E. O. Hovey,
New York.
1915

August – November
Holsenborg

Telephoto:
Number 7.5-

Other roles are numbered without a letter.
3 August 1915

Disko Island. Sighted early this morning - Stood in toward it till 10 o'clock (my watch). Then veered into our course again -

Telephoto 1 + 2 - from SW showing high mountain with glacier mere field.

Southern slope -

\[ \text{R} \]

\[ 2 \text{A} - 1, 2 + 3 \] as we approached island.

Noted for grasses (2013 mean high) and flowers - more than south.
Hog back ridges run
down to western coast.

Stratified rocks dipping high
Toward north - more probable
volcanic rocks.

Beautiful scenery.

Captain Corner called me
at 6 this morning to look
at coastline. Profile is
peculiar. Steep face to north
+ gentle slopes to south

giving strongly serrate ap-
pearance. Thus -

21-6 - Capt George Corner at the wheel.
Southern end of Disko is the
higher part of the island.
No general ice cap on the
island, which looks very at-
ttractive for geologizing.

The high mountain shown
in the photos seems to have a
lava cone & flow in rear
side below me & field.

Another photo & telephoto of
this mountain.

Don't see any glaciers leading
down from the meadow.

Jegong is Holsteinborg
not Disko!

Roll 21
Teleph. 3

9-2 cm. 15 to 20 miles

north of Helstenborg, looking E

4 12

9 - 1 cm. north of no 3

looking E by N

9-2 cm. 7 Mountain mass

as in 3 showing two ciphers filled with mud

looking E

2 cm. 7 - 15 -

Large mountain mass next north of its big valley

looking E

3a-5 - 16-02 - Looking 3 E by S at Kangek + N. Stream ford

4 Aug. 22-1 - Iceberg grounded off Disko Bay

mg
4 Aug.
Whalefish Island in Dickson Bay.
There are apparent, volcanic rock - made our good basaltic column in the low cliff.

\[
\sqrt{7.6 + \text{6cm} \cdot 7 \cdot \text{w.o.}} \quad A
\]
\[
\not\text{ex/c/3} \cdot \text{6cm} \cdot \text{w.o. are of enormous iceberg off Whalefish} \quad \text{9 Oct p.m.}
\]

\[
\text{A second lower berg shows behind the high one.}
\]
Aug.

22-1 - S.W. side Godharn harbor, showing wreck "Fox"
22-2 - So.
22-2a - SS "Fox", near

New taken by H.C. Pickels on 6 Aug.

23-1 - 16-04 Entrance to Godharn harbor looking west - church in harbor

23-3 - Window Inspector home from SS (near) (Bist smart)

Bist smart

The Gretta

23-4 - 9 o'clock school

23-5 - Tidal

25-6 - Two women

24 - View from hill south from bearing signal -
The surroundings of Godthaab are entirely massive feldsparitic gneiss, well rounded & glaciated shiae and grooves. Spec. 553 - gneiss from signal.

On the gneiss lie horizontal sand beds, 20-25 cm. number.

Perhaps 1500 feet above the gneiss - m.t. 2200 ft.

24-1-04
24-7-16

Peel Bowling Strand and inside a bush (a saskin) which has been gathered & bundled to dry for fuel.

Shea. 5 1/2 - Commercial coal
P.M. Inspector Lindsay

Governor Bising, Capt. Pickles, Mr. Newlands, Chief & myself

self in motor boat about 30 miles along coast
to Orfak Mr. (Ulfak)

Nordenskiold got ours

and I was at low tide

in the shallow bay under

the mountain - now

found above

\[25 \text{ - In Goshawa} \]

\[26 \text{ - Blue Mr.} \]

Orfak Mr.

\[27 \text{ En route back to "Cluett"} \]
Countersea birds nest in cliffs. Cries slender.

175 25 flowers have nest mt. ¾ birds.

Najat - is name of mountain (faka governor) +

Ovifak (Ov-i-fák) is name applied to coast below this

mt. (= Uvifak on map)

Collected specimens

of basalt from talus

and from beside cliff

200 meter = above sea

[See 702 - Sec 110] 554

Interesting to note that

fishing net of debris on

each side of cliff too
Central Winter coast.

Nagak Mt. Murshieh
sent a cliff front
of 2000-2500 feet to
the sea.

Wren of goldfinch
a hollow mires an
approach giant
Campanic — Basalt

Spec. No. 702 — Basalt
collected at Wijak by
greenlander and given to Inspector H. Lindow
who gave it to me on 30 May, 1917.
6 Aug.
Left in motor boat at 10:45
for trip to eastward -

√28-1 to 4 - rinses of missing near entrance to harbor - Area + morainic material

28-5 - Beacon on Point
Beacon is made of granite.

If Whales on a wooden frame -
all rock igneous with a few pegmatite veins -
apparently a basalt dike + some hornblende - (?) schist inclusions -
Court 1 mile east of Godthan.

is of basaltic appearance (ash) for 1/4 mile—

(on the left bank peninsula) here are the trunks standing—incased in the coal measure (the Inspector window)

The ash bed is much spotted at sea level—

Bed is 30-50 feet thick or more.

Next mile beautifully small columnar basalts flow comes in beneath ash bed—Columns curved & sheep like.
Some natural arches. Many small prisms. 88-6 - Columnar bed + waterfall. Then a strictly vertical section of ash beds + flows. The flows show the small curved columnar beautiful developed. Cliffs some $00/00 foot high. Picturesque glimpses of heights through cliffs in the stone cliffs. Magnifying some fine gray ash looks like sandstone.
29-1-6. Eastward along coast.

The lower basalt weathers

these greenish black brown

t. white upper basalt weath

as red + reddish brown

thin beds of brown noticeable

in the breccia

71 mi. Black shale, 0

interbedded with column

nir basalt.

15+ miles. White bands with

black bands - Coal? (Post) OK
The speech and song of the bird in the forest, seen in the sun, make me happy. The black bird, which is flying over the ground, is a sign of good luck and brings a sense of peace.

July 70
The sands seem to occupy an embayment in the basin floor and some of the coal is more like charcoal than real coal - in the ash like the charcoal at Martinique and St. Vincent.

Spec. 563 - 4 - 5 - 6 single-like coal

At least 150 bery were in view in Drake Bay from top of cliff above coal sands 150 to 200 ft above sea
Narrow plateau at top of cliffs 200 ft. above sea—
Sawing hollow forming 2 ft.
with plants, forming a
lawn or carpet pleasant
to walk upon—looking eastward from point
second peak still
east shows moon
yellowish-white and
extending 1/4 way up
mountains.
Apparantly the lawn
and the older & the sands
were formed.
Coal plants grew in embayments of the lava into which they were depressed below present position.

Boulders of gneiss are on this flat as evidence of Glacial Period ice.

Ice cap comes almost to edge of the great cliffs—see photo—

At 14 miles the sands are exposed lying on a bed of basalt—
The bed green-black basalts are of older age than upper perhaps.

M. P. Possid

Mr. Possid (spelling?) resident manager of the Arctic station here called this evening. He says that the iron bearing basalt is beneath the hill basalt and that it was exposed at Uijak (Ovijak) only at low tide, its upper portion being covered by the talus slope. Of late years very few iron boulders have been found. For two or three years none. He has one large + two small ones.
8 Aug. Discove [word unclear]—

16-2. 4 cm. 8-ship. Sounded very deep. Entered by motor boat from shore which was becalmed.

After extending our course southern point is composed of one (or more) flows of the greenish black basalt.

Made landing at little group tent on small cove east side from.

Photos 9 x 2 Maligjak.

Went out to explore

found at middle

basalt weathering

very red in places

Specimen 6g - massive

basalt from near mtn.
North side of northern point or branch there dies a run of 3,000 ft.
just where looks as if it might possibly have been an old entrance or entrance.

\[ 76-3 \text{ - Cliffs aside entrance to Distico Fjord} \]

\[ 76-4 \text{ - Entrance to Distico Fjord} \]

9 Aug. - Mm 1 - H/25

+ Mm 2 H/25 - Northern end of Distico Island from the northwest. Heavy clouds over light on the land.
10 Aug. South Point

\[30°1'-00"\text{ of }\text{Svanentnut (from SW)}\] Poor

\[76°5'-60"\text{ of }\text{Svanentbuk (from N.W.)}\]

The top of this bold promontory of lava flows (black dike) which gently toward the northeast is a plateau rising a mile or two back into a high peak now hidden by cloud = Svanentbuk. The plateau promontory soon merges toward the north in still higher (2000 ft) bluffs where top clants rush to the sea without intervening flat area. Apparently no beaches - some right near this fall drop directly into the sea, while others show debris cones at their bases.
midnight last night
passed through great field
large bergs off Umanak
fjord. This is a great feeder
bergs on account of the
number and size of the
various discharging into
the heads of its branches

\[ q \times 3.1 \]

\[ 3/10.4 \text{ L.w. 50 iceberg of surf} \]

\[ \checkmark \text{ Light very dull} \]

Entrance to Fjord west

south of Sandness Hope is a

gateway strongly resembling

to Yellowstone & Yosemite Park

(Sanhill Rock. at left & Indian.

Fall in air right.

The cliffs here are 2000 ft.

[23]
fair high - "noetic."

\[ \sqrt{a + 3 - 2} \]

\[ \sqrt{2} \cos \theta = \text{incline} \]

to edge frnt from

\[ \text{WWW Rounded light yellowish brown island in foreground} \]

glacial ice full shore within pond on its

south side

Sandersons Hope show good anchy

in its western
face like the Acadia
Washington and
Yosemite

30-2 Sanderson 100 ft. N.W. N.
30-3 Iceberg & surf
361 WO 25 dull-

Profile of bluff of Sanderson, Hope from
SW (Kamenauk)

361 WO T Prof. spoiled

Arch of Sanderson
Hope - N.

9x3-5

261 WO 25 Nathan
mobile of Sandersons
Hope
On WOS northerly
Channel mouth of Sandlewe
tope.

The granite of the
plain shows fine rounded
surfaces, due to flaking.

9 x 3.8 - 4.12 - Settlement of Uperminik
11 Aug - Uperminik 31- kyak to

32 - 32-6 - 31's home + limits

33 - Danish Harbor. Old pier, house in front.
11 Aug.

34

15 - Town of Uperminik + en route
11 + 12 - VIII
12 Aug 27 1/2

north of Upernavik

T. 1 4 + 13 - 4 cm 6 7/12 - 2 1/2 miles still farther north

7 7 1/8, - 4 cm 6 - 12 1/2 + 18 -

Table topped mountain

land showing between 2

islands north of Upernavik

1/6 7/8

1/6 1/2

Iceberg with vertical
cliffs 200-250 ft high facing the
north.

Sighted ice pack about 2:30 p.m.

36-3 - 1/2 04 - 9 1/2 p.m. - Large
berg with nearly vertical faces
and an enormous snow drift on its northern face.

15 Aug - 10:45 p.m.

3:28* + 2V - 8/295 - sun

in northern sky

3:26 1 - 4/295 - do

5/1

3:4

4/295 - do or 11 a.m.

37-1 - Mt. east of Duck Island

37-2 - icebergs north of Duck Island

16 Aug - Betw. 9 + 10 a.m.

About 9 a.m. Heavy clouds with light background.

Ce 1 - 4/25 - Devils Thumbs & Miley

Dr. Head from W.

Sea v m.o./25 - do.

Th. 3:4 1/2', 4 cm 6 Devils Thumb from W.

3:3 - do - ice front north of Devil's Thumb

4:4 - 210, 4 cm 6 Devils Thumb & Miley x 1/2

10 - do - South coast line Miley x 1/2
The last two prob. spoiled through allowing curtain to catch.

29. 2 double

5 A 7⅔ 573 7⅓ 18 at 4 cm + 6 feed
6 A 7⅓ 6 B 7 18 at 6 cm + 6 feed

All on Devils Thumb 24 midist.

Devils Thumb is a lone pillar of rock standing on a small island. The Danish map gives its altitude as 2675 feet. It looks to be less than ½ as wide as it is high. The Arctic Pilot vol III p 66 quotes Lieut. Ryder R.D. N. as saying that there is no such pillar here and that what has been described as a pillar is the south snow free side of a field 2031 feet high seen in profile, the snow covered northern side being merged in snow of the inland ice cap and therefore invisible to the distant observer from the west. Ryder's statement seems not to be borne out by the Danish chart and the
Object certainly looked this morning to be an isolated pillar of rock. The mate, studying it from the masthead with glasses, made it out to be a lone pillar of rock. Capt. Corner and Pickels considered it the same. It is a remarkable object if it is a lone pillar so high and narrow; and a remarkable exposure if Lieut. Ryder is correctly quoted (Meddeleser om Grønland VIII, 253, is the ref. given in the Arctic Pilot).

10th, 1100 25 - 9:15 p.m. Near view of large berg of one ice (Paklenite?)

5. 17 Aug.

Ship stopped by ice floe about 5 a.m. and made fast to edge. Flat calm.

5th 2 - 11/20 - Overcast. Making feet on the ship (chain from first "moorings")

S/V 5/9
Ex 2 - M.O. 25 - "Chnett" moored to ice side view. Capt. George Co-
mer & Mate Michael Davis.

24 V. 1. 26 - Do. quartering view.

24 V. 1. 25 - Capt. Copper & Davis


All with stay heavily overcast
+ almost raining.

Capt. Copper, the mate, one of the deck-
men (Old Will) and I took a walk
out on the ice. At first it seemed
strange and insecure to be upon ice
thirty miles from shore the mainland
and ten miles from the nearest land
(Brenner Island) and with cot, if open
water very near. Though more in
any direction to do us any good.

At mooring all day.

18 August. Still at mooring
All morning. Cash loose and
started engine shortly after dinner
ran an hour or so and then
lay still on ice for a time. Ran
again & moved. 5 p.m. tried
again but got only the ship's length
ahead before we were stuck fast.

beautifully clear day, no wind.
clouded over during part of
afternoon.

6 Pq. 2 8/35 Northward from "Chassette"

fretful at first ice moving.

6 With 1, 8/35 Eastward, including

6 Brownes Is. (larger one)

6 4/12 8/90 Sabrine Island from

5 Sw

5 Kk 1 8/90 Browne Island (largest)

from ship's deck

5 Kk 2 8/110 Red Head and ice-

looking southeasterwards from ship
2.4.35- Captain Corner washing clothes.

6.4.35

Mr. 4.50 Yankee Nathan, the cook.

6.9.35

Reynolds of Captain Corner washing the cook at galley.

Nov 1 4.35- Captain Pickles using N.G. Longley.

2.4.35- Captain Pickles taking 4 cm 6 speed.

Red Head Nunatak and Ice Cap. Should show the crevasses and prominent irregularities of surface of the enormous glaciers.
F2, 1 - Distance 12 1/2, 4, 6. Largest of the Browne Islands

2, 3 - Spoiled by curtain.

F2, 4 - 12 1/2, 4, 6. Sabine Island

These were taken while the ship was in motion and took a new set after she stopped.

Fried Keatol camera. Motor refused absolutely to work. Ran machine by hand, showing passage through ice and operation of wheel by two men.

T2, 3 - 12 1/2, 4, 6. Red Head and ice cap, from N.W.

6 - 12 1/2, 4, 6. Northern and largest of Browne Islands.
island ice cap in background.

8. 12½, 4, 6. Sabine Island from S.W.

39. 37, 5. 11/12 Largest Bowsers.
39. 6. 8/12 Sabine Island from S.W.

19. viii

39. 38-1. Two of men cutting
bunch in ice in front of Cluett

20. viii 38-3 1/2-3½ Ice began to move

2 viii 38-6 1/2 - Old seal hole
in the ice - 38-6 - Thorn Island
13 VIII. J 8.3, Melville Monument

From "Cluett"
75°38' N. 60°30' W. looking eastward at inland ice cap showing high snow-covered pointed peak.

J 8. Do. Do. Great Austin paleochys-
tic iceberg & ice cap beyond.

4.5-VIII. 9:30 to 10:30 a.m.
W 1-Arl. 16/35. Eastward from Cluett in 75°56' N. 61°24' W. Wellhaven Island, with large berg in foreground and the inland ice cap in the background. An enlargement might show the cre-
"tasses in the ice cap.

7. Aar. 16/90. Northward from vessel at same point. The snow covered cone which may show to Mt. Haffner.


"Wallawen Is. First = Cape Walker"

- 5. 8°E. 4/25 - Will sharing the boat.
- 6. 2° 4/28 -

1. 18 4Min/6 - N. 5° from vessel at 75° 50' N, 61° 24' W - to show floe ice, bergs, Ribbon and ice cap.

10. Do. Northward from ship. Snow covered cone is Mr. Haffner.

12. Do. S. Half - from the west.

13. 18/4/6 - Mt. Haffner and mountain east of it - 2:15 p.m.
14. 25/4/6 - Glaciers WS Wallawen A. 12:20 p.m.
15. 26/4/6 - Tq 3. (Same location) Mr. Haffner.
17. 16/6/6 - Granite Island or Headland bearing N. 40° from ship (Mr. Haffner W 20°. Corrected N 105° + N 90°.)
18. 16/6/6 - Crevasse (ice fall) in ice shelf. Lofting W. 5°.
Is what I have been calling Wellsden to really Cape Walker?

16 km 7 Cell 1 (sea) + 7. 4/90 Mr. Haffner + neighbors.

The mountain next west of Haffner shows a wonderful V-shaped cleft cutting down halfway from its flat top to its base and continued as a narrow gorge to the base.


2. 12½m/4/6 Mt. east of Mr. Haffner like a mansard roof in appearance. Steep lower side three ravined and a
smooth low-angled top covered with snow.

3 - 10/4/8 Mr. Haffner & Mr. west
of it (Hutch Mt.)

Plate 7. Dd 4/90. Northeastward from vessel centering on Plunduff Island. (Which is Heilagram Island?)

4. Roll 10 - 4/ 10/4/8 Headland at N.S. angle of McIlvane Bay and ice cap behind beyond Its breaking down as an ice fall around a
large nunatak.

5 - 12½/4/6 Styg back ridge back (N.S.) of Plunduff Island + ice
cap -

6 - 12½/4/6 Ice cap -

Graflex 7 x 4/90 Wellhaven Island from the west. (Dd 2)
To-day have had a wonderfully fine view of Melville Bay coast ice cap and islands from western island (Cape Walker) to Melville Cape. Rocks look and weather like granite. Bold, massive, stilly, and mountainsous country. Perhaps Plunduff Island is Severn or Bolgoni. Are these the round dome covered bare islands that look like sentinels? Mate Davis said call them the Devil’s Teeth.
30-IV 7-9+10, Chief marooned on ice, late in being ferried to ship on little case by 2nd Mate Norman.

31-IV 7-7F+1 (11/12) 4/90

11- Northward from "Chuett" 5:45 P.M. - the black headland is Cape Melville.

12- Northeastward view from the Chuett across the ice 5:45 P.M.

Near Cape Melville there is a beautiful half-dome (granite?) like that in the Yosemite Valley. The precipice faces the east or southeast. The rounded portion of the mountain is covered with snow.
2 Sept. Thursday. In the ice off Bushman Island.

The south-facing precipice of Cape Melville presents a rusty yellowish-brown appearance that contrasts strongly with the almost black (brownish-black) sides and top in good sunlight.

11-1 18/4/6 10 a.m., Centered on Cape Melville.

2 Into north of Cape Melville with a large iceberg in front of them.

3 Do Cape York from the east and 2-5 mi distant.

4 Do Headlands (3) east of Cape York from southeast.

5 12½/4/6 Bushman Island from the south - 3 p.m.
3 Sept. Off Cape York Bay entrance. Cliffs stand up brown but I cannot determine their nature except that they are not composed of basalt.

10-6-10/26 9 a.m. Headland at east of Cape York Bay.

9-8-1 16/35- Near view of icebag at entrance to Cape York Bay. Deep clefts in this berg give the blue color. Rake an edge of ice from within.

9-8-2 3 ft. of all 8/35. Eastern middle & western of three headlands just east of C.Y. Bay. These are dull brown in color, streaked with snow also topped with snow & with snow capped height behind. Glaciers come down to the sea.
7/12-11/4/6 Entrance to Cape York Bay. Surface of ice berg to show wind ripples.

9/8-5 16/90 Ice cap east of Cape York Bay - including George Island and eastward.

9/8-6 16/90 Cape York from E.S.E.

Cape York Bay seems to be filled solid with ice, both sea and glacier.

Qr. 7 1840 Bathymetric line broke at 4° (non.

Q 8 4°35 - Eastward from George Island (i.e. N.S. from ship) and including meteorite and Bushman Islands.

4 Sept - Off Cape York. Thick westerly wind.

5 Sept - Clean, beautiful day but no wind.

Qr. 8-9 4°9/90 Glacier in "Crimson cliffs" west of Cape York.

9-10 4°9/90 Cape York from the S.W.

11 x 10 4°9/90 "Crimson cliffs" west of the large glacier shown in No. 9.

The cliffs are warm enough in color to present a pleasing contrast.
to the white of the ice cap, glaciers, and sea floes. Color is dark
blackish brown oxidized brown with an occasional strong tone
of red in it. "Crimson" is a rather strong term to apply to it.
Here is a greenish hint to some of the talus slopes of an if vegetation we
went there.

Cook beside galleys door. Ice on rocks
6-IX-  Cloudy + slight fog.
Roll 39. 1.95 am. 11/06 off Cape York
One Arctic and two more camps.
(Warned dated the 7½" instead 7½")

9-IX- Fr. 9-1.4½/90. A large, simple
ice berg. Off Cape York

9-2. 4½/90. Off Cape York. View north-
ward from top of galleys. "Crimson
Cliffs," glaciers, icebergs & sea ice.

Clear beautiful day with strong
N.W. wind which fortunately has
been driving lots of ice floes, while
we have been protected by a big berg
which grounded last night near
us. We can do nothing in the
ice under this, hard wind.
10-IX

Clear & fine. No wind or rain.

Broke down in NW wind and rain. Had a few minutes of对企业的幻想,
cliffs, Cape York. Glacier with rosaline
nuvatak in Jr. Halfway to Conical Island
Parker Snow Point.

3/23 12 1/4/6 Crimson Cliff, Cape
York, glacier two thirds way to Conical
Island, Parker Snow Point.

Dr. 9, 7 and 8 4/110. Captains Cover.
Pickets on iceberg.

\sqrt{9} - 4/40 - E.O.H. on berg.

11 II Dr. 9-10 4/60 Iceberg at Crimson
Cliffs.

Weather fine but no wind blowing
Crimson cliffs, well named near Point.

\sqrt{9} - 11 - 4/50 Conical Rck. & Parker Snow
Point from N.S.E.

\sqrt{9} - 12 - 4/35 Ice Crimson Cliff, first
Glacier southeast of Parker Snow Point.

7/13 3, 3. 12 1/4/6. Parker Snow Point from
S.S.E.

3, 4 - 18 4/1/6. Crimson Cliffs, first Glacier
Southeast of Parker Snow Point.

9/10, 1 4/35. Glacier southeast of...
Parker Snow Point.

Vr. 10-2 4/\%5 Ditto, near view.

Parker Snow Point and Cumial Rock look to me to be some massive, basic igneous rock in the archean.

!V Sept. Sunday

Vr. 10-3 4/\%5. Norsteholme Island from the south. 6 a.m. Strongly colored red and white sandstone dipping N.W. resting on granite (?) and quartzite.

Vr. 4. 4/\%5. Cape Athol from the country about 6 a.m. Looks like limestone but may be gray and black quartzite + schist. Saunders Island lying north of Norstenholme is a broad flat-topped mass of horizontally banded red and white sandstone. - [Not as hard but hand dip of 15° toward north. When I saw first was southern cross section giving the horizontal lines.]

Vr. 10-5 4/\%0 Peter Frencken's house boat approaching the "Claret".
At 3.30 p.m. left "Elsie" with P.

Freuchen in his boat for Etah via Ootake village on Northumberland Is.

10.6.39-2 - Dalynugafe Rock from SW

10.7.39-6 & 90 B 5 p.m. - Dalynugafe Rock near northern side Westonholme Island. Saunders Island immediately in background and should show northward dip of the sandstone -

Western side Westonholme Island shows great development of quartzite schist cut by several veins of feldsparitic epidote.

13 Sept. Monday - arrived Northumberland Island at 3.30 am after a wonderful night of calm and freedom from ice -

10.7.39 Ootah's tipia + group about the violin. Before sunrise.

10.8.39 Ootah beside violin, do.

9.10 - Group of newly married women - Woman - Pateika.

10.10 - two women (Ootah's mother + missionary's wife).
10/11 - Fine glacier with its strong marginal moraines of Potomac or Medina sandstone.

All foregoing taken before sunrise.

10/12 - Grave + group of houses.

Motor boat grounded on rocks by recession of tide! Examined shore line east side of island for ¼ mile.

Got 3 a.m. and made 4 or 5 photos of beach + the shore cliffs.

Landed on basaltic columnar pavement of old diabase or diorite.

Spec. 568 + 569 are from basement rock of east cliffs near Octobs tufic.

Spec. 571. Comprises contact between this old igneous and the a sheet of the newer basic tuff (diabase?)
Spec. 572. Diabase 2 at contact with the underlying stratified rock. (Hence, a quartzitic shale)

Spec. 573. Massive diabase 2 from about 3 feet above lower contact (with the underlying shale).

Spec. 574. From fragments making one hand specimen from quartzite band in contact with underlying diabase.

The quartzite + quartzite shale overlies the old diorite + underlies the newer diabase (or basalt).

39-23: Beach with grounded boat, sail, growlers & background of glacier + mountain.

39-5: Paroetto in quartzite.
Rotten is uncommon in that it has ice and frost in its all summer although at sea level and exposed to eastern sun.

39-4 Cliff section showing contact between shale and underlying diabase or basalt.

39-5 Fault zone in shales.

39-6 Fault as seen.

Trout boat free to start at 11 A.M.

Northumberland Island in large think rock formation presents some interesting geology. Saw one great slide cutting from bottom to top of sea slope from left hand.

Worsted entrance to Wigle.
field Gulf - Very attractive looking
region with its beaches, glacial gaps.
Banner sea today.

Coast north of Englishfield presents more
of the fine glaciers filling bays at sea
level.

Cliffs present horizontal lines
of bedding - sandstone & shale,
with black bands (are these carbon
from "with coal".)

Returnwise - Sphinx-like forms
hollow in half of face of bluff

Heavy swell.

Motor broke down about 6 p.m.
just after Trenchum said that
another four hours with land again
"etahi." Nothing doing over the
Active Eskimos got over & towed
into the small boat & towed
the big boat. Absolutely hard work
with the swell made harder, and
Fortunately, there was no wind.
I steered SE at about 12.30 we reached
the little cove at east end of Cape
Alexander promontory where French
found Seablow in August 1914.
We cast anchor in poor holding
ground and put a long time ashore
which was made fast around a column
of basalt. = Sarfalik (or Sorfalik)
or Sonning Bay. Two (perhaps 3)
glaciers discharge into this bay and
they kept us guessing what the bergs
from them would do to us.

14.05
Got a very little sleep during rest of
night but a strong N or NNE came
down on us about three a.m. and gave us plenty to do to keep our
trouble. Hendrik got the engine
fixed up, but we could not leave,
because wind was too high. He
sighed went ashore to adjust-
Our mooring. They had not put the boxes of oranges, guns + walrus meat aboard the large boat + they had to leave them on shore in order to get our again. Much vertically columnar basalt along this part of the shore. Deep, narrow canyon discharges just beside our moorage. Old igloo here. Also caches of walrus meat and canned goods belonging to our Etah people. Peter + Sigfus went ashore about 10 o'clock. The little boat (the Chittos work boat) was almost wrecked in the surf by the chunks of ice. We pulled the tender out by means of the power boat + at high tide 2 p.m. Hendrik went ashore by swimming along the mooring rope and got the men but left the boxes.

At about 3 o'clock Peter went
as nearly ashore as he could and cut
the rope and we started.

Photos - 9 x 11, 1-4/35 1:30 p.m. Front
view of glaciers in Sonntag Bay.

1/2 4/35 Sarfotik. Landing
place, basaltic columns. One
Igloo should show.

Southeast of where the landing was
made there is a bouldery beach -
formed by the stream issuing from
the canyon.

The columnar basaltic lava forms
the shore for half a mile at Sar-
fotik and westward.

The mass of Cape Alexander
is made up of Hornblende (?) quartzi-
etes with interbedded lavas and
sills. Great feeding dikes are
seen in some places.

11,3 4/90 Walrus group in
the water. Near Sarfotik (Siklwa?)
11/4.4/90. Cliff of red and yellow quartzite with old interbedded lava, rising east of second glacier from the point. Lava very green in color. Faulted with the quartzite. Feeding dikes at south end of cliff.

11/5.4/90. Distant view of faulted cliff.

11/6.4/90. I came to anchor for a short time in a cove at the foot of this glacier, on account of wind which was strong. "Hayes Harbor."

11/6.4/90. Glacier hanging on to the south side of Cape Alexander between its two great glaciers.

Cape Alexander glacier, i.e., the one nearest the point on south side of the entrance, presents an abrupt cliff edge in which the lines of sand and snow old surfaces are very prominent. They run at many
angles with reference to the present surface. In places the debris has accumulated enough to amount to small lateral moraines, now included or buried in the ice.

near view of the front of Cape Alexander glacier to show its make up

Cape Alexander glacier, general view of front.

The heavy wind prevented our rounding the point and we retreated to a place where a small bight in the shelving quartzite had a bouldery bottom gave holding ground.
from anchor and the shore gave a mooring. Here we lay till 3:40 the next morning.

15 September. 6:45 a.m. Am. Etah.
House built on a stack debris came formed by stream coming the near high lands.

Provision Point, half a mile west of the house, is where the ship landed her cargo in 1913 & where Peary made headquarters. It is composed of Colemanian Basalt. Ship can moor alongside.

Rocky, horné, end, miers.

9 x 11/2 x 9 x 12 1/2 x 12. All at Etah 13 x 12 1/2 - Etah and

16 September. Stopped at Nanke to see MacMillan
and Small, who were hunting caribus
for food. Left at 6 a.m.

Great glaciers characterize north side of Northumberland Island.

Photos in x. No. 13 - side mo.
Cape Northumberland Island shows some remarkable dikes cutting across the strata from sea level to the table land.

Cape Parry is a bold promontory of basalt (?). Columnar basalt along sea level. Some small grottoes are in this.

17 September. At Western point of Saunders Island presents strikingly vertical cliffs which are very beautiful with their inclined bandings of red, purple and white quartzite (Jurassic).

About 14:00 reached “Clunet” at anchor in North Star Bay now for from Urania.

19 September - Sunday 13:00. Dundas mountain to at east end of North Star Bay 14:15:4. The “Jager Lis” leaving the “Clunet” with her tender & Mac’s canoe in tow. 14:30:4 arrived in Dundas.
19.X. 1915

20 September.


Ex. 14, 7. 9° 75' Petowik Glacier from the south at 8 a.m.

Ex. 14, 8. 9° 35' Cape Dudley Digges from the south west.

14, 9. 9° 35' Conical Rock from the east.

14, 10. 9° 75' Conical Rock from S. E.

14, 11. 9° 75' Crimson Cliffs opposite Conical Rock looking S. E.

14, 12. 9° 75' Crimson Cliffs of Conical Rock looking N. E.

Roll 40, 1 11' 02' Conical Rock and Crimson Cliffs from the south.

24 September 1915.

Roll 40, 2 11' 04' Parker Snow Bay Glacier and nunatak east of head.
40.3 11/04 Parker Snow Bay -
cliffs forming north shore from
southeast. Quartzite showed show.

Considerable flat at head of bay below
the two glaciers which discharge here. Curving beach of pebbles
and sand, behind which there is
a pond of fresh water from the glaciers.
Beach rises toward north and its
top is ridged more or less par-
allel to the beach. Pressure of ice
foot at high tide.

Spec. 575 Nica schist from
beach at head of Parker Snow
Bay.

Roll 40, 4 & 11/04 “Cluett” moored
to cliff near Parker Snow Point.
from northeast
40.5 11/04 “Cluett” ditto from north west.

Spec. 576 5/85 in. Granodiorite
gneiss and dike diabase from
party cliff to which “Cluett”
was moored.
25 September. In the morning Ekblaw and I climbed to top of cliff above igloo at northeastern end of bay. Hannuinen quartzite and gneiss and Schist and gneiss.

In the afternoon we and I visited the northern end of the two glaciers - this bears a considerable terminal moraine of immense gneiss (gray) boulders and sand. Water still flowing from it. Must be a lot flowing during the summer.

28 September. Walked with Ekblaw across the grass slope at the foot of the northern hills east of the bay. Polyhedral saulification forms well developed. Ekblaw says that they are still better at Vittoria. Due to shrinkage and aggravated by freezing. They are like the shrinkage polygons of a drying mud flat but are on a much larger scale. All sizes of polygons - many 5, 6 and 7 sided. Major cracks are one ft. to two feet or more wide and deep.
29 September
Spec. 586, 587, +588
Intrusive
Granite collected by Captain H.C. Pickels on Conical Rock
off Parker Snow Point. The specimens are duplicates broken from one fragment.

3 October. "Ipauisuk"
Ashore this morning with Ekblaw, Green and Capt. Pickels.

There is a strong copper stain (malachite?) coloring a three or four foot band of the schist, ca 200 feet above the sea at the northeast turn of the bay. Seems to be due to alteration of chalcopyrite.

The high grass covered talus shows many vertical crevices due to downward creep.

On 7 October - Sourd. = Ipauisuk
On shore with Ekblaw, climbing to top of mountain overlooking
Cape Dudley Diggings and surrounding region. Gentle slopes which form the mountain mass above the shore cliffs are covered with angular loose fragments of the country rock. Rarely does a bit of ledge project from this coating. The angular blocks are of all sizes. They speak eloquently of the effects of extensive and practically continuous frost work that has broken up the rocks. It seems probable that the prevailing winds across these ridges are Easterly, coming from the ice cap. The sandy or rather gravelly detritus is arranged in long windrows which extend irregularly in a general north-south direction. Apparently the fine material has been blown out from among the coarse blocks and assembled itself in these windrows. The rock is all granite and it dips nor- or west, 7 of north. Old intrusions and show in the cliff section of this granite also granite (or. 5%) mélange in lower one third.
8 October. | 9x 15,1 1/10 Parker Snow Bay. Wrapping the "Cluett" back through the ice.

10 October. | Roll 40,6 7/2 Parker Snow Bay. North side of entrance at 4 h, m from inner bay.

17 October | 9x 15,3+4 1/25 Panorama of head of Parker Snow Bay.

9x 15,5 1/25 Head of Parker Snow Bay.

18 October | 9x 15,6. Standing "Cluett" into E-W position from N-W.

9x 15,7 1/25 Ao. from S-W.

9x 15,8 1/25 Ao. from S-E. Men pulling on stern rope and pushing against side of vessel.

19 October | Roll 41,1 11/10 5 4/2 8/6 "Cluett" prepared for beginning winter. Berth is 150 yds from shore.

4/3 22 October | Clear + bright.

4/3 3- 8/25 Parker Snow Bay.
Northeast quarter showing "Cluett" between two peaks of an iceberg.

41.4 - 8/25. Parker Snow Bay - North east quarter from slightly different standpoint.

41.5 - 8/25. Parker Snow Bay. Section of small tongue glaciers at sea level, middle of southern side of inner bay. This is a snow-drift glacier. Big cracks in the near-shore ice prevented me going to the glacier. Section shows curved lines of old surface - bent during accumulation.

41.6 - 8/25. Parker Snow Bay. North-west coast from Dudley Diggings Point to Soapstone Valley. From the south-east from near the tongue glaciers.

24\sqrt{X}. 10:30 a.m. Clear.

9\times 15, 9 + 6 4/25. Staff group on ice astern of the "Cluett".

25\sqrt{X}. 10:30 a.m. Cloudy + dull.

Call 42, 1 W 0 25. Egingwhah, Eric, Pullar and a sledge and team 3 dogs.
18 X - 10:30 am - Clear - Sun below 20°

Roll 42, 1. 10/10.

Pudlak, Inuktaq and their baby on her mother's back - On board "Cluett"

Roll 42, 3. 10/10 - Do.

11 a.m.

Roll 42, 4. 10/15

Crew of "Cluett" landing coal ash in bags on Pudlak's kamutik

42, 5. 10/25

Evik with kamutik and dogs leads to start for Cape York.

42, 6. 10/25

Evik & Eging with en route for Cape York - just after the start. (Capt. Pickels on one of the kamutiks)

29 October -

Etchewan and I ascended southern glacier at head of bay and walked a mile or more southeastward on the ice cap. Hard or impossible to say where glacier ends and ice cap begins, since there is no cirque at head of this glacier. Etchewan Glacier.
Call this the George B. Cheadle Glacier (the big ice glacier that forms the moraine), or perhaps better the Eiehawn Glacier rises with gradual slope from the alluvial plain. Seems to be no cliff at foot of ice, this may be so low that it is hidden by the snow. Some portion of glacier looks concave but may not be so, as if its profile were like this: 

No terminal moraine.

We crossed no crevasses and saw none. Most of the surface is covered with snow, and this was its appearance when I first saw it from the "Cheadle" passing the entrance to the bay at a distance of six miles or 11 September. Also when I saw it from the shore at the head of the bay a half-mile distant on 24 September. In this feature the contrast with a neighboring glacier 1/4 mile to the north is marked. That is mostly bare, bluish green ice and is further more steep or precipitous at its lower end, is deeply crevassed and has a strong terminal moraine along half of its lower end.

The prominent nunatak of the south end glacier is a lenticular boss of gneissoid granite or strongly granitic.
Slopes are covered with angular blocks, 6 to 10 inches across and larger. I was particularly interested in the cirques developed (everywhere almost) over the surface of the glacier and on the ice cap. Those of the glacier were more varied in form and more characteristic perhaps than those of the ice cap, the snow left on the glacier being hard and more closely compacted than that of the cap - through greater force of the wind perhaps. The cirques of the glacier were in two layers at least, the lower pointing east and the upper southeast. Nosed concave like little cirques, concave toward the wind and bounded by vertical walls one - two inches high. Much erosion of the backed snow by the sand blast action of the driving hardened snow particles. In many places saw little cliffs 2-3 inches high, vertical to wind; with slopes at bottoms like talus slopes of a rock cliff but with growth in opposite direction - that is, they were caused by snow particles driven against the vertical walls. Layering action of the wind on the snow evident.
Some sastrugi had a shape like the head of a turtle, with overhanging front and break under which a moat had been cut by erosion—thus:

**Profile**

![Profile sketch]

![Plan sketch]

After leaving the ridge of the present beach, we counted eight more and higher but less well developed, essentially parallel beaches. The ridge seems to be due to the scouring action of the ice foot. The inner beaches had been cut off and worn away toward the south by the scouring action of the summer streams coming from the glacier.

The front of the narrow flank south of the Nunatak is much steeper than the northern part of the face.
Note on the Freezing of the Sea Ice.

Over and over again I observed that the surface water to a depth of two or three inches froze in plates or blades forming a velvety network of ice with water between the blades or plates. The light reflected from these gave a beautiful sheen to the surface. As we lay at anchor being frozen in, I noticed that the sea ice when two or three inches thick was still mushy and flexible and not strong enough to walk or stand upon, very different from fresh water pond or lake ice as after it was even six inches thick the upper surface was wet and unfrozen or accounting the salt frozen with it. The surface became dry and frozen when the temperature of the air remained at 18°F or lower. The freezing of the salt water forces much of the contained salts to the surface which accounts for this mushy mess at temperatures much below the freezing point of ordinary sea water.
At least 2000 acres across fan to head. Bar 700
+ 1000 acres 5 foot of glacier
+ 1100 " to those of mountain
Higher frontier 1275 ft
600 feet from base

Highest part of ridge shows much ledge in place, some loose blocks of quartzite found elsewhere (see X 37)
are on the ridge showing former covering by the glacier. Room end of miscellaneous
and trap, dike, structure
about 6-5 stones middle

Another was observed parted east in ridge. Both seem to have
suffered from stress with the gneiss
Almost the whole crest of the ridge
is formed of the jointed and frac-
tured ledge in place
Specimens 5.90-5.94 gneiss; 5.95-7 dike
Now the changes seen in snow
After coming down to the glacier we passed around the western end of the nunatak, visited the front of the southern arm of the glacier and then a tranquilly and piedmont glacier near the latter and returned to ship.

Base of northern arm and nunatak 975 ft. making nunatak 500 feet high above plain.

At western end of nunatak a long narrow snow drift descends to the plain from about 14 way up the slope of the nunatak. This drift seems to have been formed principally by the snow driven down from the southern branch of the glacier under the northeast winds and then to have had its northern front deeply eroded by the hard snow driven against it by the northeast winds. The lower two thirds or three quarters of the drift is composed of ice or icy snow. This ice evidently has been formed by the snow drift melting and settling under the influence of the summer sun. Blocks of ice have fallen from the mass on the north side and are now surrounded by snow in the snow of the plain.
what we thought to be a hanging
glaciers.

The southern branch of the Little
glacier is much steeper in front than
its northern branch. Its sur-
face snow is hardened snow. The
snow decreases in height from the
humpback to the cliff, apparently
on account of the scouring action
of the northeast wind and the drift-
ing of the snow against the nun-
atak. Furthermore it seems likely
that the swirling of the N. E. wind over
the nunatak and against the cliff
is the cause of the steepness of the
front, and then back to me due
to foot of the little piedmont glacier
What was thought to be a hanging glacier coming down from the southern cliffs 200 yds west of the south branch of the Cluett Glacier has a broad high foot projecting on the plain and is therefore a piedmont glacier. The east side of this foot has been eroded by the wind driven snow from the Cluett Glacier so as to show at its base a vertical cliff face 15-20 feet high. This face shows thin sand, mingled with angular bits of rock, for six feet above the ground (the plain) on which it rests. Above the sandy ice the glacier shows many scattered angular blocks, stones six to twelve inches and more across, projecting from the ice. The vertical face furthermore has been scooped out into shallow, wavy depressions which are polished and oily in appearance. Upon it more rounded and polished rocks show two well marked thin layers of sand above the lower big one.
51 - Oct.

From a drilling elevation

Glacier reached at 1150 feet north
along plain 650 feet elevation
which is terminal
moraine or marked by till
moraine.

Glacier debouches 125 feet
out onto the plain as measured
for me by Dr. Langhans.

From a southern branch
Cluent Glacier about 1500 feet long
by my pacing (Tansch had 650 feet).

The Glacier shows solid ice
below thin snow + thin ground
moraine in it abundantly

Bar 60°, Sea level 500°

143 - 1. Ice blocks
at the north base of
mounts on the snow and ice
drift at the western end of the
Mountains in Cluent Glacier.
Note. 31 October - Captain Pickels locates the "Cluett" in lat. 76° 21' N. by observation.
Nov. 43-2. See foot tide mark on foreshore 1/2 mi from ship.

143-3. 16½ View S screen from grotto 1/2 mi from ship to show into Sound of bay. After sunset.

Specimens 598, 599 and 600 are from the area strongly banded hornblende gneiss forming this grotto. No. 600 shows sigmoid flexure of a feldsparthic lamella. Other parts of the rock are as strongly feldsparthic in composition as 598. 599 are hornblende gneiss. The gneiss of this region evidently would repay careful study.

2 Nov.

43. 4. 45/101. 12:20 p.m. Sunset betw. Parker Snow Point & Conical Rock.

143-5. 11/10 screen (after sunset cloudy). Point showing sigmoid flexures and other in the gneiss. (Shutter failed. 5 work properly). n.g.
3 Nov. Bold bluff extending for a mile or more westward from Soapstone Valley, 900-1000 feet high, estimated by Esteban and myself generally red granite with predominate hornblende bands near bottom. Break trap dike c. 200 ft wide descends diagonally across face of cliff to point where they rise again in short abrupt gradation from sea level, forming a broad V which lies upon its side. Many tent-shaped grottos at sea level and above a line of them 70-75 feet above the sea seems to indicate the locus of a former sea level (corresponding in height to the raised beaches at the head of the bay). Higher ones are to be seen especially along a steeply inclined (70°?) furnace zone.

Approaching the second point, two miles from the valley and four miles from the head of the bay, one sees particularly beautiful banding in the gneiss, while near the point sigmoid flexures are pronounced.
4 Nov. Out along southeast shore
bay with Captain Cook in a snowstorm. Went upon and examined as well as I could, the chain light - a mass of quells associated with a basic dike that projects into the bay, forming a fromontory 100 yards wide, 30 ft high and 100 yards out in the water. Flattish top. Saw no signs of any encampments on top. Went along to the drift glacier next west. The mass is very local but ice is dense and blue. Formed apparently by a snow drift in a small gullet. Old surfaces are marked by curved lines of sand which were blown upon them as mass was formed.

8 Nov. 11 a.m. - clear, no wind.
9 x 15, 11 a.m. Men landing kamack load of ice from berg to ship for water supply.
8 Nov. Cloudless, brilliant day. Went with Sanquar, toward glaciers. We started on the plain at the head of the bay, he going to the Cluett glaciers, while I went up the ridge between the Cluett and Corner glaciers and finally to the top of the mountain separating them. Ridge is covered with or consists of large and small angular fragments and down to gravel size of gneissoid rock with here and there an erratic fragment on the surface. The disposition of material is hummocky and morainal in character. Apparently these two glaciers have receded from a more advanced position. In contrast with the Cluett glacier, which is snow-covered with here and there a patch of ice, the Corner glacier presents a surface of glacier rotting egg blue in color and its front is steel, rounding (convex) and precipitous. Front section shows flume of ice layers beautifully marked by ground moraine material. Little moraines come around on north and south sides to form, when deposited, terminal moraines nearly as high as the front of the glacier.
13 Nov. - Friday. Clear day overhead.

Soulying fog bank came in from sea
and enveloped ship for an hour or so
after noon but did not reach more than
half way up the cliffs. Calm practically
all day. Light wind on glaciers
for a short time. Went with steblaw
up northern arm of Chug Glacier near
upper nose of Nunatak then turned
northeastward and went on up to
lateral moraine extending along
northern side of glacier for a mile and
a half or two miles. Turns at its
western end seems to form short
terminal moraine which is nearly
buried in snow. Decided that the
real glacier probably ends near
line drawn from western end of
moraine southwestward to upper
end of Nunatak (which is 400 ft above
sea, see p. 73) and that the
snow slope stretching from this
line to the plain is the surface of an
enormous drift. The moraine
consists of angular fragments of
speiss. Descended the snow drift
downed up on the north side of
the moraine into the valley separating
moraine continues in detached ridges well
up eastward to the ice cap.
it from the ridge rising between the Cluett and Corner glaciers. Crossed the hummocky lower middle portion of this, where Hoblark agrees with me in thinking to show ice action. Then we went down into the valley separating this ridge from the southern lateral moraine of the Corner glacier and up onto that moraine. Saw nothing but gneiss. Followed the shallow depression between the upper part of the moraine and the ice down to the western end of the glacier. Ice shows beautiful overturned folds and thrust faults near its front, and therefore is to be considered an active glacier.
There I met Captain George Comer, the ice pilot provided by the Museum and accepted by the Grenfell Association of America, owners of the vessel for the proposed voyage. He had been in waiting for some days.
President W. F. Osborn  

Dear Sir:

I beg to submit the following report of the voyage of the auxiliary schooner "George B. Cluett" under charter to the American Museum of Natural History for the relief of the Crocker Fund Expedition Party to bring back the members of the party and their collections and other property from St. Paul, North Greenland.

Acting under your instructions to take charge of this relief expedition, I left New York on 1 July and proceeded to Sydney, Nova Scotia, spending Tuesday 6 July, with Admiral Peary at Eagle Island. He gave me several suggestions regarding plans. That evening I received word that the "Cluett" would not leave St. Anthony, N. F., until 10 July, but I wired the captain to hasten his departure and I went on to Sydney, where I arrived on the 8th. The "Cluett" did not leave St. Anthony until noon of the 10th, this being delayed to us nine days later than was after the date specified by her
chapter partly. On account of delays due to adverse weather, according to Captain Pickels's statement to me, she did not reach Sydney until noon of the 16th. Some repairs were then made on windlass and engine, one cargo was taken on board, a new crew was shipped, and the vessel left Sydney for Etao at 6 p.m., 19 July, under engine power. Soon after 8 p.m. the engine refused to work, but the wind was fair and good and we proceeded without anxiety on my part. The engine was coated to run several hours during the night of 20-21 July, but on the 21st it was reported to be entirely out of commission with a crack in the hub of the flywheel.

We reached Battle Harbor at 6 p.m., 25 July, just six days from Sydney, instead of the three or three and one-half that the journey would have taken with the calm weather that we had, if the engine had been in good order when we started from Sydney and if the engineer had been competent. I understand now that it can be proved that the engine was out of order before the vessel reached St. Anthony. If this be true, the
owners violated the charter party in
advance of the beginning of the voyage.
Other violations will be mentioned later.
Crude repairs to the ship's wheel were made
by Captain Pickels and the Engineer
at the blacksmith shop at Battle
Harbor, and we sailed for Greenland
at 4 p.m., 26 July.
We averaged a fair run under
ail as far as Godhavn, Disco Island,
where we came to anchor at 1:30 am.
5 August, in a flat calm, having
used the engine for several hours
in gasoline to cross Disco Sound. It
will not run on kerosene and but a
small supply of gasoline was procured
at Sydney. Then ensued four days
of flat calm, two of which we spent
in Godhavn Harbor. Had the engine
been in good order we should have
left there on the day of our arrival and
proceeded under power up the coast.
As it was, delayed by calm weather and
light winds and having only one good
breeze, we did not reach Upernavik
till 7 p.m., 10 August. We stopped
there for news of the Crocker Land
party and information about the
ice in Melville Bay. We could not go ashore that evening on account of the wind, but the next day was calm, we got our information early in the morning and should have gotten away before noon had the engine been serviceable in any proper usable. We left Uppermukt under power at 6:10 a.m., 12 August, but changed to sails a half-hour later, or as soon as we were clear of the islands. That afternoon we sighted the great ice pack. We skirted along its north northeastward for four days till we were off Devil's Thumb, which is considered the southern limit of Melville Bay.

At about 6 a.m. the following day, 17 August, the vessel was moved to be far from ice in the pack and we began our drift across the Bay. Eighteen days later (4 September) we passed Cape York, the northern limit of Melville Bay, about 100 miles from Devil's Thumb. It then took us seven days to advance to Camden about 30 miles to Camden Rock. The following morning, 12 September, we rounded Cape Attok and 90° into North Star Bay and two days later the "climett" came to anchor.
but the wind died out and we were held in the strait between the Cape and Westernholme Island off Cunningham at the head of the bay.

As may be seen by Captain Conner's report as ice-pilot, the original of which will be handed to you when I reach New York, Captain Pickels lacked competence and energy in contending with severe ice-conditions in Melville Bay and between Cape York and Conical Rock. Captain Conner states that Captain Pickels made no adequate preparation for a voyage of the kind that was reasonably to be expected in visiting Estah; also that Captain Pickels showed his lack of knowledge, skill and energy in working the vessel through the ice of Melville Bay and off Cape York; furthermore for Captain Pickels never called upon him (Captain Conner), the recognized ice pilot of great experience with sailing vessels in Arctic ice, for any advice or assistance when his co-pilots would or might have been of use, but on the contrary resisted and rejected all suggestions that Captain Conner ventured to make. This lack of proper tools and the failure to utilize the ice pilot seem to con-
stitute violations of the contract.

Off Cape Athol we met Peter Funchsen, Danish manager at Umiak of Rasmussen’s Knud Rasmussen’s Committee with which the Museum has most cordial relations, in his kerosene power-boat the “Ingenlis,” towing Rasmussen’s chartered schooner the “Cape York” out of North Star Bay to start on her way southward. Mr. Funchsen offered to take me on to Etah to get those of the Crockenland party who were to return and bring back a supply of gasoline for the “George B. Cluett,” the supply of that material having been entirely inadequate to begin with and being now almost exhausted. I accepted his offer, put the Crockenland mail and a few other things on board the “Ingenlis” and we started northward at 3:30 P.M. in calm weather.

The “George B. Cluett” was to follow us, if the wind should be favorable in season, but four days of calm weather and light winds supervened and all that she could do was to work her way to the head of North Star Bay, where she anchored off Umiak on 14 September, and she
was not able to proceed farther north.

On our way to Etah, Mr. Frenche X and I stopped at the Kiatek on the south-
western side of Northumberland to take a visit to which Admiral Peary asked
me to deliver to Ootah one of his North
Polar companions. The stop should
not have delayed us more than an hour,
since the place was directly on our
route but proper care of our boat was
not taken and we were left on the rocks
by the receding tide, and we lost
another seven hours before we could get
off and go on with our journey. The
13th, however, was a calm, beautiful
day like the 12th and we made good
progress until about 8 p.m., when our
engine broke down, five or six hours run
from our destination. Mr. Frenche X
and his two Eskimo assistants then
towed the heavy launch by means of the
dinghy, rowing five hours or more to
reach a safe anchorage in Somtag
Bay. During the night, a northeastly
gale descended upon us and raged
for 24 hours, keeping us at anchor
most of the time and preventing our
rounding Cape Alexander till a-
bout 4:30 o'clock of the morning
of the 15th. We dropped anchor
off the Expedition Headquarters at Ethah at 6.45 o'clock the same morning.

I found Messrs. Eschlaw, Tanquay, Green and Allen at the house. Messrs. MacMillan and Small were at Neke, forty miles south of Ethah, hunting walrus for dog food. Dr. Hunt had left 24 hours before my arrival for a two or three week absence hunting caribou in the country east of Ethah. All hope of the arrival of a ship this year had been given up two or three weeks before my arrival, and preparations were being made by the party for a third winter in the Arctic. A messenger was despatched immediately for Dr. Hunt, in the hope that he might be overtaken at his first camp, but the mission was unsuccessful.

The Expedition Headquarters is a commodious house and there was a reasonable supply of provisions on hand to enable the men to remain over with conservative use of the food, in connection with the fresh meat which had been and could be secured by hunting. There was plenty of fuel and oil for all purposes.
for an attempt at Melville Bay, and
that one should be made in spite
of the lighter wind and own broken engine. The efforts that were made were not made
at the requisite or pushed as they should have been, and other opportunities
were allowed to slip by unimproved.

One of the worst features of the
whole enterprise and the one that
now seems most liable to lead to
serious consequences is the shortage
of food supplies on board the "Clara." When Captain Nichols was questioned
in New York, Boston and North
Sydney regarding supplies he said
that he had plenty on board for
a two year voyage. Having heard
of this statement I did not inquire
into the matter particularly, sup-
posing everything to be all right.
I have faith in my fellow-men. I believe in their honesty of purpose and their competency of judgment. I have seen them take up great questions of National policy, one after another, and decide them aright, sometimes overriding their leaders in so doing. They have endured four years of terrible self-sacrifice in order to preserve the Nation intact and set it free from bondage; they have given away millions of acres of their lands to foreign immigrants who promised to dwell upon and cultivate them, recognizing the truth that the wealth of a nation consists not in its soil but in its people; they have denied themselves the right to purchase their goods in the cheapest market that they might make America an industrially independent Nation; they have voted to pay the Nation's debts in gold when, without breaking the letter of their bond, they could have saved millions of dollars by paying them in silver; they have taxed themselves year after year for an expensive system of public education, because they recognize the value to the Nation of brain power in its humblest and lowliest citizens; they have voted to carry on a war for the succor of a feeble neighbor, and have brushed aside impatiently the protests alike of materialists, who argued that it did not pay, and of timid idealists, who feared that it would convert the Republic into an empire; they have perceived the perils of the country in a growing plutocracy, and have entered on the task of bringing the aristocracy of wealth under the control of the democracy of industry. I have been personally, though not intimately, acquainted with eight Presidents—Grant, the soldier; Hayes, the peacemaker; Garfield, the orator; Cleveland, the administrator; McKinley, the cautious; Roosevelt, the courageous; Taft, the lawyer.
Wilson, the scholar. And I have known enough of other men in public life—Senators, Representatives, Governors, Mayors, and their subordinates—to know that while some politicians are unscrupulous self-seekers in America as in other countries, America has her share of public men as true, as pure, as self-denying, as are to be found anywhere in the world. My faith in my fellow-men has been strengthened by my lifelong study of our National life. The evils from which we have suffered have been caused, not by too great a trust, but by too great a distrust of the people; and I repeat again, as my well-considered conclusion from such life study, what I have often repeated in public speech: The remedy for the ills of democracy is more democracy.