

Notes

FIELD NOTE BOOK

CHOCOMA LAGOON EXPEDITION

1913 - 1915

NO. 13

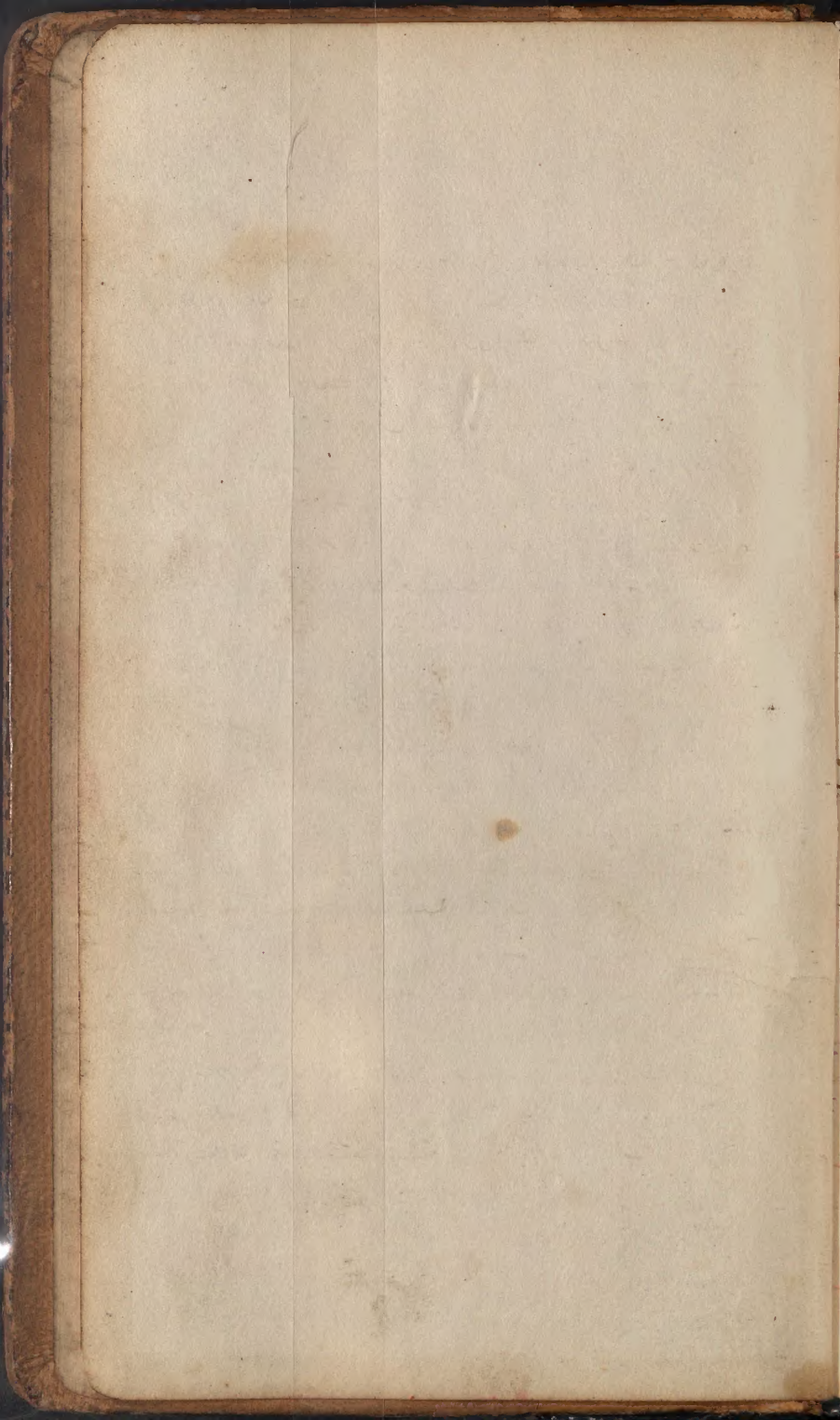
Houlah Tual

{
• Drains
oil
cartridges
Biscuits
Powder
cups
Lead

D.B. Mac Millan

Spring trip 1916

March 22 -



Cape South West

Sverdrup with three men arrived here April 10th, 1900. Wind of this ice wind swept but very rough. Sverdrup saw Amund Ringnes Land from this western coast. Left Isachsen and Hassel to explore it. Sverdrup and Lockheim went north.

Saw tracks of reindeer all along here. Reached farthest May 5th 1900.

Shot one hare. May 20th saw seal on ice.

On Graham Island Scher found tracks of caribou, hares, Ptarmigan, foxes, and bears.

Shot caribou on North Kent

Amund Ringnes Land was discovered April 16th, Easter Monday. Explored by Isachsen and Hassel. "A faint glimpse of land in the west!"

3 1/2 days to cross. Arrived back at Cape Levvel on the 28th. Left letter for Capt. at Cape Levvel. Mush-ox

calves on May 8th.
Storöen means "Great
Island."

Isachsen and Hassel crossed
from Cape South West to Amund
Riigres Land on April 14-17.

"The ice was uneven, and
the sledges often ran their
noses fast in the big drifts."

King Christian's Land
discovered April 27th. North
coast low, east coast fell
away abruptly.

Plenty of reindeer on shelf
and around Riigres Land.
Many places of rich vegetation.
On eastern side saw ptarmigan
and walrus and bears.

Went around the island
from April 17 to May 24 —
37 days.

Unfjord excellent place
to winter. Work open,
ptarmigan and bear

26
23
13
24
3

Franklin went up
Wellington Channel to 77° (1845)
Assistance and Pioneer
also reached 77° eight years
later. (1853)

In crossing Melville
Island Parry saw King eiders,
ptarmigan, coal, geese,
musk-ox, golden plover, and
a jaeger.

In one year Parry's
ships obtained from Melville
Island 3 musk-oxen, 24 deer,
68 hares, 53 geese, 59 ducks,
144 ptarmigans - weight
3766 lbs.

Large numbers of
caribou on Melville Island
No musk-oxen seen alive
on Bathurst or Carnarvon
Island. Many on Melville
Island - North-Western part.

"Prince Patrick Island
not a favorable resort for
animals" Meham

684 ptarmigan
killed on Melville Island
in 1853-54.

Resolute and Intrepid
got 10,000 lbs muck - of
Great from Melville Island
Bernier Saw muck open
on Byam Martin Island
Earl of Bathurst - Party

Winter Harbor

Lat. $74^{\circ} 47' 10''$

Long $110^{\circ} 48' 15''$

Var 98° East

Provisions on Melville Island
for 66 men for 266 days
Two Ross Rifles 1000 rounds
of ammunition.

Seals, walrus, caribou,
muck-own plentiful

Up to end of Oct Bernier
killed 51 deer, 28 muck-own,
2 seals, 17 ducks, 22 ptarmigan
2 hares, 4 birds, and 1 bear.
10 foxes

In 1853 Lieut. Meacham
of H.M.S. Resolute was travelling
across the newly-discovered
land island called after
H. R. H. Prince Patrick. Found
fossilized trees cir. 3 feet.

Sledge parties from
both Investigator and
Intrepid reached Melville
Island in 1851-52.

Capt. W. C. Cline crossed
from Bay of Mercy to
Winter Harbor in 17 days.

"Rough road" (April 11-28-1852)

Lieut W. C. Cline sledged
from Griffith Island to
Winter Harbor in June, 1851.

Lieut Parks reached
Winter Harbor from the
Intrepid shortly after
W. C. Cline.

The Resolute, Capt.
Villet, and the Intrepid
Commander W. C. Cline
reached Melville Island
in Sept. 1, 1852. Made
deposit of provisions at
Winter Harbor. Wintered
at Deady Island. Lieut
William of the Resolute
left the ship in Sept. 23,
reached Winter Harbor, struck
overland to Hidden Gulf and

deposited provisions on
its shores. Returned to
Miller Harbor and found
Mr. Ellis read an account
of famous mass of land-
slide upon which Parry had
engraved name of his ship.

No one has ever
found Lieut Parks read
at Port Hearne.

Lieut Pim of Resolute
left D'Arby Island on
March 10, 1853. Reached
Investigator April 6th
at Cornwallis Island
variation $129^{\circ} W$

At Byam Martin Island
 $75^{\circ} N$, $104^{\circ} W$, Sabine found
variation $166^{\circ} E$

On Sept. 4, 1819, Parry
passed the 110 meridian
west of Greenwich and thus
earned the reward of £5000,
authorized by act of Parliament
for such success.

North Cornwall
discovered by Belcher in 1850
Ellef and Agnes Ringnes Land
discovered on Carter

Monday. April 16.

They started across from
Cape Levee.

Graham Island is
a tableland averaging
centrally 1200 to 1500 feet
and is surrounded by a
sharply defined belt of
low level country.

"In crossing over to
Ulif and around Ringnes
Land the compass alone
cannot be depended upon."

Left on the night of
the 16th, arrived evening
of the 20th. Drove back
to Cape Levee, arriving there
on the 28th.

Spring 1901

Isachsen and Fosser left
Cape South West on April 14
with 550 lbs on each sledge.
The ice was uneven. Reached
land April 17.

Saw King Christian's Land
on April 27. Caribou, wolf,
and Arctic hare on Ringnes Land,
also Ptarmigan.

Copy

Henry Kellett, Captain

List of articles deposited
upon the north side of
Melville Island, on 14 July, 1853,
latitude $75^{\circ} 30' m. N.$, longitude
 $109^{\circ} 40' m. W.$:-

- 1 Sledge with lashings, Sheers, drag rope,
- 4 cross bars for satellite, and a few slaves
- 1 coverlet & 2 Inlosh cloth, lined with blanket
- 9 felt sleeping bags
- 10 ft of canvas boots -
- 1 Ammunition bag
- 1 tin case bacon - 52 lbs
- 1 " " pemmican - 40 "
- 1 bag tallow - 10 lbs
- 2 bottles union powder
- 2 bags salt
- 3 tins Moore's chocolate
- 1 - 60 lb bag biscuit

Private - Clothing

Geological specimens, specimens driftwood

4 gutta percha depot cans

N. B. - The sledge is stowed
with all the above mentioned
articles, and the whole covered
with the 2 Inlosh cloth.

The top of the cairn upon
the beach is just visible
over a ridge, and bears by
compass $N 143 W.$, distant $\frac{3}{4}$

at a distance of about
2 miles from the camp, and
nearly upon the same
bearing, the following articles
are left:-

- 1 cart, with drag ropes, lashings.
- 1 tin case gunnison - 20 lbs
- 1 bag of biscuit - 10 lbs
- 1 " " Bacon - 8 "
- 1 " " Wicks and torches
- 1 " " Stearine - 4 lbs
- 1 can of rum, concentrated - $1\frac{1}{4}$ gal
- 1 " " Alcohol $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal
- 1 bottle curry powder
- 1 bottle of onion powder
- Tobacco
- 2 sets of cooking utensils, complete
- 1 tent for 9 persons
- 1 black waterproof cloth
- 1 buffalo blanket
- Saw, shovel, gunnison chopper and
board, knapsack, pickaxe.
- 1 double barrel gun and gear
- 1 box Enfield ammunition bag
- 1 sextant, Cary II 65, 3 inch
- 7 water bottles

The cart is stowed with the
above mentioned articles, and
the whole covered with the
black floor cloth.

signed J. L. W. S. Clinch
Commander

Compass Variation at
 $96^{\circ} \text{ W} - 149^{\circ} 57' \text{ W}$

So. Western end Finlay Island
 $145^{\circ} 58' \text{ E}$

Case Bounly $107^{\circ} 9' \text{ E}$

Dealy Island $106^{\circ} 28' \text{ E}$

Bridport Inlet $106^{\circ} 48' \text{ E}$

Kellett wintered at Dealey Island in 1852-53; also wintered in the ice pack off Byam Martin Island.

Parry and Lieut. Liddon in Hecla and Greger wintered at Winter Harbor in 1819-1820.

Mr. Churchill travelled around shores of Melville and Prince Patrick Island.

Discovery of Linlay Island

From Osborn's Journal we learn that land was seen northward of Helen Island, and later to north and north west. From Mt Richards on Cape Melville at an elevation of 150 feet Linlay Land was seen at a distance of about 20 miles, covering 10° of the horizon in a north-northeast direction.

To north of Point Success 50-80 feet above the sea a portion of a tree found also Fossil Bones

at Boat Beach fossils
were found in limestone.

Wednesday, March 22

In camp at Ka-mowitz
after a hard fight to
get here. We came up
in a regular smother,
heavy drift and strong
southerly wind. Leaving
Littleton Island we
were soon lost, making
the land at head of bay.
There were alternated
stretches of rough ice
and good going.

On my Surplus we
found the ice very
thin in places under
the hum. One of my
dogs dragged through
in a bad place. I thought
my king might drown
before I could get him
out as the other two
were on top of him. He
weighs about a hundred.
Water soaked. He is quite
a lift.

We found a few walrus
of Carim Point. Therefore
were obliged to come over

the hill. 4

The boys built two good snow houses. As the ice gets thick and the snow gets with us going to snowfalls we have five in one and four in others.

Should judge it was about 20 below zero.

Thursday, March 23

For about a mile this morning the ice foot was for all the world like what we experienced along the northern shore of Greenland in 1909. At times one ridge required four men to pull and push it over the high pressure ridges.

We narrowly escaped having a bad accident. Some fifty tons of ice, I should judge, dropped into the sea almost from under a snowing wall's feet, leaving the whole

We put so badly cracked
that it was extremely
dangerous for the rest of
sledge which was following.
Each picked his way along
rather gingerly not
knowing at what moment
he would drop.

Over on the sea ice,
however, we found very
good going. A royal
road to Victoria Head
leading at times between
badly shattered ice and
at other times along the
edge of open water.

We are in camp
tonight three quarters
way across. I should
judge.

We have then a
number of bear tracks
and may see one at
any hour.

Friday, March 24

3rd day

Happy tonight with our
bellies full of bear meat.
We feared for a time this

morning that our great
white Eagle way, which
led to the northwest and
came to an end as we
seemed to be going into
a blind alley.

We turned more to
the southward, rounded a
point, and there before us
was a beautiful Eagle way
leading to Victoria Head,
and at the far end of
it a bear!

Yelling "Hannook-ink!"
and snapping our whips
we bounded along rapidly
for fifteen minutes until
the bear disappeared in
the rough ice. I thought
the chase was over, but
no! Ukeapung-wah slipped
his dogs, and with rifle
in hand plunged into the
rough ice after the bear.
E. H. - as - saw with me
mark of a big bridge cut
all his traces and followed
Ukeapung-wah as did all
the others excepting
Aemung-wah and I.

I slipped all my dogs
and away they went to the
round up.

A rifle shot announced
that the battle was on.

Archie and I were going with
Ivan returned telling us
that E. took all the I had
that him. Some of them,
however had a hand
in it in order to claim
a part of the skin.

I would not let them
cut it up but told
E. to take it
to land at Victoria Head.

We are in camp tonight
well inside Cape Sabine
and should easily make
well up into Buchanan
Bay tomorrow. The going
looks much better ahead.

- 30

Sat. March 25 - 4th day
8-10 Sun 148°30' (74° W) ^{long}

Bear Camp

Ther -18.5

8-30 A.M.

Bar 30

Ther -19

6-30 P.M.

Bar

29.85

Bearing of Sun

244°

Time

6-20 P.M.

Up against it today
hard. For 4 hours we
had the roughest kind
of work to reach Victoria
Island. In order to do so
we were obliged to cross
an old flow of at least
20 feet above water
which would make it
about 160 feet thick. It
must have been the
projecting tongue of a
glacier or a piece of
the glacial fringe of Grant
Land. The bottom of the
summit only with a
great deal of difficulty
and the sea is again
with nearly as much.

Even the flow
our progress landward was
fairly rapid.

We are in camp
tonight about two miles
from point in Buchanan
Bay. Ice looks good.

Sunday, March 26

5th day

Buchanan Bay

Victoria Head

Sun bearing

135

Time

8.30 A.M.

Ther - 16.5 8.30 A.M.

Bar - 29.75 " "

Lies. - 10 8 P.M.

Bar 29.38

No wind until about

4 P.M. South.

Overcast.

A gala day! Twelve
seals in about as many
minutes! - All dogs are
flumm full and so are
we.

At the island we
found the following 2 cases
blue and six tins -
132 lbs gunnison, 1 case
and 40 tins white wheat
biscuit, 2-12 1/2 tins white-
biscuit, 1 one gal oil.
We left there all

6/12/15
18.9

whole wheat, - no 75-
lbs. and gal oil, and
14 this week, two for
each team in its
return.

Just inside the
ford we found two
large pools of water
caused by the tide
rushing over several
ground which I could
see about ten feet
under water.

We stopped, thinking
we might see a seal
and killed two, the
boys harpooning them
at a distance of 25-
and 30 feet.

Believing that a
cave of Peary's could
be seen in the foot of
a hill at the entrance
to the fiord I walked
back and fairly
wallowed in deep snow
to the summit. I arrived
there at length covered
with sweat only to

found my cabin an
magnificent pile of
rocks.

I am now chivering
with cold and must
get into my bag.

Monday, March 27, 1916

6th day

Head Greagler Lind.

We are more than
covering our average of
17 miles a day, having
covered 112.5 miles in
6 marches, an average
of about 19 miles a day.

Thus far all goes well.
We should get through by
tomorrow or next day.

Archie's fine little pup
was left behind on the
trail today with Fillochio.
He was the finest pup I ever
saw; it is a shame.

Sunday, March 28, 1916

7th day

Ther. - 24 10 A.M.
No wind

River Valley Camp

The river has been so gentle all day that we have hardly noticed it. We are tonight on the highest point in the pass, said to be only 250 feet above sea level.

I have had good going with very little sand or rocks, much different with Overcup in 1899.

We noticed tracks of a muskrat about half way up. I have not seen a living thing excepting one ptarmigan.

Uncle Sam's men are now trying for Liars. It is blowing from N.E. and drifting. Ther. - 17.5 -
Bar. 28.30.

Wednesday, March 29.

8th day

Ther. 8 A.M. -17.9

To the glacier head
with our loads, a distance
of about three miles.

A strong wind and
drift in our faces
hindered us a bit going
up but we came back
in the run. Dogs seem
to be in good shape.

Four of the boys out
after rabbits - this afternoon.
The car-jug was killed
4 last night, but none
today.

No signs of musk-oxen
yet.

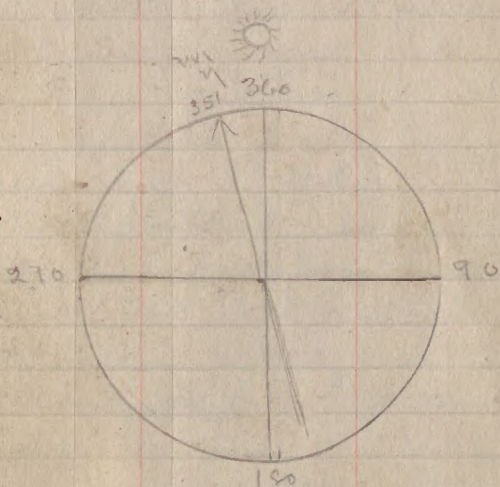
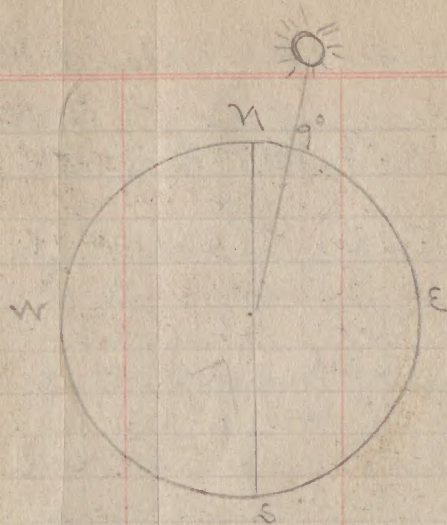
Ther. -20

Bar 6 P.M. 28.77

Sun bearing at 5-40 P.M.

351° or 129° E

Brunton's Compass. No 6520.



Brunton Compass No. 6520

81° W. Long
79° 5' N Lat.

Line 5-40 P. M.
R. M. S. Etah.

Dif. in L. M. S. $33^m 18^s$

Sun's Declination March 29
at Greenwich or Apparent Vpm
 $30^{\circ} 21' 38''.5$

$$\begin{array}{r} H. D. \quad 58''.43 \\ \text{Range} + \quad 5.4 \\ \hline \text{Ans } 13.15''.522 \\ 5^m 15.5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 81^{\circ} \text{ W. L.} \\ + \\ \hline \text{(w)} 324 \quad (5^a 24^m) \\ 300 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

Due

L. M. S. Error	$5^a 40^m$	P. M.
Dif. in L. M. S. at camp	$33 18$	
L. M. S. at camp	$5^a 6^m 42^s$	
Range. W +	$5 24$	
S. M. S.	$10^a 30^m 42^s$	

$$\begin{array}{r} H. D. \quad 58''.43 \\ \text{Range} + \quad 10.5 \\ \hline 29 \quad 2 \quad 1.5 \\ 58 \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ \hline \text{Ans } 16 \quad 13''.5 \quad 1.5 \\ 10^m 13.5 \end{array}$$

Dec. Watch 29 $5^h 30^m 21^s$ 33.7
 Corr + 10 13.5
 Corr. Dec. 5^h 40^m 30^s 31' 47.2
 S. W. Ring

Etah R. W. S. of Observation

5^h 40^m

Ring 8¹⁰ W- 33 18
 L. W. S. 5 6 42
 Ring 8¹⁰ W+ 5 24
 L. W. S. 10 30 42

Eq. S. 0^h 4^m 53.21
 Corr- 7.98
 Corr Eq. S. 4 45.23

H. W. 0.760
 S. W. S. 10.5-
 Corr. - 7.98

L. W. S. 5^h 6^m 42.00
 Eq. S. 4 45.23
 L. A. S. 5^h 1^m 56.77

Apparent Dec. Sun at

$$\begin{array}{r}
 R. A. 3. \quad 5^h 1^m 56.77 \\
 Long. 81^{\circ} W \quad 5^a 24 \\
 \hline
 S. A. 3. \quad 10 \quad 25 \quad 56.7
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 Dec. Gro^a 29^a \quad 3^{\circ} 21' 38.5 \\
 Corr. + \quad \quad \quad 10 \quad 9.4 \\
 \hline
 Dec. \quad \quad \quad 3^{\circ} 31' 47.9
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1/2 D. \quad 58.43 \\
 S. A. 3. \quad 10.43 \\
 \hline
 17529 \\
 23372 \\
 \hline
 5843 \\
 (60) 609.42 \quad 49 \\
 Corr + 10^m 9.54 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Sun's True Bearing at $79^{\circ} 71'$
at 5 P.M. App. Line with
Dec. $30^{\circ} 30'$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 104^{\circ} 5' \quad W \\
 C. B. + \quad 9^{\circ} \quad E \\
 \hline
 C. Var. \quad 113^{\circ} 5' \quad W
 \end{array}$$

at $79^{\circ} 54'$ East
 $81^{\circ} W$, Long

March 30 - 31

8 P.M. - 32

Bar 28.75

Feed up Bay Wind

at 5 o'clock this morning there was a voice at the door. We all thought it was Koolah-Tinah announcing that he and his companions in the other igloo were through breakfast. To our great surprise it proved to be his brother Ah-fond-shid-ah from Etah!

He reached Nerby two days after Arlio left and Etah two days after we had gone. He rested his dogs three days and then took after us. He covered the 150 miles in three marches, while we had done in seven! I thought we were doing well but this shows what an Eskimo can do.

We gave him a few hours sleep and left camp at 10 o'clock. I had gone going up the glacier but

caught the very devil coming
down to "Seaver Pond". a
strong easterly wind and
drift made it rather
uncomfortable for man and
dog. Our clothes were driven
full of "flour snow". As
we ~~were~~ had prepared
freely going up we were
all pretty good at the pond.
Here we made tea in
the open at 24 below zero
and waited for Pambajah.

The Eskimos amused
themselves by cutting out
figures of animals of snow
which were remarkably good.
We gave up Pambajah
and were about to start on
when he came over the
crest of the hill.

A short climb from
here placed us on the
downward track again
and away we went
through deep snow over an
icy surface and through
rocks and sand. Many were
the slip ups and loud
the curses. Two traces were

cut off under the runners
and three other dogs became
untethered, my camp looks
being worthless.

Aklu lost his best
dog. The showed signs of
follies to be cut her
loose.

In the river bottom
we laboriously dragged
over jagged rocks nearly
all the way to our camp.

As we arrived Ueasig-
wah vigorously waved his
right arm, a sign to
us of words of trade.

The old Uvulak-tuk were
very much excited and
started piglet after them
with all their loads. I
persuaded them to wait
for the others, fish out
a place for our igloo, and
drop every thing.

Aklu, Ak, and Aklu
and Pamiyah and I
remained to build an igloo
while the others went after
the game. It was now
about 2 o'clock this

morning. At four Koalahtines
 was back reporting killed
 and wanting the stone.
 He was up at 8, had
 breakfast, and now
 my three men have all gone
 over to the slaughter
 ground, some distance west
 about a joint.

Am expecting them
 back at any time.

It was -44 at 4 o'clock
 this morning.

2 Cbr. Act Ω $30^{\circ} 30$

Under Cur?

2

$30 \quad 30$

Cur -

$15^{\circ} \quad 15^{\circ} \quad 10.00$
 $19 \quad 32.04$

$14 \quad 55 \quad 27.96$

S. D. = 16 2.04

Reg. - 3 30

Cur 19 32.04

Dec. $3^{\circ} 44' 59$

Cur + $5 \quad 18$

Corr. Dec. $3 \quad 50 \quad 17$

H. D. 54.27

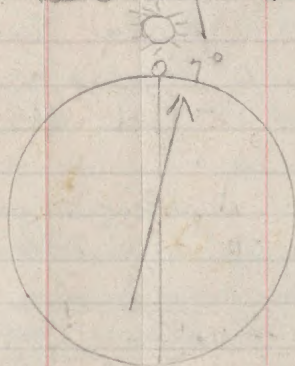
Long $82^{\circ} W$ 546

$5^m 18$

2	75°	4'	92
8.	3	50	17
Lat.	78°	54'	49"

at 4-40 P. M. - 30
 Elev. R. M. S.

Sun bearing 7°



at 5^h 5^m P. M. No 5 Watch
 Sun bearing Magnetic North
 Camp at Head Bay Head
 No 5 15 sec. slow on No 8

at 5^h 30^m P. M. No 8 Watch
 Sun bearing 353030'
 direct-reading. or 6° 30' E

Compass variation 112° 58' W

L. A. S. 4^h 49^m 32^s 7

at 6^h 10^m P.M., E. P.M.S.

Sun 3440 direct in
16° E

P.M.S. 5^h 30^m P.M.

Sun True Bearing	96° 36'
Mag 16° E	+ 16
Compass Variation	112° 36'

at 7^h 35^m P.M., E.P.M.S.

Sun bearing 324° 30' Direct
or 35° 30' E.

ther - 29 ° F 6 P.M.

ther - 42 ° F P.M.

Sat, April 1st

11th day

Saturday, April 1st.

11th day

Bay Snow

Big Igloo Camp

A fine run today
from head of fjord.
We have covered as
much in one march
today as we did in
two in 1914. It

It has been cold
all day the thermometer
registering 40 below zero
since morning.

We picked up the
other four men at their
march camp, seeing the
vapor pouring out of the
top of their igloos at
least a mile away.

Just before reaching
camp tonight we saw
three much older at head
of bay and crawled
a fresh bear track.
There are also tracks.

of three along the ice
foot line. Ahluo, Pauliga,
and also food and sleds
have gone after the
mush. They go 2 are
visiting tonight with
E. Holm and two discussing
water, Koolatuk, and
Nuan-jung-wah. They
tell me that this is a
cold igloo because it
is made of seal blubber.
Now know its much
better being a poor
conductor of heat or
cold.

Sunday, April 2nd

12 hr day

8 P.M. $45^{\circ} 30' E$

Half way between big bay and
cape.

$30^{\circ} E$ at 6-58 P.M.

$48^{\circ} E$ " 8-10 P.M.

$51^{\circ} E$ " 8-20 P.M.

Surv. -27.5

Akhlis, Ah good al - ilish
and Panikpah came in
this morning with three
large musk-oxen, two of
which were very good
specimens.

Akhlis left with us
in the big igloo while
the other two men
camped under the skins
at 45 below zero.

As a result of these
late arrivals we did not
get started until noon.

I thought it best to
start although late and
possibly run into a bear.

Sure enough in about
an hour we were lost
on the trail. He was, or
rather she was the very
devil for activity. A barman
athleti!

After following her for
five miles through rough
as she doubled on her
tracks and took to the
hills going to the top
of what looked like
a mountain to me who

running after her with
a camera. Meanwhile we
had a while to keep the
dogs away and her father
the gun. The other four
men were sitting out
down the shore.

When she disappeared
over the top of the highest
hill with about 20 dogs
at her heels I gave it
up and went back
after my team to which
there was left of it.

In a few minutes
she turned again and
galloped down to the
lake in front of
the both camps which
ended her life with
his 35. He, who did
all the chasing lost the
quarry.

Dogs are full and
we shall be in a half
hour.

My dogs got after
Aurilia's sleigh last
night, eating up one of
her trails and one of her

Stockings.

One of Ah-ford's dogs was
killed by a musk-rat
yesterday and killed.
My fingers are cold
20 below zero here in
the igloo.

Bar 29.40

Monday, April 3, 1916

13th day

Temp. at 5 P.M. - 24

(a) alt 4-46 Sun Mag. North
5.09 " 6° 30' E

alt 5-25 2 obs alt 2 21° 12

alt 5-30 P.M. Sun bearing 10° E

" 5-56 " " " 16° E

" 6-22 " " " 23° E

" 6-42 " " " 27° 30' E

" 7-10 " " " 36° 30' E

Lower end of Storöen Is. bears
55° 30' E

Upper end 157° E

near sledge

I am wondering how
long this is to continue -
perfect weather and
fresh meat every day.
A bear and his
marks - open and a hare
today.

If I live to be a
hundred I shall never
see a better scrap
with a bear than we
had today. About an
hour after turning into
Cumberland Sound we saw
a bear sitting at a seal
hole, I should say one
mile from shore. The
dog did not see us coming
until we were about
150 yds away. The dogs
were then at full gallop
and every Eskimo shouting
at the top of his voice.
She rose up, turned
her black muzzle toward
us, stretched out her neck
and sniffed the air. Then
she decided to leave
which she did in jumps
like the skipping of a

gas engine. It was a
cross between a gallop
and a trot. Her gait
would have driven a
good horseman to drink!

A small pup of
mud-pig-wash was right
at her hind quarters taking
a nip whenever she touched
the ice.

I was second in the
chair, my dogs going at
full speed. I turned
to get my camera out of
the case and when I
looked again I had
found mud-pig-wash
and was within ten yards
of the bear! Just then
she turned. My dogs
split, some going one
side of her and some
the other. In an instant
my sledge ran right
into her and she came
almost on top of me.

As I saw her coming
I jumped and ran
to one side. In a few
seconds she was fighting

for her life in the midst
of sixty dogs. I was running
back and forth trying to
focus my camera and
yelling for the Eskimos to
shoot to save the dogs
which we could hear
yelping with pain. To my
surprise there was not
a rifle in sight. My dogs
were still fast to the
sledge and right in the
midst of it! I yelled for
Able to get his revolver.

By this time the whole
thing had started again
south. Away we went I
clanging to the back of the
sledge yelling for my dogs
to stop which is the last
thing they thought of doing.

In the meantime the
Eskimos were spending
their time yelling and
snapping their whip.

Uncle Fritz was
brandishing a blading
iron and finally threw it
into the body of the bear.
Seeing Accommodating was

trapping around with a
35th full cocked I grabbed
it out of his hands and
fired it down between
the dogs and fire. The
saw was over.

Just before fighting
the bear we had seen
two mules open to the
south of us so we loaded
the bear gun to Kearsarge -
walis ridge and drove
down. I sent ab-ford
and E. both ab-ford
after them while the other
men constructed the igloo.

In two hours they were
back with two very old
males. One of these because
of a peculiar broken horn
I have had him set out
for mounting.

Our game list thus
for week 14 mules open,
9 seals, three bears, 12 Car.

Tuesday, April 4, 1916

14th day

The Eskimos think we are at Bjornesundet. We are certainly in an island and have made at least 50 miles keeping the dogs going for 12 hours. At 8 this evening when we had about given up seas and mush-oven, and were sitting in our sledges holding our noses in our hands, facing a light breeze at 40 below zero, E. took a bear and away we went forgetting all about the cold.

The mush have been the sister of the one we killed yesterday. Acted exactly like her and had the same mix up with the dogs. As my traces were tangled I could not slip so ran into the nets as I did yesterday.

The dogs would have undoubtedly killed her if the boys had not. E. took her shot fired his automatic revolver and screaming with

Eni 401. Automobile. Very
little fuel, & water, was
running loose ahead of
the sledge and bravely
attacked the bear hind
quarters. She turned and
gave him a slap and
knocked him and over and.
She kind of felt himself over
and went at it again.

When the scrap was over
it was a bigger scrap for
us to keep the dogs from
taking her to pieces. They
were fairly thirsting for blood.

Accompanying was now came
running up explaining that
he had frozen his nose.
The Arlins all grabbed their
and mumbled through their
fingers that mine was frozen!
It did it take me long
to slap my warm hand on it
and draw it out.

In about an hour we were
on the trail again having put
the meat to the dogs and
bringing the skin with us.
We were tired and cold
but kept plugging ahead

for this point at the entrance
to an inlet.

According to the
there is a bear very close
was judging by the action
of the dogs. There are wolf
tracks and caribou tracks
all over the land, therefore
we should get meat tomorrow.

Although we have covered
fifty miles we - drove to
about that bear but did not
find him.

It is now 2 A. M.
Tomorrow!

Wednesday, April 5.
The bear been sleeping only
five hours when he -
yelled through our door that
he could see a bear up
in the inlet. All but
Parishale hurried up and
drove off. There are back
now at 2 P. M. failing to
find him.

Sun bearing $55^{\circ} W$ at
apparent noon. bar $125^{\circ} W$
2 obs. alt Sun $\odot 35^{\circ} 28'$

2 obs alt $\odot$ $35^{\circ} 28'$

2. C. - $1 \quad 12^{\circ}$

Corr. alt

$2 \quad 34^{\circ} 16'$

h

$17^{\circ} 8' .40$

Corr. +

$12 \quad 45.37$

h

$17^{\circ} 20' \quad 45.37$

z

$72^{\circ} 39' 14.63$

d

$6 \quad 8 \quad 58.3$

Lat.

$78^{\circ} 48' 12.93$

S. D. +

$16' \quad 0.37$

Ref. -

$3 \quad 15.$

Corr +

$12 \quad 45.37$

Dec.

$6^{\circ} 3' \quad 22.3$

Corr. +

$5 \quad 36.$

True Dec.

$6^{\circ} 8' \quad 58.3$

H. D.

56.95

Long

5.9

51255

28475

$60 \quad 336.005$

$5^m \quad 36^s$

Dist. -

35

Bar

29.34

at 5-31 P.M. $11^{\circ} 30' E$

" 6-5 " $20^{\circ} E$

Thursday, April 6.

16th day

Gletscher Ford

$89^{\circ} 30' W$

$78^{\circ} 12' N (?)$

Sun bears $41^{\circ} 30' E$ at 7-36 P.M.

" " $52^{\circ} 30' E$ " 8-10 "

" " $58^{\circ} E$ " 8-34 "

" " $64^{\circ} E$ " 8-55 "

We are about five miles
north west of Hybrit Point.

- 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ when we bade
good-bye to Panikpal and
Koolah-tinah this morning
at 10 o'clock. They were to
return to Etah, distant about
270 miles. The former has six
small pups in his team which
are about all in; the latter
has a small team and is
anxious to get back. By them
I am writing you.

For their return I gave
them 15 lbs biscuit, 2 cans of

condensed milk, one powdered
milk can of sugar, one stick
of tea, 3 Tobaccos each and
two gals. oil. They have
nothing whatever for their
dogs but must depend
upon the game resources of
the country.

In spite of all signs
of game at this camp we
have failed to kill at thing.
The bear got away. The boys
came back one by one, with
faces blue with the cold and
showing the effects of long
riding in a wind at 30 and
40 below. Their dogs had been
meat yesterday so must go
without food today. I
gave two lbs. pemmican each.
Ka-she-we-ah. One of my mistakes
got four! As she happens to
be my best pulling dog I did
not begrudge her this extra
amount.

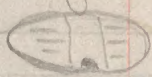
Upon leaving our igloo
on the northern end of
Bynornesund we had a fine
run over fixed ice for about
5 miles. We then laid our

course across Ulu Island
for a valley with the vain
hope of finding musk-oxen.
As we swung down the
shore following the tidal
crack we discovered the fresh
tracks of a bear, feet bunched
indicating a full gallop. It
was our bear of yesterday
'making tracks' for the south.

The dogs got the scent
and took us merrily along
at a rapid rate through
a breaking crust. At Syfuit
Point there were tracks of
musk-oxen, bear, and caribou.
Up the shore about a mile
away we could make out
through the glaciers three bears.

Having had nothing for
breakfast but, a cup of tea
and a few biscuits we were
most hungry. Following the
shore we soon made out
four more bears in a hillside
meaning- was and Arlio
bagged one and a ptarmigan
as well. E. took all three
getting one hare also.

Proceeding on about five

miles we made camp, the boys
building a very peculiar shaped
igloo, one new to me, but the
shape of ellipse and having
two bed platforms. It was
called a  turmâw-sh-ah,
which means like the
imprint of a branch in the
snow. Evidently hard to build
as they had a vast deal of
trouble to make the long walls
stay up.

I learn today that a house
dug out of a snow bank is
called a Nai-you-ah.

We celebrate the date
of the discovery of the Pole
by having condensed coffee
and a small drink of whiskey
as I can only use a half
can of condensed coffee for
six of us its strength will
not keep us awake.

We are covering nearly two
degrees of longitude a day. at the
equator this would represent 120
miles, but here it is only 25.

A degree at the 78th parallel means
12.5 miles. The distance around
the earth here would be only 4000

miles as against 25000 at the equator.

Although we are going due west, or true west, our compass course is about 60° E! In other words to go west we head by compass N E by E!

In a few days to go west we shall head exactly east.

Our compass courses during one of the old man's clocks of which he made the remark: "When she strikes three, and the hands point at 10 in the morning, 2 hours the is quarter past 5 in the afternoon".

We have counted nearly 17 degrees of longitude since leaving Etah. There is a difference in time of 1^h 7^m 23^s at 1^h 7^m 23^s P.M. Etah N.Y.S. it will be local mean time here at camp.

Find L.A.S.				
L.M.S.	00	00	00	00 ^m
Long	5	58		
G.M.S.	5	58		P.M.

L.M.S.	00	00	00	00
Eq. S.	-		2	9.26
L.A.S.	11	57	50	74

Eq. S. S¹ 0^a 2^m 13.52
 Corr - 4.26
 Corr. Eq. S. - 2^m 9.26

H. D. 0.710
 Long on 6 S. M. S.
4.260

Elate m. S. 1^h 7^m 23.00
 Eq. S. - 2 9.26
~~S. M. S.~~ 1^h 5^m 13.74
 apparent Moon

2 Obs alt $\odot$ 37° 00' 00"
 S. C. - 30"
2 36° 59' 30"
 L 18° 29' 45"
 Corr. + 13 2.33
18° 42' 47.33"
 true alt

Z 71° 17' 12.7
 D + 6 54 21.4
 Lat- 78° 11' 34.1

S. D. + 15' 59.83
 Refraction - 2 57.5
 Corr. + 13' 2.33

Dec. 7th day 9^h 0^m 6° 48' 48"
 Curr. for 89° 30' W + 5 38.4
 Curr. Dec. 6 54 21.4

H.O. 56.40^m
 Long. + 6
 60 1338.40
 + 5' 38.4

Compass bearing of Sun
 at apparent noon 49° 30' W
 It should be 180° W
 ∴ Compass variation 130° 30' W
 at 5-46 P.M. Sun 14° 30' E

E. M. S. 5^h 45^m 60
 Long 89° 30' W 1 37 20
 L. M. S. 4 38 40
 Long 89° 30' W 5 38
 S. M. S. 10^h 36^m 40

89° 30'
 4
 60) 356 (5- 14
 300
 56
 5-^h 52^m
 60) 120 (2
 120
 0

Eg. 8. Gr. 2^m 13.52

Corr. - 7.52

Corr. Eg. 8, 2^m 6.00

11.0 0.710
 S. M. S. 10.6
4260
 710
7.5260

L. M. S. 4^m 38 37.00

Eg. 8. - 2 6.00

L. A. S. 4 36 31

Dec. 7^m Gr. 6 48' 43.0

Corr. + 9 57.8

Corr. Dec. 6 58 40.8

11.0 56.40

S. M. S. 10.6

33840
 5640
 60 | 597.840
9^m 57.8

Sun's Bearing 78° N Dec. 7° at 4^m

108° 12' W

Sun's Bearing 14 30 E

Var. 122° 42' W

(Compass near sledges)

at 7^h 10^m Sun 41° E

L. M. S. ?

E. M. S. 7^h 10^m 00
 Long 89° 30' W - 1 7 23
 L. M. S. 6 2 37

L. A. S. ?

L. M. S. 6^h 2^m 37^s
 Long 89° 30' W + 5 58
 S. M. S. 12 00 37

89° 30'
 4
 60) 35-6 (5 60) 120 (2
 30 0
 56
 5^h 58^m

Eq. S. 5^h 0^m 2^s 13.52
 Corr - 8.52
 Corr. Eq. S. 2 1 5.00

H. D. 0.710
 S. M. S. 12
 14 20
 71 0
 Corr. 8.520

L. M. S. 6^h 2^m 37^s
 Eq. S. - 2 5
 L. A. S. 6 00 32 P. M.

Suns Declination?

Dec. 30th or 7th day $6^{\circ} 48' 43''$
 Corr. + $11 \quad 16.8$
 Corr. Declination $6 \quad 59 \quad 59.8$

H. D. $56^{\circ} 40$
 S. M. S. 12
 $11 \quad 2 \quad 80$
 $56 \quad 4 \quad 0$
 60 | $67 \quad 6^{\circ} 80$
 Corr $11^m \quad 16^s 8$

Suns True Bearing at 6 P.M. is
 $88^{\circ} 34' W$

Compass Bearing $41^{\circ} \quad E$
 " Variation $29^{\circ} 34' W$

(Compass away from sledges)

Sun $55^{\circ} 30'$ at $8^h 9^m 28^s$

$\begin{array}{r} \text{L. Vn. S. } ? \\ \text{E. Vn. S. } 8^h 9^m 28^s \\ \text{Long. } 89^{\circ} 30' W \quad 1 \quad 7 \quad 23 \\ \text{L. Vn. S. } 7 \quad 2 \quad 5 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} \text{L. A. S. } ? \\ \text{L. Vn. S. } 7^h 2^m 5^s \\ \text{Long } 89^{\circ} 30' W \quad 5 \quad 58 \\ \text{S. Vn. S. } 13^h 00^m 5^s \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} \text{Eq. S. } 5^h 0^m \quad 2^m 13.52 \\ \text{Corr. -} \quad \quad \quad 9.23 \\ \text{Corr. Eq. S.} \quad \quad \quad \underline{\underline{2 \quad 4.29}} \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} \text{H. 19.} \quad 5 \\ 0.710 \\ \text{S. Vn. S.} \quad \quad \quad 13 \\ \hline 2130 \\ 710 \\ \hline 9.230 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} \text{L. Vn. S.} \quad 7^h 2^m 5^s 00 \\ \text{Eq. S.} \quad \quad \quad 2 \quad 4.29 \\ \text{L. A. S.} \quad \quad \quad 7 \quad 00 \quad .71 \end{array}$

Sun's True Bearing at 7 P. M.

$\begin{array}{r} 73^{\circ} 55' \\ \text{Compass Bearing } 55 \quad 30 \\ \hline \text{Variation } 129^{\circ} 25' \quad W \end{array}$

at 9^h 20^m P.M. thermometer
reads - 22.5; barometer 29.40

I think I can see
the loom of North Cornwall
on the horizon bearing about
13 degrees east of magnetic
north.

Saturday April 8, 1916

18th day

at 1^h 2^m P.M. Sun 57° W

" 1 9 28 " " 53° 30' W

" 1 15 " " 52° W

Length of large bear shot here

7 ft 8 1/2 inches

Girth

5 ft 2 1/2

Length of small 6 ft 3 in

Girth

4 ft 5 in

With milk

Length of neck from oesophagus

to shoulders 1 ft 2 1/2 in

at 6^h P.M. Sun 21° E

" 6^h 20^m " " 25 E

" 6 47 " " 31° 30' E

7-9-30 37 30 E

Temp - 26

Yesterday I was somewhat anxious over our meat supply for the dogs, thinking perhaps we had jarred the mush-oven. Today all looks bright again.

I went to bed about midnight expecting the boys at any minute. They had been gone then about fourteen hours. At 2 this morning they came in with thirteen mush-oven. Our front yard is full of meat.

I decided to rest the dogs another day and fill them up as well so we remained in our sleeping bags until 10 o'clock.

A few minutes after breakfast Archie spotted two bears right out in front of our igloo about a mile away on the ice. In about an hour we had them both one a big male measuring 7 ft 6 in and the other a small female. Two dogs were so badly injured in the fight that one

Sun's True Bearing at $78^{\circ} W$
at 6 P.M. with 7° declination.

$88^{\circ} 33' W$

Compass $37^{\circ} 30'$
" Var. $126^{\circ} 3'$

E. M. S. $6^h 00^m 00^s$
Long. $89^{\circ} 30' -$ $1^{\circ} 7' 20''$
L. M. S. $4^h 52' 40''$

Long. $89^{\circ} 30'$
E. L. M. S. $72^{\circ} 40'$
 $16^{\circ} 50'$
 4°
 $60 | 64 \quad 60 | 200 \quad 1^h 7^m 20^s$
 $1^h \quad 3$

L. M. S. $4^h 52' 30''$
Long. $89^{\circ} 30' +$ $5^{\circ} 58'$
S. M. S. $10^h 50' 30''$

$89^{\circ} 30'$
 4
 $(6) 356(5) \quad (6) 120(2)$
 $30 \quad 0 \quad 12 \quad 0$
 $56 \quad 4$

$5^h 58^m$

Eq. S. 920^h 8 day $1^m 56.59$
Corr - 7.57
Corr. Eq. S. 149.02

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H. D. } 0.701 \\
 \text{S. V. S. } \underline{10.8} \\
 \quad 5608 \\
 \quad 701 \\
 \hline
 7.5708
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{L. V. S. } 4^{\text{e}} \quad 52 \quad 40.00 \\
 \text{Eq. S. } \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad 49.02 \\
 \hline
 \text{L. A. S. } 4 \quad 50 \quad 50.98
 \end{array}$$

Sun true bearing $105^{\circ}44'$ W
 Compass Bearing 21° E
 " Variation $126^{\circ}44'$

Sunday, April 9.

19th day

Beyond No 22. $91^{\circ}30'$ W.

at $6^{\text{h}}49^{\text{m}}$ Sun $30^{\circ}40'$ E

" $7^{\text{h}}37^{\text{m}}$ " 43° E

We are tonight in sight
 of Cape Smith west, which we
 should easily make tomorrow.
 Have covered 335 miles in
 19 days, an average of 17.6
 miles per day. Our two days at
 the last camp has taken our
 average down considerably.

To my surprise, we were

not fairly out of camp this morning when we ran into a bear. With three dead dogs behind us and one riding on the sledges we did not need to be admonished to "hold our horses".

Arlio took him with his Remington before the dogs could reach him. Although badly wounded she put up a good fight. We buried the meat and skin and came right on.

at 8^h 00^m P.M. Sun bears 44° E
Temp - 26
Bar. 29.12

There are many tracks of foxes, ptarmigan, and Lemming here.

In the river bed we find pieces of a good quality of coal.

Dr. Ford at Chako builds a very good double igloo.

Monday, April 10, 1916.

20th day

Cape South West

Left camp at "22" at 11 o'clock
arriving here at 4-15.

We find ice swift clean
of snow and hard as iron.

The ice looks good. Tracks of
musk-oxen where we hitch our
dogs.

At	4-40 ^m	P. M.	Sun magnetic north	
"	5-10 ^m	" "	"	6° 30' E
"	5-40	" "	"	14° 30' E
"	6-10	" "	"	22° E
"	6-49	" "	"	32° E
"	7-37	" "	"	44° E
"	8	" "	"	49° E

What looks like a small
island bears 2½ E from Cape.

at 5^h 8^m 30^s 2 obs. alt 28° 40'

2. C 30 off 37 on

Temp. -15

Bar. 29.16

at	5 ^h 23 ^m	2 obs. alt	- 27° 30'
"	5 ^h 45	" "	26° 2'
"	6 ^h 13 ^m 30 ^s	" "	24° 9'

at 7^h 18^m Sun 39° E

We are in a beautiful sheltered place for a camp. A light southerly wind out on the ice but here in behind broken parts of a berg there is not a breath.

While unearthing walls is building the finest igloo I have ever seen, thirteen feet seven inches across the bed platform, I obtain some excellent azimuths and three good sights for longitude.

What a contrast to two years ago at this time when I reached the northern end of this land. With clothes driven full of snow and having faced a bitter wind all day we dug our way into a snow bank and slept. Everything was an uncertainty, my supporting party, my food supply, the location of Crocker Land. the condition of the ice.

Tonight the prospect is bright. I am here with enough of everything, —

20) 345-17
20
145

23
155-
155
345

590 lbs of pemmican, 137 1/2
pennut, 48 cans milk, (five
of which are condensed coffee)
5 lbs sugar, tea for
40 meals, and twenty four
gals. oil.

Our dogs are in fairly
good shape after covering the
345 miles at an average of
17 miles a day. Arlio has thus
far lost four and Uean
five - was one. Two years
ago they lost nearly all.

I can see North Cornwall
very plainly now that the sun
is working toward the north.
By the map it lies 45 miles
away. We cannot see around
Ringnes Land. E-boats are

Two who stopped there on
his way south with Dr. Cook
tells me the coast is low
therefore this may account
for it. He also says they
camped here at the point.

at the northern end of
this land we killed caribou
which gave us fresh meat
before starting. If we could
only be so fortunate to

get something here.

Everdruz saw tracks of
musk-oxen all along here
fifteen years ago, and
killed a few caribou, I
believe.

Also found an Eskimo has
driven up the coast in
search of game.

10-30 P.M.

What luck! Two musk-
oxen! Coming down the
coast in a cloud of steam,
right under the blazing
sun low in the north-west
we saw this team and
heard Ukeagwigwah, who
had gone to meet him,
yell "He has killed two
musk-oxen!"

Laughing and shouting
we invited him into camp
as if he were a general
returning from foreign conquests!

Our dogs are fed and the
Eskimos are eating raw
brains and cracking bones
for the marrow. The fat

is one for another cupper.
What gullions we are!

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Long. W.} \quad 92^{\circ} \quad 5' \\
 \text{" Etah} \quad 72 \quad 40 \\
 \hline
 \text{Dif. in Long} \quad 19 \quad 25 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 4 \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 60 \overline{) 76} \quad 60 \overline{) 100} \\
 \quad 1^h \quad 1^h 16^m \quad 40^s \\
 \text{Dif. in time} \quad 1^h \quad 17^m \quad 40^s
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Eq. S. Gro. 11th day} \quad 1^m \quad 7.20 \\
 \text{Corr.} \quad - \quad 4.11 \\
 \hline
 \text{Corr. Eq. S.} \quad 1 \quad 3.09
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H. R.} \quad 0.670 \\
 \text{Long. W} \quad 6.14 \\
 \hline
 2680 \\
 670 \\
 \hline
 4020 \\
 \text{Corr.} \quad - \quad 4.11380
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Dif. in Time} \quad 1^h \quad 17^m \quad 40.00 \\
 \text{Eq. Time} \quad 1 \quad 3.09 \\
 \hline
 \text{at Etah W. S.} \quad 1^h \quad 16 \quad 36.91 \\
 \text{It will be Local Apparent Noon} \\
 \text{at } 92^{\circ} 5' \text{ W}
 \end{array}$$

Declination at L. A. Noon $92^{\circ} 5'$

Dec. Grod 11 th day	$8^{\circ} 17' 57''.1$
Corr. $92^{\circ} 5' W +$	$5 \quad 38.3$
Corr. Dec.	<u>$8^{\circ} 23' 35''.4$</u>

H. D.	$55''.11$
G. K. S.	<u>6.14</u>
	22044
	5511
	<u>33066</u>
60)	<u>$338''.3754$</u>
	$5'' \quad 38''.3$

at Cape South West. Long.
 $92^{\circ} 5' W$. April 11, 1916.
Ther. -10 Bar 29.25

2 Obs. Alt.	$40^{\circ} 00' 00''$
2. C. -	$4 \quad 30$
	<u>$2) \quad 39 \quad 55 \quad 30$</u>
Obs. alt.	$19^{\circ} 57' 45''$
Corr. +	$13 \quad 23.76$
h	<u>$20^{\circ} 11' \quad 8''.76$</u>
Z	$69^{\circ} 48' \quad 51.24$
D	<u>$8 \quad 23 \quad 35.4$</u>
Lat.	<u>$78^{\circ} 12' \quad 26''.64$</u>

S.D. + 15' 58.76.

Ref - 2 35.
 Cor. + 13' 23.76

at Apparent Noon Sun bears $50^{\circ}40'$

True Bearing $179^{\circ}60'$
 Compass .. $50^{\circ}40'$
 " Variation $129^{\circ}20'$

at 8^h 00^m 00^s P.M. Sun 49° E

Compass Variation?

E. v. S.	8 ^h	00 ^m	00 ^s
Diff in Long.	1	17	40
L. v. S.	6	42	20
Long $92^{\circ}5'W$	6	8	18
S. v. S.	<u>12</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>38</u>

Eq. 3. Gr^o 10th day 1^m $23^{\circ}42'0$
 Cor. - 4.658
 Corrected Eq. 3. 18.762

H.D. 0.681
 S. v. S. 6.84
 27.24
 544.8
 408.6
 Cor. - 4.65804

L. v. v. 3.	6 ^h 42 ^m	20 ^s .00
Eg. 8. -	1	18.76
L. A. 3.	6 ^h 41 ^m	1.24

True Bearing Sun at 6^h 40' at
78° W, Dec. 8°

	78° 34'	W
C. B.	49°	E
C. Var.	127° 34'	W

Supplies landed at Cape South
West.

	Red	Blue	Total
Pemmican	40	45	590 lbs
Biscuit	125		
Oil	22		
Milk	42		
Sugar	4 lbs		
C. Coffee	8		
Tobacco	85	4 Plug	
Tea	49 meals		
Alcohol	1 unopened Can		
Malt-Milk	1 tin		
	E. Wash Yn Arklio		Self.
Dogs			
Expenses	48		

To go west. -

40 Pkgs Tobacco

7 cans coffee

14 meals

7 sticks Tea

28 meals

15 gal. oil

42 "

Condensed Milk

30 cans

3 Pkgs Tobacco

3 Blue "

25 Pkgs Cig. Paper

1 Pipe

8 Rolls Photo Exposures

112 lbs. Biscuit

To give men going home

2 Sticks Tea

5 cans Milk

4 gal. oil

7 Tobacco each

3 boxes matches "

2 Pkgs Paper

To leave at Cape South West

1 can Malted Milk

27 Tobacco Durbin's Mixture

1 Plug

1 Blue

14 Pkgs Cig. Paper

3 gals oil

11 meals tea

3 lbs sugar

24 boxes matches (large)

12 " kind matches

12 1/2 lbs Biscuit

Total Weight of Cargos

Pemmican

590 lbs

Biscuit

112 1/2

milk

37

oil

105 oil

my box

35 lbs.

418 79 1/2

219.7 lbs

Give Mr 230

Give E. Cook 225

455

Self 215

Arthur 209

879

April 11, 1916
Cape South West

at 5^h 40^m P.M. Sun 17° 30' E

" 6 13 " " 24° E

" 6 49 " " 33 30 E

" 8^h 12 Obs alt Sun 5° 46'

" " " Sun bears 54 E

" " " Moon " 56 W

" " " Obs. alt. Moon

72
30

Wm 10 red 12 blue 152

E. tub " " 11 " 146

Archie " " " " 146

Self " " " " 146 + 35

Wm E. tub Archie Self

10 red 10 red 10 red 10 red

12 blue 11 blue 11 blue 11 blue

B 50 B 50 Q 35 B 40

Q 35 Q 35 W 30 milk 6

237 231 211 B 12 1/2
228

April 11, 1916

21st day

Cape South West

Our second night here, the boys tried to get more mussels - even today but could only find one.

Ah-pood-ah-shaho and Accomodating-wah go back tomorrow.

Weather permitting we leave tomorrow for around Ringnes Island.

- 30 at midnight
Bar 29.12

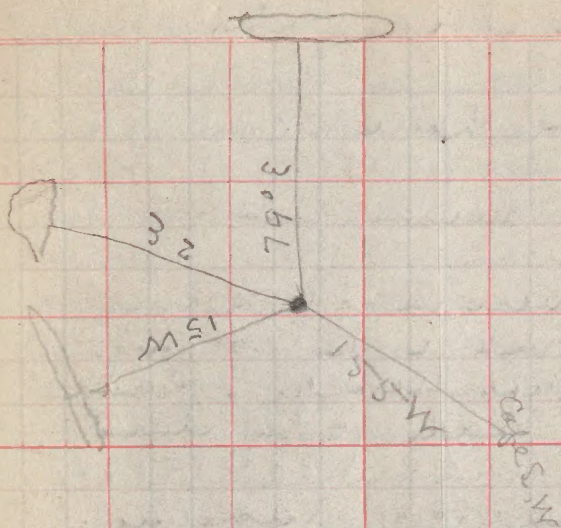
April 12, 1916

22nd Day

At 8 P.M. Sun $57^{\circ}30'E$

It was ten minutes to eleven when I bade good bye to Ah-pood-ah-shaho and Accomodating-wah.

The former had tears in his eyes, poor fellow. I confess I choked a bit



When I tried to tell him how satisfactory the lead been. I waved to him as he headed toward home and we toward the west.

The Arctic Devil had his eye on us and started a cold wind and drift obscuring everything. The good lead going was soon succeeded by a lumpy crust.

We travelled for 8 hours and forty minutes with only two stops of ten minutes each to unjangle our traces.

At the low estimate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour we must have covered 20 miles, although the land behind us looks very near.

Every thing seems out of place according to Sverdrup's map. I have taken bearings of land seen and will take more in the morning.

Working in a cold wind at 28 below zero isn't a bit comfortable, especially when one has wet underclothes, wet feet, and wet mittens.

I have tried to make my kamiks (boots) go as long as possible without change. I have on only my third pair in 22 days which even surprises the Eskimos.

E. Cook - tells me that when with Dr. Cook they passed two islands to the north of us not on the map. One is rather large and one

small.

The boys are very happy. They seem every bit as much interested in what we shall find as I do. I believe an Eskimo is a natural explorer. He is anxious to see new lands and to examine all parts of it.

April 13, 1916

23rd Day

Amund Ringnes Land
Cape Ludwig

at 6-58	Sun	44° 40'	E
Cape South West		145°	W
at 7 th 9 th	Sun	310 or 50°	E
" 7 22 30	"	311	49 E
" 7 22 30	"	307° 30'	52° 30' E
" 7 44	"	302°	58° E
" 8 th 00	"	298° 30'	61° 30' E
" 8 32	"	291°	69° E

Just 8 hours from our igloo out on the ice, a total of 16 hours and forty minutes from Cape South West. I should judge our rate was about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles

an hour. Allowing fifteen
each for four stops to
untangle traces, our actual
time was fifteen hours
and forty minutes. This
makes the distance 50.8
miles. To save our dogs
we have walked half of
this at least.

Yesterday afternoon a
land appeared north-west
of us which did not
correspond with anything
on the map. I obtained
a bearing of it of $79^{\circ} E$.

I thought possibly as we
went on it might fit it
somewhere. Today, however,
it was as much a mystery
as ever. My Eskimos declared
it to be Cape Eudwig and
that I had passed and
missed what we were
looking for. Calculating
mentally local apparent
time from Eskimo mean
time and taking a bearing
of the sun I told them
we were all right and
the new land was

not on the map. I could
see that they were incredible
as we worked west it
soon opened out by Amund
Ringnes Island proving itself
to be a small island
which I shall try to
visit on my return.

There are tracks of
caribou here along the
shore. Tomorrow night
we shall stop and try
for game to save our
ammunition. We were obliged
to feed yesterday and today
which cost us about 20
lbs each.

Ther. - 23 at 8 o'clock
Bar 29.9

Ther - 28 at 10-30 A.M.

April 14, 24th day

at 7-30 ^{am}	P. M.	Sun bears	292°30
" "	" "	" "	293
" "	" "	" "	290
" "	" "	" "	306°30
" 7 th 44 th	" "	" "	303
" "	" "	" "	298°30

At 7-44 P.m. Sun Bears 304

" " " " " 301

7-48^m " " " 300

" 8-5^m " " " 305³⁰

" " " " " 309

" " " " " 310

" " " " " 306

" " " " " 304

Having fed for two days on Fennican, I was a little concerned about the game supply on Amund Ringnes Island, realizing that the extent of my work depends upon this.

My fears were set aside, however, when we sighted a mother bear and two cubs far out on the ice of Henrichsen Sound.

They had heard us as we rounded the point to the east; consequently they had a good start. Our attention was first called to a streak of blood in the snow, the dead igloo, and the remains of the carcass. After with the

field glasses saw the
bears in full flight for
North Cornwall.

Hastily we threw off
everything from our sledges
and started. It was the
longest fastest ride I have
ever had, - at least $3\frac{1}{2}$
miles, bounding from ridge
to ridge. Before we
were ready Unearfung was
dogs ran away barking up
the coast and he after
them yelling for them
to stop. He rejoined us
when about half way
out. During his run he
noticed caribou and hare
tracks. A good test of
good eyes!

Far ahead of us we
could see the mother
and two little black dogs
by her side which we
knew to be cubs. The
mother turned twice as if
to stand and fight but
42 dogs gallazing toward her
caused her courage to fail.
About ten loose dogs

stopped her and the fight
was on. As I came up
uncaring - was stopped
my team & with his rifle
and yelled for me to
run ahead and photograph
which I told him I wanted
to do. He also was holding
E. Holm's team for
him while he ran ahead
with me with his rifle.

I had just time
to get one picture when
E's team swept by me
on the full young. I heard
a peculiar cry almost
under my feet. Looking down
I saw two of E's dogs
with one of the little bears
in their mouths. I creaked
one over the head with my
fist and kicked the other
and grabbed the cub in
my arms. He was covered
with blood and crazy
with fright and crying like
a baby with the crowd.

In the meantime I
was yelling for E to shoot
the mother. I looked for

meawing-wah and saw
him a half mile away
pursuing the other cub
with my team.

At this time Arlio
arrived and I yelled for
him to run and shoot
and save the dogs. All the
time I was backing around
in circles trying to defend
my little fellows from
Arlio's team who were
bound to get him. As his
head was gripped under
my arm and behind me
and the rest of him in
front of me I had some
difficulty in guarding all
sides. Arlio's having shot
the mother man to my
aid with his whip, and
helped me get a rope
around his neck and body.

Meawing-wah soon
came back with the mate
in his arms, one much
larger than mine. As he
held him tightly against
his breast the bear bit
him on the lip! mine

drew blood on my wrist.

Having fastened the dogs we allowed the little fellows to run to their dead mother. It was pathetic to see them nuzzle down on her breast, and one even began to suckle.

They were no longer afraid. We could get them like pups. The boys loaded the mother on my sledge; the cubs climbed on top of her and away we went to the land.

Having photographed them at the camp I reluctantly gave orders for them to be killed which the boys did by choking with a rope through a hole cut in a small bag. If I was on my way home I would certainly try to get them to Etah and perhaps to the States.

Tonight they are on top of our igloo rolled up in the skin of their mother having their last long sleep.

April 15, 25th day

Cuba Camp

Long. $96^{\circ} 35'$; Lat. $77^{\circ} 52'$

Long. Etah $72^{\circ} 40'$

Dif. in Long. $23^{\circ} 55'$
 $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 60 \end{array} 19 \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \hline 60 \end{array} 22 \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$

Dif. in time $1^h 35^m 40^s$

Eq. time. $9^h 15^m$ $5^m 52^s$
Corr. $96^{\circ} 35' W.$ 3.98
Eq. Time from $96^{\circ} 35' W.$ 1.25

H. D. 0.619
G. M. 3 644
 $\begin{array}{r} 2476 \\ 2476 \\ 3714 \\ \hline 398636 \end{array}$

Long $96^{\circ} 35' W$
 $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 60 \end{array} 38 \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 60 \end{array} 14 \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$

Dif. in time, $6^h 26^m 20^s$

Dif. in time Etah $1^h 35^m 40^s$
Eq. time E. A. from $1^h 35^m 39^s$

L. A. Noon 1^h 35^m 39^s Etah time.

Temp. -20[°] Bar 29.25

Sun bearing 35[°] W

True Bearing 180[°]

Compass Var. 145[°] W

Obs. alt. $\odot$ 43[°] 20'

S. C. - 2' 30"

2) 43 17 30

Obs. alt 21 48 45.00

S. D. + 15 57.70

22[°] 4' 42.70

Ref. - 2 23.3

h 22 2 19.40

Z 67 57 40.6

d + 9 50 46.6

Lat. 77[°] 48' 2.2

Dec. Gr. $\odot$ 15^h day 9[°] 44' 56.6

Corr. for 96[°] 35' W + 5 45.

Corrected declination 9[°] 50' 41.6

21. D. 53.59

G. M. T. 6.44

21 4 36

21 4 36

321 54

601345.1196

5^m 45^s

A day of rest, the first
the dogs have had since
leaving Etah 25 days ago.

Nucar-ping-wah and
Arhlio have gone after game;
E-took-ah-schoo is drying out
everything while I take
observations.

We are encamped on
a small island about a
mile from land, one not on
the map. I make our
latitude $77^{\circ} 48' 2''.2$, compass
variation 145° W. We are
practically between the two
poles where theoretically the
variation should be 180° , the
maximum, where north is
south, where east is west!
Where things are somewhat
twisted!

Our two cubs were
delicious eating, let other
explorers say what they
will about bear meat.

4 P.M.

Boys back; no success. Report
Tracks of caribou, ptarmigan, and
hare.

At 6^h 29^m Obs. 2 Alt @ 26°
2.c. - 2' 30"

At 9-30 tonight just
as we were getting ready
for bed two wolves came
across the ice to our camp.
Arhlio fired but overshot.
E's dogs tore loose and
galloped after them nearly
out of sight, E following
them with his rifle and
calling to his dogs to come
back.

Mucargingwah jumped
on his sledge and took after
E who gave him his rifle
as he passed. We can see
him now returning with
all the dogs. The wolves
are headed for North
Cornwall and still going.

Wind 1 V. W.

At 4^h 47^m P. vii. Sun Mag. North.

4^h 46^m 60
1 35 39

L.A. 3. 3^h 11^m 21^s P. vii.

					Var
(a)	Al- 5 ^h	35 ^m	39 ^s	Sun	4° 30' E 1254
	" 6	5	39	"	26° 30' E 13634
	" 6	35	39	"	32° 30' E 1358
	" 7	5	39		37 30 E 13245
	" 7	35	39	"	Supper
	" 8	5	39		50° 30' E 13130
	" 8	35	39	"	58° 30' E

(a) Compass near 20 tons Penniman

April 16, 26th day.

Sunday

Arrived Ringnes Island

- 38 ft. 8^h 30^m A.M.

at 7^h 35^m A.M. Sun 173° 30' W

- 21 7^h 00^m P.M.

Bar 29.32 " " "

at 5^h 50^m P.M. Sun bears 38° 30' E

" 6 35 " " " 50° E

" 6 59 " " " 55° E

" 7 49 " " " 67° 20' E

at 6 13 Obs 2 Alt $\odot$ 28.5

6 15 30 Obs alt- $\odot$ 13° 30' (Sea ice)

6 18 30 Obs 2 alt- $\odot$ 28° 12'

In camp tonight - on the ice in the lower part of Harrel Sound some distance from Ringardholmen in long. I should judge, 98° 30' W.

Have been following the fresh tracks of an enormous bear but were compelled to stop as our dogs have certainly travelled thirty-five miles. The going is excellent, a crust as hard as a pavement.

One of my dogs, Pe-see-ah is all in and will die, I

think. He refused food tonight.
 I slipped him early in the
 day to save him if possible.
 He came into camp late,
 put his head in my lap,
 and was to sleep in a few
 minutes. I have raised him
 from a pup and think a good
 deal of him. The others are
 going well. We are now
 44 1/2 miles from Etah. I have
 made it in 26 days, an
 average of 17 miles a day.

Long	98°	30'
Long Etah	72	40'
Dif. Long	25°	50'
	4	4

$$60 \overline{) 1100} \quad 60 \overline{) 200}$$

$$1^h 45^m + 3^m 20^s$$

$$\text{Dif in time} \quad 1^h 43^m 20^s$$

Time	6 ^h	35'	
	1	43	20
L. A. S.	4	51	40

Sun bears	50° E	
True bearing	105°	6' W
Com. Variation	155°	6' W

Time 7^h 49^m

Dif. in time $\frac{1}{6^a} \frac{43}{5^m} \frac{20}{40}$
L. A. S.

Al-6^h 5^m 40^s Sun bore 67° 20' E

" " " " True bearing 86 41

Compass Variation 154° 1' W

Time 5^h 50^m E. W. S.

Dif. in time $\frac{1}{4} \frac{43}{6} \frac{20}{40}$
L. W. S.

Eg. S. W. S.

L. A. S. 4^h 6^m 40^s

Sun's bearing 38° 30' E

True " $\frac{115}{154} \frac{49}{19}$

Time 6^h 59^m E. W. S.

Long. dif $\frac{1}{5} \frac{43}{15} \frac{20}{40}$
L. A. S.

Sun's bearing 55° 20' E

" true " 98 56

Compass Var. 154° 16' W.

Snow at 10^a 45 P.M.

Wind Force 1 N.W.

Has been crazy all day.

Can see no land in west
or even north-west.

April 17, Monday, 27th day

Somewhere near Cape Hathorst

Long. 100° W Lat-77° 45' N

Alt- 7 ^a 40	Sun bears 69° E
8 29	" " 81° 30 E
8 44	86 30 E

Eight hours today at-

3 ¹/₄ miles an hour, at the
least, a total of 26 miles.

Crazy yesterday and very
crazy today so I could not
tell just where we were
when we started. We tried

to head about west from
Ringardsholmen and expected
to make land in four hours.

Since it took eight and
this seems to be a cape.

with, shore trending west
I judge we are at Cape
Nathorst, or near it.

A number of bear tracks,
but no bears. I am becoming
concerned about our pemmican
supply. If we do not find
game soon the best I can
do is to reach Quinay Land
and possibly explore a little
of its western coast.

Our dogs are tired and
very poor. We are about
465 miles from Etah, an
average of 17.3 miles a day.

Someday I shall send
the boys back into the
hills to find something. Even
snow-birds will be acceptable.

I must know if I can
depend upon this country
for anything at all. The
land all along here is so
low that at times we do
not know if we are on land
or ice. Should judge it
to be a fine grazing country
for caribou but poor for
musk-oxen or hare, offering
no protection against wolves.

I feel as if I had lost a friend. — The seal was left at the last igloo dying. I tried to tempt him with a fat full of hot bear soup but the poor fellow turned his head away. I staggered to the sunny side of the igloo, curled himself up, and was to sleep when I left. He is now where there are no sledges, nor long, long, trails, nor cruel whips. He is the only dog I have ever lost on a trip. His death makes me think more of the others.

Brindle was sick all day yesterday but feeling well today. Dirty Race sick today but better tonight.

	Long.	100° W	
Elatn	"	72° 40'	
Dif	"	27 20	
		<u>4</u> <u>4</u>	
		60 10 8 60 80	
		1 ^h 48 ^m + 1 ^m 20 ^s	
Dif in time		1 ^h 49 ^m 20 ^s	

(Eq. time Nil. Dec. 10°)
 compute again at Etah.

Line	7 ^h	40 ^m	
Dif.	1	49 ^m	20
L. A. S.	5 ^h	50 ^m	40 ^s
Sun's bearing		69°	E
" true "		90	21
Com. Variation		159°	21' W

Line	8 ^h	29 ^m	
Dif.	1	49	20
L. A. S.	6	39	40
Sun's bearing		81°	30' E
" true "		78	09
Com. Variation		159°	39' W

Line	8 ^h	44	
Dif.	1	49	20
L. A. S.	6	54	40

Sun's bearing	86°	30	
" true "	74	31	
Compass Variation	159°	59'	W
	159	39	
	159	21	
		3119	
		39	

mean 159° 39' W

April 18, Tuesday, 2nd day

Long. 100° W

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 60 \overline{) 400} \\ 6^h \quad 40^m \end{array}$$

Dif. Gr. and camp

Eg. time at L. A. Viron?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Eg. Time Gr. } 0^{\text{th}} \text{ } 18^{\text{th}} \text{ day} \quad 37.73 \\ \text{Corr. for } 100^{\circ} \text{ W} \quad + \quad 3.81 \\ \hline \text{Corrected equation,} \quad \underline{\underline{41.54}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H.D.} \quad 0.573 \\ \text{S. v. J.} \quad \underline{6.66} \\ 3438 \\ 3438 \\ 3438 \\ \hline 3.81618 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L. v. J.} \quad 1^h \quad 49^m \quad 20^s \\ \text{Eg. Time} \quad \underline{41.54} \\ \text{L. A. Viron} \quad 1^h \quad 50^m \quad 1.54 \end{array}$$

Sher. - 23 Bar 29.68
Compass bearing of sun at $00^h \quad 6^m \quad 00^s$
 14° W

True bearing 180°
Compass Variation 166° W (7.1)

Obs. 2 alt. $\odot$ $45^{\circ} 35'$

2. C. -

		2	30
	2) 45°	32'	30"
		22	46
			15
S. D. +		15	56.90
	23	2	11.90
Refraction -		2	23.
	h	22	59
			48.90
	Z	67	00
			11.1
	d	10	54
			18.8
Lat.	77	54	29.9

Dec. Gr. $\odot$ 18 d. $10^{\circ} 48' 30.4$
 Correction for 100° W + $5 48.4$
 Corrected declination $10^{\circ} 54' 18.8$

H. D. 52.32
 Time 6.66
 313.92
 31392
 31392
 60) 348.4512
 $5' 48.4$

This observation was taken on the assumption that I was at 100° W. I was 5 min late in starting and at least 3 min. in getting a good contact. Compare variation also late.

Aakland

Long. $88^{\circ} 30'$ W
Lat $78^{\circ} 30'$

L. M. S. Etale $1^{\text{h}} 3^{\text{m}} 20^{\text{s}}$ P.M.

L. M. S. Aakland $00^{\text{h}} 00^{\text{m}} 00^{\text{s}}$

L. A. S. ?

L. M. S. $00^{\text{h}} 00^{\text{m}} 00^{\text{s}}$

Long $88^{\circ} 30' + 5^{\circ} 54'$
S. M. S. $5^{\text{h}} 54^{\text{m}} 00^{\text{s}}$

Eg. S. $0^{\text{h}} 3^{\text{m}} 5.4600$

Corr - 4.2488

Corr. Eg. S. $3 1.2112$

H. D. 0.732

Long. 5.9

5888

3660

4.2488

L. M. S. $00^{\text{h}} 00^{\text{m}} 00^{\text{s}}$

Eg. S. $3^{\text{h}} 1.21$

L. A. S. $11^{\text{h}} 56^{\text{m}} 58.79$

$1^{\text{h}} 3^{\text{m}} 20.00$

$3 1.21$

$1^{\text{h}} 18.79$

Local time by Etale time.

² Humphreys

March 23 - 6 P. M. - 20

" " Bar 30.30

Record Southern side MacConnell

May 1, 1916.

With one Eskimo, nineteen
dogs, two sledges, I reached
this point yesterday in three
marches from northern end
of island. There I have
placed two records, one in
cave near ice foot, and one
on summit of head at
altitude of 1200 feet.

and on my return
to Etah, North Greenland, from
Friday Sound (King Christian
Island). Have sent two Es-
to Cape South West for much-
upon. Leave for there today.

Killed one bear yesterday.
Dogs in good condition. All well

Wae Miller

Game List

March	24	Circle Sound	1 bear
"	26	Reagler Bay	13 seals
"	28	River Valley	4 bears
"	31	Bay Sound	9 M.O.
April	1	" "	2 bears
"	"	" "	3 M.O.
"	2	" "	1 bear
"	3	Circle Sound	1 bear
"	3	" "	2 M.O.
"	3	" "	1 hare
March	28	Ab-ford ab the	4 "
April	4	Circle Sound	1 bear
April	5	" " Vot-a thing	
"	6	Hyphenit Point	5 Hare
"	"	" "	1 Ptarmigan
"	7	Gletcher Fiord	13 M.O.
"	8	" "	2 bears
"	9	" "	1 bear
"	10	Cape South West	2 M.O.
"	11	" " "	1 M.O.
"	14	Amund Ringes 2	3 bears
"	23	Ellef Ringhus 2	3 "
"	26	North Cornwall	1 hare
"	29	" "	1 bear
May	2	" "	1 bear
April	29	Cape S.W.	17 hare
May	1	Axel Heiberg	1 bear
"	"	" "	2 ptar.
"	6	Bjernesundet	2 hare
"	"	" "	2 Ptarm

about the ark - to Bay - Pie Tangle

May	7	Eureka Sound	6 have
"	8	Bay of Islands	3 have

"The man who has not-
taken his life in his hands
at some time or other has
not lived". Stephenson.

Co-bloo-yah-ill-to

Period of twilight at night

Kark-seed-ah-hoot -- full of
meat (man or dog)

see-we-show -- a long
trail

Yoo-uck -- -- spit-

tee-ah-mē-we -- handle to a cup.

thng-muck-saul -- " " "

Nep-fee-yah -- to go over a point
Sai-we-duck-ah-lunga.. I go around
E-tē-wēg-loo -- to go over a glacier
Nu-qu-ark. Sai-oo.. to go around a point
King-you-fee-shick-to -- to spill
Ree-tu-some-ivit -- Pitching strap
Kee-nick-so -- chew a trace
Ung-ah-shick-shock-suah.. far away
Kud-lug-teen -- to put stockings in kamiks
Ping-ee-lah -- I do not want it
Nun-nē-e-vit -- Where have you been
Canno ung-ah-shick-she-wah? How
far is it?
Shuna-nik tak-o-vit? What did
you see?
Now-yam-ah-witz? Are you hungry?
Yuna takug-na? -- Is that land?
Nung-me-ung-nē-fia seeko?
Is the ice safe?
Tuk-hoo-ai-yuk -- Do you see?
Tu-shi-we-yuk -- Do you hear
Broken -- fillukhia
Suna takuruk -- What do you see?
Kaso-ka-lunga -- I am tired
Oo-ta-sadder-me-ooft-tah -- last igloo
ishe-look-to -- eye inflamed
Nuck-hay-dee-actinga. I shall cook
meat.
Ya-back-loo -- low (ground)

Pilb-sing-ee-lō-suah not drifting

Pook-ting-nuck - - - - - Slush

ah-mah-hōwks-suah - - - not frozen

Nafel-nēe-o - - - - - lasso

Kapsini vo-cud-ah-fil-?

" tuk-tu-fil-?

" vo-ming-nuck-fil-?

Nōg-wah Caribou 1 year

Aug-ah-yuk-lillah 2 .. s

Kahago tsunga fee-ah-lō

When will he be here?

En-nul-e-ah-lō-e-ac-tootin?

Are you going to bed?

En-nay-ah-tunga - 2 am
going to bed.

En-nul-ee-ah-lō-ha? It is he
going to bed?

E-tah-mun nuck-shay-ei?

Are you going to take it-E-tah?

O-kah-mu-oh-lō - go with the wind

Ah-shōck-lō - - - head wind

Af-cing-nuck - water hole

Noo-doo-actō - - wave the arm

Nock-loo - - knot

E-too-ē-tok - go over a point

to-rang-ne-ah-fio - - to aim

Nuck-ee-shoo-fud-oo-eat - small pieces

Si-mah-hah - is it lost?

Nunny-vah - - I have found it.

Ah-tah-lugo - skin a rabbit

There is a small
caching around point
up Teneha Island

6 cans
4 red
6 blue

32
36
68

We left oil here in 1914

From Estate
6 cases Biscuit
4 cases Oil
12 cases Penicillin

Tsh-shem-áctō - - to fold or shut up
Tsh-mah-áctō - - pocket-knife
Yar-wich-tō - - to break as a finger
a piece of biscuit, a stick
ah-dick-tō - - to rip as a seam in
a whale-bale
ah-wich-tō
Yar-wich-shem-ah-how, butt of
a gun broken
Sa-hem-mis-ah, off in the distance
below us

68
66
284

418

Caches

Across from Coal
Valley N.W.

6 cans red

3 " blue

48

18
66

Bar Food

28

red

224

10

blue

60
284 lbs

Island Cache

132 lbs Yucca

125 Whole Wheat

25 lbs white

1 gal oil

Pine Island

11 blue

6 red

150 lbs Whole Wheat

4 gals oil

a little Alcohol

Mean Refraction Table

All-	Ref.	
0°	36'	29.4"
1	24	53.6
2	18	25.5
3	14	25.1
4	11	44.4
5	9	52.0
6	8	28.0
7	7	23.8
8	6	33.3
9	5	52.6
10	5	19.2
12	4	27.5
14	3	49.5
16	3	20.5
18	2	57.5
22	2	23.3
26	1	58.9
30	1	40.6
40	1	9.4
50		48.9
60		33.6
70		21.2
80		10.3
90		00.0

42
19
23

42
33
26
60

2 175
37
19
18

March

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

April

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

May

Pups

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 31

June

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Unish 15-14-24

Ricuit 15-50-25-50-37 1/2-12 1/2

lea

ail 5-5-5-5-4-5

Reminiscan

Ablio 24 shaped 3 24, blue 4

nu 48 " " 6 48 " " 8

ab 48 " " 6 54 " " 9

E 48 " " 6 48 " " 8

ac 64 " " 8 54 " " 9

Hool 64 " " 8 30 " " 5

Dan 296 31 30 " 5

3

3288

48

40296

584

Equipment for Eureka Sound

Weight

- Two tents - with flys
- Two Poles
- Trimmings
- Jewell
- Blue Flame
- Pots -
- Oil
- Alcohol
- Matches
- Spare harnesses
- Spare traces
- Spare Whips
- Snow Glasses
- Compass
- Sextant
- Pocket Knife (2)
- Shunting " (3)
- Extra clothes
- Note Books (6)
- Reading Matter
- Clippers
- Sewing Bag
- Malted Milk
- Sweet Chocolate
- Candy
- Biscuits
- Oatmeal
- Condensed Milk

Tea Kitch

Tea

Condensed Coffee

Dehydrated Potatoes

" Onions

Salt

Pepper

Vegetable

Longing Pan

Safe

Bird Equipment

Box

Corn Meal

Camera

Films

Field Glasses

Soap

Shovel

Tooth Brush

" Paste

Maps

Hyack Wood

Paddle

Shot gun

Shells

Rifle

Cartridges

Traps

Primers

Cards
 Leaves from Almanac
 Harmonica
 Dominos
 Cliffs

March

Declination S. D

To convert - mean into
 apparent - time.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{L. M. J.} \quad 3^{\text{h}} \ 05^{\text{m}} \ 00^{\text{s}} \\
 \text{Long.} + \quad 5 \ 25 \\
 \hline
 \text{G. M. J.,} \quad 8^{\text{h}} \ 30 \ 00
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Eq. J. } 0^{\text{h}} \quad 1^{\text{m}} \ 17.61 \\
 \text{Corr.} + \quad 4.40 \\
 \hline
 1^{\text{h}} \ 22.01
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H. D.} + \quad 0^{\text{s}} \ 518 \\
 \text{G. M. J.} + \quad 8.5 \\
 \hline
 \text{Corr} + \quad 4^{\text{s}} \ 403
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{L. M. J.,} \quad 3^{\text{h}} \ 05 \ 00 \\
 \text{Eq. J.} + \quad 1 \ 22.01 \\
 \hline
 \text{L. A. J.,} \quad 3 \ 06 \ 22.01
 \end{array}$$

To convert long. into time

$50^{\circ} 40' 15''$ W. Long

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 4 \\ \hline 60 \overline{) 200} (3^h \\ \underline{180} \\ 20^m \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 4 \\ \hline 60 \overline{) 160} (2^m \\ \underline{120} \\ 40^s \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 4 \\ \hline 60 \overline{) 60} (1^s \\ \underline{60} \end{array}$$

Ans 3 hrs 22 m 41 sec

$101^{\circ} 30'$ W. Long

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 4 \\ \hline 60 \overline{) 404} (6^{\text{hrs}} \\ \underline{360} \\ 44^m \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30' \\ 4 \\ \hline 60 \overline{) 120} (2^m \\ \underline{120} \end{array}$$

Ans 6 hrs 46 min

To convert time into long. -

Multiply hours by 15 to get degrees. Divide the minutes by 4, and add the quotient to the number of degrees. Minutes left-over multiply by 15.

Divide seconds by 4, and add the quotient to the minutes. Finally multiply the remaining seconds by 15.

4 hrs., 29 min., 38 sec.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{15} \\ 60 \\ \underline{7} \\ 67^{\circ} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4)29(7 \\ \underline{28} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \times 15 = 15' \\ \underline{9} \\ 24' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4)38(9 \\ \underline{36} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \times 15 = 30'' \end{array}$$

Ans $67^{\circ} 24' 30''$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Obs. Alt.} \quad 40^{\circ} \ 04' \ 00'' \\
 \text{Corr.} \quad + \quad \quad \quad 13 \ 21 \\
 \hline
 \text{h} \quad \quad \quad 40 \ 17 \ 21 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 z \quad \quad \quad 49^{\circ} \ 42' \ 30'' \\
 d \quad \quad \quad 23 \ 27 \ 22 \\
 \hline
 L \quad \quad \quad 73 \ 10 \ 01 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{S.D.} \quad + \quad 15' \ 46'' \\
 \text{2.C.} \quad + \quad \quad \quad 3 \ 00 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad + \quad 18 \ 46 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Dip} \quad \quad - \quad 4' \ 23'' \\
 \text{P.V.} \quad - \quad \quad \quad 1 \ 02 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad - \quad 5 \ 25 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Corr.} \quad + \quad 13' \ 21''$$

$$\text{Dec} \quad \quad \quad \underline{\underline{23^{\circ} \ 27' \ 20.5''}} \quad \text{N}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H.D.} \quad \quad \quad 0.32 \\
 \text{Long.} \quad + \quad \quad \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad 1.28 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dec} \quad \quad \quad 23^{\circ} \ 27' \ 22''$$

Parallel of Latitude Length of Degree

75°	15.577
76°	14.560
77	13.539
78	12.514
79	11.485
80	10.452

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.5 \\ 3 \overline{) 37.5} \\ 375 \\ \hline 4500.0 \end{array} \quad (225$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 50 \\ 40 \\ 10 \end{array}$$

Stat. miles Geo. miles

10	8.68	28	24.29
11	9.54	29	25.16
12	10.41	30	26.03
13	11.28	31	26.89
14	12.15	32	27.76
15	13.01	33	28.63
16	13.88	34	29.50
17	14.75	35	30.36
18	15.62		
19	16.48		
20	17.35		
21	18.22		
22	19.09		
23	19.95		
24	20.82		
25	21.69		
26	22.56		
27	23.42		

Etah

Long. $72^{\circ} 40' W$

Time $4^h 50^m 40^s$

Latitude $78^{\circ} 18' 30''$

Co-latitude $11^{\circ} 41' 39''$

Sun rises Feb. 19th

Sun sets Oct. 24th

Dark period 118 days

Sun rises and sets
from Feb. 19 to Apr. 21
a total of 61 days

Continual day from
Apr. 21 to Aug 23
a total of 124 days

Sun rises and sets
from Aug 23 to Oct 24
a total of 62 days

Wants to be done

Tidal observations

Bird work

Meteorological

Exploration

Summer hunting

Study of snow flakes at
different temperatures.

Lake magnifying glass

E Took-ah-choo

Drawers Knife Traces

Cap 80 Cartridges

Chewing Tobacco

Koodah-tinah

Drawers Cap Traces

Shirt 80-35

Chewing Tobacco

Accommoding-wah

Shirt Knife Traces

Drawers 80-35

Chewing Tobacco

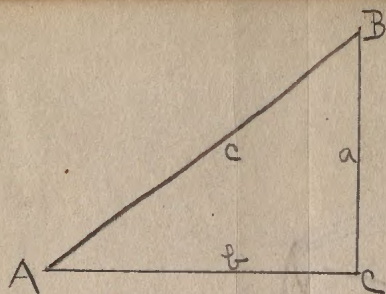
Pahk-pah

Shirt Traces

80-35

Stockings

Chewing Tobacco



$$\frac{a}{c} = \sin A \quad \therefore a = c \sin A$$

$$\frac{b}{c} = \cos A \quad \therefore b = c \cos A$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \sin A \quad c = \frac{a}{\sin A}$$

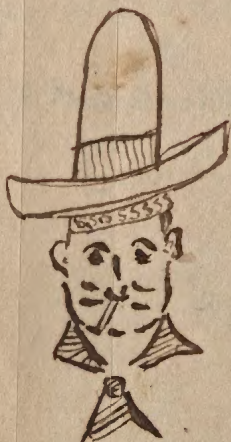
$$\frac{a}{b} = \tan A \quad \therefore a = b \tan A$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \cot A \quad \therefore b = a \cot A$$

$$\frac{b}{c} = \cos A$$

$$\therefore b = c \cos A \quad \therefore c = \frac{b}{\cos A}$$

...proseutng is the almost
the object for which the
expedition was fitted out.

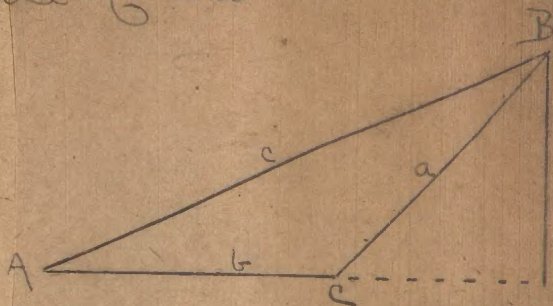


Books

1 Discovery of a North West Passage Capt. Asburn.

2 Cruise of the Arctic

3

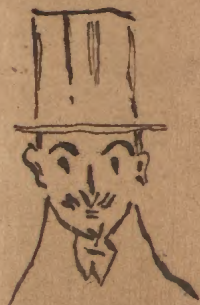


$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B} \quad \frac{b}{c} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} \quad \frac{a}{c} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{b}{\sin B} \times \sin A$$

$$b = \frac{c}{\sin C} \times \sin B$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\sin A} \times \sin C$$



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