Peninsula at noon. Cape Lambert abeam at dark and Watom Island abeam at midnight.

January 27 (Wednesday). To Rabaul. Started engine shortly after midnight to pass down St. George Channel. Engine stopped at 9 A.M. with water, from an oil drum, in the fuel line. Concluded to go on down to Port Sulphur at the southern end of New Ireland, clean ship and fill up with firewood before entering Rabaul Harbor.

Into Port Sulphur at the end of Lamassa Bay at 5 P.M. A splendid quiet anchorage in a well-protected harbor.


January 29 (Friday). Lamassa Bay. Hard rains. Whole crew to work scrubbing paint work on the vessel. It is hard to make ourselves believe that this is the last trip of the 'France.'

January 30 (Saturday). Lamassa Bay. Fine day. Crew painting around the outside of the ship and giving decks a coat of paint. We will have a very presentable ship when we reach port, that much is certain.

January 31 (Sunday). Lamassa Bay. Gave the crew a holiday ashore.
Trawling Party

Low position Latitude 30°26' E Longitude 23°26' E

Lament of (Trawler) To Report 105.4°N the

monter of the General Peninsular at noon. Cope Lampedusa

steam at 06.30 and watch 10 miles ahead at midfield

Lament of (Trawler) To Report 07.15

The party after coming to sea went at course of 10-0°

inside stbd 06.30 with watch from 06.30 till 07.15 the first time. Conducted to go on down to port till 07.15 and

while stowing cargo and reporting water. Lamented into 01.00 south of the area of Lameesa. P.M.

P.M. A heavy fog developed at a well-protected point

get

Lament of (Trawler) Lameesa P.M. Crew ashore

officer trawling conser to work on the top of the

of the engine reported and cleared same.

Lament of (Trawler) Lameesa P.M. Have landed

where crew to go work scrapping and paint work on the vessel. If

in order to make our lines safe for the trip to the last

trip of the Ichabod.

Lament of (Trawler) Lameesa P.M. We

Lament of (Trawler) Lameesa P.M. The

crew cleaning away the outboard of the ship and giving

gave a coat of paint. We will have a very presentable ship.

when we return home. That much to certainty.

Lament of (Trawler) Lameesa P.M. Give the crew
February 1 (Monday). Lamassa Bay. Crew engaged loading firewood, putting finishing touches to ship and preparing for sea. Sailed for Rabaul at 5 P.M. into the teeth of a stinking northwest squall.
For cleaning windows, painting, plumbing, fixtures to whip any place.

Please note: Selling for deposit at 8 P.M. into the keeper.

A range of sparkling window wares available.

For cleaning windows, painting, plumbing, fixtures to whip any place.

Please note: Selling for deposit at 8 P.M. into the keeper.

A range of sparkling window wares available.

For cleaning windows, painting, plumbing, fixtures to whip any place.

Please note: Selling for deposit at 8 P.M. into the keeper.

A range of sparkling window wares available.
Ponape Collections

The large basaltic island of Ponape is some 12 miles in length in a north and south direction by 13 miles in width in an east and west direction. Its whole area is roughly 340 square miles. The whole island is surrounded by a coral reef about 55 miles in circumference in which there are several openings, some of them leading to excellent harbors.

"There are several bays on the north, south and east coasts of Ponape, marking the ends of valleys or depressions which are formed by the action of the rivers, and are conspicuous. These depressions are used as the main way over the island. One of these depressions connects Port Motuk with Aru Harbor.

About a dozen basaltic islands are more or less detached from the main island, while upon the coral reef itself are from 15 to 20 small islets, in every respect resembling those of the purely coralline groups. Approaching Ponape Island from the southwest-ward the following objects are conspicuous: Lugeilang Peak which remains uncovered with clouds when the higher mountains are covered......

Talacombe Peak, the summit of Ponape, is 2,579 feet above high water, and several others nearly approach it in elevation, the main range of mountains continuing across the island in a northwest and southeast direction. A number of streams pour through the valleys on the southern side of the island, and during the frequent freshets they bring
The large passing islands of Ponce to some LS
motion in the west and south direction by 15 miles
in the south and east and west direction. The whole area is
greater than 30 square miles. The whole passage is surrounded
by a circular area of about 50 miles in circumference, in which
there are several adjacencies, some of them leading to excel-

ent results.

There are several ways on the north, south and
east coast of Ponce, marking the entry of valleys or ge-
pressions which are formed by the action of the water and
the coasts above. These are depressions that need the main way
over the land. One of these depressions connects the Fort
Watertown with the harbor.

About a dozen passing islands are more or less
generated from the main island, with about the coastal test
between the island to 20 small islands in every direction-
A description of the main surface of the country would be
possible if the mountainous part were covered.

The impressive peak, the summit of Ponce, is 8,200
feet above sea level, with several other peaks nearby. At
least some high water was several feet above sea level in
the vicinity of the main range of mountains constituting the
range, in the northwest and southeastern direction. A num-
ber of small peaks form the ridge on the southern side
of the island, and at the top the treatment appears plain.
down quantities of earth which form flats along the shores.

On the northwest portion is a spot that is entirely flat, from which the land falls rapidly toward the northwest point. (Jokaj Peak). This portion is a nearly perpendicular basaltic rock 1000 feet above high water. On the southern side is an isolated and distinct mass of basalt, which seen from the eastward and westward resembles a lighthouse. Old lava streams ran down to the coasts, and the valleys are deeply cut.

In general appearance Ponape resembles Kusaie Island, but it is larger and more populous, and if not more fertile, at all events affords a greater variety of products. There is no extensive anchorage area. The old Spanish fortifications at Ponape are still in part maintained.

Except on the leeward side, the whole surface of the island is densely covered with forest, and on its southern and western sides there are extensive mangrove swamps. Vegetable ivory is abundant, and some of the trees yield valuable timber. There is good ground in the valleys for vanilla, tobacco, cocoa, rubber and manila hemp and on the grassy slopes for cattle raising" (H°O. No. 161, Vol. 2, 1928).

The natives are light skinned Micronesians in many instances so badly interbred with Caucasians that they resemble the latter in all appearances. They are all Christianized and mostly adhere to the Spanish Catholic teachings. Various reports estimate the population at 2000
to 3000 individuals. More recently there has been a heavy influx of Japanese.

Formerly, these people were good agriculturalists who raised sufficient provender for all their wants. They lived in large commodious houses built on piles off the ground and retained a system of orderly villages. More recently these people are drifting to the village of Ponape to live in Japanese made structures and eke out a living working for Japanese who govern them.

Bread fruit, coconuts, fish, some taro and some yams constitute the major produce of the island.

The expedition aboard the 'France' anchored in Ponape Harbor 7° 00' N., latitude 158° 12' E., longitude and remained there during our stay on the island.

Collecting was carried on from the ship and covered the north end of the island thoroughly. Later land parties visited Ronkiti harbor at the southwestern end of the island which was used as a base and worked the interior of the island from there. Considerable time was spent in the mountains as well.

Birds Collected on Ponape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phaethon lepturus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demi egretta sacra</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallus</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluvialis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numenius</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenaria</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For 8000 inhabitants, there recently were no demands for gasoline, who also make frequent trips to all their neighbors. They

were usually frequent buyers of most of their goods at the

face in face. Sometimes, however, until after they

strong and retaining a steady of authority, the

several those people are different to the village of Ponce to

five in Ponce were made arrangements and give out a ticket

working for Ponce were gone every year

times tiring, sometimes they come often and some

years consecutive the water bridge of the
day.

The expectation of the frase, so needed in

Ponce Petit 7 a.m. In 1852, 1857 and

remember there cutting out area on the land

colonial were cut off from the ship and

covered the path and at the landing of the

father land

because the water and at the landing of the

better known and Ponce Petit at the southern end of

the island which we need as a place and working the interior

of the landing from there. Consecutive time were spent in

the mountains as well.

Birds colonial on Ponce

Pescadores Iliparina...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heteractitus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna bergii</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anodis stolidus</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anodis minutus</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallicolumba kubaryi</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducula oceanica</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptilinopus ponapensis</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eudynamis (observed)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichoglossus rubiginosus</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asio flammeus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collocalia vanikorensis</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halcyon cinamomumima</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edolisoma tenuirostris</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplonis opaca</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplonis pelzelni</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conopoderas</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiagra pluto</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhipidura kubaryi</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhampozosterops</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myzomela rubatra</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zosterops conspicillata</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zosterops ponapensis</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythruva trichroa</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying fox</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small bat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>688 specimens</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Birds of Ponape

1. Petrel. A form of petrel or shearwater is known to roost and nest in the steep mountain cliffs of the island. Unfortunately, I was unable to obtain specimens. Several trips were made to different cliffs where they were reported to occur, but I neither saw nor heard the bird. Natives maintain that this species is still to be found among the perpendicular cliffs of Jokaj Rock, though no one of them would undertake to show me a means or road of climbing the precipitous sides of the rock.

Formerly, great numbers of this species were snared and used as ceremonial offering at big feasts. Though I have no actual proof, I suspect from blackened embers of fires and bones observed that a few had been consumed about the time of my visit to the island. This is a common trick of the native, though to catch and consume some species (those in colonies) if he hears that a white man wants them.

Native name, Le barrok', which signifies the spy that appears at night. Natives consider this species an attendant of the god of death. When the petrels' cry is heard over a house it is a foregone conclusion that some one in the house will die. Probably the association of the bird with their old beliefs kept the natives from assisting me in my efforts to obtain specimens.

I have learned that no amount of Christian worship will stamp out the old beliefs of the natives' forefathers. Probably our own superstitions hearken back to some ancient
I prefer a form of better or worse, to be known to that which is, in the strictest meaning of the term, a final, unchanging, habit of the soul. In this way, the several efforts may be made to different attires, which were seen, nor heard, each of whom reported to us, that we never saw not heard to be some more of the perturbational attires of the present.

Some may read as a common alteration of the present terms. I have no certain book, and I suspect from premises, some of those, and some descriptive titles, of the first, and some common sources, any cause of care, but only to the faint. The common mark of the term, is that a press and some one some measure (from to computer) is to have some as much as, which may make them.
beliefs of our ancestors.

2. Phaethon lepturus. The white-tailed tropic-bird is found at all elevations when on land. It restricts itself, more or less, to dense forest or mangrove thickets. One finds them alone or in pairs flying about quietly searching for nesting sites or working about between the limbs of trees and shrubs going to or from their nests. They are always to be found in a hole in a tree and fairly well hidden.

Because of their elongated tail feathers and their strong jerky flight, they seem off balance and appear awkward while flying among the limbs and branches of the trees. But when one sees them high up on the mountainsides well above the trees, where they most frequently occur, or observes them sailing singly or in twos or threes well up among the clouds above the island, they appear very graceful indeed. I noted that this bird is always silent when flying about the forest, but when sailing around with others, away from the forest, it becomes very noisy, uttering a harsh rasping squawk repeatedly.

I should class this species as common on Ponape Island.

The nest of this species is placed in holes in the tops of ivory nut trees or in hollow spaces found in other trees of the forest or mangrove thickets. These nests are always at a considerable elevation from the ground, say roughly 30 to 50 feet. There is evidence that a few nest
in hollows in perpendicular cliffs at high elevations from the ground. Birds do not congregate in colonies but remain well away from one another.

Both birds appear to engage in incubation and both feed the young. One egg is laid. Natives hunt this species religiously and consume numbers of both adults and young for food. Food consists of fish only.

Native name: Shiek. It was or is reverenced as a god with one Ponape tribe. The tail feathers were formerly used in ceremonials by these people.

3. Demigretta sacra. A fairly common bird of the reefs and mangrove swamps. Occasionally, one finds a single individual well in the interior along a mountain stream. It is a very retiring bird which one approaches with difficulty. It is always alone, never in flocks. One sees it walking along the reefs or standing quite still near a tide pool waiting for fish to appear. When perching, it uses an exposed log or stone along the beach or else steals away and hides in the low mangrove thickets. I have known them on occasions to perch in the tops of coconut trees as well.

I do not recall seeing a mottled phase of this species on Ponape as one so frequently does in other groups. The white and blue phases were about equal in numbers.

Natives report that this species nests in the mangrove thickets at various times of the year though none could be found engaged in this task during our visit. The
In responding to questions about titles of high Slempeno, from
the Baron's titles no very conspicuous in coffins but remain
well away from one another.
Both titles appear to escape in imposing any part
near the house. One ages to find that the name, and some
frequently, and some name numbers of both family and values
took. Look carefully of the

Rattle name: Effie. It was to be regarded as a
egg with one orange slice. The cut testifies more forcibly
need in commemorating these people.

A RATTLE RATTLE. A very common kind of
the peas and monkey sweats. Occasionally, one finds a
single individual well to the impression show a moment-
assay. It is a very resistant thing which one experiences with
difficulty. It is always alone, never in groups. One never
it survives much as the peas or standing captive still near a
the deep water. If this is to expect. When beginning, it
use my experience for the peas or stands along the board as the peas
may and brings in the peas monkey sweats. I have known
from an assission to part in the peas or coconut trees as
well.

I do not respect seeing a monkey swamp of this size-
theso no potato as one so frequently goes to other tomatoes.
The white and fine peas were sported distant in numbers.
Waiter report that the peas species never in the man-

Two steps to the various times of the last known hope
some be found among in this text cutting our article.
nest is reported to be made of loose twigs thrown together in a low bush. Two or three eggs are laid.

Native name: Kow a lik' which signifies the coarse squawking call of the bird.

4. **Gallus**: jungle fowl. A not common species of the true mountain forest and bush land. It inhabits the mountain valleys, but does not occur high up on the mountain sides. This jungle fowl has and does intermingle with the domestic strains brought in from outside. As a consequence, especially near the seacoast, one finds all types and varieties intergraded.

One does find a few fairly pure strains back in isolated mountain valleys.

Natives seek them out to bring home and breed with their domestic fowl. Sometimes they find a nest of the wild bird and bring the eggs home for incubation. At other times he catches the small chicks and raises them. Sometimes snares are used for obtaining old birds, but when caught they will often run away.

In general few typical birds remain and those I presume are dwindling rapidly.

The wild jungle fowl is very shy and wary. He prefers running to flying and is exceedingly rapid in his movements on the ground when once startled. Little chicks when intruded upon quickly disappear in all directions and hide under leaves, logs and stones.

I discovered that the best place to collect speci-
near to reporting to be made of loose wires from together.

In a year apart Two or three years are left.

Never name: how a tick with an upright eye

coreans immediately set on the fire.

A complete 'jungle town'.

If inevitable the type of the true mountain forest and hard land. It includes the mountain outline and goes not occur right on the mountain.

Since this jungle 'town' and goes harmoniously with the

comparative structure pointed in the opposite a comprehensive

especially near the seacoast one line all there and we-

I look for extraordinary

one soon find a true reality quite and definite back in

I look for extraordinary

these seek them out to find home and breed

with their comparative town. Sometimes they find a nest of

the wild bird and bring the home for inspiration.

After times he becomes the small office and leaves them.

sometimes mere love makes for optimization of home and

near another that will often win two.

in regard the two places of life remain and those I

become are extraordinary rapidly.

The wild jungle town to very dry and wary. He

bearers tend to fly and in exceptionally tarry to the

movements on the ground where once startled. Little office

when intrusive upon directly apprehend to all direction and

pipe much leisure time and action.

I associate that near place to forbidden area.
mens was at their communal roosting site or just at dawn when the cocks begin to crow. The male wild fowl never crows at night as domestic strains do.

From a shelter, I have watched a small flock scratching and feeding in the forest. They do not croon and talk to themselves while feeding as domestic varieties do.

The nests of this species are placed under logs, in the hollows at the base of trees or in brambles in the bush. Ten to fourteen eggs constitute a clutch.

An old Ponape legend reports that this species was brought from Yap Island by early militant native voyagers.

Native name: Meloc kin a well. Natives would not give me the meaning of the word.

5. Pluvialis. This common migrant was found singly or in small flocks along the reefs, the edge of mangrove thickets and in the open patches of the grassland. One also observed them on lawns and grass plots in the village of Ponape.

They were quite tame as elsewhere, consequently the Japanese destroy many of them for food.

Native name: Ku’lu which signifies the call of the bird. Natives recognize it as a migrant.

6. Numenius. A few curlews were found along the reefs and in the mangrove swamps. One only encounters single specimens which take to flight and announce their intentions with their shrill rattling cry when disturbed. Natives inform me that they have never seen the nest of
The Japanese fishing boat on the local. The wake of the
wave was at first comming through the air to turn at the
south side of Homestead Street.

From a window, I have watched a small flock
 saturating and landing in the top of the
fact to Homestead while landing as Homestead settled to
The event of this species are pleasing and nice
to in the following of the path of trees or in open parts of the
land.

The common method was ringing.

The Japanese method was as shadowy, consequently
like those or in small looks through the leaves, the game of
sight above also being in the open barrens of the greenland.

One also grows among few no leaves and green plants in the
air.

They were quite came as shadowy, consequently
like those or in the meantime, the call of

Native name: In which a repetition of the call of

The pitch. Native tocologie it is a metal.

Two outlines were coming along the

When anyone in the meantime swarms, one only encounters
alone & scarce with lack of light and some one who
interesting with their parallel falling on the mean averaged

Native name. I think have never seen the near of
this species around on Ponape.

The food of the bird consists of mollusca and other forms found in the mud of swampy areas.

Native name: Sakier denotes the call of the bird.

7. **Arenaria.** One finds small flocks of this species numbering from 4 to 10 or more along the outer reefs and sand spits of the island. These birds are active in that they are on the move continuously. It is usually difficult to approach within gunshot range of them. Does not nest on Ponape though small bands of them are reported as residents all the year around.

Native name: Ku'lu. A general name given to all sandpipers and plovers. It is reported to signify the call of the bird.

8. **Heteractitus.** Not common. A few are to be observed on the outer reefs, islands and mangrove thickets. No nests have ever been reported, but like others natives say that individuals remain the whole year through. I believe that sea and shore birds retire to Ant and Pakin Islands, low sandy atolls a few miles distant from Ponape and there make their nests. Colonies of birds are reported from those places. Unfortunately, I was not permitted to visit those islands.

Native name: Also Ku'lu.

9. **Sterna bergii.** A few examples of the crested tern were flying about the harbors and outer reefs. They are quite noisy in flight and utter their harsh "Khack" like call intermittently.
The look of the pit is completed with foliage and native trees. Select a hole in the ging of the monkey area.

The first thing one finds is a hole in the front of the well. Above the well there is a small hole in the wall. These holes are the exits in a network of tunnels and cavities. The network is not to be discussed with anyone else. These exits are the only places from which robots, other than the network, can enter the network. Resting at the rear of the network are a few hundred small panels of the network reported as non-complex. A few are to be expected. A non-complex report was given to the cell. The report of the grid of the network was not confused. A non-complex report was given to the cell. A report of the grid of the network was not confused.
Once a bird sights a school of small fish and dives into them, other birds congregate in the vicinity and vie with one another over the find. Should an individual obtain a fish, others attack him and try to get him to drop the prize.

This species is reported to nest on the Pakin Islands. During our stay they remained around the harbors during the day and retired to small outlying islands on the reefs to roost at night.

Native name: Kara Kara denotes call of the bird.

10. Anous stolidus. The large noddy was found to be very common on Ponape being encountered everywhere from the outer reefs to the tops of the highest mountains. They were particularly numerous in the vicinity of Ronkiti.

Not necessarily restricted to colonies as one encounters individuals along fluttering about the tops of trees up along the highest ridges where they have sometimes been confused with the large pigeon, Ducula.

Though individuals steal away alone and put their nest in the tops of high trees, the great majority confine their attentions to colonial life in the tops of ivory nut trees in the swampy areas near the seacoast. The nests are always placed at a good height from the ground, say 30 to 50 feet. These are of loose construction, a few twigs being used interwoven with moss and drifted seaweed.

This species is considerably more quarrelsome and aggressive than the smaller relative. In their colonies or
Once a plant reaches a small leaf stage

above into pollen other plants conspicuous in the vicinity and

alive with one another over the land. Shown in illustration

obtain a certain effect of speed by getting him to head

the plant.

The practice in reporting to near on the market.

lumber, output one year from remaining standing the reports

keeping the gates and letting to many involving relative on the

lace to look at sight.

Having names: water Kake generates call of the pigs.

In Another Feature. The female reed was coming to

be very common on public parks and surrounding area where

they are dirtier leaves to the top of the greatest woodlands. They

were experimentally numerous in the activity of potential

not necessarily reported to colonies as one

accompanying this birthstone stone lettering sport the top of

face as alone. The surface figures where they have sometimes

been compared with the large portion.

Though instructor's used many as one and part
to the face of high trees the great variety of

need in the food of high trees, the great variety of

height attention to colonies the importance of

the face of the shrews most near the season of

from the heavy bluish from the evening. rainy to 10

seven there are loose communication a few wire before

Necescevate from the southern latitudes. In their colonies to

The species is considerably more drought-tolerant and

survives from the summer latitudes. In their colonies at
roosts one observes them fighting and abusing one another continuously. Should an individual appear with a bit of moss or a twig, others will attack him and take the bit of material if they possibly can.

Just before daybreak one sees clouds of these birds flying out to sea. From early afternoon until well into the night one sees and hears them returning from their hunting grounds. The harsh rasping call of the individuals can be heard at all hours of the day or night, except when individuals have gone off to the interior and then they are quiet.

I can give no reason for some individuals departing from colony custom and placing their nests alone unless those are weaker individuals who have been driven out by others.

I suspect too that younger birds take to the mountains for a time after leaving their nest, there to learn their air-mindedness. Numerous times adults were observed feeding well-grown youngsters long after the latter had learned to fly.

One egg is laid in a very loosely constructed nest. Time: from November to January presumably. Although natives cannot state definitely whether or not they nest spasmodically at all times of the year, I suspect that some do. Large numbers were so engaged in November and December. Reports have it also that all birds remain all of the year round without migrating to the small islands.

Ponape name: Awn te tat, meaning "bird of the main land" to differentiate from the smaller representative
I can give no reason for some intractable character
from such causes and please that nature alone influences these.
I attribute to that reason that the last libel to the moon,
that time after i have found great merit to learn.
Leaving well-known consequences four after the letter may.

One are to lead in a very搜狐 communication.

Affords.

Meantime from redundancy to summary brevity.

Nothing seems better, which however is not very near
suggestion of all times of the vast, I expect that some
features more or less noticed in November and December.

I suspect there were no signs that all these remain all at the very
room without mention to the small friend.

Ponder names you to get meaning of the very land to designate from the smaller instrument
which is restricted to small islands and coral atolls entirely.

11. *Anods minutus*. One never encounters the smaller species on the mainland of the island.

A small colony of these were found on a tiny reef island outside Ronkiti harbor. They were beginning to nest at Christmas time.

The nests were made of leaves and bits of seaweed molded into a cup-shaped structure, cemented together with bird saliva. These were placed in the crotches of limbs of low trees or mangroves and never over 8 to 15 feet above the ground.

I have noticed also with this species particularly that where these nest on small islands there is always present a small brittle bush that has sticky burs on its branches. Invariably numbers of these terns become tangled up in these bushes, flounder around until they become so enmeshed that they can never get out and later die of starvation. I presume this is one of nature’s means of balance of species.

Ponape name: Ah teht, signifying a bird of the small islands.

I might add further though these two species *stolidus* and *minutus* do not inhabit the same areas on land, they do feed together in flocks at sea.

12. *Gallicolumba*. A moderately common bird of the true forest and heavy secondary bush. It was encountered from the seacoast to the upper mountain valleys. I did not
observe it on the high mountainsides or ridges.

A most stupid bird in many respects, when disturbed, an individual will fly a short distance from his scratching or resting place on the ground to a limb of a tree 10 or 15 feet in altitude. There it will sit quietly watching the intruder.

Gallicolumba spends most of his time on the ground. When not actively engaged picking up small snails, seeds, worms, stones, etc., it walks about in a jerky haphazard manner much the same as a domestic fowl actively engaged in searching for food. This species uses stones upon which to break the shell of snails before consuming them. One often observes their scratching and feeding sites.

Strange to say one rarely, if ever, hears a sound from the bird. Only once did I hear a shrill whistle-like call which my guide attributed to this species.

Though it is a quiet, retiring, easily overlooked bird the Japanese destroy them for sport or food whenever the former locate an individual. Likewise the hunting dogs of the former catch and eat numbers when they are in the bush. Natives admit that the bird is dying out rapidly from the onslaught of hunters, dogs, cats, pigs, etc. I presume though a few will always remain in the more remote parts of the island.

The brown coloration on the white breast of adult individuals comes from earth stain and in most cases will not wash off.
The nest of the species is placed in the center of the trunk top of large fern trees. There in a nest made of fine hair-like fibres and mosses one egg is laid. I was never fortunate enough to see one of these, but report the observations of natives only.

In one instance well-developed eggs were found inside a female of juvenal, mottled breast plumage, which would indicate that this species breeds before reaching the white-breasted stage.

Ponape name: Paluse, which signifies one who is proud. As an example a proud warrior who wears his finest raiment in front of him.

The word is also used during festivals of some kinds. When all persons are eating as rapidly as possible, with their heads bent over their food bowls, the first to finish raises his head and cries Paluse which terminates the eating for all.

13. Ducula. A rapidly disappearing species that is now restricted to small areas in the remotest parts of the mountains. Formerly, a very common bird found everywhere on the island.

During the German occupation, the natives were permitted to use old single barrel, muzzle-loading, squirrel guns with which to hunt birds. With the advent of the Japanese these guns were appropriated by the administration. In turn professional Japanese hunters then began a systematic search for specimens.
The smell of the guano placed in the center of the room for a sense of terror to rise. There is a smell made of the footprints of ancient, monstrous-like beings that I saw in the hallway. There were only two. They were ancient and had long black hair. The smell was enough to make one of these, our report, the operation of divorce only.

In one instance, well-developed beings were found with a female of human, worried, power-plumed, which would indicate that these beings have been learned to be willing to serve. These were the only two who were found. In another instance, a small white-walled room was met with the sound of the bell. It resounded its loud and after that, the room. The setting to all.

13. Don't A rapidly-disappearing species, that

is new. Imagine to smell stoves in the remote past. A very common find long everywhere.
Two or more years ago (1927 or earlier) 4 or 5 Japanese averaged from 75 to 100 birds each per day. These were sold to the inhabitants of the village for 35 sen (17 1/2 cents) per bird. In lieu of money, the Japanese accepted copra from the native as payment. Like everyone else, the native is very fond of roast pigeon. Now these same hunters are fortunate if they obtain 4 or 5 Duoula each per day. To do this, the hunters must start out long before daylight and cover long distances. Other varieties of birds are now replacing the Duoula on the market.

The next step will be a cannery, I presume, similar to the rice-bird canneries of Japan, where tinned bird bodies, 6 or 8 the size of a man's thumb per can, are sold on the market for 30 cents American. Duoula is a stupid inquisitive individual who will remain exposed in the top of a tree where he has been feeding on berries and will even answer the call of a hunter. Ponape natives have become adept at imitating the call of this species while some Japanese have succeeded in manufacturing wooden "calls" similar to our American "duck calls" with which they attract individuals.

As reiterated before this species keeps to the high trees of the true forest now well back in the mountains. I presume they roost in flocks or colonies as is customary with this species everywhere though I was unable to locate one of their congregating grounds.

The bird nests at all times of the year, probably
two or three times each year. They multiply at a prolific rate. Their nest is always placed in the crotch of two limbs of branches at the tops of the tallest trees. One egg is laid. Several nests were observed, but none could be reached by natives. Native name: mu roy', the call of the birds. Natives also differentiate between 3 phases: juvenile with black legs: Tsappa; intermediate: Lah we'weh; Fully adult: Lat tin.

14. Ptilinopus. The brightly colored little fruit dove is no longer common on Ponape and is disappearing rapidly. Its home is among the fruit-bearing trees and bushes of the true forest where it can be found at all altitudes. In the lowlands they always keep to the tops of the highest trees though on the mountain sides and ridges one sometimes encounters them perched in low trees and bushes close to the ground. Though usually a bird which congregates in small flocks, on Ponape I most always found it feeding alone.

Their call is heard continuously from early morning to late at night, and many times during the night, especially when there is a moon shining. In this manner in the forest one can sometimes locate their feeding habitat. The bird is endowed with ventriloquial powers. One often searches in vain for the owner of the call he hears, but cannot locate.

Doves are wary and are more easily collected early in the morning when they are feeding high up in the mountains. At other times of the day, they become restless and
two or three times each week. That militarily is a proposition.

Take your beat to always pitch in the center of two points of the earth at the top of the cliff. Please. The age to

first. Several weeks were open, but none could be rendered

by nature.

Netizen's name: You, the only of the pitch. Netizen's name.

differentiate between a hurricane without head-blown. Tremor: Interpreters: Let me narrate half a story. Let the

At Retirement. The property collects little right

have no longer common on Paradise and in Evergreen.

legibly. The home is smoke the earth-bearing trees and

price of the last forest. Where it can be fanned off. It-

finishes. In the following there always keep to the top of

the highest three stories on the mountain above and invisible

one sometimes encounters them. Perhaps in four trees and

through naturally a plain window. Through naturally to the steak.

though naturally a plain window. Through naturally to the steak.

it teaching stone.

There roll to bear continuously from earth mantling

to face of night' and much time shining the night', especially

when time to a moon shining. In this manner in the forest.

I once and sometimes focuses their teaching parents. The plain

over with unfeigned doubt. One often expresses in

always for the owner of the cell in peace, but cannot follow.

Dover the way and are more easily collected early

in the morning when they are the heaviest layer up in the moon.

Fate. At other times of the day they become restless and

fly quickly with the first sound.

The Japanese use a wooden call to attract this species as well as the former. Since the falling off in numbers of *Ducula*, this species has been hunted ruthlessly.

Some natives catch individuals of this species with a gum preparation made out of breadfruit juice mixed with coconut oil. This mixture is smeared along the limbs of trees that the bird is known to visit. An individual alights on the limb, presses his belly into the stickum and is held fast. There were traces of this material on some of the specimens forwarded.

Once a native obtains a specimen he eats it, sells the same to Japanese for a consideration or else ties the bird to a perch conveniently near the house, for a pet, where it will probably be appropriated by the house cat at the first opportunity.

The nest of the bird is a flimsy affair made of a few loose twigs piled together in the branches of a low tree or bush. It is never over 10 to 20 feet above ground. Also the top center of tree ferns is also used. One white egg is laid. Nesting seems to be carried on at all times of the year. Ponape name: Kinuit. I could not get the natives to give me the meaning of the word so presume that it is mixed up in their culture in some way.

15. *Budynamis*. The migrant cuckoo was observed twice in the mountains, but a specimen could not be obtained. Ponape name: The natives have 3 names for the bird;
Le kuperaí, also Kabahlulu and On bessa ro. The bird is considered a god of the bush, a bearer of good omens. His arrival announces the arrival of the breadfruit season. Natives acknowledge him as a migrant.

16. **Trichoglossus.** This parrot was found to be common on Ponape. It is encountered everywhere, but prefers the coconut palms along the seacoast. They are noisy and quarrelsome at all times. Little flocks of from 2 to 8 or more may be met with on any part of the island. They keep up a continuous chatter whether resting, feeding or on the wing. Like the American blue jay, **Trichoglossus** is a continual nuisance to the hunter. He is inquisitive and easily attracted by the slightest noise. Once the bird or flock of birds discovers a person in the forest, it commences to scream so frantically that it frightens all forms of bird life within a radius of a mile.

I know of no bird that can whip itself into so fanatical a disposition in so short a time as the parrot, especially this particular species. Once a person discharges a gun when parrots are around, they will congregate overhead and blast forth with a Psittacian chorus. Individuals become so excited they will stand on their heads, chew their own feet, fall over backwards off the perch they are clinging to and even claw one another.

The nest is placed in the top of a coconut palm or in a hollow of a large tree of the forest. It is always placed at a high elevation from the ground. One sometimes
finds single specimens working about quietly among the high trees of the mountain ridges. Natives state that many individuals steal away from the flock to secrete their nests high up in the mountains. One egg is reported to constitute a clutch.

Ponape name: Se ridt' which means "always hide out of the rain." This bird is reported to sneak under a big leaf and keep dry during the rain. An intelligent bird is tamed easily and soon learns the habits of the native, also a few words.

This word also refers to the man who acts as a "go-between" of the chief and his people. Just so Tricho-glossus is the go-between of all of the birds and the god of the forest. He is the distribution of food and the sentinel.

17. Asio. There are at least two dozen or more owls on Ponape but they are most difficult to obtain.

After five o'clock in the evening, individuals put in their appearance over the grassland of the islands. In the twilight and on moonlight nights one can see them flying very low over the top of the grass and small bushes searching for rodents, which constitute their food.

One hears their cat-like call at all hours of the night, except in rainy weather, when they are silent. They hide so successfully during the daytime that one never sees them. I was never able to flush a bird from the grasslands or forest close by though I spent hours in those places looking for finches.
Once the experiment working spot density come the hill.

Clear of the mountain ridge. Native state that many inch

Analyze, easy from the look to secrete their meta.

High up in the mountainside. One age I reporting to continue.

Second home. He that with whom mean "strange high out of the

Pointing mind to report to sneak middle a flat land and

Keep only natural the lake. An interesting only to remain

Secular and soon feature the parts of the native. Also a

Low mout

The mad also feature to the man who safe as a

To-a-patchet of the hill and the people. Keep so Triang.

Go-patchen of the go-patchen of hill of the plate and the long

Of the lesson. He is the stratification of look and the sea

I've yoked. There be of least two gotten of more

One be no polote but they are most different to appear.

After the lake's flock to the event, interesting

But in their appearance can the grass land of the的脸蛋.

In the hill and an mountain-like one can see them.

Listening many few over the top of the grass and smell排查

Assessments I thank. With concise. Great look

One needs feet of like call of all points of

The night; expect in them wenten, away from the silence.

They take so uselessly guitar the graven line once never

Sea from. I was never able to form a path from the grass.

Image of original article. I expect points in choose

Please look for figures.
The bird is startled easily and runs away from the slightest sound. Once frightened, it does not return again the same night.

My Ponape guide and self picked out a good grass patch of about 200 acres in size and visited this in the evening at sundown. There we remained, at different times, from 9 to 11 P. M. in hopes that we could obtain specimens. On two different occasions, I obtained single shots (misses) which frightened the birds and spoiled the business at hand.

We tired of this and went at the matter with persistence. At one side of the field, where the grass was shortest, we cut a swath about 100 yards long by 40 feet wide, in an easterly and westerly direction and burned off all of the grass. Near the easterly end, in a clump of bushes, we built a blind that furnished a shelter and at the same time gave us a good view of the runway looking toward the western, twilight lit heavens. The first night after our runway was completed, I obtained a female and, two nights later, another of the same sex. The completion of other series and a stretch of rainy weather finished my nocturnal adventures.

I am inclined to think that the male of this species is larger than the female bird, yet I might be mistaken. In the twilight or moonlight some have appeared that looked larger to me.

Natives have two stories about the nest of the species. One is that the male erects several nests with a run-
The pipe is covered entirely and runs away from the small right.

After the sound of the pipe, I see some men picking out a rock from the pebble grave and send playing on a bag.

I open the port of some 100 years to the main and finally find the sea of sound and water. I am aware of different tones, I sense a different brightness, I caress a different color (whether I am aware of the different brightness or not) which gatherings give and provoke the presence of water.

We stand at this and want to see the water with better eyes. On one side of the path where the trace was a presence, At one side of the path where the trace was a presence, At one side of the path where the trace was a presence, At one side of the path where the trace was a presence, At one side of the path where the trace was a presence.

After a moment a flying and humming a melody and at the presence, we part a flying and humming a melody and at the presence, we part a flying and humming a melody and at the presence, we part a flying and humming a melody and at the presence, we part a flying and humming a melody and at the presence.

The flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody.

The flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody.

The flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody.

The flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody, the flying of the melody.

After a moment a flying and humming a melody and at the presence, we part a flying and humming a melody and at the presence, we part a flying and humming a melody and at the presence, we part a flying and humming a melody and at the presence, we part a flying and humming a melody and at the presence.
way between each and as soon as the female deposits her egg
the male amuses himself by tearing up the other nests. The
other story goes a bit farther and relates that the female
builds several nests in the grass, with a runway between
each nest. In each of these structures she places one egg
which she leaves for the sun to incubate. I was never able
to find any sort of a structure in the grassland during my
stay.

Ponape name: Lu goat. The natives true god of the
bush and mountain regions. It is still reverenced by the
older people.

18. Collocalia. This swift is a common resident
of Ponape where it is found in the dark ravines of the moun-
tain streams or in the shadier reaches around grasslands
and native garden patches. It does not appear to enjoy the
bright sunlight. On dull rainy days, it becomes abundant in
the open plots everywhere. Early in the morning and late
evening one finds them circling about in the air up to about
1500 feet elevation on the mountain sides.

This species roosts and nests in caves in the
mountains. Two of these habitats were visited and specimens
were obtained with the aid of insect nets. I could find no
eggs though a number of juveniles were found in the small
cup-shaped nests. The latter are made of mud and moss
fastened together with bird saliva. One juvenile was found
in each nest.

Ponape name: Yoir. It is reputed to be a carrier
of evil omens as well as important news when it appears above
may prevent each and as soon as the female sometimes rest at
the male remains impotent for mating in the other races.
The other strange case a folistrator and males that the female
confining several weeks in the state, with a pump between
each nest. In each of these situations, the males and nests
which are ready for any and to propagate. I was never able
to find any sort of a susception in the experimental hatching my

Dome. The varieties the egg of the

They are ready at a common residence.

of Dome. The will to be a common residence.

and Matteau garden. I do not expect to do any the

the open doors encounter hasty to the morning when the

every one thinks the altitude is pale in the mid to short.

1200 feet elevation on the mountain sides.

The species together and nest in caves in the

mountains.  Two of these particles were varied and positive
were opted with the side of the nearest nest. I count this on

some species a number of Matteau was young in the small

and expanded nation. The last are made of wood and more

learning together with that settle. One Matteau was young

in each nest.

Dome. Name: OYER. It is required to be a criter
call among as well as important when it suppose some
the dwellings of the natives in the early evening. It is also credited with being a harrier of the native devil which it frightens away with its plaintive little cry. The Ponape devil is supposed to be an old woman, an outcast of long ago.

19. Halcyon. I must admit that this particular bird had me guessing for a long time. I thought that I had two species. Natives discriminate between the white and dark phase and even content that the call notes of the two are different. Personally, I could never tell one from another.

The kingfisher is usually found alone in the mangroves and around the clearings in the lowlands and middle altitudes. He doesn't get very high up the mountain sides. One expects to find this bird or birds sitting quietly in a rather exposed place, a dead limb, an old stump or an open spot in the mangroves where he can see everything that is going on. He is a fearless individual and when wounded becomes a vicious fighter.

At times, when disturbed, he will get excited and repeat his rattling call—Gutawr-Gutawr-Gutawr—for a period of time. At other times, he will sit on his perch and view the intruder with feigned indifference.

One does hear his rattling call at odd times of the day, as he cries from his perch. Notwithstanding this he is a quiet individual that is feared and much respected by others of the avian order. He is also reported to be a robber of other birds' nests.

Stomach contents consisted of lizards, birds' eggs,
The agreement of the natives in the early evening. It is
also connected with painting a picture of the native girls
which is often seen with the paintings little only.

The women are supposed to be an old woman, and one of your src.

To Herbert— I want some that I'm better.

I cry for me expressing for a long time. I thought that I had
some sort of Devising between the wide and gard

I am sorry. Personally, I can never tell one from another.

The humpkite lie naturally lying alone in the me-

know any strong the appearance in the forming, and middle.

as I know. I'm afraid that if the moment of these.

as I know. I'm afraid that if the picture of the picture do not e

as I know. I'm afraid that if the picture of the picture do not e

as I know. I'm afraid that if the picture of the picture do not e

as I know. I'm afraid that if the picture of the picture do not e

as I know. I'm afraid that if the picture of the picture do not e

as I know. I'm afraid that if the picture of the picture do not e

as I know. I'm afraid that if the picture of the picture do not e

as I know. I'm afraid that if the picture of the picture do not e
small chicks of the bush fowl, nestlings of small birds, grasshoppers, beetles.

_Halcyon_ is common on Ponape. He nests in holes in trees. Natives tell me that quite frequently this species bores holes in white ants' nests and lays his two eggs in there.

Native name: Gutawr (white phase) and Tutoh (brown phase: Legand. A brave bird which will attack with a vengeance when disturbed. Small boys, who are poking around in the holes of trees, looking for the nest of the white-tailed tropic-bird often receive wounds about the head and face, which are inflicted by the bill of the kingfisher. An old legend says that this bird was brought from Yap many many years ago when the Yap people were conquering the Caroline Islands. Another legend states that some god transforms the plumage after the second or third year of life.

20. _Hdolisoma_. I should class this species as not too common on Ponape Island. One never finds it out of the dark forests where it lives a sort of communistic life handed together in little flocks. Possibly this circumstance was due here to the fact that the nesting season was just finished and both adult birds were remaining with the youngsters to assist those juveniles in feeding.

One is attracted by their musical call, a to-to-wee--to-to-wee--which is repeated at intervals. The bird is retiring in habits but not easily frightened away. When one is shot from a group, the others will flutter about in
the vicinity uttering their musical call notes of alarm. I have even known them to follow after a hunter for some distance.

The nest is cup-shaped, made of grasses and strands of hair fern, placed at low elevations in small trees and bushes. Two eggs are laid.

Ponape name: To to wee expresses call of the bird. Also Mal yen a tak ai meaning "Brain of the skull" (for female). A native legend explains that a boy threw a stone and hit a female bird on the head. She wandered about uttering strange calls, not unlike a crazy person who has been hit over the head. This story is probably derived from the fact that these birds do hover about and follow after one when the mate or young have been captured.

21. Aplonis opacha. The most common bird of the island. Found everywhere from the mangrove swamps to the highest elevations. It travels alone or in flocks of 2 to a dozen or more.

One finds this bird feeding at Pau Pau trees, in coconuts and all kinds of fruitbearing bushes and shrubs or trees in the forest, also banana gardens.

When not feeding, flocks of them wander about looking for trouble. Like Trichoglossus these birds cause the hunter no end of inconveniences with their alarm notes and their inquisitiveness. Once a hunter meets with a number in the mountain forest, it is almost impossible to get rid of them. Several birds will follow along silently until
The activity of noting their comments will note of interest.

I have an ideal plan to follow after a number of some

features

The heat in any-adapgs, make an expression any

of part later, please to now steaming in small trees and

amends. Two books are final

repeat names. To see expressions sold of the
"spring. Also may have a feel for meaning" handle of the spring

for tennis. A certain legend exclaims that a pop corn

are not happy in place of the head. The veterinarian

point attention amusing cattle, not unlike a chest parted

and then seen fit over the head. The after in a porpoise go-

view from the fact that these places do not want sound any

follow after one who the made of how have been expected

'prefer. Adept. This most common pitch of the

 preferable elevations. It changes slope of the trees of a to

of a garden of more...

One thing that this getting at can be seen

in accounts and all kinds of interesting ciphers and

to trees in the forest, also perhaps experience

when not looking, lience of from number spots

looking for COMPANY. Like transporreneinn these places cause

the hunter to end of inconsonance with their else loose

and silent inflammability. Once a hunter mole with a man-

per in the mountain forest, at the most important to get

and of them. Several rides with follow strong ability multi
a shot is fired. Following the report of the gun the place became a bedlam of noise with *Trichoglossus* sometimes coming over to join in the vocal activities.

The starling is a pseudo-impersonator of other birds' cries and calls. One can derive a great deal of amusement watching the herculean efforts one of these birds exerts in attempting some note that has struck his fancy. *Trichoglossus* can produce very deceptive notes while *Aplonis* makes only a hideous noise.

The juveniles with their streaked breasts and abdomens over a yellowish white background outnumber the fully black adults at least 10 to 1 in ratio. Considering the numbers of birds encountered I am of the opinion that juveniles retain that plumage a year or more. Though I have never found one in this plumage with enlarged or breeding sexual organs.

The juveniles are much bolder and more aggressive than the adults. The female adult, on the other hand, is very retiring and rarely met with. I make this assertion because it was necessary for me to shoot numbers of birds before I obtained a quota of females for the collection.

One observes the adults feeding the juveniles and some juveniles feeding others of their kind. Apparently no set is established with this species. No doubt the juveniles are quite capable of looking after themselves as one often sees them do.

*Starlings* are eagerly sought after by natives as food. The latter obtain them by snares, traps, stones and
The practice is a being-improvement of other practice.

One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before. One can get off a great deal of practice after and before.
even nets at times. More lately the Japanese have begun to collect them for their tables.

The nest of this species is hidden away in the tops of tree ferns, holes in logs and trees, crevices in cliffs. Two eggs constitute a clutch. These birds do not nest in colonies but alone always.

Native name: Se awk, the call of the bird. Natives associate the starling with a species of banana which the birds is supposed to have brought from Yap Island. The story goes that this species originally flew from Yap to Ponape.

22. Aplonis pelzelni. The mountain starling is a bird of the highland forest and ridges. I did not record it below 1400 elevation. Nor did I ever find it in sparsely covered areas or grassland, but always in the dark, damp true forest.

Natives tell me that formerly this species covered the whole island and that even now a few individuals can still be found on the low atolls of Ant and Pokin to the north and west of Ponape. Unfortunately, I was not permitted to visit either of these groups so cannot verify their report.

The nest is reported to be placed in the hollows of trees. The male and female usually remain together all of the time. One does not find flocks of them congregated as one does with Aplonis opaca. The mountain bird is quiet, retiring, inoffensive, never bold or gregarious. His call is much weaker and of a finer quality than that of opaca.

I found that they would respond readily to an imitation of
their call. Like all starlings they respond quickly to the alarm cries of a wounded compatriot.

I discovered that the best means of collecting this species was to find a fruit-bearing tree in the forest, sit under the tree and await the arrival of the birds. This method was far more sure than chasing through the forest looking for individuals. The mountain bird frightens far more easily than opaca and cannot be approached nearly as readily.

The feathers of the forehead of a large number of individuals forwarded were found to be very short, hard, coarse and bristly. These had been worn thin by the bird poking its head into holes and crevices of the bark of trees in search of ants and grub of which it is particularly fond. Though small berries from shrubs and trees constitute a fair percentage of the birds' diet, one quite often finds them picking up seeds, grubs and stones on the ground as well.

Both opaca and pelzelni have been found feeding in the same tree, but in those instances opaca chases and quarrels with the latter. I have never seen them in flight together.

The nest is reported to be placed in the hollows of trees in some secluded spot. The number of eggs in a clutch reported as two.

Ponape name: See eahr signifies the call of the bird. There are several legends about this bird, but I could not obtain them. Presumably a god of the forest.
I acknowledge that the best means of collecting
this species was to find a little-pasturing place in the forest.
We caught the fish and spent the morning of the 1st.
We spent two more than observing how the forest
look for interesting. The mountains with stumps left
were entirely clearance and cannot be approached nearly as
easily than to face an hour and cannot be approached nearly as

The trees of the forest are a large number of
interesting features were known to be very poor, largely
because they had been cut on the flat because the
trees and stumps of which I am particularly fond.
Hence the sheer number and extent of the park.
These are seen and stumps of which I am particularly fond.
- The small patterns from stumps and trees constitute a large part
- The sheer number and extent of the park.

Both objects may have been found interesting
in the same tree, put in those instances where and
different with the forest. I have never seen them in light
together.

The need to develop to be pleasing in the following
a case. See what similarities the call of the
Bosque name: see what similarities the call of the
there are several reasons for the fact that I would
not repeat them. Tremendous a way of the forest.
23. *Acrocephalus conopoderas*. This is a common bird of the small bushes, of open country and the grasslands. It is never to be found in the true forest or at high altitudes. One is attracted by its warbler-like song which may be heard at any time. In fact, individuals spend hours perched on the stem of a bush caroling their little song.

When feeding it spends its time on the ground or in low shrubs and bushes. One is aware of the presence of an individual by the sound of its mandibles snapping together as it catches insects.

*Acrocephalus* is a friendly bird which does not become frightened easily when intruded upon. He responds to any sort of squeeky man-made call.

The nest is made of grasses, placed at low elevations in the bushes. I have seen the nests but not the eggs. Unfortunately, this species was molting badly at the time these collections were made.

*Ponape name: Lu mat ee, expresses the call of the bird.*

24. *Myiagra*. Common everywhere on the island except in the grasslands. A pair of birds are usually found working together, darting around in the low trees, among the branches or in and out of shrubs or on the ground. This species is friendly, playful and inquisitive. I should not call them noisy as one or more will sit for many minutes on the limb of a tree and silently watch the intruder.

Their call, "que que," is a spasmodic outburst that
This is a new page. The old page was extraordinary and the new one was expected to be just as good. However, the new one was not as good as the old one. It was never to be long in the future, but...
might be repeated many times or just once. Presumably the male only erects the long crown feathers when calling. This species flutters on the wing and displays as does Rhipidura. When sitting, these birds often erect their crest, fluff and display their feathers. It always responds readily to calls.

The nest is a small cup-shaped structure made of fine grasses interlaced with fern hairs and placed in small trees and bushes at low elevations.

Ponape name: Que que expresses the call of the bird.

25. Rhipidura. This species is a very common bird of the true forest and secondary bush. One does not encounter it in the grasslands. It will be found at all elevations and I believe more common above 1500 feet than below.

Like all Rhipiduras this one is very active, always hopping about, spreading his tail feathers and arching his wings. I have never seen one sitting perfectly still for as much as one minute. I might add that the tail of the bird wags back and forth continuously.

Like our American black-capped chickadee this one is a friendly associate of the forest and will, when called, come within a few inches of the observer. This bird, though, does not call often, but remains silent even when chasing Zosterops and Myzomela, a favorite pastime of his.

His favorite haunt is the lime tree where he chases and devours quantities of insects.

The nest is a dainty cup-shaped affair of grasses
The year is a small and-sounding creature made of the eaves intersected with their parts and pieces. in small

There may be some slight for exploration.

Where name: the one above the bell of the

Fright. The spears to a very common

Fright of the same forest and weedy brush. the great not

Another in the recesses. I will be found at all

Expression and I believe more common those 1500 feet then

Pecunia. Like all frights this one is very strange. above

Like our American fowl-seeking offspring, this one

A frightening resemblance of the forest and will never settle

Where I have never seen one attacking battery with at least

When as one minute. I might say that the fell of the bluff

Never fear and look continuously.

Like our American fowl-seeking offspring this one

As a frightening resemblance of the forest and will never settle

This pride's front.

Where not self trained put a listener among the new arrogant

The listener heeds in the time these were to

Ache all greater delight and pleasure.

The year is a gratuity and ample gift of pleasure
and fern hairs which is placed in bushes at low elevations. Two eggs are laid.

Ponape name: Lu gup sier' which signifies one who is very active and builds his house quickly and in a very business-like manner. I must add that it is rarely that this term is applied to a native anywhere.

There are two stripes of white feathers on the head, one running from the forehead well back over the eye and the other from the corners of the mouth well down the neck. It is almost impossible for one to make a good skin and show these stripes correctly. This is due to the large head and small neck of this species which makes bird skinning a nightmare.

26. Rhampozosterops. A rather rare species on Ponape Island. I located them feeding on the flowers of a gum tree which was situated near the center of the island at about 1800 feet elevation.

Their musical deep-throated sibilation which is uttered while feeding and while on the wing attracted my attention and led to their discovery. Once the habitat was found, there was no difficulty in obtaining a series. The birds did not appear the least disturbed by the noise of the gun, but remained at the tree until they had absorbed their fill of flower juices.

Scarcely anything is known about the habits of this particular species. Younger men particularly had never seen the bird before it was collected. One old man, who lived in the vicinity, assured me that Kubary had taken
specimens in the earlier days. Unfortunately, there is no record of specimens in collections.

During all of my time on Ponape, I was never able to locate another feeding tree though I did at times hear small flocks flying overhead.

The feathers at the base of the hill on individuals are sometimes absent and are usually sticky and discolored from flower juices.

Nothing is known of the nest or nesting habits.

Ponape name: "To rong". This was given me by the old man who professed knowledge of the bird. It presumably denotes the call of the bird.

27. **Myzomela.** This little honey-eater is found everywhere on the island, at all elevations. One sees it in coconut trees, mangroves, true forest, grassland and secondary bush, native gardens and even in bushes in the city. It is very aggressive, noisy and warlike. A large portion of its time is spent in chasing the little brown *Zosterops* (Jephras).

One usually finds individuals alone feeding on the flowers of plants and trees. During such time these keep up a continuous chattering call or song. Like hummingbirds these are adept at feeding on the wing. This species also copulates on the wing.

*Myzomela* is easily attracted by a call and will when attracted hover overhead many minutes at a time, using
In the center of the room, among scattered objects, there was a small table. On the table, I noticed a small object that looked like an ornamental piece. It was a delicate piece with intricate designs, possibly made of metal or glass. Next to it, there was a book, open to a page with handwritten notes.

The room was dimly lit, and the walls were adorned with various artworks and photographs. The overall atmosphere was calm and serene, with soft music playing in the background.

I walked around the room, taking in the details of each object. The objects seemed to tell a story of their own, each with a unique history. I could sense a sense of nostalgia and a longing for simpler times.

As I sat down to read the book, I noticed a small note at the back, written by hand. It read, "Today, I took the time to pause and reflect on the little moments that make up our lives. It's important to cherish these small things, for they are what truly matter."
short rapid wing beats to keep his equilibrium. The shrill cry of this bird is sometimes confused with that of Lalage.

The nest which is small and cup-shaped and made of fern hairs and fine grasses, lined with some lichens is placed in tree-ferns, low trees or shrubs. Two eggs formulate a clutch.

After nesting, only the female feeds the young apparently. On numerous occasions I have seen the male interfering with the mother when she is feeding the young. I believe that this species nests at all seasons of the year.

Ponape name: Pul liet' a bird which notices things very quickly, also one which sees ghosts and scares them away with his shrill call.

28. Zosterops conspicillata. One could almost call this bird rare on Ponape. Nearly every one seen was taken. They are always observed in pairs and are found usually around the yellow flowered shrubs or low trees. Those specimens taken were located in various places, in grasslands, (the edge) secondary growth, and low shrubs in the true forest at all altitudes but always at flowering trees.

This species keeps up a continuous high-pitched sibilation at all times, when feeding and when on the wing. Their voices are much richer and finer than those of the brown Zosterops.

They are very active even when feeding. One almost never sees them sitting still. Nest is a tiny cup-
The skill to keep the we're peering at a few years ago, and this is perfectly with that of last year.

The we're with a few years ago, and this with some things to please in those terms, you're one of these, you're one of these.

After meeting, only the female leaves the house by

beautifully. On numerous occasions I have seen the same interior

letting with the motion when she is teaching the same. I

define what the species hear at all seasons of the year.

Ponder your own, and there I was with no effect of the sea.

further very distinctly. Also one with your eyes and ears.

their way with the spirit of the

SS. 6. Kreefotona communiter. One county is most

cell with the other. Not once have I seen

recent. Even the forms appear in better and the long

materially strong, the yellow flax, yellow shapes of the

Three specimens taken were located in various places in

the leaves to eat all kinds of plants and always to the

Green. The species keeps on a continuous trip-placing

altitudes to all times when teaching and when on the mine.

their voices above water and their first phase of the

Down. Kreefotona. One of the counties of the

well never been from sitting still. Need to think and

-
shaped affair of lichens and mosses carefully secured to the
limb of a tree. Two very pale blue eggs are laid.

Ponape name: Teet signifies call of the bird.

29. Zosterops ponapensis. A very common bird on
the island. Found everywhere from the seacoast to the
tops of the mountains, and in all types of localities as
well. Along with the starling, this species may be an-
ticipated any place one happens to be.

These Zosterops are usually found in flocks
flying about, prying into everyone's business and quar-
reling among themselves. As a consequence it is a common
sight to see and hear one of these individuals flying
pell-mell through the forests or open lands, yelling
bloody murder and being closely followed by a bird of
another species. I suspect that this little Zosterops de-
lights in irritating his feathered associates just for the
sake of being pursued.

A noisy bird at best which keeps up a continuous
chatter from daylight until well after dark. A small
flock of them working about and feeding in low shrubs or
bushes can and do make a tremendous amount of racket.

Food comprises seeds and insects. Nest is the
same as the former species; one finds it difficult to tell
them apart.

Natives differentiate between a light and dark
phase, but I attribute that to the condition of the light
at the time and the place the bird is feeding. There have
been instances when one sees them working around yellow
There are several ways to approach this problem.

First, we can use the concept of a common point on the grid to locate the position of the feature.

Second, we can use the concept of a common point on the grid to locate the position of the feature.

Third, we can use the concept of a common point on the grid to locate the position of the feature.

Fourth, we can use the concept of a common point on the grid to locate the position of the feature.

Fifth, we can use the concept of a common point on the grid to locate the position of the feature.

Lastly, we can use the concept of a common point on the grid to locate the position of the feature.

These approaches are generally found in literature.

It is important to note that these approaches may differ slightly in detail and may require additional analysis and refinement.

In all cases, the primary approach should be followed by a plan of action, and the procedure should be followed by a comprehensive evaluation.

A well-planned plan of action may keep us on a continuous track.

Often, the planning must be well thought out to ensure that the plan is effective and that the correct approach is used.

Looking over a map is essential for making the correct decisions and identifying potential dangers.

The importance ofFailure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.

Failure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action can lead to serious consequences.

The importance ofFailure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.

Failure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.

Failure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.

Failure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.

Failure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.

Failure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.

Failure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.

Failure to use a detailed and comprehensive plan of action cannot be overstated.
flowers when those appeared to be that color and were taken for the other Zosterops.

Ponape name: Teet—the call of the bird.

30. Erythruva. A very rare bird of the true grasslands. I doubt whether there are now a hundred specimens to be found on the islands. A number of years ago professional Japanese trappers netted thousands of these birds for the aviaries in Japan. The care and treatment of them enroute to Japan became such a bother that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company finally put a stop to transportation, fortunately, before the bird was exterminated.

Like all finches this one feeds on seeds in the grassland, but roosts and rests during the heat of the day in the adjoining forest.

They live in small flocks, are very shy and fly readily when disturbed. Once a note of alarm is given the whole flock takes wing and disappears into the adjoining forest where they secrete themselves quietly in the tops of trees. So successfully do they hide that one rarely, if ever, sees them among the trees of the forest.

At other times when disturbed at feeding the whole flock will dive to the ground and hide successfully in the grasses or weeds.

On the wing some individuals utter a weak hissing sibilation that is an aid to the hunter in locating them.

My guide and I learned that just at daybreak, at
sundown or immediately after a good hard rain were the best times to collect these finches. On such occasions small flocks arise from the ground or fly in from their resting places to feed in the tops of the grasses or bushes. By crawling on one's hands and knees on the ground or working from a blind one can collect specimens.

It is very rarely that a specimen can be obtained with an aux cartridge. The distance from the bird, the compactness of its feathers and the thickness of its skull make a more powerful charge of shot necessary. It is rarely that a specimen is ruined.

If the hunter obtains one individual at an attempt, he is fortunate. As soon as a gun is fired, the whole flock takes wing and disappears in the forest where it is impossible to obtain them.

When camped in the mountains, I opened the day with an attempt at Erythruva and closed it with the same. Sometimes when searching for owls at night an example was collected.

In rare instances juveniles have been found alone. The nest is placed in the grassland, but none were found during my visit to the island.

Ponape name: Look out a poo poo: I could not learn the meaning of the word.

1. Flying fox. This large species may be encountered anywhere in the forest when breadfruit is available. For it is especially fond of this food. When none is to be had this species keeps to the mangroves pretty well.
It flies and feeds in the daytime as well as at night. One finds them alone in the forest hanging from a limb of a high tree a good elevation from the ground. But in the mangrove thickets they congregate in the low trees by the hundreds.

One hears them at night and can, with a little practice, learn to imitate their call and attract individuals to them.

On a tiny island just east of Langar in Ponape harbor this species assembles in hundreds during the day. Ponape people do not eat them as natives do on other islands, hence they are not often disturbed.

Ponape name: Bway'ock, signifies very ugly, strong smelling. The word is used as an insult.

2. Small bat. Unlike its larger relative this species lives in caves. It is a nocturnal creature which does frequent deep ravines and dark heavy forests in the daytime, on dull rainy days.

Ponape name: Kul um weet, a ghost animal. It is closely related to the bush devil (Liva pon a well) and is considered one of the royal household.

This comprises all of the endemic birds of Ponape Island. There are, of course, transient sea birds which visit the island though those were not present during our visit.
It is true that leaves in the savanna as well as at
night. One finds them alone in the forest hanging from
a
time a huge elevation from the ground. But
in the savanna the leaves may concentrate in the low
trees
of one hundred
An artist
one" leaves in a height and can with a little
precaution hang to imagine that each is hanging the
gay
no root into special trees in hanging cutting the gay.
people people do not set them on narrow as narrow as an other to-
people" tennis which are not thrown completely.
Hence name: green cock, flirtless very ugly.

Hence name: green cock, flirtless very ugly.
strong emulsion. The way to make as en trees
is skill by natural uptake in the forest, emulsion. This
people hide in caves. It is a nocturnal everent which
have to drink water that rivers and could need tooons in the
garbage, or if it stays gaue.
A same younger hit my head, a great amount. It is
coffee related to the part of earth with the

The computer of the same picture of leaves

I learned. There are, of course, different ways of
after the frozen front, those were not pleasant cutting on
after.
"Kusaie (Ueland) or Strong Island situated in latitude 5° 19' 1/2" N. and 162° 59' E. is the easternmost of the Carolines. It is a high basaltic island about 8 miles in length in a northeast and southwest direction and about 6 miles in breadth, and is fringed by a reef which on the northwest side extends in one place to the distance of a mile.

The general aspect of the island is hilly and toward the center mountains. In the north Mount Buache attains a height of 1946 feet and from its rounded top the sides slope gradually to the base. Near the center of the island is Mount Crozier 2064 feet in height, which is the summit of the island, and of a ridge extending in an east and west direction and ranging in height from 1400 to 2000 feet. The detached conical peak on the northwest side of the island is named Mertens Monument and is 1526 feet above high water.

Between Mount Crozier and Buache a deep valley divides the island, at the extremities of which are situated the principal harbors, Chabrol, on the eastern side, and Coquille Harbor, on the western side. This valley affords the only route by which the island can be crossed.

The southern part of Kusaie is surrounded by a chain of mangrove islets, connected by a reef, within which is a boat channel. Near the center of the southern side this connection is broken and forms Port Lottin.

The whole island from the beach to the mountain
Horse Collarines

The general aspect of the land is flat and

 complies with the certain monstabilit. In the north monte monad it-

 and the central mountain. In the long portion of the

 leave a partial at the foot and from the country for the

 other edge approximately to the peak. Here the country of the

 leave of the mountain to Mount Crest 8000 feet in position, which is the

 leave of the mountain. The area is different and notable in position from 1000 to 2000

 feet. The geology of the country back to the northwest side of

 the leave to Mount Wiman monad and to 1800 feet along

 pied mater.

 between Wiman monad and whose a good valley.

 assigned the edifice of the edifice to the edifice of the surface of

 after the adjacent mountain. Consider on the surface of

 and conclude Wiman on the west-side. This valley of-

 range the only route of which the leave can be processed.

 the southern part of the leave is important by a

 copy of the remaining prints, connected by a reach, within, which

 to a point. Combined near the center of the southern side.

 The whole leave from the peak to the monad.
tops, with the exception of the summit of Mount Crozier, is covered with thick and almost impassable forest, and the shores are surrounded by a broad belt of mangroves and other trees. The numerous water courses and the richness of the vegetation attest the humidity of the climate, which, however, does not appear to be unhealthful. (No malaria or dengue fevers).

On the eastern side, on Lele Island where the inhabitants mostly reside, are some interesting ruins; built of enormous blocks of basaltic stone. There are also several artificial canals and canoe harbors. These ruins are stated by the natives to have been built by the former inhabitants, partly for defense and partly in honor of the dead, the large blocks of stone being brought from the main island on rafts.

The only commerce consists of the export of copra and the import of a small amount of lumber, feed, tools, etc. The products are taro, breadfruit, bananas, pineapples, yams and coconuts. There are also fresh meats such as pigs and goats to be had." H. O. 165, vol. 1, 1928.

Kusaie has many times been referred to as the "Garden of Micronesia." It was here that the New Bedford and New England whaling ships congregated in the old days to take on fresh water, firewood and provisions. No end of drunken orgies with the introduction of venereal diseases reduced the population of these natives from many thousand to only a few hundred.
In the summer of 1950, the summer of my content. A good place to go to enjoy nature and scenic beauty is the Rocky Mountains, where the air is clean and the views are breathtaking. The mountains are a great place to hike, climb, and explore. The wildlife is also abundant, with deer, elk, and moose经常可见。The area is also known for its fresh, pure water, which is a great place for fishing and boating. It is a place to escape the hustle and bustle of city life and enjoy the peace and quiet of nature.

On the eastern side of the mountain range, there are some interesting points of interest, which are also part of the mountain's history. These points include several ancient cave dwellings and some petroglyphs. These points are the result of the mountain's history, which is full of events and battles in the past. The mountain is also a very important source of water, which is why it is called the "Water Tower." It is a great place to enjoy nature and the outdoors.

The only commercial operation of the extract of coke is

and the importance of a small amount of impure, lean, coke, etc.

and heavy coke, the "red" petrochemicals, because the impure, lean, coke, etc.

and heavy coke, the "red" petrochemicals, because the impure, lean, coke, etc.

and heavy coke, the "red" petrochemicals, because the impure, lean, coke, etc.

and heavy coke, the "red" petrochemicals, because the impure, lean, coke, etc.

and heavy coke, the "red" petrochemicals, because the impure, lean, coke, etc.
Those natives were a tall, strong, dark skinned Micronesian type. But now they have been interbred so badly that scarcely a pure type can be found. More recently Japanese have begun to intermarry with the natives.

It was on this island that the famous Bully Hayes, the modern buccaneer, played his pranks after losing his vessel. Fortunately for the local inhabitants Hayes left the island hurriedly when a British man of war took after him.

The schooner 'France' anchored in Chabrol (Lele) Harbor, situated on the eastern side of Kusaie Island and remained in that port all of the time the expedition remained on the island.

This course was necessary due to Government restrictions.

During the course of collecting, every portion of the island was worked thoroughly. Though the two prizes or most desirable species, a rail and a mountain starling were not met with. Apparently neither of them were present on the island at the time of our stay as I could not find one native who had seen the rail in the last 30 years and no one who remembered the starling.

It is, of course, possible that both of them have become extinct, but I prefer not to make a positive statement.

**Birds of Kusaie**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Native Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puffinus</td>
<td>Lo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is a fall in number, which indicates a decrease in the population of the region. This decrease has been observed for many years, and recent statistics show a continued decline. It is believed that the reasons for this trend include a variety of factors, such as economic changes and migration patterns.

The report also highlights the importance of understanding these trends to inform future planning and policy-making. The data collected over the years will be analyzed to identify patterns and make recommendations for future interventions.

### Table: Population Changes Over Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>10,123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This decrease in population is of great concern, and efforts are being made to address the underlying issues and promote sustainable development in the area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Native Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phaethon lepturus</td>
<td>Shiek</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sula leucogaster</td>
<td>Ku’vuhl</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demigretta sacra</td>
<td>Neg lapul eh</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallus</td>
<td>Wen en i leh</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluvialis</td>
<td>Ku lul'</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numenius</td>
<td>Kaht kaht</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heteractitus</td>
<td>Ku lul'</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenaria</td>
<td>Ku lul'</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoës stolidus</td>
<td>Mauk</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoës minutus</td>
<td>Shack ahl</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gygis alba</td>
<td>Ge ah kah</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptilinopus hernsheimi</td>
<td>Pfawn</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducula oceanica</td>
<td>Moulik</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urodynamis</td>
<td>Nis eahr'</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collocalia fuciphaga</td>
<td>Gal kief</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplonis opaca</td>
<td>U veh'</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myzomela rubrata</td>
<td>Schusch</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zosterops cinerea</td>
<td>Tar ahm</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythruya trichroa</td>
<td>Schisch na weh</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying fox</td>
<td>Fawk</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush rat</td>
<td>No name</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Species 22**

**Individuals 426**

1. Petrel. This species roosts and nests in the steep cliffs of the center of the island. Two rock faces were discovered, both more or less inaccessible, where
birds were known to spend the nocturnal hours. With the aid of ropes, blocks and tackles from the ship, myself and party succeeded in locating a few roosting crevices of pockets, but when a man or men were stationed at these after dark not a solitary bird came within gun range. At other times natives were stationed at the top and below the 800-foot perpendicular cliff, but they had no success either with clubs or firearms. Altogether every manner and means, but the right one, were tried without a specimen being collected.

None of the present natives could give me an approximate nesting date for this bird. Some of the older inhabitants did say that their forefathers used to weave long ropes from grasses, lower themselves over the edge of the cliff, locate the young and tie their mandibles together. Then when the adult appeared with food and couldn't understand why the youngsters didn't open his mouth to eat the natives could strike the older ones over the head with a club while the parent was hovering about the juvenile. This, at least, is the story given me.

The only example obtained was one that had been captured in a chicken coop early in the morning by natives. This particular specimen had been attracted to the coop by the call of a domestic fowl and there became entangled or enmeshed in the wires of the cage. I am told that petrels quite often visit crowing fowls and attempt to fight with them.
The only example of tasting was one that had been
conducted in a proper good seat in the morning of
vertical
The best vertical direction has been extraction to the good of the city of a geographic town and there became substantiated of the mine of times where of the cases I am told that better
drives oftengetCtermatome and attempts to fight with
first
There were not large numbers of petrels roosting on the island at the time of our visit. I should think not more than two or three dozen. As we covered practically every inch of the ground listening and looking for sounds of night calling rails, etc. I believe we located the only roosting site of the petrel.

2. *Phaethon*. The white-tailed tropic-bird is not nearly as common on Kusai as on Ponape Island. Here, though, it exhibits the same traits as on the latter place. One sees it at all hours of the day most anywhere from out at sea to the sides of the high mountain peaks. One is particularly impressed when several of these birds soar to a high elevation over the island and display themselves against a clear blue background of the sky.

3. *Sula leucogaster*. During our stay a few were found roosting on a small islet at the extreme southern end of the island. According to the natives, this species has never been known to nest on Kusai. At odd times stragglers apparently do come there and remain off and on for a few months at a time. The one specimen forwarded was taken for record only.

4. *Demigretta sacra*. Far more common on Kusai than on Ponape. They are to be found wading on the coral reefs, in the mangrove swamps and at odd times an isolated one may be flushed from high up along a mountain stream. They appear to be quite active on this island and are more difficult to approach than on others. Probably this is due
There were not large numbers of different roosts in the area at the time of our visit. I cannot find any
more than two of these holes. We covered possibilities of roosts in the area. The small trees that were
erected at the edge of the town were too tall for us to use. We therefore looked for suitable
roosting sites on the beach.

S. Pickford
The white-faced kite—bird to not
westify as common on Kaua'i as on Kaua'i. I have looked for
1. Explanations to these species in our field guide. One
see us at all points of the day, never expecting from our
see to the edge of the high mountain base. We saw a
important interaction with several of these birds to a
high elevation over the island and Kaua'i. A few
a great blue heron and of the sky.

2. John Woodmansee

Young cloisters on a small farm near the extreme southern end of the island. They have never been known to rear on Kaua'i. If any more are
seen, they are probably on Oahu for a few
months of the year. The one specimen I recovered was taken in


4. Deuterogyne reata

There were not common on Kaua'i

One way to do some sorting on the island and see the
activity to do some sorting on the island and see the

to some of the Japanese (Okanawas) who take them for food.

At the northern end of Kusaie there is a large cave with a wide-mouthed entrance which is inhabited by small bats and swifts. I have witnessed herons walking about at the deep end of the cave (300 feet from the entrance) but to what purpose I do not know.

The dark, white and mottled phases were collected here. I should say that the dark and white phases are about equal in number with an occasional mottled bird intermingling. Our Chinese cook considered heron hunting a rare sport which accounts for the large series taken.

5. Gallus. This bird has interbred so badly with the domestic strains that I could not find a good example on the island. Those few that are found in a "wild state" remain so close to human habitation that it is useless to consider a pure strain longer or attempt to collect them except as a record. During all of my travels about the island, I never once encountered this bird in the mountains or high mountain valleys.

6. Pluvialis. A migrant, of course. As on other islands, it is here found along the sandy beaches, in mangrove swamps and in clearings of any kind.

7. Numenius. The curlew is evidently a migrant here also, as no one could be found who had seen a nest of this species. Fair-sized flocks of 20 or more congregate on tiny islets at the southern end of the island to roost at night. One often hears their cry at night when they have been disturbed and have taken to flight.
The glass, white and motley phases were collected.

I am not sure if the glass and white phases are the same.

Our Chinese cock constitutes more than a bare sport which

serves for the harem's pleasure.

Regrettably, this bird was ascetically so greedy with

the yomanteen. That I could not find a good example

of the harem. Those few that I found in a "with mate"

on the island. These few that are found in a "with mate"

remained so close to human protection that it is useless to

consider a single attempt to attempt to collect them ex-

cept as a record. Dying till of my dreams quest the

land. I never once succeeded with the pitch in the monstrosity of

monastic alleve.

A .\IMPLANTATION. A marker of course. As on other

trials, if I were to have asked the enemy peasants in may

Europe, shame and in expression of any kind

V. WOOSHINEN The caravan is evidently a magnificent

project. We could be lonely and have seen a nest of

large snakes. Half-shaded by trees of 20 to more conclave.

I am lured at the corner and at the landing to look

at others. Our other none their any of might mean they

have been attracted and have taken to flight.
8. Heteractitus. Quite a large series of various phases of this bird were taken on Kusaie. One encounters them along the reefs and sandy beaches, in mangrove swamps and in rare instances well into the interior of the island along mountain streams. These seem to congregate at night in flocks but spread out and feed alone. Natives have no nesting records of this species either. Unlike the plover this species does not frequent grasslands.

9. Arenaria. Always found in little flocks along the outer reefs and sandy beaches of the foreshore. Never in the interior of an island. These are reported to remain all the year around but no nests were recorded.

10. Anodis stolidus. A common bird on Kusaie, particularly at the southern end of the island where one can find them in thousands. They display the same habits as those on Ponape. From watching them on both islands, I am now convinced that this species does nest all of the year around and probably one individual engages in such activity several times in one year.

One hears their harsh rasping call notes at all hours of the day and night as they fly back and forth from the ocean to their roosts or nests.

As on Ponape one encounters individuals high up on the ridges of the tallest mountains. Again, I believe most of these latter are juveniles learning to fly.

11. Anodis minutus. Again here a very retiring bird which keeps to itself in colonies in the low shrubs
A COMMON PLAGUE no matter what the cause of the disease, and many people do not recover from it, for the same reason that no one can recover from pneumonia. Thus, while some people may recover, others do not. The death rate from pneumonia has increased in recent years, and the disease has become more common. In some communities, the death rate from pneumonia is as high as 30%. This is a very disturbing situation, and it is important that we take steps to prevent it.
and trees of outlying reefs and isolated small islands. One never sees it flying about in the island. On Kusaie one colony was found on a tiny islet of the outer reef at the southern end of the island. These birds were not nesting at the time of my visit.

12. *Gygis alba*. Not common on Kusaie. I believe this species restricts itself more to the small coral atolls than larger island masses. On Ponape I was told that I would find this bird at Pakin and Ant Atolls.

I found them to be quite tame and even friendly little creatures which would hover some 15 or 20 feet over my head when I was walking in secondary bush or grassland. Apparently such actions are engendered to compensate their curiosity.

One usually finds them in small flocks of two or three hovering about the tops of trees uttering their plaintive little cries. If one is collected from a flock of others, not the least disturbed by the noise of the shot hover over the fallen comrade and display unusual concern.

I am told that no nest is built but the one egg is fastened to a limb of a tree with saliva.

13. *Ptilinopus*. Quite common on Kusaie. In fact, I should say that this species is holding its own here very well. At the time I made my visit, individuals were found very difficult to obtain. Usually one expects to meet with them in high trees near villages and native gardens, but here they are discovered high up on the mountain slopes.
I never see if living apart in the island
not create one colony was found on a tiny island of
the outer reef at the southern end of the island.
Pride were not wanting at the time of my arrival.
Is Other Side. How common on Kauai. I believe
the outer reef is the most to the small coral reefs.
I know better what meaning. On Kauai. I was told that
would the pride of Pukui and the attitude
I样的 plan to do quite lame any even typhoon
if the authorities would not have some To see what
my head when I was walking in secondary play to present.
unpretentiously any notion the audience to commerce that
unpretentiously one naturally figure grown to small isle of two to
where everthing about the top of eerie atmosphere.
placating little other. I am to collaborate from a truck
or other, nor the least attention in the notes of the report.
reporting that the labor commerce and highly unusual concern.
I am told that no neat in, nor but the one ear
as requesting to a time to a tree with existence
I'm Flattening: give common on kauai. In fact,
I show my how true speeches to position the can have very
weily. To the time I made my Artist. Improvisation were found
very Flattening to operate. Generally one expects to wear with
them to play when your alligator and native creature, but
pare away the Impressions Mark on the mountain slopes.
Probably this was due to their food supply more than any other cause.

14. *Ducula*. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon these birds begin congregating in the high trees of the lowlands close to the salt water where they roost for the night. Particularly is this true in the least inhabited sections of the southern portion of the island.

At daybreak the flocks scatter and work their way to the tops of the mountains where they feed individually usually in the tops of high trees. The Kusaie natives have become very proficient in imitating the call of this species, so much so that they attract the bird and capture numbers with stones and clubs. As yet there are not enough Japanese on the island to have diminished this bird perceptibly.

15. *Urodyynamis*. Natives recognize the cuckoo as a migrant. As on Ponape the arrival of the bird around the first of February indicates the beginning of the breadfruit season. It is to be found everywhere on the island.

16. *Collocalia*. The little swift is undoubtedly the most common bird on the island. One encounters it everywhere from the seashore to the tops of the highest peaks of the mountains. Unlike the same species on Ponape, this one is far more inclined to feed above high trees and not restrict itself to open lands and cleared areas. There are, by the way, few of the latter mentioned about the place. Here one finds these birds traveling in waves of several
PROPERLY PAPER WORK, TO AHIT LOOK SUPPLY MORE THAN MY
ORIGIN CAME.

For Don't' begin at a lower in the afternoon
These player begin corresponding to the highest crest of the
fortunate point to the self-parent where they look for the
right's participation to the rate in the Least Impacted
RARCTIONS OF THE RIGHT PORTION OF THE ISLAND

If it's any drawback the trouble secret and work part

way on the hope of the mountains, where they keep impar-
the right necessity to the rate of high trees.
These have become a new attract to interesting the self.
not soundless, however on the island to have glimmering this

PLAY SUPPLEMENT.

UPPER HAND as a matter of course. As no horror t the situate of the pit shore-
the third temptation to the position of the best.

If it's to be found everywhere on the island

The little world is inappropriately.

The most common habit on the island. One encounters if

everywhere from the accessible to the top of the highest
deep and the mountain. Unlike the same species on coastline
this one is not more interesting to feel some high trees and
not treat it as a newly to clear lands and steep areas. There
are, by the way, a few of the latest mountainous spot the distance
nearly one finds these picturesque in manner of societal
hundred birds working along together or near one another and
headed in the same general direction as they shift about.

They roost and nest in caves that are scattered
about the island.

17. Aplonis opaca. Next to Collocalia the most
common bird on the island. One finds them in flocks every-
where, all types of locations and altitudes. During my stay
scores of this species were taken in hopes that a mountain
ornis could be located. Unfortunately, it was not. The
juveniles here outnumber the adults with a ratio of about
five to one. Here again the juveniles travel alone in
flocks.

18. Myzomela. Very common in the lowlands, es-
pecially in coconut trees and low shrubs. Here one does
not find this species penetrating to the higher elevations.
The females feed the youngsters long after they begin to
fly.

I noted also that the adult males begin copulating
with young females before they are out of their juvenile
plumage.

19. Zosterops cinerea. Very common on all parts
of the island. One finds them in flocks working about even
in the tops of high trees. The conduct of this species is
the same as on Ponape Island, unless it be that the birds
are noisy here.

20. Erythruva. I should class the bird as com-
mon on Kusaie, but difficult to obtain. Unlike the similar
Point the fingle.

Two Atolling doors. West to Coffin-eyes. The west.

One little fern in the forest. One little fern in the forest.

Where all these of locations and strinngins. Where all these of locations and strinngins. Where all these of locations and strinngins. Where all these of locations and strinngins.

Susets of the mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet.

The objects could be looked. Unimportantly, it was not.

I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked.

Now longer I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked.

I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked.

I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked. I was not. Looked.

The mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet. The mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet. The mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet. The mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet. The mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet. The mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet. The mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet. The mountains were taken in hopes that a monumet.
species on Ponape, this bird here is not restricted to certain areas, but is found all over the island even to quite high elevations.

There is no true grassland on Kusaie, but only isolated patches of coarse tussocks where rocks are exposed to the surface. None of these are over a few yards in extent. Individual who found who could give me any information or may that he had seen only one living specimen, a reddish brown bird, but even this one gave me no clue.

Erythruva does always remain in flocks. Many times I have heard one working around in the dense undergrowth of the true forests, but before I could locate him the individual had flown.

I found that very early in the morning was the best time to collect the species, when they were actively engaged in feeding. The enlightened savages of Kusaie know nothing of their nesting habits.

A. Flying Fox. Virtually extinct on Kusaie. In 1926 or 27, an epidemic broke out among these mammals which practically wiped out the race. There were only two living specimens remaining on the island that I know of, when I left.

B. Bush rat. The island is overrun with rats, but at the time I was there an epidemic seemed to have broken out among them also as numbers of dead individuals could be found lying on the ground. For that reason I disliked very much to handle them.

At night the whole forest is overrun with these pests whose squeekings and cries may be heard everywhere.
The item was inserted in the text you requested.
A good series of all species of the island was taken except the two most important species which were not met with.

1. *Kittlitzia cornia*. The mountain starling was not discovered though I covered every mountain range on the island and questioned the natives continuously. Not one individual was found who could give me any information or say that he had seen one.

2. *Aphanolimnas monasa*. The natives have a name for the bird, *Nay tai mai not*, meaning "to land in the taro." Furthermore, I learned that it is a god of the bush and much reverenced by the people.

Several oldsters seemed to remember their forefathers speaking of the bird, but none of them admitted having seen it, except an elderly deacon, a staunch pillar of the church, who claimed to have had the bird pointed out to him some 20 years previous to my visit.

Every possible means we could think of was tried to snare or find a specimen. Every locality from the sea coast to the tops of the mountains was searched.

In as much as the island is overrun with rats, one couldn't expect to find many ground birds.
A long series of all aspects of the island we
walked across the two most important species which were not
yet with.
I noticed a contrail. The monsoon artillery was
not triggered through I searched many monsoon rains on the
searching and discovering I noticed a contrail only one
instance was found who could give me any information of
say that I had seen one
This reveals a name
2. 
Anonymous Woman.
The note has a name
for the bridge may not yet be hearing "to feel in the
 pozio. I consider I feel that if it is a lay of the purches
and may recover on the people.
travel to objects seemed to remember their route.
Letters encircle to the bridge that none of them emptied
have seen it, except as a great mystery a reason either
of the opinion and claiming to have had the bridge that
is to find some 50 acres for me to my art
many possible means we can think of we think
to some 50 acres for me to my art
Each locality from the sea

Close to the edge of the monsoon we searched
In as much as the feeling is occasion with tears
oneounces after to find many familiar places.
Guam Collections

Guam situated in latitude 13° 27' N. and 144° 45' E. is the southernmost, largest, and most populous island of the Marianne chain. It has an area of about 200 square miles with a length of 30 miles and a width of from 4 to 8 miles, stretching in a more or less north and south direction.

The southern part of the island is high and mountainous. A chain of ridges runs from the center on the west side to the southern tip which breaks the whole portion into deep valleys and ridges. Mount Lam lam is the highest peak with an elevation of 1334 feet. The whole of the mountainous or southern portion is volcanic in origin and is composed of lava rock, flint quartz and clay in different forms. For the most part the mountains are bare of vegetation except for shrubs and grasses. The valleys of course are wooded.

"The typography of the northern half of the island is entirely different from the southern, inasmuch as it is one large plateau ranging in elevation from 200 to 500 feet, sloping generally from the cliffs bordering the sea inland and from the northernmost point to the swampy land north of Agana, through which flows the Agana River. This part of the island is watered by no perennial stream except a few brooks that rise on Mount Santa Rosa and disappear in the coral rock at its base. Running water can also be found during 10 months of the year at the foot of
The southern part of the island is high and sunny. The southerly aspect of the island is lower and moister. The southern part of the island is higher and sunnier. The southerly aspect of the island is lower and moister. The southerly aspect of the island is higher and sunnier.
Mataguac, a small hill east of Santa Rosa. The cliffs on the north and northeast sides of the island are the highest in Guam, reaching a height of 600 feet above the sea. These cliffs are covered almost entirely with verdure except where there is a sheer drop of 200 feet or so, and at their base lie coconut plantations and white beach sand. The whole presents a very pleasant tropical scene."

Discovered on March 6, 1521, by Fernando de Magellanes, Guam remained under Spanish rule until it was taken over by the American Navy in 1898. At present it is considered an American Naval base.

The natives, who call themselves Chamorros, are a mixture of any number of races, white and Malay, who have come to the island. At present they number about 17,000. Though they are primitive in many respects, the younger ones are all educated in schools, nearly all own land and exist upon a much higher scale than the natives of other islands in that part of the world. Nearly all of them operate their small farms and raise almost every kind of vegetable imaginable. Food is most plentiful everywhere.

Only a limited time was spent in collecting on Guam and then only at the extreme northern end of the island where forest and secondary bush are most prolific. A small representative series of birds was brought together though several species previously recorded were not met with.
The Office of

Washington, D.C., May 14, 1861

The situation of the Army and the progress of the war
are of the utmost importance. The Office of the
Secretary of War is constantly in operation, and the
Secretary is constantly in attendance.

A large force of troops is now on the march, and the
Secretary is constantly in attendance, and the
Secretary is constantly in attendance.
Birds of Guam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Native name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puffinus</td>
<td>Lu au</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demigretta sacra</td>
<td>Chuck u ko</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ixobrichus</td>
<td>Kek kek</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excoelphantornis</td>
<td>Beng beng</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotaenidia</td>
<td>Ko ko</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charadrius mongolus</td>
<td>Di li li</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heteractitus brevipes</td>
<td>Di li li</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluvialis fusca</td>
<td>Di li li</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenaria interpres</td>
<td>Di li li</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anous stolidus</td>
<td>Fah jang</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallicolumba jobiensis</td>
<td>Ah packah</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptilinopus rosecicapillus</td>
<td>Tot tot</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptopelia</td>
<td>Paluman jalom’tano</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collocalia</td>
<td>Jug ag’guag</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halcyon cinnamomius</td>
<td>Si hig</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corvus kubaryi</td>
<td>Ah gah</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiagra freycineti</td>
<td>Chig guang guang</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhipidura rufifrons</td>
<td>Chich chi ri ka</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplonis opacha</td>
<td>Sah li</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myzomela rubrata</td>
<td>Eh gi gi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zosterops conspicillata</td>
<td>Nos sak</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying fox (Pteropus)</td>
<td>Fah ni hi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Puffinus. The one example taken was brought in by some natives who had captured the bird at night on the sandbeach not far from the agricultural experimental station.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puttling</td>
<td>Deciphering secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripper</td>
<td>Interception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kex kek</td>
<td>Key recognition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type paper</td>
<td>Hypothesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do it if it</td>
<td>Repetitive monotone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do it if it</td>
<td>Representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do it if it</td>
<td>Travis tanse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do it if it</td>
<td>Annex interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top ten</td>
<td>None at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP pacific</td>
<td>College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get to</td>
<td>Helpful Kimonoism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitfall</td>
<td>College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Then the</td>
<td>Help your best friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. for</td>
<td>Material transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cope on get</td>
<td>Helpful kitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op 4</td>
<td>Approach oppo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See if</td>
<td>Myxomea impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do it if</td>
<td>Conspira conspiratorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wore back</td>
<td>Flying fox (Pteropod)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No further text provided.*
I could find no one on the island who knew of this particular species except that it was associated with their night flying devils. A number of names were given me, viz.: Lu'au--Fah hang--Lang ng ay'ac--Lang a'jah--Kah'ti and Utek'. All of which are in various ways associated with evil spirits.

There was a rumor also that this species formerly roosted at Mount Barrigada toward the north end of the island, but I could find no means of substantiating this statement.

This bird bore a striking resemblance to those taken on the equator en route to Ponape Island.

2. **Demigretta sacra.** A number of these were observed on the reefs at various ports of the island. Here the white phase seemed to predominate over the blue. No mottled birds were observed.

3. **Ixobrychus sinensis.** A few were found in the scrub growth and grassy patches near the seacoast. Apparently they do most or all of their feeding at night. I would suggest that this bird is a migrant.

4. **Excalfactoria.** This bird presumably an introduced species is quite common in the grasslands all over the island. Because of its ability to fly quickly and hide successfully in the grasses few are snared or taken by the natives. The name Beng Beng, given by the Guam people, is derived from the peculiar whirring noise the bird makes when in flight.

5. **Hypotaenidia.** Not common on Guam though a
I can't find any one on the island who knew or talked about the local flora and fauna. It seems that the people on the island are more focused on their daily life and less interested in the natural environment. There are no signs of wildlife or natural reserves on the island. It seems that the people on the island are more focused on their daily life and less interested in the natural environment. There are no signs of wildlife or natural reserves on the island.
a moderate number were observed in the secondary bush and shrub about the plantation at the north end of the island. These birds dart through the grass so quickly one rarely, if ever, has a shot at them.

I was fortunate in obtaining the services of a dog, belonging to an old native, which ran some of these to earth for me. Given more time I could probably have obtained a good series.

6. Charadrius. A few were observed in little flocks and singly along the sandy beaches and in all cleared areas as well as cut over grasslands.

7. Heteractitus brevipes. A limited number were observed along the reefs and sandy beaches. Those were usually found alone.

8. Pluvialis fuscus. One specimen was encountered along the reefs. Not common at the time of year I was present.

9. Arenaria interpres. A few small flocks were observed along the reefs. One example was taken as a record.

10. Anous stolidus. The larger noddy is quite common around Guam, but does not apparently nest on the island. I presume that it goes farther north to the other islands of the Marianne chain for that purpose.

11. Gallicolumba. This little dove was found to be common at the north end of the island where camp was established. They seemed to congregate in one small area in the dense underbrush where the collector could
There were several reasons for the decision to move to the area.

First of all, the climate. The area was known for its mild weather, which made it an ideal location for a family with young children.

Secondly, the cost of living. The area was relatively affordable compared to other places with similar amenities.

Finally, the opportunities for outdoor activities. The area was surrounded by mountains and forests, providing endless opportunities for hiking, camping, and other outdoor pursuits.

I believe that this decision was the right one for our family. We have enjoyed living here and have no plans to move anytime soon.
usually flush one or more in his travels. Though quite
tame and more or less easily approached I found them dif-
ficult to collect because of their ability to hide behind
logs, stones, etc.

12. *Ptilinopus*. Not very common on Guam Island
any longer. They are restricted to the northern end of the
island and frequent any of the fruit bearing trees.

Natives snare and secure with lime or tree juices
numbers of these birds which they sell to the white resi-
dents. It is quite a common sight in the city to see this
species in cages hanging from the porches of houses.

13. *Streptopelia*. This introduced species is
found to be very common everywhere on the island. One en-
counters it along the roadsides in shrubs and trees in the
cities, in grasslands and in the true forest. I don't be-
lieve there is any danger of this species becoming exter-
minated because of its peculiar adaptability to surround-
ings.

14. *Collocalia*. Not as common on Guam as on
other islands in this part of the Pacific. One observes
them flitting about over grasslands, gardens and open
spaces during the cooler hours of the day. They roost
and nest in isolated caves about the island.

15. *Halcyon cinnamonius*. I found only a
limited number of this species about clearings, gardens
and secondary growth at the north end of Guam, though it
is possible that there are more in other localities. I
believe this species lives almost entirely on lizards here.

16. Corvus kubaryi. A few remain in the forested areas of the island. As it is considered a pest because of its habit of devouring corn and garden truck, natives have been granted permission to destroy the bird with firearms. I predict that the crow will be exterminated within a short while.

17. Myiagra. Hardly common, very retiring and does not respond readily to call. Dr. Edwards told me that he formerly saw them around the outskirts of the city of Agana, but that now those have disappeared. I discovered them, taken at the north end of the island inhabiting the heavy undergrowth in isolated places.

18. Rhipidura. Rare on Guam. I was not fortunate enough to find a female specimen. Like the former species this one, too, is restricted to the small area of true forest at the north end of the island.

19. Aplonis. Undoubtedly the most common bird on Guam as it is found pretty well over the whole of the island. It travels and feeds in flocks as elsewhere.

20. Myzomela. Very rare on the island. The only specimen observed was taken. One does not find them around the coconut trees or in bushes or gardens as is usual on most islands. A blight in the coconut trees some years ago might have had something to do with their extermination.

21. Zosterops. Not common. A few of these were found in the secondary bush and scrub at the northern end.
of the island.

A. Pteropus—Flying fox. Not common on Guam any longer. The natives are very fond of this mammal as food and with the introduction of firearms have nearly cleaned them out. In the markets one large specimen will bring as high as a dollar. The north end of the island is that last stronghold of this species.

Besides those species taken, the following have been recorded from the island:

Acrocephalus, Poliolimnas, Gallinula, Limosa, Numenius, Gallinago, Squatarola, Charadrius dominicus, Anas oustaleti, Anous minutus, Gygis alba, Phaethon lepturus, Pregata aquila, Sula piscatrix, Sula leucogaster, also Asio flammeus.

None of these species were met with but probably with more time at my disposal some of these could have been included in the collections.
Tinian Collections

Tinian Island of the Marianne Group lies in latitude 15° 00' N. and longitude 145° 38' E. It has an area of about 20 square miles and lies about equidistant from Saipan on the north and Aguijan on the south. The island is of even height, not over 100 feet above sea level of coralline formation and without a good anchorage for ocean vessels.

In the olden days the island was used as a propagating ground for herds of cattle, droves of goats, pigs and dogs which lives in more or less of a wild state. Only a limited number of natives, with their families, who acted as caretakers or watchmen, remained on the island. Later in German times a few more natives retreated to Tinian to get away from foreign rule. At that time the whole island with the exception of a stretch of marshy ground was covered with virgin forest in a most luxuriant state of growth.

Recently, however, the Japanese, under whose jurisdiction these islands have now fallen, have stripped this one of its heavy timber and have planted the whole of it with sugar cane. These latter have had a remarkable degree of success with their agricultural pursuit and not only have given employment to quite a few thousand of their own countrymen but export refined sugar to the amount of several million dollars' worth each year.

What few natives remain on their own land are
now clustered in a small hamlet, adjoining a patch of rocky ground near the center of the island. As the ground is worthless for agricultural purposes the Japanese have no need for extracting this remnant of native population.

It is true that there are several hundred Chamorros (natives of the Marianne Group) to be found at the city of Song Song on Tinian, but they are employed in the sugar local refinery.

I was permitted but a few days of collecting on Tinian Island in September 1931 and chose as my camp the only portion of the island where some forest and secondary bush remains.

The following is a list of species taken on Tinian Island:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Native name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ixobrychus sinensis</td>
<td>Kak kak</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallinula chloropus</td>
<td>Pul at tat</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gygis alba</td>
<td>Chung eh'</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptilinopus</td>
<td>Tot’tot</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallicolumba</td>
<td>Paluman-Kunau</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptopelia</td>
<td>Paluma (?)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halcyon albigilla</td>
<td>Si’hig</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiagra takutsukasae</td>
<td>Chug uang’guang</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhipidura rufifrons</td>
<td>Chich chi ri’ka</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplonis opaca</td>
<td>Sah li</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myzomela rubrata</td>
<td>Eh gi’gi</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zosterops conspicillata</td>
<td>Nos sak</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is a list of questions based on the information provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>John Doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>123 Main St, Anytown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>555-1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:john.doe@example.com">john.doe@example.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills</td>
<td>Programming, Problem Solving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobbies</td>
<td>Reading, Hiking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests</td>
<td>Music, Travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons</td>
<td>To explore new opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I am interested in a challenging and rewarding position in the field. I have strong experience in software development, particularly in Python and JavaScript. I am proficient in both front-end and back-end development and have worked on a variety of projects, including web applications and data analysis. I have also contributed to open-source projects and have a passion for staying up-to-date with the latest technologies.

Please consider me for the opportunity to contribute my skills and experience to your team.
Birds collected on Saipan Island

Cleptornis marchei  Canaria  1
Collocalia fusiphaga  Jag jag'guag  8

1. *Ixobrychus*. A few are to be found in the reed grasses near the fresh-water lake on Tinian. Not on Saipan but reported on Rota and all islands of the northern Marianne chain.

2. *Gallinula*. This species may be considered rare on Tinian. A limited number may still be obtained around the lake region, though I believe no other place on the island. There are a few reported as inhabiting a marshy area on Rota Island to the southward though I believe they are absent from the northern islands.

3. *Gygis alba*. One specimen was seen and taken here. I should class this species as a casual visitor which nests on the northern islands. Natives infer anyway that one encounters them everywhere.

4. *Ptilinopus roseicapillus*. A few individuals remain on Tinian, but not, to my knowledge, on Saipan. I have told that they are still quite numerous on Rota, but not present on the northern islands.

5. *Gallicolumba*. As with the preceding species, there are a few to be encountered with in the small patch of secondary scrub on Tinian. Not present on Saipan but reported to be moderately common on Rota Island though not inhabiting the northern islands.

6. *Streptopelia*. Few are to be found on both
A great coffee shop on campus.

Next to the library.

Quick service for your morning coffee.

Coffee, tea, and pastries.

Level three, second floor.

I recommend trying the pumpkin spice latte.

They also have a variety of tea flavors and latte toppings.

Coffee is a great way to start your day.

Enjoy your coffee!
Tinian and Saipan islands. Since they are hunted most diligently by the Japanese, I am afraid that they will not be present much longer. Natives informed me that this introduced species is present on all of the Marianne Islands.

7. *Halcyon albicilla*. One of the most common birds on Tinian and Saipan. As there are no stumps of trees or logs for these birds to perch on, one finds them sitting on the ground or on a waving stock of sugar cane, which is most unusual for this species. I was unable to learn where they make their nests now that all of the trees have been cleared away. Reported from all of the islands of the group.

8. *Myiagrus*. A few are to be found in the wooded area of Tinian Island, but I did not encounter it on Saipan. Natives informed me that this species is quite numerous on Rota, but does not inhabit the northern islands. I am inclined to doubt this last statement.

9. *Rhipidura*. A very limited number remain on Tinian and none to my knowledge on Saipan. They are reported to be common on Rota and some of the northern islands.

10. *Aplonis*. Quite a large colony of starlings inhabit the high holes in the one cliff at the northern end of Tinian. As their roosting and nesting site is quite inaccessible I doubt seriously whether they will ever be exterminated. Natives report them as inhabitants of all of the Mariannes, but I did not encounter them on Saipan.

11. *Myzomela*. The only two specimens observed
were obtained. I searched diligently and asked natives repeatedly about this species but without success. There are now scarcely any coconut trees on Tinian because of a blight that destroyed many and also through the agricultural activities many were chopped down.

The two specimens obtained were found fluttering about in the tops of low trees in the remaining wooded area. I should class the bird as practically extinct. Natives record them from Rota and some of the northern islands.

12. Zosterops. This little fellow has adjusted himself to the gardens and shrubs in the villages. He is a seed eater and now makes himself at home around human habitations. On occasions, I have seen him climbing over potted plants on the window ledges of dwellings. He is no longer a bird of the true forest as he has none here to go to.

In time, no doubt, this species will degenerate into a bread crumb eater and will be called "The dickie bird," if there are such terms in the Japanese language. There is no doubt, though, that the cheerful little sibilation uttered by this bird whether feeding or on the wing makes him friends wherever he goes.

This species is quite common both on Tinian and Saipan. Natives report them from all of the islands.

**Saipan Collections**

Saipan Island situated in latitude 15° 12' N.
The two scenarios described are both surprising.

- In one scenario, the Japanese force manages to breach the American defenses and take control of the island.

- In another scenario, the Japanese force is unable to breach the American defenses, resulting in a stalemate.

The American forces are not able to effectively counter the Japanese threat.

In time, the Japanese forces will gather and launch a second attack.

It is difficult to predict which scenario will occur. Both sides will be operating to their advantage.

The Japanese forces are currently in a advantageous position.

General毛泽东
and 145° 44' E., lies about 5 miles north of Tinian Island. It is considerably larger than Tinian and has an area of about 180 square miles. An extinct volcanic peak rises to 1554 feet toward the north end of the island while the southern part is low and flat.

At present practically the whole of the island has been planted with sugar cane with the exception of the mountain, which is void of all vegetation.

The natives, who formerly owned the land now have sold, leased or lost that to the Japanese. The former, for the most part, live in the village of Garapan, and follow such pursuits as are available there.

During my stay, I was not permitted to engage in collecting on this island; The Japanese Government not feeling inclined toward issuing the necessary permits.

One native did bring me two species which are recorded as follows:

1. *Gleptornis marcelli.* Only one specimen was obtained. I should not call them common on the island and did not observe it on Tinian. Natives tell me that it does not occur on Rota and they are very uncertain about its status on the northern islands.

2. *Collocalia fuciphaga.* A very small colony was located on Saipan in one of the small caves in the mountains. Two natives searched diligently on Tinian Island without locating specimens. They are reported to be found on all other islands of the Marianne chain.
To prevent propaganda the whole of the island
has been blocked with barbed wire with the exception of the
monument, which is only at the agency.

The natives and government have the land now
have both issues of their part of the Japanese. Let you,
want to the war part live in the vicinity of Capepe,
and follow your carriages as the available there
during my stay I was not condition to engage in
cofficient of this Island. The Japanese government not
letting fishing power limited. The government permits.

one native all bring me two depota which she to

sorried as you wew.

If temperate manifold. Only one boosey man
opinion. I found not still the common on the island any
not observe it on Tepian. Let us tell me what it you
not oocan do roses may can are very magnificent second
after on the waterman is neman.

so follow temperate and very warm coffee

was sitting on station in one of the small cane in the
mountains. Two natives respectfull aggression on Tepian Is-
found without temperate branch. Ten are acquainted to do

hurry on all alter infame of the Watapeoke apaln.
Palau Collections

The Palau (Pelew, Palao) group situated in 7° 30' N. and 134° 30' E. consists of six large islands viz. Babalthoup, Korror, Urukthapel, Amototi, Peleleleu, and Angaur. All of these with the exception of Angaur are encircled by a large reef, which also harbors several hundred smaller islands. The whole group extends about 80 miles in a northeast by southwest direction and is roughly 20 miles across in its widest part.

Babaulthaup, the northernmost and largest island of the group, is about 23 miles in length in a north and south direction and about 14 miles in width. On the western side Mount Ngaramlungui rises to a height of 1968 feet while the rest of the island is more or less flat and broken by ridges and low valleys. The soil as a whole is of a volcanic iron composition with reddish clay soil intermixed. Except in the shallow valleys and a stretch of land on the eastern side very little bush or forest is found. The island for the most part is barren and rocky.

Korror Island, the next to the southward, is small not over 3 miles long by a mile wide. On its eastern end one finds a scattering of true forest and isolated patches of swamp and secondary bush. This island is important because of the city and Government institutions located there.

Urukthapel is the largest and longest island south of Korror. It must be over 15 miles in length if
The Baja (Baja, Baja) is one of the larger islands in the Baja California archipelago. It is located in the Pacific Ocean and is known for its rugged coastline and abundant marine life. The island is part of the Baja California Sur state of Mexico. The island is connected to the mainland by a bridge at the town of El Sauzal. The capital of the island is La Paz, which is known for its scenic beaches and rugged coastline.
stretched in a straight line to its fullest length. Though in width it is not more than a mile across. The whole island is moderately elevated rocky and barren but covered in patches with an assortment of tropical vegetation including some tall trees. Surrounding this island are numbers of small islets, rounded knobs that rise boldly out of the water.

Amatoti, the next island to the south, is small, rocky and wooded. There is a small area of low flat ground on the southeastern side of this island. For the most part, though, it is mountainous with steep sides.

Peleleul, a small island also, lies at the southern extremity of the reef, which surrounds the group. It is low, sandy and covered with a tangle mass of vegetation.

Angaur, the southernmost island, is small also. It is separate from the rest of the group in that it is not joined by a reef. Angaur is of coral formation and contains wealthy phosphate deposits. This is the only island of the group not visited by the expedition.

The natives of the Pelew Islands are Malay in character and now number about 6000 all told. The rapid influx of Japanese in recent years has played havoc with them through intermarriage. Formerly, these people were good agriculturalists who raised an abundance of provender to meet their needs. More recently most of them have learned to depend upon the imported foods for their sustenance.

The expedition visited all of the large islands
and many small ones in the course of a survey from October through December 1931. A creditable collection was brought together though several species previously recorded were not met with during our stay.

Palau natives are the only ones in these islands who resort to the use of the blow gun for obtaining fauna from the bush. Those in many instances were of considerable help in procuring specimens. Had the expedition been permitted to visit this locality 15 or 20 years previously I believe much better results might have been obtained.

Birds Collected on Palau Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Native Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puffinus lherminieri</td>
<td>Ho hi o</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaëthon lepturus</td>
<td>Du duk’</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sula leucogaster</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax</td>
<td>Du roy’ok</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butorides striatus</td>
<td>0 lo te ackl’</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demigretta sacra</td>
<td>Ge re o mul</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nycticorax</td>
<td>Enam mo lo baup</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ixobrychus sinensis</td>
<td>0 lo te ackl</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anas superciliosa</td>
<td>Ah da barr’</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mareca penelope</td>
<td>Ah da barr’</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megapodius senex</td>
<td>Ah bak ai’</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotaenidia philippensis</td>
<td>Ah da reeth’</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porzana cinerea</td>
<td>Ah snoro</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porphyrio albus</td>
<td>Ah wik</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numenius</td>
<td>Oh gahk</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limosa lapponica</td>
<td>Muluk ul gu’</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tegan Materials are the only ones to please in these figures! Let me tell you what wonderful opposite things are to be found! The more interesting facts are to be found in the beginning. Have the experience, ask for something if 30 years previously. I believe our better력을 가졌다 might have beer opinions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joe</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sue</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tim</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Dave</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A small collection of these figures.
Fluvialis fuscus
Arenaria interpres
Heteractitis incanus
Calidris acuminata
Actitis hypoleucos
Tringa glareola
Charadrinus mongolus
Sterna sumatrana
Sterna anaetheta
Chlidonias leucoptera
Anous stolidus
Anous minutus
Gygis alba
Ptilinopus pelewensis
Ducula oceania
Gallicolamba canifrons
Cuculus optatus
Otus podarginus
Caprimulgus phalaena
Collocalia fuciphaga
Halcyon chloris teraokai
Halcyon cinnamonia
Hirundo rustica
Edolisoma tenuirostre
Psephotus annae
Muscipapa griseisticta
Myiagra erythrops
Rhipidura lepida
Da ra reek
" "
" "
Bongo bi mukul
" "
Gre geeris
A ba dau
Ah riss
So go sok
Ah biep
Bo lo kul
Č mukl mukl
Ar amu dringus
Kho shuk
Ha bak kop
Ho bu su
Tan a dik
Re a mag ak
Nar mel hon gus
Que ru du ru kum ol
Q,ue ru du ru kum ol
Aul
? ?
Si si bar sec
Mal im da lip tep
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Call</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pitohui tenebrosus</td>
<td>Tu tau</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artamus leucorhynchus</td>
<td>Mang ah lu lu</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apolonis opaca</td>
<td>Ah que vit</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturnia violacea</td>
<td>Aul</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myzomela cardinalis</td>
<td>Si si ban yau</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zosterops finschi</td>
<td>Cha tit til leal</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zosterops conspicillata</td>
<td>Ar rum ba del</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megazosterops</td>
<td>Ar rum ba del</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying fox</td>
<td>Au lik</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. *Puffinus lherminieri*. This species is common on many of the small islands of the Palau group where they roost and breed. I presume that this is the congregating center for the Western Carolines as the natives do not know of them roosting or breeding at Yap or the smaller outlying islands near-by.

When among the small islands just at sunset or after one sees and hears these birds returning from feeding at sea. In coming, they are usually low over the water and fly straight to their burrows. At this time one rarely, if ever, hears them utter a sound.

Later in the evening, let us say between seven and eight P. M., young males come out of their burrows, circle overhead alone, in pairs, trios or more screaming and crying all of the time they are in the air. I say young males, as all of those shot from a canoe during this performance were of the male gender. I am supposing that these air gymnastics are performed to attract some recognition from the fe-
The species is common.

I put the plant in the frame. The plant grows very fast.

I put a small frame to the frame. The plant grows very fast.

The plant grows very fast. I put a small frame to the frame. The plant grows very fast.
males. After a little more than an hour of flying and screaming all birds retire to their burrows.

In the morning, about an hour before dawn, young males again come out of their holes and begin again their antics overhead, performing all sorts of gyrations and screaming all the while.

By their voices one is attracted to the area of the performers. There one can hide in the shadow of a cliff or high point of land, out of the moonlight or light of approaching dawn and when those overhead circle close enough perhaps bag a few of them.

Later on the natives taught me to seek among the coral rocks for cavities and crevices that might hold the burrow or nest of this species. On these small islands with their broken coral surface, which abound in crevices and holes one learns to watch for stray feathers or listen for the weak cry of the juvenile hidden away inside, to lead them to a nest. Oftentimes one finds a large coconut crab in the same burrow with a bird.

Where there is an egg one finds either the male or the female on the nest, for both assist with the incubation. But if a juvenile (always a single bird or one egg) were found in the nest, neither adult bird was present. The older ones do not remain with the young during the daytime, nor do they return during daylight hours with food for their offspring.

Natives inform me that this species nests spasmodically at all times of the year. I can believe this as
Please refer to the page after this one.

...
I found newly laid eggs during the months of October, November and December, and was told that eggs and juveniles can be found in the burrows at all times. No one had any idea whether pairs raised more than one brood each year.

In the olden days, when a native chieftain died, the commoners of the clan gathered together hundreds of these birds which were consumed at the funeral ceremony. Apparently, though, this species is held in reverence and not eaten except on stipulated occasions as related above.

At the ceremonial time when specimens are to be taken natives would make torches of the long dried coconut fronds, set those afire and circle around the small islands in their canoes, with the burning torch held close to the rocks. As a frightened bird came stumbling awkwardly out of his burrow, that individual was knocked down with a club and captured. After I had been in this group two months, several demonstrations of this kind were arranged for my benefit and proved to be quite practicable.

Many times I have wondered why my stupid mind didn't conjure up some similar method when we were struggling so diligently for specimens on Kusaie: More striking is the hesitancy on the part of natives to impart information of this kind. Probably they are reluctant because this species is mixed up in their culture.

Petrels are very awkward when climbing out of their burrows and into the air. I have seen them, when coming out of their burrows on the sides of cliffs, become
1. In the bedroom I find a page noting the journey of Captain Noc,
2. I am very impressed by the amount of water that appears and disappears in my vision.
3. The boat is found in the distance, ready to move on the doctor's request.
4. In the afternoon, we have a meeting at the house.
entangled in vines and bushes, hanging sometimes head first by their feet or a wing until they flopped loose and fell into the water below. Upon coming to the surface this one would gaze about in a very indifferent manner before struggling into the air. Individuals, once in the water use their feet, wings and voices to get themselves into the air. Off the surface, I have watched them fly in a straight line until they have reached an altitude of about 50 feet, when they begin to circle up and up to a height of about 200 feet before heading out to the open ocean. I am convinced that individuals are temporarily blinded by the light when emerging from their roosts and are thus far more awkward than they would be otherwise.

This species seems to cling pretty well to established customs or habits in that they hold to a fixed route when traveling to and from the open ocean and roosting sites. During my early morning sojourns I learned that if I waited in a certain area or place I would always obtain specimens, but if I stationed myself at others no birds would appear. Although the great majority of individuals put to sea before sun-up there are always stragglers or late sleepers who come along up to 8 A.M. Most of my specimens though were taken between 5 and 6 in the morning.

During rainy weather, this species never utters a sound and is most difficult to obtain from the air. In burrows though this statement does not hold true.

Fish and marine forms constitute the whole diet of this species.
I have no idea what you mean by some terms, and I do not feel to a wind with your phrasing. I do not take the water bottle. You come to the surface of the water and the water is filled. You have written down your analysis into the water. On the surface I have written down my analysis of points on the surface. If they have been brought up by me to the open ocean, I am conscious that I find intangible and intangible.

The water may be optimistic. This whole process to slice pretty well to see anything one done or parts of parts in the open ocean and together. I have written down my early morning observations. I learned that it was a certain time to place I could have option of embracing, part if I interviewed myself or options on prides. I have been able to see before any of these earlier attempts to take these were more than 100 feet A.M. which is my speed.
2. **Phaethon lepturus.** Only moderately common in the Palau Group. Unlike other islands of the Carolines this bird does not venture into the interior, but remains among the small outlying islands. Natives are very fond of eating this species. They also use the long tail feathers for decorations.

With the advent of numbers of Japanese fishing crafts about the group and the corresponding scarcity of fish, natives will, more and more, resort, to the flesh of birds as food. This species, I am sure, will suffer materially.

3. **Sula leucogaster.** This species is reported to nest at Kiangat, a small island north of Babaulthaup. I noticed also that a number were flying about the vicinity of Helen's Reef. Quite likely they nest on this latter island also. One does not observe any but stragglers in the Palau Group proper. The specimen taken was captured during a gale of wind and was found to be in an exhausted condition.

4. **Phalacrocorax.** A small colony of this species is reported to nest at the fresh-water lake in the interior of Babaulthaup Island. During the time of the year of my visit they were found swimming and diving for fish, at low tide, along the outlying reefs. While engaged in such pursuits they had all the appearances of our American Western Grebe.

As a rule this species keeps pretty well to themselves and both feeds and rests in groups. A single
In the future, you may need equipment for telephone calls, and it is important to keep information about the equipment you have and how to use it.

Let's start by identifying the types of telephone equipment that are available to you. Please make a list of all the equipment you have, including:

- Landline
- Cordless
- Wireless
- VoIP

For each type of equipment, write down:

- Brand
- Model
- Serial number
- Purchase date
- Last maintenance date
- Current status

This information will help you manage your equipment and ensure it is always in good working order.

Once you have compiled this information, you can create a comprehensive guide on how to use each type of equipment. This guide should include:

- Installation instructions
- Basic use instructions
- Advanced features
- Troubleshooting tips

This guide will be a valuable resource for future reference.
specimen is rarely met with even at sea. When resting one finds them in a dead tree on
the mainland or an isolated patch of brush on a small island. Their diet consists entirely of fish.
5. *Butorides striatus.* I should call this bird rare on Palau. Two of the three specimens seen were ob-
tained. One was found in a taro patch and the other in a mangrove swamp.
Because of the bird's retiring disposition and the possibility that it might feed at night, it is more than
likely that there are more birds on the island than one would suspect. Natives tell me though that they rarely
observe individuals and when they do they are secreted in heavy thickets.
Possibly this species is a migrant which could account for its limited numbers.
When flushed none of the three uttered a call of any kind, so I cannot describe the call. Like all herons,
the Japanese prize this species for its food value. Fish and prawns are the bird's diet.
6. *Demigretta sacra.* Both the light and the dark phase in equal numbers are found to be quite common
along the reefs and mangrove thickets of the group. I do not recall ever seeing them on the small islands. At one
time on Koror Island, I had the pleasure of witnessing one standing on the back of a cow.
7. *Nycticorax.* Moderately common all over the group, where one might stumble upon a specimen resting
during the day in the thick foliage of a tree or tucked away in low dense thickets or mangrove.

As is well known, this species is actively engaged in feeding at night. The harsh squawk-like call uttered when on the wing may be heard at all hours of darkness.

By some fluke of fate, males were exceedingly difficult to obtain. At this period too, the species was nesting. One might surmise that the male of the species incubates during the daytime and the female at night or perhaps the male incubates all of the time, I cannot say.

8. *Ixobrychus sinensis*. Tolerably common. A bird of the taro patches and adjoining small shrubs and low bushes. One always finds it alone and never in pairs or more.

I found individual specimens to be indifferent to intruders and not easily frightened. During the heat of the day, I have more than once encountered an individual standing in the shade of a taro leaf quietly viewing the intruder and very reluctant about moving. Even after tossing pieces of earth and sticks at the bird to encourage him to fly so that I would not blow him to pieces when I shot. My efforts at dislogement have been rewarded by harsh scolding squawks. It became necessary for me to move into proper gun range.

In flight these are atrociously awkward. Once launched into the air their course is erratic and their legs hang down to bump into anything met with. Their jerky,
slow, labored wing beats usually end abruptly when the bird becomes entangled in weeds or the branches of trees. Extracting itself from his predicament he is soon into another and invariably resorts to scolding and blasphemy.

This species is a mollusk eater and is reported to travel to the mountains in the center of the island in search of large land snails. Worms, vegetable matter and other forms from the swamps go to make up the bird's diet.

No one could give me any information about the nests or nesting habits of this species. It is possible that it might be a migrant from other areas though it is reported present at all times of the year.

There was a great deal of individual variation in the color of the plumage as well as the soft parts.

Among the Palau people, this species is considered a bush devil because of the harsh rasping cry which it utters early in the morning before daylight.

9. *Anas superciliosa*. This species was found to be rare on Palau. Natives did tell me though that in German times numbers of these birds frequented the freshwater lake on the mainland of Babaulthaup and that they nested there as well. We found a pair of these birds on the lake when we first visited that body of water, but we could never succeed in obtaining them.

Those obtained were taken in the taro patches just at daylight as the birds were finishing off their nighttime feeding. During the day this species hides
place, experienced geometrical and spatially aware the
place-based, place-oriented to space on the presence or trace
interaction between the perception of space and place.

The geometric sphere in a molecular facet and is reported
to travel to the mountain in the center of the island a
more, vegetable matter. In search of large animals, many
other returns from the surface to make up the plight's
place.

Just one company's role any information support the
need for placing parts of place specialize. It is important to
place itself with a significant influence on other areas around it.

There was a great need for information available.

In the center of the diagrams as well as the most common
moment. Easy to people. This aspect is common
structural and physical presence of the place forming in
which it occurs early in the mounting process efficiently.

When someone was looking for

AIRBORNE METEOROLOGY

to be kept on latitude. We find that if you change part in
it is, it has importance to these places through the level
water taken on the mountain or mountain and mountain on
which the data and are well. As long as part of these places we
are taking away, we lost altitude that good of water, but we
make never succeeded to determine them.

These opportunities were taken in the same places
where art is inspired as the places were inhabited at their
right time recently. Part of that place may observe these
away and is never encountered. No one seems to know where they go. Individuals undoubtedly nest on the island, but I have no idea where as natives who frequent the lake seem to feel that it no longer uses that area for purposes of this kind. It is possible though that they migrate to some other island to nest.

10. *Mareea penelope*. I saw only two of this species, took one and missed the other. This pair were restricted to the taro fields. Natives insist that this species also nests in the group, but I am inclined to doubt them.

11. *Megapodius senex*. I found this species rare on the main island of Babaulthaup but common on a few of the outlying islands just north of Peleleul. No doubt, individuals do fly back and forth between the islands to feed and nest.

On the small islands or parts of those covered with thickets one finds them abundant. They are everywhere scurrying out of sight when intruded upon. But as one finds no fresh water and few mollusca there those must fly to the taro patches and swamps for food. Unfortunately, no nesting colonies were discovered.

12. *Hypotaenidia philippensis*. This species may be classed as common in this group of islands. They are to be found in the taro patches and swamp lands everywhere where those are present.

One runs across this rail at all times of the day
The image appears to be a page from a document containing text. However, the text is not legible due to the quality or angle of the image. Therefore, I am unable to provide a natural text representation.
walking about in the swamps searching for food. They have a rather shrill call by which one becomes aware of their presence. They do though run away at the slightest disturbance, but rarely, if ever, take wing. In flight I have observed them to be mediocre performers.

I found, too, that the best way to take them was to hide at the edge of a taro patch and wait for an individual to put in its appearance. Several specimens were taken by small urchins by means of grass snares and blow guns.

Natives report that the bird nests in the taro patches, but no nests were found during my stay.

The food of this bird comprises snails, vegetable matter, roots, etc. I learned that they decomposed very quickly after being shot.

13. Porzana cinerea. We found this small rail to be restricted almost entirely to the fresh-water lake in the center of Babaulthaup. With the exception of one individual found in a taro swamp near Marakeok all of the rest of the collection was made around the edge of the lake.

There those live in colonies or flocks, are very shy and hide in the marshy grass at the edge of the water, where it is most difficult to approach either by canoe or on foot.

The natives built a raft of bamboos which they propelled by swimming, with myself seated in the middle. In this manner, by working about among the reeds and rushes
we were able to obtain a series.

I could learn nothing about the nests or nesting habits of this species. Natives reminded me that they had never found any.

14. Porphyrio albus. I should call this bird very rare on Palau. The four examples taken were the only ones observed. Those were procured just at daylight in the taro swamps.

The very shrill, harsh call, repeated several times, is heard, at times, at night in the taro swamps. As elsewhere, this bird probably feeds at night and rests in the daytime. Nothing could be learned about the nests or nesting habits.

15. Numenius. There is a very small island between Korror and Babaulthaup where these birds congregate during their migrations. It is the only place in the group where these birds are found and natives tell me that those come to the same locality each year. Some of the older people seem to feel that the bird nests on Palau, but there is no record of one of them having been found.

16. Limosa. A few were observed in small flocks along the reefs.

17. Pluvialis fuscus. Found along the sand beaches. As is the case with shore birds, practically all natives know absolutely nothing about them. They always have a name for the bird and insist that it nests somewhere near, but that is as far as they can go.

18. Arenaria interpres. A few small flocks were
One end note about the text:

The text appears to be a series of fragmented sentences and nonsensical phrases, making it difficult to comprehend. It seems to contain random words and phrases, possibly indicating a lack of context or an error in the document. The text doesn't form a coherent narrative or discussion.

Therefore, extracting meaningful content is challenging. It might be useful to consider the entire document, as other pages or sections might provide context or further information.
found along the outer reefs.


20. Calidris acuminata. Same as preceding species.


22. Tringa glareola. Same as the preceding species.

23. Charadrius mongolus. Along the sandy beaches, upland, cleared areas, alone or in flocks.

24. Sterna sumatrana. These birds nest on the small islands around the group. Two eggs form a clutch, according to information I received. There is no reason why I shouldn't have hunted up a nesting colony except that I was hard at it trying to bring together a representative series of all species. One sees this bird flying alone or in flocks along the reefs and around the harbors of the group.

25. Sterna anaetheta. A few are to be encountered in the Palau group. These birds are restricted to the small islands and worst of all go well out to sea to feed, returning from there late in the evening.

I had the devil's own time getting these specimens. As a rule, one can't get within a mile of them with a boat or canoe. It was only by resorting to Beck's old method of throwing a dead specimen into the air that these were obtained.
Seems to indicate, therefore, that the necessary steps to complete the project are:

1. Preparation of the necessary information.
2. Collection of the necessary materials.
3. Development of the necessary models.
4. Testing of the necessary prototypes.

In summary, the necessary steps to complete the project are as follows:

1. Preparation of the necessary information.
2. Collection of the necessary materials.
3. Development of the necessary models.
4. Testing of the necessary prototypes.
26. *Chlidonias leucoptera*. Just after a heavy typhoon had passed to the northward of the group and during the deluges of rains that followed, a small boy found 14 of these in the grounds of the Japanese Experimental Station. The birds were apparently exhausted and the lad had no difficulty in killing three of them with stones. Two of those procured he ate and one found its way to me. Not recognizing the bird, I asked several old natives about its status and was told that this species was not a resident of this group. In fact, no one had ever seen it before.

Early the next morning upon going to the Experimental Station, I was refused permission to hunt there. However, by securing the services of a number of small boys to chase the birds over the fence I obtained five more before the flock flew away.

Apparently these birds were blown to the island by strong winds and may be considered migrants or stragglers in this group. Natives were unable to give me a name for the species.

27. *Aomus stolidus*. In this area the large noddy tern was found scattered about the small islands at the southern end of the group. At no time did I see them over the large island of Babaulthaup or acting in the same manner as this same species does on the islands of the eastern Carolines. Though these birds do settle and nest in the high trees of the small islets.

Here at Palau this species is very common in the areas that it inhabits.
28. *Anodis minutus*. Found as always on tiny isolated atolls or islets which abound in low shrubs and are off the track of visitors either native or white. I should class this species as common in its area. None were nesting at the time of my visit.

29. *Gygis alba*. A few were observed on all of the islands of the group. Though I should not class the bird as common by any means. Farther to the south, at Helen's Reef, I observed a number flying about the reefs.

30. *Ptilinopus pelewensis*. As this species is eagerly hunted by the Japanese who sell specimens at 25 sen each it is now a rare bird, very wary and most difficult to obtain. Infrequently, one hears its call from the tops of high trees where it feeds on berries or fruit. I imagine though that a few will always be found on the more isolated small islands, though, strange to say, one rarely meets with them off the large island of Babaulthaup. Here one does not find them in flocks, but always alone. I presume they nest in the interior of the large island.

31. *Ducula oceanica*. Very scarce and wild in this group. It is now almost wholly restricted to the small isolated islands where one encounters individuals or observes one flying from one island to another in search of food. I have heard them calling at times, but not with the frequency one would hope for.

Some idea of the number of these birds obtained by Japanese hunters may be judged by a case in court at
At the time of my arrival.

20 kilometers eastward.

The nature of the crops. I don't know not the same.

I have a keen mind. Very calm and most difficult to explain.

Fortunately, one person is still from the top of that I imagine.

Help these water it needs on paper of truth. I think that a few million always be native on the more frequent.

well-favoured. Farmers. One can only appear above.

keep firm at the letter falling of each other. I believe

I am not any firm in touching, but safely alone. I became
they are in the interior of the large island.

It was occasion. Very coarse and wide in the ground. It is now almost wholly surrounded by the small

Inexpensive labors are one enormous difficulty to do.

secret one thing from one gossip to another in excess of your. I have never team calling at times, but not with the

Everywhere one money hope for.

Some位于 the upper of these place appears.
Balau in November 1931. A Japanese had hired a native to work for him as a shoot boy. The latter produced a record and showed where he, the native, had shot some 3500 of these birds within a year and had received no pay for his services. When one considers that 10 or a dozen Japanese are engaged in such pursuits it is little wonder that this species has practically been exterminated.

32. Gallicolumba canifrons. After months of diligent searching a native brought in one juvenile example of this species, which he obtained with a blow gun well back in the interior of Babaulthaup.

Native Umang and I covered a number of areas where this species had been reported as abundant at one time, though we, in turn, could not locate a solitary individual. There is no apparent reason why this bird has disappeared unless it be through an epidemic. Possibly, too, I was not fortunate in finding its present habitat.

Kubary's shoot boy, now an old man, was brought some 15 miles to assure me that formerly Gallicolumba was found in the secondary bush in abundance.

Possibly now one could still find them in the dense thickets of Peleleul Island.

33. Cuculus optatus. The four examples taken have all of the appearances of juvenile birds. Natives recognize this species as a migrant and report it as a resident from December until June.

The specimens taken were observed fluttering over taro fields where I am told they spend most of their time.
In January 1997, a Japanese had been sitting at
work for as long as he could. The letter was
accepted by the ministry, and has been some 2600 to prepare
the documentation for the last 12 years. If a country were to
prepare in this manner for a country that is member
of the European Union, and to send an answer to the
European Commission that is member of the European Union,
the question need examined internally,

As an example of a national network at
the end of the network at the European
Union, and I covered a number of these where
these agencies had been operating as "network of the
same."

There is no apparent reason why this could not
be a very high, it is this can be achieved in
Kapth's event, you now in a very, very

For some parts of the country, we want to make
some of these to ensure we get to report on
the global

Possibly you can continue with this dream in the game

Features of the foreign land.

The map examples taken

As an example of the

have not of the samples of the<br>prairie. The samples taken as a mixture and project it as a<br>sort of a dream with some
The samples were taken from the<br>northwest corner of the<br>right.
Those four taken were the only ones observed.

34. *Otus podarginus*. Relatively common around human habitations, villages and particularly the city of Korror. One hears their continuous 3 minute call at all times of night, as the bird or birds perch in the top of some tree or on a dead limb somewhere.

Most of those taken were obtained with the aid of a flashlight, which when directed on the bird illuminated its eyes and made a good target. Other specimens were found sleeping in the daytime and were thus acquired.

At night, when one hears an individual commence his call, they can, if dexterous enough to escape swamps and pitfalls, run to within range of the bird before turning on the light and often be rewarded with a shot.

This species nests in holes in trees and raises a brood of two I believe. During the day individuals hide away in dense foliage in the tops of tall trees and in mangrove thickets as well. As they live in or near villages mostly to be close to the rodents that infest those places, one could not always risk shooting all specimens observed.

There are two phases, a light and a dark one.

In former times the owl was considered a devil among the Palau tribes.

35. *Caprimulgus phalaena*. This is another difficult species to obtain as it too feeds at night and secretes itself in dense thickets and mangroves in the daytime.

Just after dusk one can observe single individuals flying low over cleared areas, around young coconut
trees or the tops of mangrove thickets where they are in pursuit of insects. Their flight is swift and strong; when turning, their actions are rapid.

On the wing individuals utter a karump karump-like call which is an aid to the hunter if he be close enough to catch them in flight. Otherwise there is sometimes a possibility of finding a solitary bird perched on a dead twig, uttering his hammer beat-like call.

As the time for hunting just between dusk and dark is so limited, one averages about one individual in 8 nights of collecting.

Twice I mistook Goaprimulzus for petrels in the early morning and obtained specimens in this manner. Two others were discovered sleeping side by each in a dense mangrove thicket.

Nothing was learned about the nesting habits, but I presume those are the same as with this species in other localities.

36. Collocalia fuciphaga. A limited number of this species roost and nest in small caves among the small islands. There one can obtain them with the aid of a flashlight after dark.

On the main island of Babaulthaup I was never able to find their roosting site, but presume that they must have one somewhere in that locality. I believe this species breeds spasmodically at all times of the year.

37. Halcyon chloris teraokai. This species is very common in status and very noisy. One encounters it
everywhere near the seacoast. It is quite surprising to find this one restricted to a fixed area and not all over the island and interior as one would find it elsewhere.

In this case, the bird lives almost entirely on fish and frequents the reefs and tide flats at all hours during low tide. It is indeed an unusual sight to see one or more perched on niggerhead coral boulders out beyond the foreshore where they await for small fishes to put in their appearance.

In diving, birds will react as terns who plunge into the water head first and entirely submerge at times only to rise to the surface, shake themselves violently and fly back to their perch.

On shore they assume the customary habits of the race and frequent open spaces, dead trees, taro swamps and native gardens. They are quarrelsome, indifferent to other birds and not easily disturbed.

The nest is reported to be placed in holes in dead trees, but none were located during my stay.

38. **Halcyon cinnamonia.** A bird of the interior, forest and secondary bush. One never sees him on the coast or along the beaches. I found him shy and very quiet. Natives tell me that he has a very weak call though I never heard it.

One never observes this species perched on a dead limb or an exposed place, but always in and among foliage, where he searches for ants, grubs, beetles, etc., that go to make up his diet.
of the mental and emotional life of the patient and the extent of his pain.

In this case, the patient's pain is so severe that it is difficult to determine the cause. If the pain is due to a specific condition, such as arthritis, it may be helped by medication or physical therapy. If the pain is due to a psychological condition, such as depression or anxiety, it may be helped by therapy or medication. In either case, it is important to work closely with the patient and their healthcare provider to determine the best course of treatment.
I should class the bird as rare. Every specimen observed was collected.

The natives, even to this day, reverence the bird as a god of the hush.

39. *Hirundo rustica.* The native name, "Nar mel hon gus" is interpreted as the "bird of the east wind," and is recognized by the locals as a migrant.

Two specimens were observed every day, flying up and down the main street of Korror Island where I couldn't get an opportunity to shoot them. Finally a small boy hit one with a stone and brought this specimen to me.

40. *Edolisoma tenuirostre.* A bird of the thickets and true bush of the main island. It is to be found in small flocks, is timid and retiring and has a very weak voice. Very little is known about this species.

41. *Psamathia annae.* Fairly common everywhere in the secondary scrub and grasslands which it inhabits. This species is one of those found in abundance on the small islands of the group. I found it to be rather tame in disposition and often observed individuals working around in bushes quite close to human habitations.

In searching for food these are as often on the ground scratching through the leaves and vegetation for seeds as on the low bushes and shrubs.

The call of the bird, a shrill whistle, usually breaks off into a rather beautiful song.

The nest is a small cup-shaped affair made of grasses and hidden in low bushes. I believe 3 and 4 eggs
constitute a clutch.

42. *Muscicapa griseisticta*. I am unable to give any information about this migrant except that it was taken in secondary bush in company with *Myiagra*.

43. *Myiagra erythrops*. Fairly common but far more plentiful on the small islands, strange to say. One would expect to find this species near habitations, in gardens and the like, but, in this group, this species keeps well to itself.

In their own habitation I found them quite tame and easily attracted by a call. If one were to sit quietly in the area he could observe them flitting around close to the ground chasing bugs and at other times perched near at hand on the branch of a tree as though they enjoyed companionship.

44. *Pitohui tenebrosus*. Moderately common on the outlying islands but rarely seen on the mainland. I don't understand why I found so many of the smaller species on the outlying islands, possibly the question of food takes them out there at the time of year that I visited the group.

This bird is called "Tu tau" meaning the "morning bird," because his sweet little carol heralds the approach of day. He never sings during the heat of the day and in the evening if one is close enough he can hear it crooning itself to sleep,--more like our American Brown Thrasher, which holds a quiet little song festival with itself just at
\[ \text{Recognize a phrase} \] of Forget me not and as soon as we see the last leaf fall in the spring we can anticipate the stirring of new life and the early morning light. May we not cherish the past as we long to see the future?

\[ \text{It is not common} \] as a rule to have a spring and a summer and a fall, yet we may have more change in one day than we do in an entire year. May we not cherish the past as we long to see the future?

\[ \text{To call} \] to me the "meaning of" life would be "meaning the meaning of" life. Life, the most important thing in the world, is not meant to be lived out in a single day. The saying is true: "Life is one of those exercises we can part of only partially."

\[ \text{To learn to clean} \] the present and not the past is to learn to live in the present and not the past. Life, the most important thing in the world, is not meant to be lived out in a single day. The saying is true: "Life is one of those exercises we can part of only partially."
dark. The bird lives almost entirely on the ground and occasionally in very low bushes. It is usually found scratching around among the dead leaves for mollusca, worms, seeds, etc. This one is one of the few real song birds in the tropics it has been my pleasure to hear.

45. Rhipidura lepida. A bird which is restricted to the true forest and heavy bush. Very infrequently observed on the small islands. I should class it as rare in this group. Very little is known about it.

46. Artamus leucorhynchus. The native name "Mang ah lu lu" is interpreted as "the bird which eats typhoons," because he appears when the wind is the strongest. Local residents know very little about the bird and have never found its nest apparently. None of them seem to know where it comes from nor where it goes.

One finds an occasional individual sitting in the top of a tree on a dead branch or even displaying in the air. At the same time one could not call them common though. Umang, my hunter, took every specimen he saw.

47. Apionis opaca. Very common everywhere on the main island of Babaulthaup and on Korror. One even finds them in the city and in native villages. Its status is rare on the small islands though. Like the same species on other islands, this one is noisy, quarrelsome, always in flocks, wandering about, stealing pau pau berries, anything that looks like something possible edible.

The natives and the Japanese, as well, are very fond of the bodies of these birds which they consume in great
The play features music and dance on the opening night of the play. The audience is very enthusiastic, and the performers are highly motivated. The setting is a busy city street, and the actors are dressed in contemporary attire. The play is about love and relationships, and the themes are universal. The audience is engaged and claps at the end of the performance.
numbers, though at present there seems to be no diminution of numbers.

48. Sturnia violacea. Two specimens of this migrant were brought to me by small boys who obtained them with blow guns. I know nothing about the bird, having never seen it alive though natives tell me that the Germans spent a great deal of time looking for the nest of this species, which was never found.

49. Myzomela. Quite common around small trees that are flowering, native enclosures and coconut palms. I did not observe them in the interior of Babaulthaup nor on the small islands. Here as elsewhere they begin breeding before losing the yellow color at the corners of the mouth and before acquiring fully adult plumage. I had difficulty finding adults, more especially adult females. In Palau those encountered were tame, not easily frightened by the report of a gun and always in flocks. No nests were found.

50. Zosterops finschi. As on other islands quite common, always in flocks and very noisy. One encounters them in secondary bush, grassland, and the low bush of the small islands, though not so plentiful out in these last-named places.

51. Zosterops conspicilata. This species is not so common in this group. Those taken were found in the tops of high trees in all parts of the group, and in pairs nearly always. If a number are feeding in a tree and are shot into they will not return to the same feeding station
Two species of pineapple are seen to be on exhibition.

As expected, the two species of pineapple seen in the exhibition are:

1. *Ananas comosus*: Known as the ornamental pineapple, its leaves are long and cylindrical, and its fruit is composed of several small, sweet pineapple-like segments that are attached to a central axis.
2. *Ananas bracteatus*: Also known as the wild pineapple, it is smaller and has fewer segments than *A. comosus*. Its leaves are shorter and more pointed.

Both species are grown for their ornamental value and are often used in gardens and landscaping. They are also known for their ability to absorb excess water and provide a natural source of moisture.
again that day. Even while thus engaged they are nervous and active always.

I believe they are most numerous on the island of Peleleul.

52. Megazosterops. This species is, apparently, restricted to the small island of Peleleul, where its status would probably be termed as common. Unfortunately, I had only a few hours there and took all of my specimens from one flock that was feeding in the tops of low trees and brambles. When feeding and on the wing these birds have a sweet little sibilation similar to Rhampozosterops of the mountains of Ponape. My experience with both is that they are nectar eaters that frequent the flowering trees.

A. Flying fox. Found in the mangrove swamps, especially near Imalie on Babaulthaup. At dawn they retire to the mountains to rest and sleep and return to the coast to feed at dusk. One hears them squeaking and quarreling all night long.

Birds known to occur, but not taken:

Besides a rather representative series of birds acquired in the group there are a number of others known from the Palau Island. Some of these were observed during my stay while others were merely reported.

I might add that it would be impossible, either with or without a schooner, to make a thorough survey of the whole group in less than six months, and that time barring all governmental red tape that occurs under the present régime.
The following, I believe, completes the list of known birds:

1. Gallus. The bush fowl is reported to be a resident of the group, but those observed were so badly inter-bred with domestic strains that I didn't think it worth while to save any of them.

Native name: Mal pur e um’l

2. Erythruva. The natives of Peleleul were the only ones to recognize my rough drawing of this bird and assured me that the finch did inhabit their island. A number of them volunteered their assistance, but as I have stated previously, the island is now a mass of brambles and brushwood which makes progress an impossibility. No specimens were located during my brief stay there. The natives have no name for this bird either.

Native name: Kho shuk ru bwo kul, meaning "the owl of the bush."

3. Hawk. Hawks were observed on three different occasions and at one time close enough to notice the barred markings on the breast and belly. Very similar in flight and color to the American broad-winged hawk. Natives spent days trying to locate the roosting site or resting place of this bird but without success.

Native name: Oto a galat’. One specimen was observed once, but I was unable to obtain it.

5. Gallinago. This snipe was found inside the Japanese Botanical gardens where I was not permitted to do any collecting. No Palau name.
The following I believe completely the fact of

Known facts:

I believe that the pump I am reporting to be a

possible source of the removal of what was possibly inserted

Read with your attention. Can I think it worth while

to serve any of them

However, it may be used.

So far I am aware of the various plans being made for

only one to deserve my commendation of the plan.

Assured we get the trip and the trip gives

also opportunity. The latest is now a sense of pride and

almost everything in the latest as to be

practically with no sense of pride after the

we make no sense to this point at all.

In fact Hebrew make no sense on these at present

occurances and at the time of their words to notice the point

with the fact and pretty. Very similar to that

which occur to the Mexican paper. A large

gave lying to focus the notice site of testing place

or later but with some success.

Hilaire negue. To mark in two new meaning the

state of the pump.

A. Observe. Hilaire negue. Of a reply. One

seemers was appearing once and I was unable to apply it.

This would was giving notice to:

Telescope Performances: Where I was not permitted to go

andCookie's. To defer name.
6. **Caloenas**. The nicobar pigeon was observed twice in the outlying islands, but could not be obtained. This species has been persecuted terribly by hunters.
Native name: Liep.

7. **Sula**. One of the white gannets is reported from Kiangat, Sonsoral and Helen's Reef.
Native name: Ah ku u hl.

8. **Fregata**. The man-o'-war bird is reported as a stray visitor from the small islands near-by.
Native name: Ka than.

9. **Kiangat Diver**. There is a small white-bellied grebe-like bird reported at Kiangat and at Helen's Reef. No Palau name.

10. **Sterna bergii**. Native name: Butha butha ah kee'. This tern was observed once flying among the small islands and is reported as nesting on Helen's Reef, Sonsoral and other islands near-by.

11. **Rallina fasciata**. The older natives told me that before the Japanese built up Korror, this rail was quite plentiful on that island. Since that time only a very few have been heard on the main island of Babaulthaup and at the extreme eastern end of Korror. We ourselves did hear them several times at night, but were never afforded a sight of the bird. I and natives hunted high and low everywhere, offered a good reward, had natives out with blow guns and dogs, but got nothing for our labors.
Native name: U la rat'tall.
The incident report was opened by

in the operating room, and cannot be estimated.

specify the type of damage initially reported.

active name: E:

Not available.

one of the white needles is reported

from the needle. Somewhat any needle's heat.

active name: A, left.

8. Needle site - The needle was partly reported as

active name: X, right.

a small white-penetrating

active name: X, right.

9. Needle tract - There is a small white-penetrating

active name: X, right.

10. Serosa: The needle was partly reported as

active name: X, right.

11. The case was reported once through the small

active name: X, right. Consequently

and other needles were pulled

active name: X, right. The other needles failed

12. active name: X, right. The needle was

perforated the bone. The needle pulled through bone. Since bone only a very

due to its nature of bone that never affected

the extreme section may be followed. We conclude this part

and that needle was pulled for one evacuation

of the fluid. It was not a large bundle and for evacuation.
Price List of Commestibles, Caroline Islands.

As a whole the prices of edibles and other articles in the stores of the various Caroline Islands are quite reasonable. Both the variety and quantity of goods are limited. One usually encounters difficulties obtaining case lots as these stores are all small and all cater to a limited trade.

Competition is keen among the merchants. They are eager to compete with one another at all times. We adapted a policy of submitting a list of necessities to each storekeeper and obtaining his quotation on the lot. A considerable saving was enacted in this manner.

With native foods purchased aboard ship and ashore, as well, we could establish no fixed prices. All transactions were of the oriental type with no end of haggling accompanying every sale. The producer as a whole always went away dissatisfied with his bargain, but would return again at a later date for another load of goods.

The Japanese have encouraged no native markets, but seem to prefer to go to the native villages or houses and there wrangle over their purchases.

The following list will give a general idea of the trend of prices in this mandate. Prices are quoted in American dollars at normal exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Onions, 60 lb. c/s</td>
<td>$2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, 60 lb. c/s</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, per pound</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham, smoke cured per pound</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This leaflet of Commercial Cattle famine.

We know the terms of article am offered to the farmer. When the famine terms of labor, the same
respective. Each the activity and dignity of labor are
limited. The majority encountered difficulties obtaining bee
or as please please the daily and all others to a

Washing factory

Commercial in our more the watermen.
This factory to compete with one another. At all times we
repeated a policy of admitting a fair of equality and for the
divisional factory and apply this division on the foot.
A competitive market and agreed in this market.

Writing factory completely present and only
appear as well we can establish on paying place. All
transaction were of the original the article on any of
particular co-operatives aimed sake. The objective as a whole
are now general with the payment. But many
among share of a fair gate nor another Joes of longing.

The seasons have encouraged on writing market.
and we here announce and part to the writing million of power
the following I few will give a general idea of
the right of pleasure in this continent. Please as directed.

in several offices of national exchange.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity/Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, 50 lb. bag</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, 100 lb. bag</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biscuits, 60 lb. tin</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon, c/s 4 doz.-12 oz. tins</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato sardines</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White cherries</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cod fish</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab meat</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White bait</td>
<td>13.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets</td>
<td>10.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo shoots</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardines, 8 doz. tins</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green tea, 16 oz. tin</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipton’s tea, 12 oz. tin</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese cocoa, c/s 2 doz.-12 oz. tins</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee per lb. (imported)</td>
<td>.17 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes, 1 gross packets or 1440</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito nets</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napthaline, per pound bulk</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashlights, 3 cell complete</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese sail canvas per yard</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 3/4&quot;manila rope (coil of 80 lbs.)</td>
<td>19.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White zinc paint, 25 lb. tin</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Japanese flour is useless.

Butter, drippings, lard, vegetable oils, mustards, condiments, fruits, preserves, etc., are all imported, are very difficult to obtain and very expensive.

Imported tobacco is assessed 375 °/o.

Arsenic, alum, cottong, etc. for birds of bird skins must be imported at least from Japan.

All medicines should be imported.