

REPORT

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL POLAR EXPEDITION

TO

POINT BARROW, ALASKA,

IN RESPONSE TO

THE RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF DECEMBER 11, 1884.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to a resolution of the House, the report of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska.

DECEMBER 16, 1884.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, December 15, 1884.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives the report of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, together with the letter of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, of this date, submitting the report to this Department, the same being furnished in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 11, 1884, as follows:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not inconsistent with the public service, the report of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. Army, for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883.”

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,

Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

Washington City, December 15, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, called for by resolution of House of Representatives of December 12, 1884.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier and Brevet Major General, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1884.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a full report of the operations of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, under my command, for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883.

The work in meteorology and magnetism is as complete as it was possible to make it with the means placed at my disposal.

The work of geographical exploration, having been made of secondary importance, was confined to such short expeditions as I was able to make from the home station, without suspending or interfering with the regular work; but enough was done to demonstrate that the work of exploration in the Arctic can be carried on, at any season of the year, with the assistance of the natives, with comparative safety and but very little suffering, and I trust that our experience will tend to remove some of the prejudices now existing in the public mind against Arctic exploration.

I regret exceedingly that I was not given more time to prepare myself for this undertaking, as my previous training had not been of such a character as to fit me for it, except in the matter of command and equipment.

I cannot speak too highly of the faithfulness and devotion of the members of the expedition to their duty. To their cheerful assistance and ready obedience is due all credit for the success attending the expedition.

In preparing this report I have been placed under many obligations to Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Director of the United States National Museum, and to Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, for advice, as well as valuable assistance in their departments; also to Mr. Charles A. Schott, assistant, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, for the reduction and discussion of the magnetic observations; to Mr. R. S. Avery, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, for the reduction and discussions of tides; to Private A. L. McRae, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, for the reduction and discussion of the ground currents; and to Sergt. John Murdoch, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, naturalist of the expedition, for his able and valuable assistance throughout the whole expedition, and in preparing this report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. RAY,

First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry, A. S. O., Commanding Expedition.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

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PART I.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

[Special Orders No. 102.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1881.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

IV. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers, civilians, and enlisted men are assigned to duty as the expeditionary force to Point Barrow, Alaska Territory, viz: First Lieut. P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer; Acting Assistant Surgeon, George Scott Oldmixon, U. S. Army; Sergt. James Cassidy, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, observer; Sergt. John Murdoch, Signal Corps, U. S. Army (A. M., Harvard), naturalist and observer; Sergt. Middleton Smith, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, naturalist and observer; Capt. E. P. Herendeen, interpreter, storekeeper, &c.; Mr. A. C. Dark, astronomer and magnetic observer (Coast Survey); one carpenter; one cook; one laborer.

V. First Lieut. P. H. Ray, Eighth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, is hereby assigned to the command of the expedition, and is charged with the execution of the orders and instructions given below. He will forward all reports and observations to the Chief Signal Officer, who is charged with the control and supervision of the expedition.

VI. As soon as practicable, Lieutenant Ray will sail with his party from San Francisco for Point Barrow, latitude $71^{\circ} 27'$ north, longitude $156^{\circ} 15'$ West (Beechey), and establish there a *permanent* station of observation, to be occupied until the summer of 1884, when he will return here, unless other orders reach him. On the way out and back, a stoppage of a few days only will be made at Plover Bay (latitude $64^{\circ} 22' 0''$ north, longitude $173^{\circ} 21' 32''$ west), for the purpose of determining the error and sea rate of his chronometers. The vessel conveying him to his destination will not be detained at the *permanent* station longer than is necessary to unload the stores.

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

Official:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer.

[Instructions No. 76.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1881.

The following general and detailed instructions will govern in the establishment and management of the expedition organized under Special Orders No. 102, War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., dated June 24, 1881.

The *permanent* station will be established at the most suitable point in the vicinity, and, if practicable, at or in the immediate neighborhood of Point Barrow, Alaska Territory, (latitude $71^{\circ} 27'$ north; longitude $156^{\circ} 15'$ west, as determined by Beechey).

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

The chronometers will be rated at San Francisco, and will have their sea rates determined by an observation of time at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey station at Plover Bay (latitude $64^{\circ} 22' 0''$ north; longitude $173^{\circ} 21' 32''$ west).

The vessel should, on arrival at the permanent station, discharge her cargo with the utmost dispatch, and at once be ordered to return to San Francisco, Cal. Before permitting the vessel to leave, a careful examination of the vicinity will be made and the exact site chosen for the permanent station will be located in latitude and longitude, chronometrically, both by Lieutenant Ray and by the navigator of the vessel independently, and a report in writing will be sent by the returning vessel. By the same means will be sent a transcript of all meteorological and other observations made during the voyage, and also a list of apparatus and stores known to be broken, missing and needed, to be supplied next year.

After the departure of the vessel, the energies of the party should first be devoted to the erection of the houses required for dwellings, stores, and observatories.

Special instructions regarding the meteorological, magnetic, tidal, pendulum, and such other observations as were recommended by the Hamburg International Polar Conference, are transmitted herewith.

Careful attention will be given to the collection of specimens of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms. These collections are to be made as complete as possible, and are to be considered the property of the Government of the United States, and are to be at its disposal. The collections in natural history and ethnology are made for, and will be transferred to, the National Museum.

It is contemplated that the *permanent* station will be visited in 1882, 1883, and 1884 by a steam or sailing vessel, by which supplies for, and such additions to, the present party as are deemed needful will be sent. Lists of stores required to be sent by the next season's vessel will be forwarded by each returning boat.

The subject of fuel and native food-supply, its procurement and preservation, will receive full and careful attention, as soon after the establishment of the post as practicable. Full reports upon this subject will be expected.

A special copy of all reports will be made each day, which will be sent home each year by the returning vessel.

The full narrative of the several branches will be prepared with accuracy, leaving the least possible amount of work afterwards to prepare them for publication.

In case of any fatal accident or permanent disability happening to Lieutenant Ray, the command will devolve on the officer next in seniority, who will be governed by these instructions.

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

Official:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR STATIONS
OCCUPIED BY THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

I. GENERAL.

1. Regular meteorological and other observations will be maintained uninterruptedly, both at sea and at the *permanent* station, in accordance with instructions issued to Signal Service observers and those contained in the accompanying extract from the proceedings of the Hamburg conference, to which special notes are appended where needed.

2. The original record of these observations will be kept in the blank books supplied for this purpose, and a fair copy of the corrected and reduced results will be made upon Signal Service and special forms, as supplied in bound volumes.

3. At sea a daily record will be kept, by dead reckoning and astronomical observations, of the latitude and longitude of the vessel, by which the positions at the times of meteorological observations will be deduced, and on arriving at the *permanent* station the local time and longitude will be immediately determined, whence the Washington and Göttingen times will be found by applying the correction for longitude.

4. All meteorological and tidal observations will be made at exact hours of Washington civil time. (The longitude of Washington Observatory is $5^{\text{h}} 8^{\text{m}} 12^{\text{s}}.09$ west of Greenwich.) The regular magnetic observations will be made at even hours and minutes of Göttingen mean time. (Göttingen is $0^{\text{h}} 39^{\text{m}} 46^{\text{s}}.24$ east of Greenwich, or $5^{\text{h}} 47^{\text{m}} 58^{\text{s}}.33$ east of Washington; whence 12 noon Washington time is simultaneous with $5^{\text{h}} 47^{\text{m}} 58^{\text{s}}.33$ p. m. Göttingen time, or $6^{\text{h}} 12^{\text{m}} 1^{\text{s}}.67$ a. m. Washington time is simultaneous with 12 noon at Göttingen.)

If hourly meteorological observations of all these phenomena cannot be taken, then, if possible, take bi-hourly observations at the hours 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 a. m. and 'p. m., or *at least* six observations at 3, 7, and 11 a. m. and p. m. On no account will the meteorological observation at 7 a. m., Washington time, be omitted.

5. Upon arrival at the permanent station the local time and longitude will be determined at once, without waiting for the erection of permanent shelters which will be built for the meteorological, magnetic, and astronomical instruments, according to the plans and material as specified.

The meteorological and astronomical observatories will be located conveniently near to the dwelling of the observers, but that of the magnetic observatory will be determined by the consideration that these instruments must be removed from all danger of being affected by the presence of steel or iron, including galvanized and tinned iron. If needed to keep off intruders, a guard or fence should surround the magnetic observatory.

6. The observation of tides will be made as complete as possible in summer by a gauge on the shore, and in winter through an opening in the ice, according to the instructions furnished by the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The necessity for observing the tides will suggest that the dwelling-house should be located as near the sea as is safe and convenient.

7. In addition to the ship's log and the official journal of the party, to be kept by the commanding officer, and the official record of observations, to be kept by the meteorological, magnetic, tidal, and astronomical observers, each member of the party will be furnished with a diary, in which he will record all such incidents as specially interest him. This diary will not be open to inspection until delivered to the Chief Signal Officer for his sole use in compiling the full record of the expedition.

8. Accurate representations, either by the photographic process or sketching, will be made of all phenomena of an unusual character, or of whatever is characteristic of the country.

9. Carefully prepared topographical maps will be made of as much of the surrounding country as is practicable.

II. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING OBSERVATIONS, INSTRUMENTS, AND TIME, BY THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR CONFERENCE, HAMBURG, 1879, OCTOBER 1 TO 5.

[Translated at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, with added notes in brackets.]

1. OBLIGATORY OBSERVATIONS IN THE DOMAIN OF METEOROLOGY

No. 17. *Temperature of the air.*—The mercurial thermometers should be graduated to two-tenths degrees Centigrade, and the alcohol thermometers to whole degrees, and both verified at a central meteorological station to within one-tenth degree Centigrade.

[The thermometers furnished are graduated to Fahrenheit; they have been compared with the Signal Service standard, and are provided with correction cards.]

No. 18. The instruments should be placed at an altitude of between 1.5 and 2.0 meters (5 to 6 feet), and it is recommended that they be exposed in a double shelter of lattice work, according to

Wild's method. The outer shelter to be of wood, the inner of metal. The observations of minimum thermometers can be made under various conditions.

[The shelters furnished consist of an outer wooden louvre work and an inner galvanized iron shelter, both framed so as to be easily set up. The minimum temperatures at various altitudes above ground will be observed, and under such various conditions as circumstances suggest.]

No. 19. The alcohol thermometers ought to be compared at the station of observation with the standard mercurial thermometer at the lowest possible temperatures.*

No. 20. Sea temperatures should be observed, whenever possible, at the surface and at each 10 meters (about 33 feet) of depth: as instruments, proper for this observation, the following may be specified: deep-sea thermometers, as manufactured or invented by Ekman; Negretti & Zambra; Miller-Casella; Jansen.

[While at sea the temperature of the surface water will be observed hourly, with the Signal Service water thermometer, by the ordinary methods, and the temperature at each 33 feet of depth, whenever practicable; for greater depths, one of the above deep-sea instruments will be used.]

No. 21. The point 0° Centigrade (32° Fahrenheit), for all the thermometers should be determined from time to time.

[The testing of thermometers will be made quarterly, according to the usual Signal Service rules.]

No. 22. *Pressure of the air.*—At each station there must be at least two well-compared mercurial barometers, a reserve barometer, and an aneroid.

No. 23. The standard barometer ought to be compared or read once each day.

[Several mercurial and aneroid barometers are furnished, and all regular observations will be made from a mercurial barometer, selected from among them, which will be compared, once each day, with the standard barometer. All barometers will be fully compared with the standard once each month; such comparative readings will be entered on the regular Signal Service forms for this purpose.]

No. 24. *Humidity.*—The psychrometers (*i. e.*, dry and wet bulb) and hair hygrometer will be used with Regnault's dew-point apparatus as a check, according to Wild's instructions.

[Comparative readings, with these instruments, will be frequently made and carefully preserved for future study.]

No. 25. *The wind.*—The wind-vane and Robinson's anemometer are to be read from within the house (see the method of construction of the apparatus of the Swedish station at Spitzbergen), at the same time; the force of the wind will be estimated according to the Beaufort scale and the wind-direction to sixteen compass points, referred to the true meridian.

[The points of the compass on the wind-dial will be adjusted to the true meridian as is ordered for all Signal Service stations; self-registering instruments of the Signal Service pattern for the velocity and direction of the wind to eight points will be used. A record of wind-force on the Beaufort scale (0 to 12), and wind-direction to sixteen points will also be kept and will be entered in the special column.]

No. 26. To aid in deciding the question whether the Robinson's anemometer, with large or with small cups, should be used for determining the force of storms in the Polar zone, it is recommended that both such be subjected to preliminary experiments.

[Anemometers of the Signal Service pattern, having small cups and short arms, are the only ones that it is convenient to furnish. For comparative purposes keep two of these in permanent daily use, exposing them in different but good localities. The extra anemometers should be compared with these during twenty-four hours on the first Monday of each month, and a full record be kept of such comparisons.]

No. 27. *The clouds.*—The amount of cloudiness and the direction of the movement of all clouds should be observed to sixteen compass points.

[In addition, the kinds of clouds will be noted, and the record kept in the usual Signal Service form.]

* For notes on special thermometers, prepared for the Signal Service stations, see Section III of these instructions.

No. 28. *Precipitation*.—The commencement and duration of rain, snow, hail, &c., and, when possible, the amount of precipitation, is to be observed. As to the amount, however, this is not obligatory in winter.

[There will be recorded regularly, and, if practicable, hourly, the amount of precipitation, measured if possible, otherwise estimated.]

No. 29. *The weather*.—Storms, thunder-storms, hail, fog, frost, dew, &c., and the optical phenomena of the atmosphere ought to be recorded.

2. OBLIGATORY OBSERVATIONS IN THE DOMAIN OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.*

No. 30. *Absolute determinations*.—For declination and inclination it is necessary to attain an accuracy of 1.0 minute, for horizontal intensity of 0.001. The proper instruments are, for example, the portable theodolite of Lamont and the ordinary dip-needles.

No. 31. The absolute observations must be executed in close connection and synchronous with the readings of the variations instruments, in order to be able to reduce the data given by the latter to an absolute normal value, and to determine the zero point of the scales. The determinations must be made so frequently that the changes in the absolute value of the zero point of the scales of the variations apparatus can be accurately checked thereby.

No. 32. *Observations of variations*.—These ought to include the three elements and be made by means of instruments, with small needles, in contrast to the apparatus of Gauss. In order to obtain an uninterrupted reciprocal control, two complete sets of variations instruments are desirable, and recommended, in order to avoid any interruption of the observations, by reason of breakage, derangement, &c.

[One set of these instruments is now provided, but a second set may be sent in 1882.]

No. 33. The horizontal intensity in one, at least, of these systems should be observed with the unifilar apparatus. Because of the magnitude of the perturbations to be observed, the scales of the variations instruments must have at least a range of ten degrees, and the arrangements are to be so made that the greatest possible simultaneity of the readings may be achieved.

No. 34. During the entire period of occupancy of the station the variations instruments will be read hourly. It is desirable that two readings be made; for instance, just before and after the full hour, with an interval of a few minutes between.

No. 35. Weyprecht presented the following separate note on this point:

“Since it appears to me that in these regions of almost perpetual disturbances, hourly readings, made at moments not well defined, are insufficient to establish mean values accurately expressing the local perturbations for a given epoch (which data ought to serve as a means of comparison with other localities), and in consideration of the slight increase of labor which will be caused by taking readings at precise moments, I cannot agree with the views of the majority of the Conference.”

“I state that at least the expedition conducted by myself will take readings hourly of all three variations instruments at 58^m 0^s, 59^m 0^s; 60^m 0^s; 61^m 0^s; 62^m 0^s; Göttingen mean time.”

“WEYPRECHT.”

[Observations will be taken as specified by Weyprecht.]

No. 36. As term days, the first and fifteenth day of each month will be observed from midnight to midnight, Göttingen time. The readings will be taken at intervals of five minutes, always on the full minutes, and the three elements are to be read with all possible rapidity, one after the other, in the following order: 1. Horizontal intensity; 2. Declination; 3. Vertical intensity.

No. 37. For these term days, the plan of magnetic work should comprehend continuous readings, for instance, readings every twenty seconds—throughout one whole hour—even though only one magnetic element be observed. It is the opinion of the Conference that the observations should begin so that one of the hours of observation shall agree with the first hour of the 1st of January, and that during the entire period of magnetic work the hours devoted to this continuous observation should be changed on each successive semi-monthly term day.

* For special instructions in magnetic work, furnished by the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, see Section IV of these instructions.

No. 38. The accuracy of the magnetic observations should be such as to give the declination to the nearest minute and the horizontal and vertical intensity in units of the fourth decimal place.

No. 39. On the term days, observations of auroras are also to be made continuously. Moreover, auroras are also to be observed from hour to hour throughout the period of magnetic observations, and especially in reference to their form and momentary position in altitude and true azimuth. The intensity of the light is to be estimated on a scale of 1, 2, 3, 4.

No. 40. Isolated auroral phenomena must be made the subject of thorough observations in connection with which the various phases are to be noted simultaneously with readings of the magnetic variations instruments.

[Those of the party not engaged at the magnetic instruments will observe and record auroral phenomena.]

No. 41. Since the greatest possible simultaneity in the readings is a point of the highest importance, the determinations of the location and of the time are to be made with instruments having firm foundations (such as the universal instrument or astronomical theodolite, the vertical circle, zenith telescope, astronomical transit, &c.); this, however, does not exclude the use of reflecting instruments of a superior class. By all means, therefore, must efforts be made to determine the geographical position, and especially the longitude of the station, as soon as possible after it has been occupied.

[The first approximate longitude of the station, as determined by chronometers, will be checked as frequently as possible by lunar distances, occultations, &c., and the value adopted in the daily work of the station will be revised as often as necessary, preferably at the end of each quarter. The details of the magnetic observations will be regulated according to the instructions published by the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

3. ELECTIVE OBSERVATIONS.

No. 42. The Conference recommends the following observations and investigations most earnestly to the consideration of all those to whom is intrusted the preparation of instructions for an expedition or who themselves are assigned to such work.

No. 43. *Meteorological*.—The diminution of temperature with altitude, the temperature of the earth, of the snow, and of the ice at the different depths should be determined.

[The forms of the snow-crystals should be recorded by careful drawings; the amount of hoarfrost accumulated on some well-exposed object should be measured by the use of the scales furnished by the medical department. Apparatus is ordered to be provided for the preservation of air and of air-dust for future analysis.]

No. 44. Observations of insolation (or solar radiation) are to be made, as well as observations on spontaneous evaporation, which latter can be made during the winter by weighing cubes of ice, and during the summer by the evaporimeters.

[A shallow circular vessel of water, whether fluid or frozen, exposed to the open air and sunshine, should have its loss of weight determined, daily or oftener, by delicate scales.]

No. 45. *Magnetical*.—From time to time absolute simultaneous readings of all three elements of terrestrial magnetism must be made in order to accurately determine the ratio between the simultaneous changes of the horizontal and those of vertical intensity.

No. 46. *Galvanic earth currents*.—Observations are desired of earth currents in intimate connection with magnetic observations and the auroral phenomena.

[Telegraph lines of well-insulated wire, extending a short distance north and south and also east and west, and furnished with resistance coils and deflection needles, are supplied, and every effort should be made to carry out these observations.]

No. 47. *Hydrographic investigations*.—Observations of the direction and strength of the ocean currents and the movements of the ice.

No. 48. *Deep sea soundings* and observations upon the physical properties of the sea water, for instance, determination of the temperature, specific density, gaseous contents, &c., and these objects should be especially kept in view in the selection of a vessel for the expedition. Observations on tides, when possible, should be made with the self-registering apparatus.

[With regard to tidal observations, the instructions published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey are to be followed. Glass-stoppered bottles are provided for preserving specimens of sea water to be brought back for examination.]

No. 49. *Parallax of the aurora*.—Determination should be made of the altitude of the aurora by means of measurements made for example with the meteorograph, which must be made by small detached parties of observation, having also, if possible, one party observing simultaneously the variations of magnetic declination.

[Particular attention will be paid to determining the apparent position in altitude and azimuth of bright meteors and shooting stars and of definite portions of the aurora borealis, and to drawings of the appearances presented by the phenomena, as seen by observers situated as far apart (say one-half to five miles) as possible; in these drawings the auroral phenomena should appear in their proper positions relatively to the horizon, meridian, fixed stars, &c.; and to that end each member of the party, without exception, will learn the names and configurations of the stars shown upon the map of stars furnished you. A supply of these maps is furnished, sufficient to allow of using them as base charts upon which to enter the observed phenomena in special cases. Attention is called to the points of inquiry suggested in the Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1876, pp. 301-335.]

No. 50. Observations of, 1, atmospheric electricity; 2, astronomical and terrestrial refractions; 3, length of the simple second's pendulum; 4, observations on the formation and growth of floating ice and glaciers.

[Attention is called to the observations on the formation of ice made by Nares and other explorers. The pendulum observations will be made in accordance with special Coast Survey instructions.]

No. 51. Observations and collections in the realms of zoology, botany, geology, &c.

[The instructions given by Prof. Spencer F. Baird to the naturalist will be followed by him.]

No. 52. There will also be made special observations relating to the whole polar problem, such as the flight of birds, presence of drift-wood, and from what direction it came, and other matters as may suggest themselves from time to time and be found practicable.

III. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO CARE AND USE OF SPECIAL THERMOMETERS.

[See paragraph 19, page 10.]

The construction of the minimum standard thermometers designed for the Arctic stations having been intrusted to the Thermometric Bureau of the Winchester Observatory of Yale College, the astronomer in charge of that institution furnishes the following special instructions, which will be carefully followed:

“NEW HAVEN, *May 30, 1881.*”

“GENERAL REMARKS AND DIRECTIONS CONCERNING THE SIGNAL SERVICE MINIMUM STANDARDS, NOS. 1 TO 12 INCLUSIVE, CONSTRUCTED BY THE WINCHESTER OBSERVATORY OF YALE COLLEGE.—J. AND H. J. GREEN, MECHANICIANS.

“*Materials*.—The alcohol, carbon di-sulphide, and ethyl oxide used are as pure as the chemical processes will admit. For thermometric purposes they may be assumed chemically pure. There is no more air above the liquid columns than is accidentally admitted in the process of sealing the tubes. In this respect these standards are different from the ordinary spirit thermometers. It is probable that the great purity of the alcohol will render it nearly as valuable for temperatures below—80° Fahrenheit—as the carbon and ether thermometers.

“*Directions for carriage*.—It is highly desirable that these thermometers should be kept, as nearly as possible, in the same condition as on leaving the observatory. For this purpose they have been carefully packed in a vertical position, and care must be taken to see that they are so repacked, with the *bulb* down. Owing to the low boiling points of the ether and carbon di-sulphide they are not (probably) accurate at temperatures above + 60° Fahrenheit, but they will remain clear and limpid at temperatures below zero, at which the alcohol thermometers may (but

hardly probably) show viscosity. It is desirable, therefore, that preference be given to these standards over any other standards for extremely low temperatures, and in establishing the meteorological observatory at which the greatest cold is expected, special attention should be given to the ether and carbon di-sulphide thermometers.

Suggestions in their use.—Before mounting these thermometers in their stations, they should be carefully swung or jarred so that no spirit can be detected (with a magnifying glass) adhering to their upper ends. They should be inclined (with the bulb end nearest the ground) as far as it is safe, and have the index stand in its place, by its own friction against the side of the tube, so that the drainage may be as perfect as possible.*

All readings should be recorded in millimeters, and it should be remembered that the accompanying tabular corrections (see the correction cards) are meant to give only approximate temperatures. A careful comparison of all the thermometers from 1 to 12 has been made between 0 and 90° and Nos. 1, 5, and 9 have been kept by the observatory for experiments at temperatures below 0° F.

“These are probably the best thermometers ever sent into the Arctic regions, and special care should be taken to insure the safe return of the records, and, though less important, the instruments.”

IV. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY FOR OBSERVATIONS IN TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM AT POINT BARROW AND LADY FRANKLIN BAY.

[These instructions will be applied, when suitable, to the observations ordered in preceding pages, but they will also furnish a guide to the minimum number of observations to be taken in case of accidents occurring to prevent full compliance with the plan proposed by the International Polar Commission.]

As soon as the quarters of the expedition have been fixed upon, a magnetic house will be erected, in which the regular magnetic observations, as described below, will be made; other observations will be made when on boat or sledge trips.

Instruments.—For use at the magnetic observatory, there will be provided a magnetometer, for absolute and differential declination and for horizontal magnetic intensity, to be permanently mounted on a stone pier. In connection with this instrument a meridian or azimuth mark will be established a short distance off the observatory, and visible from it through an opening in the wall. The astronomical bearing of this mark will be carefully determined by means of an alt-azimuth instrument and solar or stellar observations.

In the same house, but on a separate pier, will be mounted a Kew dip circle, and in the case of Point Barrow, a third instrument, a bifilar magnetometer, will also be permanently mounted on its pier. At Point Barrow the magnetometer (or unifilar) and the bifilar instruments will be mounted in the magnetic meridian and at a distance of not less than twelve feet, and the dip circle will be mounted equidistant from these instruments, forming an equilateral triangle. At Lady Franklin Bay the two instruments will be mounted in the plane of the magnetic prime vertical, and not less than twelve feet apart. No iron is to be used in the construction of these buildings, and they should be not nearer than fifty yards to any other building, or double that distance to any large mass of iron. Special reading-lamps (of copper) must be provided for use with the instruments, and they must be tested to make sure that they do not affect the position of the magnets. The use of candles stuck into wooden blocks is preferable to using lamps.

When on boat or sledge journeys the party will carry a chronometer, a small alt-azimuth instrument with circles of about three inches diameter (as constructed by Fauth & Co., of Washington, or by Casella, of London), provided with a magnetic needle or compass mounted over its vertical axis, and a dip circle.

Observations at the permanent station.—Hourly observations will be made, for declination and diurnal variation, with the magnetometer on three consecutive days about the middle of each

* This method conforms to that followed at all signal stations with minimum thermometers, except as to degree of inclination, wherein these suggestions should be most carefully followed.

month; besides these observations, extending over seventy-two hours, there will be made at any convenient intermediate time *each* day (of the three) one set of deflections, followed immediately by a set of oscillations for the determination of the horizontal intensity. At Point Barrow the bifilar will be read immediately after the unifilar. There will also be made at any intermediate time *each* day (of the three) a set of dip observations. In connection with the declination, the mark will be read once each day (unless the instrument should accidentally be disturbed), but it suffices to determine the magnetic axis of the declination magnet on one of the three days. The instrumental constants of the magnetometer will be determined before leaving Washington, and the observers will use the Coast and Geodetic Survey magnetic blank forms for their records, or, in case no special forms are provided, they will use small (octavo) note books; they will also compute, as soon as the observations are completed, each month, the magnetic mean declination, diurnal range, and turning hours, also the horizontal force in absolute measure (English units) and the dip, tabulating the results for each day.

Extra observations on other than the three days about the middle of each month will be made during all occurrences of auroral displays, but as they are likely to be very numerous at Point Barrow, observers there may confine their extra observations to the more conspicuous displays only. On these occasions the declinometer (and the bifilar at Point Barrow) will be read, say, every ten minutes, or at shorter or longer intervals, as the state of the needle may appear to demand, the object being to establish a connection between the appearances of the aurora and the motion of the magnetic needle.

When landing on a boat journey, or during a sledge journey at suitable stations (not less than ten or fifteen miles apart), the time, latitude, and azimuth will be determined by the alt-azimuth instrument, and the declination by the same instrument (the hour and minute of the observation is to be noted, in order that the diurnal variation may be allowed for); the dip will also be observed, and in case time is pressing, reversal of circle, reversal of face of needle, and reversal of polarity may be dispensed with, but the needed correction to the result, from the single position of the instrument, must be ascertained at the permanent station. Observations of deflections (with magnetic needle and with weights) will be made with the dip circle, as arranged for relative and absolute total force, the data for the latter to be supplied at the permanent station.

It is highly desirable, especially in the case of the Lady Franklin Bay party, that all stations within reach and formally occupied by other parties for magnetic purposes be revisited, in order to furnish material from which to deduce the secular change during the interval; besides, all opportunities should be taken when landing on the way up to secure observations for declination, dip, and intensity—the latter best by oscillations of the intensity magnet. The winter quarters of the late English expedition should be connected magnetically with the present quarters.

[All magnetic observations will be made on Göttingen time, as provided for by the Hamburg Conference.]

All magnetic records will be kept strictly in conformity with "Notes on Measurements of Terrestrial Magnetism," United States Coast Survey, Washington, 1877, and other records in connection therewith should be equally clear and complete, and all computations should be made by the observer in separate books. Duplicates of all records will be made, compared with the original, and the latter returned, annually, if practicable, to the Chief Signal Officer for the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C. The observers should also provide themselves with copies of the "Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry," the "Arctic Manual and Instructions," 1875, and "Aurora, their characters and spectra," by J. R. Capron, 1880, also with "Terrestrial and Cosmical Magnetism," by E. Walker, 1866, and any other work they may require for their information.

V. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The rules prescribed in "Instructions for the Expedition toward the North Pole," as published (in pamphlet) by authority of the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and those contained in "Suggestions Relative to Objects of Scientific Investigation in Russian America," both of which are furnished, will be followed as closely as circumstances permit.

VI. MEMORANDUM OF OUTFIT.

LIST OF APPARATUS TO BE FURNISHED TO POINT BARROW, AND WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO LADY FRANKLIN BAY.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL APPARATUS.

One surveyor's compass and tripod; one 100-foot chain or steel tape; one prismatic compass; one set of pins; one altitude and azimuth, 6-inch circles; one meridian transit, about 2 or 3 inches aperture; two extra level tubes for low temperatures for meridian transit; three sextants; three artificial horizons; eight marine chronometers (mean time);* one marine chronometer (sidereal);* two pocket chronometers (mean time);* one house (astronomical observatory), plan to be supplied; charts of the Alaska coast from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Magnetic apparatus.—One complete magnetometer—Fauth & Co.—unifilar declinometer—catalogue No. 70, price \$400, extra light needles and mirror for auroral disturbances; one Kew dip circle, large size; one bifilar magnetometer; one magnetic observatory building. (See plan.)

Tidal apparatus.—One level and staff; two pulleys and weight and float; fifty glass-stoppered bottles for specimens of sea-water.

Pendulum apparatus.—Pendulum apparatus will be carried and used by a special temporary party from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

[*Deep sea sounding.*—Will be left to the United States Coast Survey.]

Meteorological apparatus.—One instrument shelter of open wooden louvre work, made in sections (see plan); one inner thermometer shelter of open galvanized iron louvre work, made in sections (see plan); twelve mercurial thermometers, ordinary stem divided; two metallic thermometers; twelve spirit thermometers, ordinary stem divided; six mercurial thermometers, maximum stem divided; six spirit thermometers, minimum stem divided; six special minimum thermometers, from Yale College; four psychrometers, mercurial, wet-bulb; one dew point apparatus; Regnault's as modified by Alluard, with extra thermometers for low and high temperature; six water thermometers and three cases, Signal Service pattern, for surface temperatures; two pairs Marie-Davy's conjugate thermometers for solar radiation; two pairs Violle's conjugate bulbs for solar radiation (will be sent next year); two Hicks's thermometers for terrestrial radiation (will be sent next year); two mercurial marine barometers; four mercurial cistern barometers (Green, Signal Service pattern), large bore, reading to thousandths; three aneroid barometers (Casella's make); two hair hygrometers; two self-registers, one double and one single, for anemometers and anemoscopes (Signal Service pattern—Gibbon or Eccard); six extra attached thermometers for barometers; six extra barometer tubes for barometers; four rain-gauges, two copper and two galvanized iron; six divided sticks for measuring rain and snow; ten pounds pure mercury; four anemometers (Robinson's); four arms and cups and four spindles, for Robinson's anemometer, for repairs; two vanes, small; one large vane, complete; one Eccard contact (interior); ten battery cells (Eagle) and supplies for same for three years; two thousand yards insulated wire; four telephones and two call bells; one galvanometer for obstruction of ground currents; one hundred feet cable for the double self-register; four box sounders; one delicate scale and one medicine chest (from medical department); apparatus for collecting air and atmospheric dust; six dark lanterns for observers' use (brass or copper).

Signal apparatus.—Two Grugan's heliographs; four sets signal kits complete; six signal code cards.

Blank books and forms.—Twelve diaries for 1881, 1882, and 1883, respectively, one to be kept by each man; two hundred and fifty books for original record of meteorological observations; fifty blank books for magnetic observations, allowing two pages daily and extra pages on special days; fifty blank books for daily journal, for miscellaneous observations; twenty-five blank books for tidal observations, allowing one page daily; twenty-five blank books for astronomical obser-

* If practicable these will be rated at various temperatures at the Horological Bureau of the Observatory of Yale College.

vations; fifty volumes, Form 4, for copy of original record; three hundred star charts, for auroras, &c.; one hundred forms for comparison of barometers; eight hundred forms for anemometer register.

Books.—Instructions to Observers, Signal Service, U. S. Army; Annual Reports of the Chief Signal Officer, from 1873 to 1880, inclusive; Loomis's Treatise on Meteorology; Buchan's Handy Book of Meteorology; Kämtz's Meteorology (Walker's translation); Mohn's Meteorology (original German); Schmid's Meteorology (original German); Smithsonian Instructions for register of periodical phenomena; Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. I; Guyot's Meteorological and Physical Tables; Crelle's Multiplication Tables; Blanford's Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Parts I, II, III; Loomis's Practical Astronomy; Church's Trigonometry; Chauvenet's Practical Astronomy; Bowditch's Navigator; Bowditch's Useful Tables; Lee's Collection of Tables and Formula; American Nautical Almanac for 1881, 1882, and 1883; Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry, 4th ed.; Admiralty Manual and Instructions for Arctic Expedition, 1875; Nares's, &c., Reports of English Arctic Expedition; Nares's Narrative of Voyage to Polar Sea, London, 1878; Dall's Meteorology of Alaska from Pacific Coast Pilot, United States Coast Survey; Dall's Resources of Alaska; Harkness on Sextants, United States Naval Observatory, observations for 1869, Appendix 1, pages 51 to 57; Charts, United States Hydrographic Office, No. 68, and British Admiralty, Nos. 593, 2164, 2435; Chambers's Descriptive Astronomy; Bremiker's edition of Vega's Logarithmic Tables; Barlow's Tables; W. S. Harris's Rudimentary Magnetism; Coast Survey Papers on Time, Latitude, Longitude, Magnetism, and Tidal Observations; Everett's Translation of Deschanel; Jenkin—Electricity and Magnetism, 4th ed., New York, 1879; Reports of the United States Fish Commission on Dredging; Sigsbee on Deep-Sea Sounding, &c. (United States Coast Survey Report); Markham's Collection of Papers Relating to Arctic Geography, London, 1877; Schott's Reduction of Observations of Hayes and Sonntag; Schott's Reduction of Observations of Dr. Kane; Schott's Reduction of Observations of McClintock; Manual of Military Telegraphy; Myer's Manual of Signals; J. R. Capron, Aurora: their characters and spectra; E. Walker, Terrestrial and Cosmical Magnetism; Pope's Modern Practice of the Electric Telegraph; Instructions for the Expedition toward the North Pole, from Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Suggestions Relative to Objects of Scientific Investigation in Russian America; stationery as ordinarily supplied; drawing paper and instruments.

All officers and observers of the expedition are charged to at once familiarize themselves in detail with these instructions, and in the practice of the duties they prescribe, together with a thorough knowledge of the instruments and their use; and commanding officers are specially charged to see that these requirements are observed.

Official memorandum to accompany instructions No. 76.

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General,
Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army,

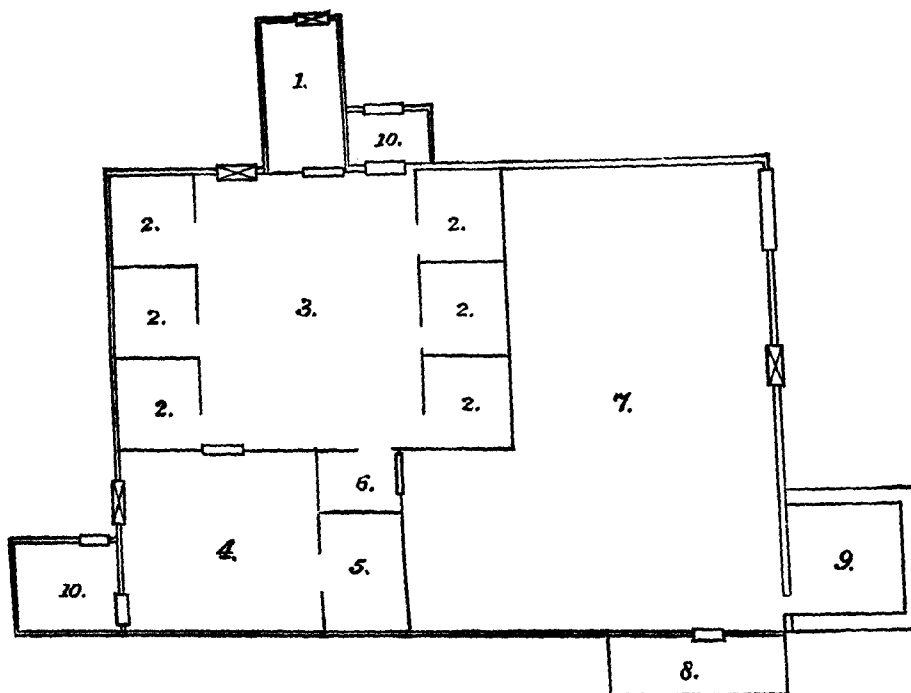
Official:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer.

H. Ex. 44—3

PART II.
NARRATIVE.

By LIEUT. P. H. RAY.



Scale: .7 inch = 10 feet.

GROUND PLAN, U. S. SIGNAL STATION, UGLAAMIE, ALASKA.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Commanding officer. | 3. Office and dining-room. | 5. Sleeping-room. | 7. Storehouse. | 9. Bastion. |
| 2. Sleeping-rooms. | 4. Kitchen. | 6. Wash-room. | 8. Instrument-shelter. | 10. Storm-doors. |

Official.

P. H. RAY,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. S. O.

NARRATIVE.

On the 18th day of July, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, we sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on board the schooner *Golden Fleece*, a staunch little schooner of one hundred and fifty tons burden, and, being towed outside the heads, we began our voyage in the teeth of a strong northwest gale; and it was three days before the reefs were shaken out of our sails.

The expedition, on the day of sailing, was organized as follows: First Lieut. P. H. Ray, Eighth Infantry, commanding; Act. Asst. Surg. George S. Oldmixon, U. S. Army, surgeon; E. P. Herendeen, interpreter; Sergt. James Cassidy, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, observer; Sergt. John Murdoch, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, observer; Sergt. Middleton Smith, U. S. Army, observer; Mr. A. C. Dark, astronomer; Vincent Randit, carpenter; Albert Wright, cook; Frank Peterson, laborer. With one exception, all were strangers to me, and I subsequently had occasion to regret that more time was not given and care exercised in selecting the *personnel*, especially those intended for the scientific work. For even with experienced observers it is very difficult to do accurate work in this high latitude.

The voyage was uneventful. Owing to adverse winds and calms, it was not until August 9 that we raised the high lands of the Aleutian peninsula to the eastward of Oumimak Pass. A succession of calm days left us at the mercy of the currents, which here are strong to the eastward, and carried us in sight of Kadiak, before a breeze sprung up that would enable us to bear up for the pass. We entered it on the afternoon of the 15th, when the wind fell, but the tide serving, we drifted through during the night. After entering Behring Sea we had stronger winds, and after clearing the pass we were enabled to stand on our course, which carried us about sixty miles to the eastward of the Pribyloff Islands.

On the morning of the 19th we sighted the island of Saint Mathews, passing three miles to the eastward of it, its highest peaks only showing above the fog. We were favored with fair, strong winds from this time on until we arrived at Plover Bay, Siberia, where we anchored at 6 p. m. August 21. The weather being stormy, we were unable to get a sight of the sun until the 24th, when a series of excellent observations were obtained. This delay proved fortunate for us, for on the 22d the U. S. revenue steamer *Corwin* came into the harbor for coal. Her master, Captain Hooper, reported the ice very light in the lower latitudes of the Arctic Ocean; so much so that he had been enabled to reach Wrangel Land, a point never heretofore attained. To him we became indebted for a fine supply of reindeer clothing and tents, which he had collected in view of a possibility of his wintering in the Arctic. The supply came very opportunely, as we had been unable to obtain any deer-skins at San Francisco and were depending upon sheep-skins for our winter clothing.

We found that our chronometers were running steadily and well, and, after laying in a supply of fresh water, were towed outside the harbor by the *Corwin* on the morning of the 25th. The wind dying away suddenly, left us at the mercy of the current, which was setting strong to the northward, and during the night we drifted through the straits, getting only a glimpse of the Diomed Islands and East Cape as we passed, as we were enveloped in a dense fog the most of the time. While at Plover Bay we obtained from the natives a quantity of most excellent trout, which proved an agreeable addition to our sea fare.

After passing the straits we encountered strong northeasterly winds, which retarded our progress very much. We sighted Cape Lisburne on the afternoon of August 31, and soon after it came on to blow so heavily that the vessel was hove to, and in that position rode out the gale. For over forty-eight hours we were unable to have fires on board for any purpose whatever. The force of the gale having abated on the 3d of September, we stood to the southeast, the weather remaining so thick that we were unable to obtain a sight of the sun to determine our position. On the 7th we sighted Icy Cape, and then stood along shore to the northeast, keeping the land aboard until we sighted the point on the afternoon of September 8, and came to anchor about one mile to the northeast of Cape Smythe, thus successfully accomplishing the first and most important stage of our work.

The voyage, though long and tedious, had been remarkably free from any accidents, and the meager comforts of our little schooner grew wonderfully luxurious when compared with the low desolate shore, which we could occasionally catch a glimpse of through the drifting snow.

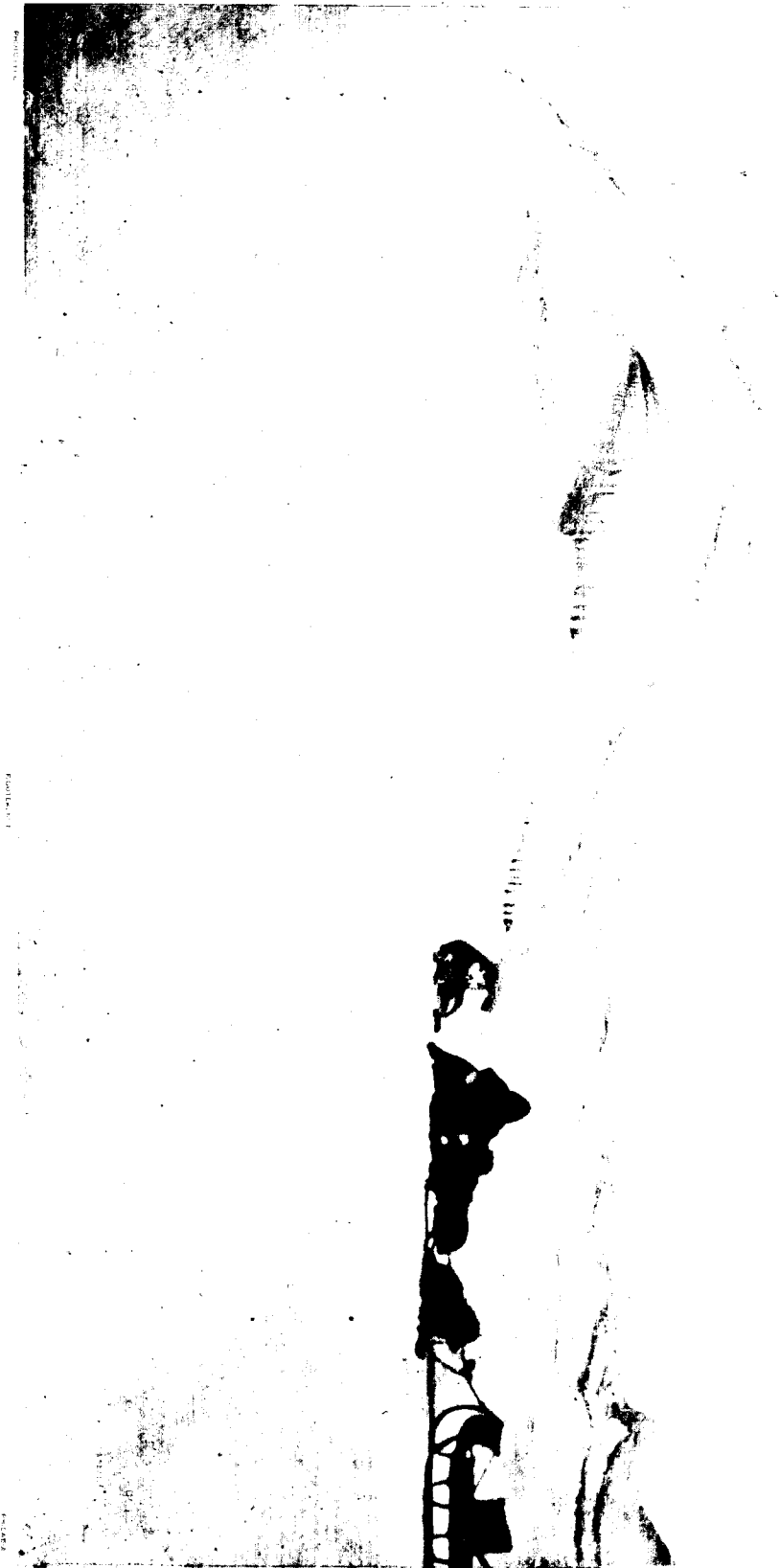
Point Barrow, situated in latitude $71^{\circ} 23'$ north, longitude $156^{\circ} 40'$ west, the destination of the expedition, was first discovered by Mr. Elson, master in *H. M. S. Blossom*, commanded by Captain Beechey, in August, 1826; and is graphically described by him in his report of his memorable voyage, made to the Pacific and Arctic Sea, during the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828.

In the lapse of sixty years but few changes have taken place on this coast. The people of the generation that Captain Beechey met have all passed away, and the story of the coming of the first white man is one of the legends of the band of *Nuwükmeem*. The next visit made by white men was that of Captains Dease and Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay service, who, in July, 1837, started from Fort Good Hope, and by boat passed down the Mackenzie to the sea, and along the northern shore as far as Return Reef, the point where Franklin was turned back by meeting with impassable ice, in 1826. They here found the ice fast on the land, and further progress by boats being impossible, Captain Simpson accomplished the remaining distance on foot, and thus succeeded in determining the coast line of the northern shore from Behring Straits to the mouth of the Mackenzie. *H. M. S. Plover*, Captain Maguire, wintered at Point Barrow the winters of 1852, 1853, and 1854, since which time the coast has been frequently visited by vessels of the American whaling fleet.

Upon arriving at the point we at once set about finding a suitable location for the observatory. At the extremity of the point is the village of *Nuwük*, which occupies all the land that is free from inundation by the sea. To locate the observatory among their huts would entail endless trouble and annoyance. Between the village and the mainland, three miles away, is a low, barren sandbank, from forty to one hundred yards wide, across which, during a westerly gale, the sea breaks when open. To the south and west of this the land gradually rises, until at Cape Smythe it is fully thirty feet above the sea; but here again we found the most suitable ground occupied by the village of *Uglaamie*, a cluster of about twenty-three winter huts. We were unable to go any distance back from the beach, as we had no means of transporting our stores by land, and the marshy condition of the country would have prevented us from going any distance back from the beach even if we had the facilities. A point about twelve feet above the sea level, lying between the sea and a small lagoon three-fourths of a mile northeast from *Uglaamie*, was finally selected. The soil was firm and as dry as any unoccupied place in that vicinity, and, as it was marked by mounds of an ancient village, would be free from inundation. The lateness of the season gave us but little time for deliberation. The young ice was already forming, and the migration of the birds about over. It was on the morning of the 9th of September that the work of debarkation was commenced in a driving storm of snow and a northeast gale.

The lumber for the house and observatories was rafted alongside the vessel and warped ashore. This work was difficult and arduous, owing to the heavy surf on the beach, and the ice being some distance off shore, the strong northeast wind blowing at the time got up considerable sea, the spray froze wherever it struck, so the lumber was coated with ice as soon as it was taken out of the water. There was too much surf to use our boats, and it was not until the 13th, when the wind fell, that we were able to commence putting the stores ashore. A temporary wharf was constructed, so the boats could be discharged without putting them on the beach. The natives, who at first appeared bewildered at the idea of our coming to stay, showed every disposition to be friendly now, and rendered us valuable assistance with their large skin boats (*umiaks*), and also

ICE-ARCH, JUNE, 1883.



in carrying stores up from the beach. After one or two attempts at petty thieving had been firmly and quietly checked, they showed no disposition to commit any depredations upon our property. Though it was snowing heavily, the work of landing stores was pushed with the utmost vigor, as the wind was very light from the southwest and the sea was quiet, and we could land the umiaks on the beach without the fear of staving them, so that on the morning of the 15th the party was moved on shore into tents. We landed the last of the cargo during that afternoon, and the Golden Fleece was cleared the following morning, and sailed at 12 o'clock. She was the last link that bound us to civilization, and we knew that nearly a year must roll around before we could hope to hear from the civilized world again; but I did not see a single despondent face among the little party as they turned from watching the gallant little vessel out of sight to their work.

At the same time the stores were being landed the foundation of the house was laid. This was made safe and solid by excavating down to the frost, a distance of a little over one foot, and the sills and floor timbers firmly shored with blocks cut from pieces of drift-wood. Plates 1 and 2 give a ground plan and elevation of house. The bastion on the northwest corner was constructed from pieces of wreckage and drift-wood, and was pierced for musketry below and for the Gatling gun above. As soon as the house was inclosed and roofed the stores were all moved in, except a supply for about six months, which was placed in a tent as a reserve in event of the loss of the main building by fire. The party moved in on the 22d, to put up the ceiling and partitions. We were obliged to bring the lumber in and pile it around the stove, so as to melt off the ice before we could work it.

Winter came on rapidly; the lagoon, near the station, was closed entirely on the 26th; the weather continued stormy and thick until the sea closed toward the last of November. The work of carrying the stores and coal from the beach up to the site of the station (a distance of about one hundred yards) was very laborious, there being over one hundred tons of it besides the lumber, and we never for one moment caught sight of the sun from the time we landed until the 28th of September, and then only for a few moments. As soon as the house was made inhabitable we turned our attention to getting the instruments into position. We commenced taking hourly observations in meteorology on October 15, and in magnetism on December 1.

The transit and magnetic instruments were temporarily mounted on wooden piers, which were constructed in the following manner: Timbers sixteen inches square were cut to the proper length and placed on end in position in the observatories, the earth being removed so that the lower end rested on the perpetually frozen earth; they were cemented in their place by pouring water around them and allowing it to freeze. They remained firm and never altered their position in the slightest degree. The ice was found to be intact when the piers were taken down the following July, to be replaced by brick.

Every clear night the sky was illuminated by the most beautiful displays of aurora it has ever been my fortune to witness: they always commenced in the northeast and northwest, and seemed to spring from a dark low bank of clouds. The lights were never stationary for a single second, neither did they ever take the form of bows or arches so often seen in other latitudes, but great curtains of light flashing with all the prismatic colors seemed to be drawn across the heavens, ever rising and changing and often culminating in a corona at the zenith, falling like a shower of meteoric fire. As the winter advanced these displays were more brilliant, and were always of a character that defies description, either by pen or pencil, as they were never for two seconds alike. They were unaccompanied by any sound so far as we were able to observe, and the deadly stillness that always prevails in this region when the sea was closed gave us an excellent opportunity to detect any sound had there been any.

During the last days of September, when the ice on the fresh-water ponds and lakes was from ten inches to one foot thick a sufficient quantity was cut, hauled to the house and conveniently piled, for winter use.

In December, as soon as the drifted snow was sufficiently hard to cut into cakes, covered ways were constructed leading to the observatories, and the ice piled so that during severe weather no person was obliged to go into the open air to carry on the regular work of the station.

Life at the station now settled down into the dull monotony of the routine work; hourly

observations in meteorology and the three elements of magnetism were carried on without interruption. To insure the health of the party each member was required to take exercise daily in the open air.

In January, 1882, work was commenced on a shaft for the purpose of getting the temperature of the earth, the results of which are given in Part V. The formation for the whole distance was sand and gravel, mingled with a deposit of drift-wood and marine shells, showing that each stratum represented the successive lines of ancient sea-shores. The earth was saturated with water. At a depth of thirty-five feet a deposit was found of clear water, unmixed with earth, too salt to be congealed at a temperature of $+ 12$, which was the unvarying temperature of the earth at this depth. At a depth of twenty feet a tunnel was run to the east a distance of ten feet, and at the end of it a room ten by twelve was excavated out of the hard frozen ground. In this the temperature never rose above 22° . The walls were always dry and free from moisture, and the accumulation of hoar frost was very light. Here we stored whatever fresh meat, in the way of ducks, reindeer, walrus, or seal, that we were able to accumulate beyond our daily consumption. Our main supply was eider-ducks, which, during the spring flight in May, were easily killed. We took four hundred in 1882, and five hundred in 1883; we found them excellent food, and when stored in the subterranean store-house they were at once frozen solid, and would keep for any length of time.

Fresh meat is the great safeguard against scurvy in this region; I never saw a trace of it among the natives, and meat is their only food. The immunity of my party from all disease or sickness of any kind I deemed was owing to the fact that through our own exertions, and with some assistance from the natives, we were seldom without it.

In March, 1882, I made a trip into the interior, an account of which I submitted in my report of last year. Some narrow leads opened in the ice to the north and west of the point on the 20th of April, and the natives reported seeing whales passing to the northeast on the 23d of the same month, and they were seen passing in the same direction every day from that time until June 15; that seemed to terminate their northern migration, as we saw no more of them until August 15, when they were seen going to the southwest along the edge of the pack. It is at this season that most of the whales are taken, as it is impossible for the vessels to follow them into the ice during their northern migration.

In the spring of 1882 eider-ducks were first seen on the 27th of April flying to the northeast, far out over the ice, and a few straggling flocks were seen from time to time until May 12, when they appeared in immense numbers flying low along the shore ice to the northeast. This migration continued until about June 1, and then almost entirely ceased.

About the time the first flights along shore were seen a number of male king eider were found on the land, apparently exhausted from long flight and want of food. Some were caught and brought in alive, but they were generally dead when found, and always in an extremely emaciated condition. All species were represented in this flight, the king, Pacific, spectacled, and stellers. The Canada goose was never seen; but a few brent, white-fronted, and snow or arctic geese came at this season and stopped with us through the hatching season, bringing forth their young on the mainland. The eider duck, with but few exceptions, continued their flight to the north and east. During July and August large numbers of the males were constantly flying to the westward over Perigniak, a point about four miles to the southwest of Point Barrow. The fact that they came from the breeding-grounds was shown in the naked condition of the breast of some of those taken, the down having been plucked away to construct their nests. Those killed at this season were poor and unpalatable compared to those killed in the spring. But the natives take great numbers of them at this point at this season of the year; one often sees half a dozen families here in camp for that express purpose. Their methods of taking them will be found fully described in the chapter devoted to ethnology.

By the last of June the tundra was nearly free from snow, and narrow leads of water were open along shore. The few hardy flowers indigenous to this high latitude were in bloom, and conspicuous among them were the buttercup and dandelion. There was also a small yellow poppy, named by the natives "tükilükäd jaksün," which is also the name given by them to a small



VIEW OF THE STATION FROM THE WEST, WITH THE CREW OF THE "NORTH STAR" IN CAMP.

butterfly that appears at this season. The butterfly appears as the poppy fades, and they believe that the poppy is transformed, takes wings, and flies away.

On the afternoon of the 25th of June a vessel hove in sight to the southwest. She appeared to be in the solid pack, as there was no water in sight, but we soon discovered she was working her way along a narrow lead, about six miles from shore, which was not visible to us. At about 8 o'clock that night she was bearing about west true from the station, when she came to a halt; I at once dispatched interpreter Herendeen off to her. He returned the next day at 11 a. m., and reported that it was the steam-whaler *North Star*, (Captain Owen), on her first voyage from New Bedford. He brought a few letters and a file of New York papers, giving us news from the outer world. It was the first information we had of the death of President Garfield and loss of the Rogers. On the 27th I went out to her; found her fast in the ice, with no sign of open water in sight from her mast-head. Captain Owen reported she had suffered a severe nip the night before, and she was raised up bodily about four feet while I was on board of her. I visited her again on the 4th of July and she was still uninjured. During the night of the 6th the wind hauled around to the eastward, causing the pressure to slacken up, and several large cracks opened in the ice, one of them in close proximity to the ice-bound ship. Early on the morning of the 7th we saw she was afloat and working through the broken ice toward shore; when about two and a half miles from the station she again became fast, and lay there all night. The following day (July 8) the pressure again slackened and a lead opened along shore past where she was laying; she got under way and steamed slowly along the lead to the southwest. After proceeding a couple of miles she again became fast; the ice closing in from the west, she was now caught between the ground-ice and the great pack which was setting bodily to the northeast. She remained immovable from about noon until 4 p. m., when our attention was suddenly attracted to her by a great outcry raised by her crew, and we could distinctly hear the cracking of her timbers as her sides were crushed in by the ice; her masts fell a few moments after, and her crew escaped to the ground-ice. I at once set off to their assistance with what men could be spared from the station; we found they had saved nothing but their clothing, a cask of bread, and three boats; the few remaining fragments of the wreck were fast disappearing in the distance, being carried away by the moving pack. The crew all safely reached the land that night, being ferried across the open leads by the boats from the station; tents were pitched to shelter them, and every care given to their comfort. Captain Owen subsequently went out with his crew and brought in the bread, and boats to be used in moving to the southward along the shore-lead, in the event that no other vessel should be able to reach the station. On July 14 other ships fortunately hove in sight, and the wrecked people were distributed through the fleet, between that time and August 2, the last going on board the bark *Thomas Pope*, bound for San Francisco. Different vessels of the fleet remained in sight of the station off and on until September 23, the steamer *Bowhead* being the last to visit the station. We sent by her our last mail to the United States.

On August 2 a small schooner was seen coming around the point to the north and east, which proved to be the relief vessel *Leo*, Lieutenant Powell in charge. She had been carried out of her course to the northeast by the current, in a thick fog; her master, being ignorant of the dangers attending navigation along this shore, having allowed her to drift into a position where, but for the providential springing up of a light breeze, she would certainly have been lost. By her we received three additional observers, Sergt. J. E. Maxfield and Privates Charles Ancor, and John Guzman, of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army; a year's additional supply of provisions and coal; also the new magnetic instruments. With the help of the natives, she was discharged on the 26th, and sailed the following day. I relieved and sent back by her Sergt. James Cassidy, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

The new magnetic observatory was at once put up and the instruments mounted upon permanent brick piers, and observations with them commenced September 12.

Now that the ships were gone and all connection severed with the outside world, we had nothing to break the old routine of our duty at the station but the occasional visit of a native from some distant village. The faces of those living at Nuwük and Ūglaamie had become as familiar to us as those of our own people; they had ceased to be intrusive, but visited us almost daily with some curio or game for barter; and as the season advanced and water became scarce we were daily besieged by the seal-hunters coming in from the sea and begging for a drink of water, of which

there is a great scarcity after the frost has sealed up all sources of supply. The scarcity of fuel, together with their inadequate means for melting ice and snow, causes them to suffer under a constant water famine from October to July, and they seemed to think that our supply was never failing.

During the fall of 1882 we experienced none of the heavy westerly gales so common in 1881, and the main pack, though always in sight, did not come close in, and the sea along shore froze over comparatively smooth save for the small floes that were always drifting to and fro with the current. This remained unbroken until January, when a heavy westerly gale drove in the old ice to the three-fathom bar, which here lies parallel with the coast and about one and one-half miles from it. Inside this bar the ice formed to a thickness of five and one twenty-fourth feet, and a vessel might have wintered with perfect safety at the anchorage off the station in four fathoms of water. Both the winters we were there, about two and one-half miles to the southwest and three miles to the northeast, the old ice came in on the land with great force. In November and December the snow galleries were again constructed to the observatories, and the winter's work went on uninterruptedly. Observations of temperature in sea-water ice were carried on, and a series of tidal observations were made extending through a period of one hundred and twelve days. These observations were taken on the open coast, and go to show that the open Arctic Sea is practically tideless, the mean rise and fall being only about two-tenths of a foot. (Report on tides.)

A peculiar disturbance was observed frequently during these observations. There would be a sudden rise and fall of from three to five hundredths of a foot, like a sudden wave. These occurred when the sea was entirely closed, with not a trace of open water in sight, and apparently in no way connected with the regular action of the tide. There would also be a variation in the height of the water of from four to five feet, often extending through a period of from seven to ten days, but in no manner affecting the normal rise and fall.

During the winter of 1882-'83 temperature of the sea-ice was taken in the following manner: The thermometer was secured in a wooden box 6 by 6 by 15 inches, with a sliding door; this was placed in the ice one hundred yards from the beach, where the sea was smoothly frozen over, one foot below the surface, and frozen in so that the bulb was frozen solid in the ice.

The temperature of the sea-water was taken top and bottom through the hole at the tide-gauge in three fathoms of water. The results are given in the meteorological tables submitted with this report. I found that the second winter with its long night was much more trying upon the spirits and strength of the party than the first; the novelty had now worn off; there was no longer anything new or strange to interest them and there was no relief from the monotony of the routine of the regular work, and there is none so wearisome and wearing as this, without any change and without hope, for we had positive knowledge that there could be no change for us until our work was finished; so the slow time dragged on; days into weeks, months into years; so that exploration, or any work that required action, would have been hailed with joy. After the return of the sun I made preparations for a trip into the interior, to locate geographically some of the discoveries made last year. I had by this time secured one excellent team of eight native dogs, and the sled made at Saint Michael's, given me by Sergeant Nelson in 1881, still being strong and serviceable, I was well equipped for inland work.

Everything being ready, I left the station at 5.30 a. m., March 28, with Mr. A. C. Dark, assistant, a native guide Apaidyao, and his wife. A team of eight dogs and one sled was our only means of transportation; and on it we carried our instruments, arms and ammunition, camp equipment, twenty days' supply of coffee, sugar, hard bread, and pemmican, a small kerosene stove, and one gallon of oil. The sled was rigged with a small lug sail, which was a great help with a fair wind. We traveled along the smooth shore ice to the southwest about eight miles after leaving the station, when we came to where the pack had come in onto the land, and the ice on the sea was too rough and broken for our sled. We here took to the tundra and traveled parallel to the shore until we reached the mouth of a small stream about ten yards wide, coming in from the southeast, called Sñaru, which has its source in a lake seven miles inland. We here left the coast, our general course being south, crossing the lake at the head of Sñaru, which I found to be seven miles across, and camped at 6 p. m. on a small stream flowing to the northeast; marched thirty-seven miles. The

country after leaving the coast was flat, and in the summer must be almost entirely covered with water, as we traveled the whole afternoon over a series of small lakes without seeing a single elevation of land that was over five feet above the surrounding country. Saw but few signs of reindeer and no natives, but saw where a hunting party had been in camp a few days before. Our dogs hauled their load with ease, though there was over seven hundred pounds weight on the sled. Weather clear, with light northeast wind.

March 29.—Snowing heavily this morning when we broke camp at 6 a. m. After traveling four miles we struck a stream about thirty yards wide, within a narrow valley, flowing to northeast. Natives gave it the name of Iuáru. The storm broke at ten o'clock and the sun came out by eleven. The country grew more rolling and broken, and at 12 m. we came in sight of Meade River, which here flows through a valley about one and one-half miles wide, with bold bluffs on either bank from forty to sixty feet high; obtained a meridian sight of the sun at noon for latitude and a fair sight for time during p. m. Traveled up the river on the ice six miles and then left it on our right; crossed a neck of land eight miles wide and struck it again at a point where a large stream called Ušúktu comes in from the eastward, with a channel about forty yards wide and high, bold banks. Here we again traveled on the ice to a point four miles above the mouth of Ušúktu, and camped at 4.30 p. m. on the left bank of the river; marched fifty-three miles. I found an Ūglaamie native here in camp; he was engaged in fishing, and told us his nets were set just opposite to the camp. We obtained from him some fine whitefish; having no rifle he had been unable to take any deer. I ascended the bluffs on the right bank, which were here fifty feet high. On them found the ruins of several winter huts, built entirely of turf; the natives say that three generations ago all this region was inhabited by a people that lived by fishing and hunting reindeer, and did not come to the coast, but that the deer and fish grew scarce and there came a very cold season and the people nearly all died from cold and starvation; the few that survived went away to the Colville or joined the little bands on the coast, so that now this whole region is not inhabited and is never visited except by the hunters from Nuwúk and Ūglaamie, who come here for deer during the months of February and March; each year a few fish are also taken with gill-nets in the deep holes along Meade River, the fish being here confined by the river freezing solid on the bars; all movement of water on this water-shed is suspended during the winter, there being no rainfall or melting of snow from October to May, and springs are unknown.

March 29.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; weather clear and moderate. Continued the march in a southerly direction along the river-bed four miles, when we left it, climbing some high bluffs on the left bank to get on the level plain above and avoid the windings of the river; traveled parallel with its general course all day, crossing it twice, and camped at 5 p. m. on a small tributary of Meade River, and about six miles from the main stream. Marched twenty-five miles; during the afternoon passed a high bluff which is a noted landmark among the natives and known as Nūa-suk-man; it is in latitude $70^{\circ} 37' N.$, longitude $157^{\circ} 11' W.$, and rises from fifty to seventy-five feet above the surrounding country and is visible for many miles around. Camped to-night with Mūñialu, a native whom I had furnished with a rifle and ammunition to kill deer for the station. Found he had a fine supply on hand, and he very proudly showed us ten as our share. Got excellent sights of the sun during the day for latitude and longitude. Saw several large bands of reindeer and our guide succeeded in killing two. Temperature last night $+ 16^{\circ}$; during day rose to $29^{\circ}.2$.

March 31.—Weather cold and stormy, and as we are in a very comfortable snow-house we conclude to lie over for the day. My guide has never been beyond this camp, and I can see he has no desire to add to his knowledge of the geography of this region, so I have made arrangements with Mūñialu to go on with me. They were busy at work to-day preparing their sleds to haul in their venison to the settlement on the coast; their manner of doing it I have never before seen noted. The sleds which they use for this purpose are made from drift-wood fastened with whale-bone and raw-hide lashing; they are about ten feet long, two feet wide, and the runners eight inches wide and one and one-half inches thick, straight on top and no rail; they are shod for ordinary use with strips of bone cut from the whale's jaw-bone, and sometimes with walrus ivory; but this would not do in hauling a heavy load over the snow where there is no beaten trail, so they are shod with ice in the following manner: From the ice on a pond that is free from fracture they cut the pieces the length of a sled runner, eight inches thick and ten inches wide; into these

they cut a groove deep enough to receive the sled-runner up to the beam; the sled is carefully fitted into the groove, and secured by pouring in water, a little at a time, and allowing it to freeze. Great care is taken in this part of the operation, for should the workmen apply more than a few drops at a time, the slab of ice would be split and the work all to do over again; after the ice is firmly secured the sled is turned bottom up and the ice-shoe is carefully rounded with a knife, and then smoothed by wetting the naked hand and passing it over the surface until it becomes perfectly glazed; the sled when ready for use will weigh over three hundred pounds, and they load them with the carcasses of from seven to nine deer, weighing over one hundred pounds each. Men, women, and children harness themselves in with the dogs to haul these loads to the coast, often the distance of one hundred miles and over, seldom making more than eight or ten miles each day.

April 1.—The weather being clear, we improved the opportunity to determine accurately our position. Observations were made for time, latitude, and declination.

April 2.—Broke camp at 8 a. m. with Mûññalu for guide; traveled south thirteen miles parallel with Meade River, which we struck at the confluence of a small stream coming in from the westward. For the last six miles the country had become much more rolling and broken, and at the point where we struck the river to-day the bluffs were over one hundred feet high and showed successive layers of turf and sand, where the action of the river had cut them away during the freshets in the summer. I noticed one stratum of turf five feet thick fifty feet below the surface. There was not sufficient moisture in the sand between the strata of turf to cause it to solidify under the action of the frost. On the bars in the river we found a few fragments of fossil ivory; a fringe of scrub arctic willow skirted the bank of the stream, but no drift-wood of any size was seen. Traveling now became quite difficult, as the river was too winding for us to follow its course by traveling on the ice, so we kept a southerly course, climbing the bluffs, where practicable; to cut off the bends. The dogs became tired out early in the afternoon, and we were finally obliged to go into camp on the ice under the lee of a high bluff on the right bank of the river. Marched twenty-three miles. Before dark I climbed to the summit of the bluff, which was one hundred and seventy-five feet above the river, and could see a low range of mountains, running nearly east and west, about fifty miles away. From the break of the country, I have no doubt Meade River has its source in that range, so I named them Meade River Mountains. The native guide notified me upon my return to camp that he did not wish to go further south; that he was unacquainted with the country, never having been so far in the interior before. Beyond this he peopled the country with imaginary enemies. Nothing I could offer would induce him to go further. As I could not well get along without their help in dragging the sled up the hills, I was obliged to make this my turning point, much against my will. We saw no signs of deer, wolves, or any game after we struck the foot-hills; the range of the reindeer seems to be the flat country we had crossed to the north.

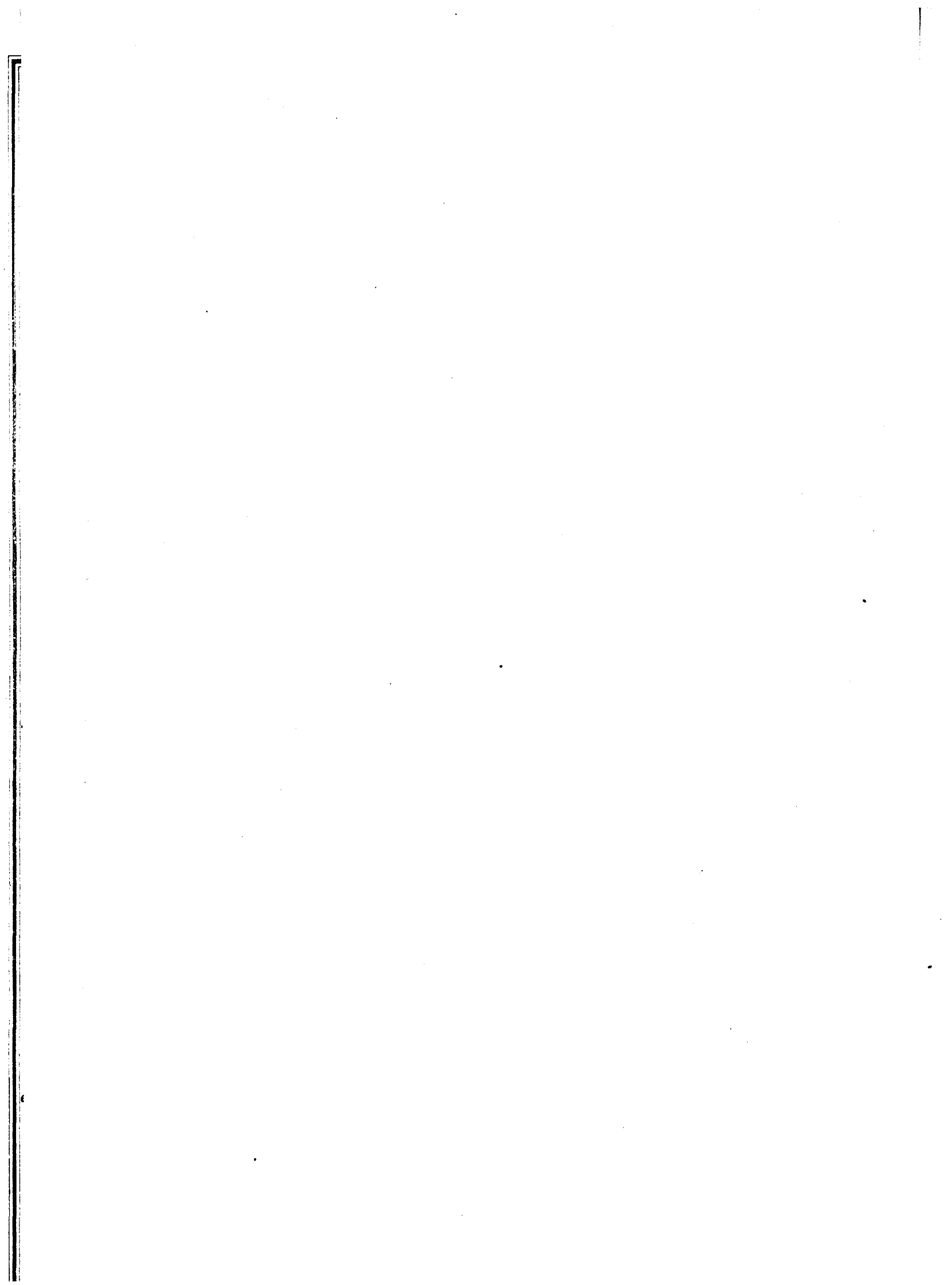
April 3.—Broke camp at 8 a. m. and returned to Mûññalu's camp, reaching there at 4 p. m. Weather clear. The sun on the snow fields affected our eyes very seriously in spite of the shaded glasses we wore, and the natives were affected equally as bad as ourselves.

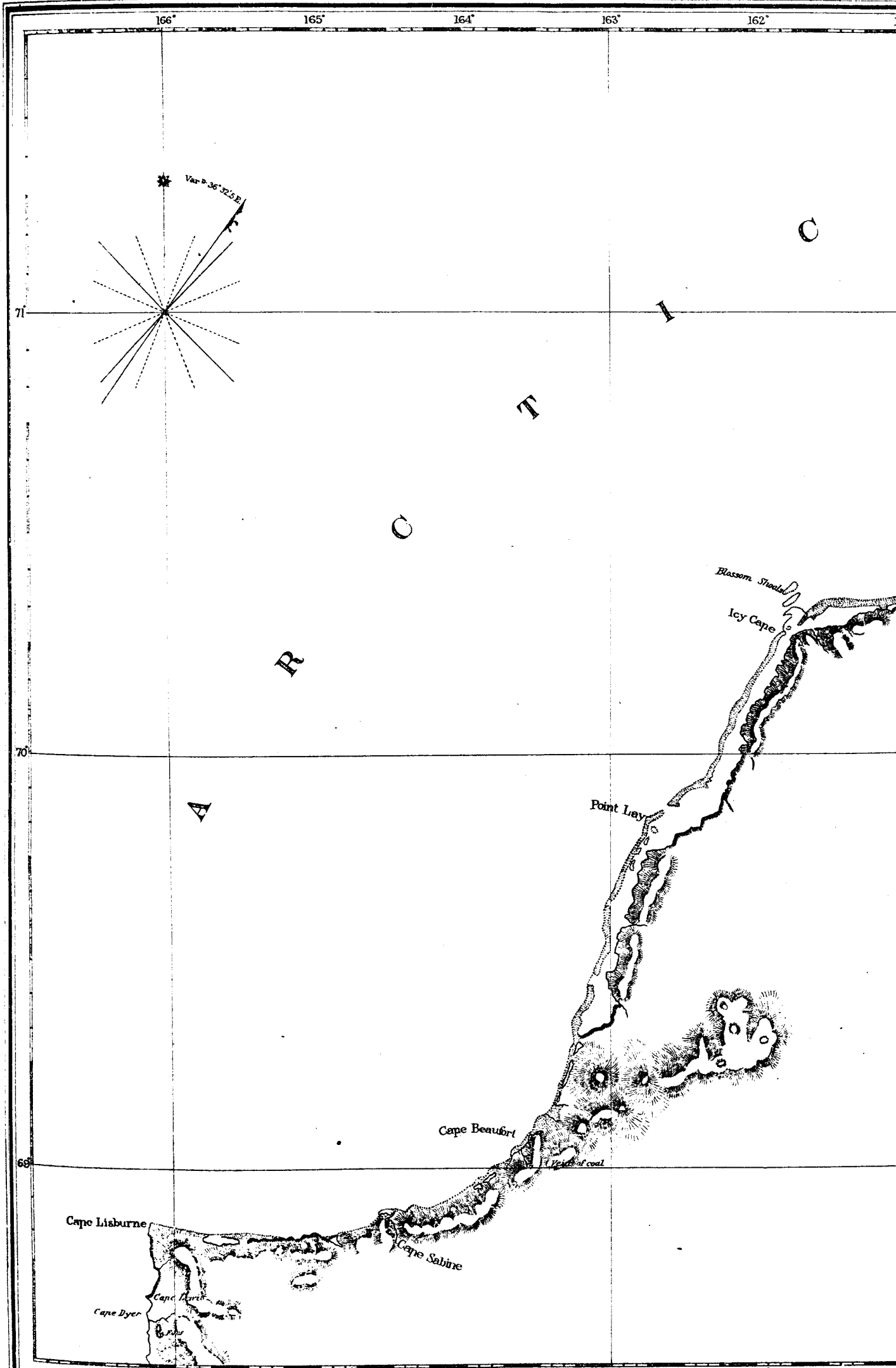
April 4.—Lay over in camp, having our boots dried and repaired and getting ready for the return journey. Weather clear and cold.

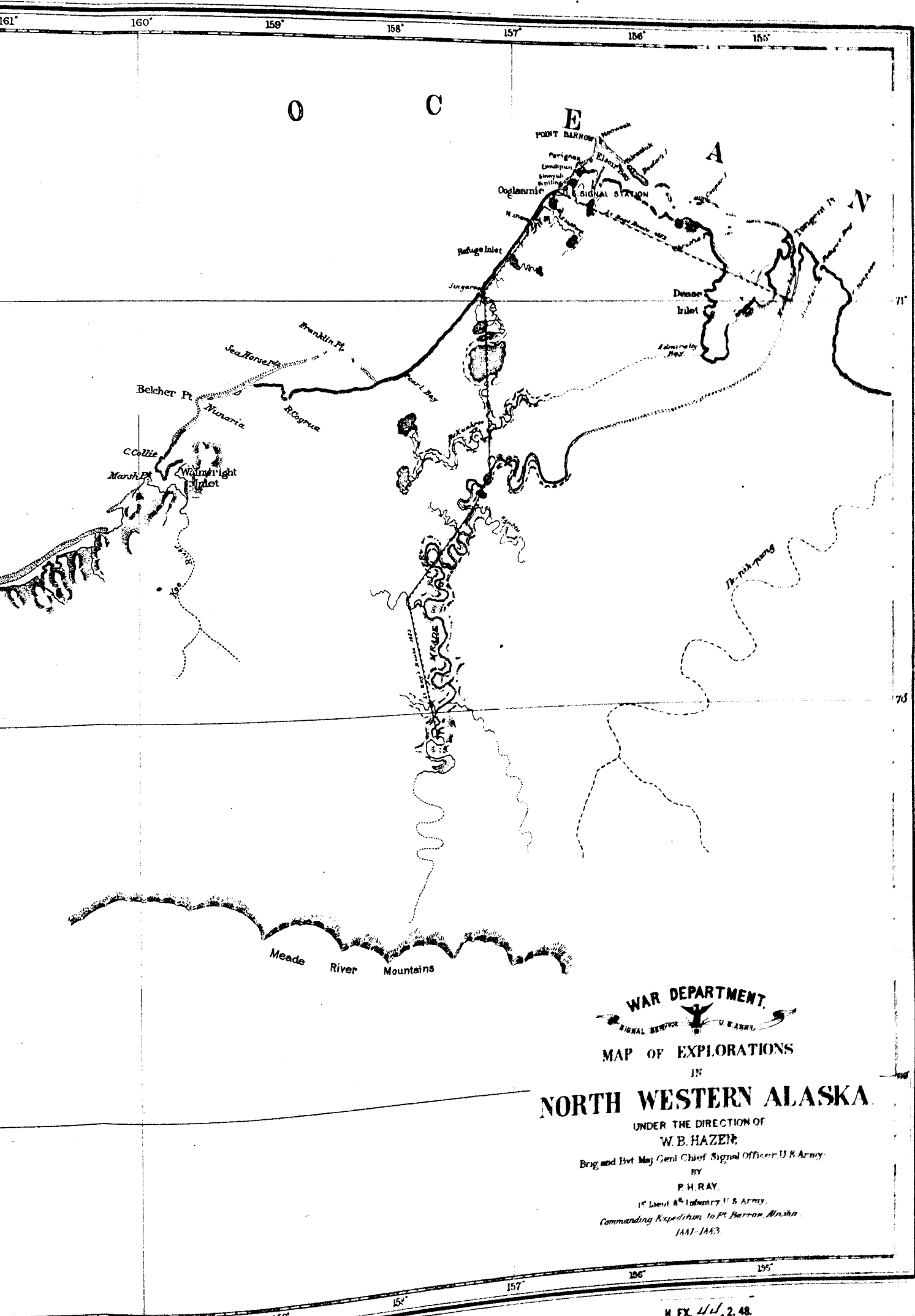
April 5.—Broke camp at 5.30 a. m. Traveled on our outward trail to camp No. 2 and slept in the hut we used on our way out. Weather clear and cold, with very little wind.

April 6.—Broke camp at 6 a. m. Followed old trail back to camp No. 1. Weather bright and clear; suffered intensely all day from my eyes, becoming so inflamed I could scarcely see. Mr. Dark does not seem to be so seriously affected. Temperature fell last night to $-13^{\circ}4$; during the day, -24° .

April 7.—Broke camp at 5.30 a. m., and reached the station at 5 p. m. Was obliged to travel with my eyes bandaged; Apaidyao was also nearly blind. No person can be exempt from this terrible suffering who travels in this region at this season of the year; the blinding glare of the sun upon the snow affects the strongest eyes, and we found no preventive. We had several varieties of shaded glasses and goggles, but found as much protection in the wooden shades made and worn by the natives as we did in our own improved glasses, and they were much more comfortable, as the moisture from the face did not congeal upon them so readily as upon the wire gauze and







WAR DEPARTMENT
 SIGNAL SERVICE U.S. ARMY
 MAP OF EXPLORATIONS
 IN
NORTH WESTERN ALASKA.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
W. B. HAZEN,
 Brig and Bvt Maj Genl Chief Signal Officer U.S. Army.
 BY
P. H. RAY,
 1st Lieut 8th Infantry U.S. Army,
 Commanding Expedition to Pt. Barrow, Alaska.
 1881-1883.

frames of the goggles. Other than this, there are but few hardships attending travel to a small party properly equipped in this region at this season of the year, and the nearer one conforms to the habits of the natives the less liable he is to meet with disaster, and the less he will be burdened with unnecessary camp equipage and blankets.

The snow hut (iglu) of these people is very quickly and easily constructed, and ordinarily does not consume more time than is required to pitch a wall tent, and is constructed in the following manner: A place where the snow is about four feet deep is selected for camp and a space 5 by 9 feet is laid off; the upper surface is cut into blocks two feet square and eight inches thick and set on edge around the excavation for side walls; at one end three feet of the space is dug down to the ground or ice; in the balance about eighteen inches of snow is left for a couch; sides and ends are built up tight and the whole is roofed with broad slabs of snow six feet thick, cut in proper dimensions to form a flat gable roof, loose snow thrown over all to chink it, and at the end which is dug down to the ground a hole is now cut just large enough to admit a man crawling on his hands and knees; the hut is now finished, sleeping-bags, provisions, and lamp are passed inside, dogs are fed and turned loose after everything they would be liable to eat or destroy is secured by caching them in the dry snow. Arms, instruments, and ammunition should never be taken into the hut; it is always best to leave them on the sled in the open air. After all outside work is done everybody goes into the hut and the hole is stopped from the inside with a plug of snow which has been carefully fitted, and no one is expected to go out until it is time to break camp the next morning. The combined heat from the bodies of the inmates, together with the lamp, soon raises the temperature up to the freezing point, and a degree of comfort is obtained that is not attainable in any other manner of camping in this region. The more permanent snow huts of the deer hunters, which they often occupy for a month or more, are much more elaborate. They are usually built where the snow is six or eight feet deep, so the room is high, and is approached by a covered way and an ante-room, in which the heavy outside clothing is stored, and when fuel is obtainable a kitchen is added to the structure, with a fire-place cut out of the solid walls of snow, with jambs and chimneys of the same perishable material. I saw fire-places in use that had had a fire in them for at least one hour each day for a month or more and were still intact; the parts that were exposed had softened a little under the effects of the first fire and at once hardened into ice, and remained unchanged so long as the temperature in the open air remained below zero.

By the latter part of April or the first part of May snow houses are no longer tenable and natives take to their tents (túpèks). Their winter huts at this time are also vacated, as they become too damp for comfort. After the snow began to soften so it was no longer practicable to build a snow hut I camped very comfortably by digging a hole in the snow 6 by 8 feet, building up side walls three to four feet high, and stretching over it a deer-skin blanket or the sled sail, using the sled mast for a ridge-pole and our showshoes for rafters. The natives in their excursions usually carry a small stone lamp and a supply of seal blubber for illuminating purposes; they use no blankets or sleeping bags when traveling, but carry a deer-skin or a piece of walrus hide to lay on the snow underneath them; on this they huddle together without any covering other than the clothing they travel in. At such times their food (meat or fish) is eaten raw, except where they have provided themselves with a kind of pemmican, which is made by mixing chewed deer meat with deer tallow and seal oil. This food is not agreeable to the taste, probably owing to the fact that the masticators are inveterate tobacco chewers.

The sled we used on all our journeys was made by a native at Saint Michael's, and presented to the expedition by Sergeant Nelson when at Plover Bay; it was twelve feet long and twenty inches between the runners; had side rails, with a steering handle at the rear end, and was fastened throughout with rawhide lashings; the runners were shod with steel and it was far superior to any sled I ever saw on the northern coast; it was still in excellent condition after two years' service; its carrying capacity was about 800 pounds, and I think it was the best pattern of a sled I ever saw for Arctic work; it was light (weighing only about fifty pounds), strong, and durable, and could always be repaired with the material at hand among the natives, should it at any time become damaged.

Early in May the hunters began to come in, and altogether I succeeded in getting from them eighteen deer, which together with five hundred eider-ducks killed by the party during the spring flight, gave us a large reserve supply of fresh meat, which was carefully stored in the cellar.

Sergeants Murdoch and Smith were indefatigable in their work, completing the collection so far as practicable in natural history, and many valuable specimens were obtained. Cracks opened in the ice to the north and west of the point, and whales were reported seen by the natives April 12; the leads were narrow, often closing entirely, with no water in sight for days, and the natives reported hearing or seeing whales nearly every day up to June 12.

The spring was very backward and we experienced a great deal of cold, disagreeable weather; the shore leads opened slowly. In Elson Bay and along shore to the eastward of Point Barrow the ice held on until late in August, and this prevented my getting along shore to the eastward with the whale-boat before the arrival of the relief vessel, as I had intended. It was my desire to explore the coast as far as the boundary at least, and had the season been as favorable as that of 1882 I could have left the station by June 12.

On June 9 the natives succeeded in killing a large whale, the first they had taken since we had been on the coast, and was the cause of considerable excitement among them for several days; they came in from all points to join the general feast on the carcass, which was free to all who cared to come and partake.

By the first of August we were becoming extremely anxious about a vessel reaching us this season, as the ground ice was still intact from Point Barrow to the Sea Horse Islands, and it was impracticable to work a small boat along shore. The whale-boat was fitted and provisioned for a voyage and held in readiness for a move as soon as the ice would let us out; outside the bar there was one narrow open lead extending as far as the eye could reach to the southwest, but there was no break in the ground ice to let us into it; besides, it closed under a westerly wind or when the prevailing northeast wind slacked up. On the morning of August 1 a thick fog hung over the ocean, and when it lifted, about 7 o'clock, our eyes were gladdened by the sight of three steamers six miles away, working slowly up the lead from the southwest. With Captain Herendeen I at once crossed the ground ice and went on board the nearest ship, reaching her about 11 a. m. Found it to be the *Orea*, Captain Colson, from San Francisco, a new vessel on her first voyage. From her we received our first mail, and from private letters learned that the station was to be abandoned as soon as a vessel could reach us. Captain Colson reported the balance of the whaling fleet lying at anchor along the coast between Point Hope and Cape Belcher; not being so well fitted as the new vessels, they would not venture into the pack. The *Orea* tied up to the ground floe off the station until along in the afternoon, when, in company with the *Bowhead*, *Balæna*, and *Narwhal* (all steamers that had now come up), she proceeded on up to the Point; the lead here was closed and the pack was solid to the north and east, and fast on the land to the eastward of Point Barrow; they tied up under the lee of a large floe berg that had grounded in four fathoms of water.

The following day the steamers *Belvidere*, *Lucretia*, and *Mary and Helen*, came up bringing considerable mail, but no orders, except one from the Chief Signal Officer directing me to dispose of such stores as could be sold to advantage. I sold what I could to the fleet, packed everything not required for immediate use, and as far as possible, without discontinuing the work of observation, made everything ready to embark, so that when the vessel sent to our relief should arrive she would be delayed as short a time as possible.

By August 15 several sailing-vessels had worked up to the station, and all were at anchor behind the ground ice which had now broken away in several places; there was also an open lead along shore. On the 16th the bark *Sea Breeze* (Captain McDonald) anchored off the station and reported that he had spoken the schooner *Leo* at anchor off Point Belcher, eighty or ninety miles to the southwest, with orders for the station. He also reported the ice close in off Sea Horse Islands, and that he thought the master of the *Leo* did not care to venture into the ice, as he had been lying there over a week. I at once prepared to go to her in the whale-boat by working along shore, but a heavy gale springing up from the northeast on the 17th prevented our sailing. In the mean time Capt. L. C. Owen, of the bark *Rainbow* (who was master of the *North Star* when she was wrecked in 1882), came to the station and tendered me the services of his steam whale-boat for the trip, which was very gratefully accepted. He sent it down to me on the 19th, with Mr. Rogers, his first mate, in charge, and a crew of three men. I left the station at 6.40 p. m. the same day, with Sergeant Murdoch and Interpreter Herendeen. The weather was clear and warm,



ARCTIC OCEAN FROM THE STATION, AUGUST, 1888.

with little or no wind when we started, so we steamed along shore about one-fourth mile from it, keeping inside the ground ice. At 8 p. m. a strong breeze came out from the northeast, when all sail was set, and we made great speed, so that by midnight we were off Sea Horse Islands; by this time there was a heavy sea running, and the wind had increased to a gale, and we were running before it under close-reefed mainsail and all steam, to avoid being pooped and swamped, as the sea was breaking heavily on the shoals off Point Franklin. The heavy pack was aground on the outer bar, but there was room for a vessel to pass between it and the shoals.

After rounding Point Franklin we headed for Point Belcher, and at 2 a. m. sighted several vessels at anchor off the point, apparently making very bad weather of it, as there was no shelter here from the wind and sea. As we neared them we were able in the dim twilight to make out the *Leo* by her peculiar rig, she being a topsail schooner, and we bore up to her and succeeded in getting a line on board as we swept past, and with considerable difficulty were taken on board. The gale increased in fury, and before we could hoist in the launch the *Leo* dragged her anchor and drifted rapidly to the leeward. The captain ordered the cable to be slipped, and the vessel got under way, and I requested him to keep her on a northwest course until he came up with the ice. While the vessel was being got under way, Mr. Rogers, who saw his launch was in danger of being swamped, sprang into her with his crew, cut the painter, and they disappeared from our sight in the storm. We were extremely anxious for his safety, and we had seen that all of the whalers had been obliged to put to sea at the same time we did, and that it would be impossible for him to land north of Wainwright's Inlet without losing the boat, and it was doubtful if he could keep her afloat until he reached that point. At 4 a. m. we came up with the main pack, and the vessel was hove to under the lee of a large field of ice that seemed to be nearly stationary. Here she safely rode out the gale, which abated during the night, so that on the morning of the 21st we were able to stand in toward the land, which we sighted at 7 a. m., and stood in in search of the launch and the anchor which had been slipped and buoyed the day before. At 10 a. m. the captain recovered his anchor, and we stood to the southwest along shore in search of the launch, but were unable to find any trace of her that day.

The next morning, when off Wainwright's Inlet, we spoke the bark *Helen Mar*, and found she had the boat and party safe on board, having picked them up that morning. We then learned that Mr. Rogers had succeeded in making Wainwright's Inlet after he went adrift from the *Leo*, and had ridden out the gale at anchor there, and, sighting the *Helen Mar* before he did the *Leo*, had gone on board of her. The wind being southwest, strong and favorable, I directed Captain Jacobson to put the *Leo* on her course for Uglanmie, which he did, and we came to anchorage off the station at 7 p. m., on the 22d, passing through and past considerable pack on our way. I at once landed Mr. Marr, an assistant of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey who had been sent up to make a series of pendulum observations, with a part of his instruments; gave them all the assistance I could. At the same time I pushed the preparations for embarking, as the ice was liable to close in at any moment. We suspended work at 10 p. m. It came on to blow heavily from the southwest during the night, sending the pack in. The *Leo* slipped her cable, and escaped around the Point to avoid being crushed or forced ashore. We could see her spars above the ice to the eastward of the Point when we got out in the morning. Private Clarke, of the Signal Corps, and Mr. Schindler (Mr. Marr's assistant), who remained on the *Leo*, came down to the station overland during the day, and reported the *Leo* uninjured. During the night of the 23d the wind came out from the northeast and blew heavily, setting the ice about one and one-half miles off the western shore, allowing the *Leo* to work around to the westward of the Point during the following day, where she came to anchor at 10 p. m., the wind being too light for her to stem the strong northeast current that was setting along the shore. The wind hauled to the southeast and freshened during the night of the 24th, so that she was enabled to get under way and reach the station, anchoring there at 7 a. m. I at once caused the balance of Mr. Marr's instruments and material to be landed, but was unable to embark any stores, as Captain Jacobson in his efforts to recover his cable and anchor which he had slipped on the 23d, had gotten so far off shore that we were unable to run a line to the vessel for the purpose of warping our boats to and fro. This was necessary, as I had not sufficient men to fully man the boats and handle the stores, and the natives' boats could not be with safety used in the sharp ice that was running

with the current and piled high on the beach. We worked all day trying to kedge the schoener in, but the wind blowing a gale off-shore rendered all our efforts futile. I placed Interpreter Herendeen on board that night, so that Captain Jacobson could have the benefit of his experience and advice should she again be driven away from her anchorage, as Captain Jacobson was totally inexperienced in Arctic navigation.

Just before dark five whaling barks came around the Point and anchored one and a half miles above the station. We all spent an anxious night for, the wind increased to a gale and hauled to the southwest and we could hear in the darkness the grinding of the pack as it came in, and were not surprised in getting up the next morning to find that the *Leo* was gone again, and that the sea was closed as far as the eye could reach. The *Leo* had escaped again around the Point, but three of the whaling barks had not been so fortunate; they were all fast in the pack, the crews were passing and repassing from the ship to the land over the ice. Two of the vessels had gotten foul of each other, and one, the *Abraham Barker*, had lost her rudder. With a glass from the lookout we could make out the *Leo* to the eastward of the Point, looking like a speck among the great ice fields. During the day the gale abated, the pressure slackened up, and toward night several small leads were visible. The wind came out from the southeast during the night, and early the next morning the *Leo* was seen to be under way slowly working her way back to the station through a narrow shore lead that opened during the night; she came to anchor off the station two hundred yards from the beach. Upon going on board I found her considerably damaged; she had been nipped, her stem partly knocked off, her rudder post split, and she was leaking badly.

In view of these facts, and orders having been received for the return of the party to the United States, I determined to abandon the station at once. During the past two days I had caused all the subsistence and quartermaster stores, worth saving to be carried down from the house to the beach; a whale-line was run from the shore to the vessel, so one man could haul the boats to and fro, and the embarking was commenced at once, the first boat-load going on board at 8 a. m. Mr. Marr discontinued work on the pendulum, and took down the parts he had placed; the work went on rapidly with the two whale-boats belonging to the station. It was still impossible to use the native boats with safety, as there were great masses of loose pack-ice running with the current, and the beach was piled high with broken ice; at 2 a. m. the instruments were taken down and packed, and observations on shore ceased; the last boat-load was sent off at 10 p. m., and at 12 midnight the party went on board, leaving one man on shore, to see that the natives did not carry off anything that might have been accidentally left.

The ice was too heavy and compact the next morning to enable us to get under way, so the captain improved the time in grappling for the anchor and cable he had slipped the night of the 25th; he succeeded in recovering it, which was extremely fortunate for it was his best, the remaining one being very light. I took a party on shore and brought off the few remaining articles of any value that I did not intend to give to the natives. I left them the house and furniture intact with the stoves, and about 12 tons of coal, a grindstone, some old canvas, and a few worn-out tools, were about all that was left; but these were of great value to the natives, and after giving them a feast of hard bread and molasses we bade them good bye, amid many expressions of regret at our departure. I placed the buildings in charge of some of the most influential men, who promised they would not allow them to be torn to pieces, but be kept as a place of refuge for any shipwrecked people who may chance to be cast ashore on this barren coast. A whale-boat passed up during the day with Captain McKenna, of the bark *Cyanne*. He reported that his vessel was driven ashore off Point Belcher, in the gale of the 25th, and would prove a total loss. He came up to get assistance from vessels at the Point in saving her valuable cargo of whalebone.

On the morning of the 29th, the lead to the southwest being open and the wind being favorable, the captain took his anchor and got under way at 6 a. m., and we commenced our homeward voyage. The familiar shore and village and the house that had been so good and comfortable a home to us for two long years soon faded in the distance. After sailing two miles we got clear off the loose ice that was running with the current and into clear water, with the old pack close in to the northwest, arriving off Point Franklin at 9.30 p. m., when the wind fell, and we came to anchor in company with eleven ships of the whaling fleet that had worked out and had come down



FIOBERG ON THE BEACH, AUGUST, 1883.

the same time we did. The wind came out from the westward during the night, and the captain got under way; stood off and came up with the pack about six miles from the land, when he tacked and stood in towards land; but again the current was setting so strong to the northeast that we could not make any headway on our course, and we were very glad to get back to our anchorage under the lee of Point Franklin, where we lay until the next day, when we again got under way with a light southeast breeze, which let go after we had gotten around the Point, and we were again obliged to anchor at 10 a. m., to prevent being carried off to the northeast by the strong current setting along shore here.

Sailing-vessels navigating this sea should never allow themselves to get off soundings north of Point Belcher, except in a strong, steady wind, nor allow the vessel to drift during thick, calm weather, if it is possible to get an anchor down. The needle is useless here; the land or lead line is the only safe guide, for, should a sailing-vessel be carried off soundings off Point Barrow with light winds or calm, she runs great danger of being lost; this has been the fate of nearly all vessels so caught, especially late in the season.

At 4 p. m., the breeze freshening, we got under way again and stood on our course along the coast and about four miles from it. We experienced light, baffling winds, making but little headway from that time until the afternoon of September 2, when the wind came out strong and steady from the northeast. We sighted and passed Cape Lisburne that day and sighted the Diomed Islands at noon on the 3d. During the day the wind increased to a gale and the weather grew thick and cold, with considerable snow; sail was shortened, and at 3 p. m. we passed Cape Prince of Wales, running at great speed before the wind; after passing through the straits the vessel was headed for Norton Sound, it being necessary that I should go to Saint Michael's to land Private E. Clarke, of the Signal Corps, who had been sent out to relieve Sergeant Leavitt, an observer on that station. As soon as we hauled under the high land to the south and east of Cape Prince of Wales we ran out of the wind, and our progress was slow.

On the 4th of September the fog lifted and we sighted Kings Island and Cape York, and on the 6th passed close to the southward of Sledge Island, but, owing to a head wind, did not sight the high land near Saint Michael's until the 8th. We stood in towards it and came to anchor off the fort at noon on that day, where we were received by a salute fired from a couple of old ship guns. Soon after a boat came off to us bringing, very much to our surprise, Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, Third Cavalry, who reported that he had made the passage of the Yukon on a raft, exploring its course from its source to its mouth, making one of the most remarkable raft voyages on record. He had been at Saint Michael's since the last of August, and was extremely anxious to get away with his party. Though we were very much crowded on the *Leo* I did not think it would be right to refuse him passage, as there would be no opportunity for him to return to the United States before another year, this station being visited only by vessels of the Alaska Commercial Company, and there would be none due before the following June. So I directed him to hold his party in readiness to come on board as soon as we were ready to sail. We were short of fresh water and had to lay in a supply before again putting to sea. For the first two days we were in port it blew a gale from the southeast, so it was impossible to get any water off to the ship; on the afternoon of the 16th the captain reported he had succeeded in getting enough on board to last us until we could reach Unalaska or Plover Bay, whichever place I should conclude to go to, so at daylight on the 11th Lieutenant Schwatka and his party were taken on board and we put to sea at 10 a. m. Found it was blowing a gale from the northwest when we got outside, and after making a few tacks under close-reefed sails, found we were making no headway, so we were glad to run back into the harbor, where we came to anchor at 3 p. m.

The following morning, the wind having hauled more to the north, we again put to sea, and the next morning sighted Cape Darby, a high headland on the northern shore of Norton Sound. We were obliged to make this northing to avoid a dangerous shoal that makes out from the mouth of the Yukon; in running out of Norton Sound it is not safe to run west, south of 64 Lat. During the afternoon of the 13th the wind settled in the northwest and blew hard and steadily all that night, and we found it would be slow work beating up to Plover Bay. The ship was leaking so badly that the pumps were kept going one-third of the time and the slightest accident to them would soon send her to the bottom; and as I knew that the meridian of Unalaska had been as well,

if not better, determined than that of Plover Bay, I decided not to go to the latter place, but to proceed direct to Unalaska and there make an effort to repair the vessel, as I was told that there was sufficient tide at that place to enable us to get at her bottom by discharging her cargo and placing her on the beach at high tide and working on her during low water; so as soon as we were clear of the Yukon flats she was put on her course for that place. The wind increased to a heavy gale from the northwest on the 15th, and we made excellent time as we were running nearly before it. During the night of the 16th, the vessel was hove to to wait for daylight, as we knew we were near land, and on the morning of the 17th we sighted the island of Unalaska to the south and about twenty miles away; the wind had fallen so light during the night we were able to make but little headway and did not get into the harbor and at anchor until 10 o'clock that night.

We found the United States steamer *Corwin* and the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *Dora* at anchor here, the former on her return from Kotzebue Sound and the latter on her annual voyage to the Aleutian Island stations. The wind not being favorable to sail into the inner harbor, which was the only place where the vessel could be safely beached, I made application to Captain Healy, commanding the *Corwin*, for the assistance of the cutter to tow the *Leo* in. He very readily complied with the request, and at once got up steam, and at 11 a. m. placed the *Leo* at the company's wharf, where the bulk of her cargo was discharged: owing to a severe wind storm prevailing at this time we were unable to haul her up until the afternoon of the 20th, when she was beached at high tide; we improved the time in getting observations of the sun, and determining the declination of the needle. We were unable to get at the leak on the first ebb, but on the 21st the water fell sufficiently low to enable the workmen to repair the damage, which was found to be about four feet below her water line, where a butt had been started, and the water was so clear that we could see that she had sustained no damage below that point, and we were pleased to find upon floating her off on the next high tide that the leak was entirely stopped.

Such stores as had not been disposed of were re-embarked on the 22d and the vessel warped out to her anchorage ready for sailing. The 23d was too stormy to admit of our going to sea, but the wind having abated slightly toward night, I directed the captain to get under way on the morning of the 24th, which was done at 8 a. m., being towed outside the heads by the *Corwin*, whose services had again been kindly placed at our disposal by Captain Healy. We found the wind blowing strong from the northwest when we got outside, and a very heavy sea running; we parted company with the *Corwin* as soon as we passed the capes by the breaking of our tow-line, and the *Leo* was at once headed for the pass of Akoutan, through which we passed out into the Pacific at 12 m. From this time the wind continued fair during the whole of the voyage across the North Pacific. We followed nearly in the track of the great circle route, and made such remarkably good time that the Farallones were sighted at 3 p. m.

On October 6 the wind fell as we ran in toward land, and we drifted through the Golden Gate in a dead calm that night at 12 o'clock, coming to anchor off the Presidio at 2 a. m. October 7, and reporting to the Chief Signal Officer by telegraph the same day.

The object for which the expedition was organized being accomplished, it was formally disbanded October 15; its work having extended through a period of over twenty-seven months, during which time the expedition had sailed over 7,500 miles, had established and maintained itself at the northern extremity of this continent in latitude $71^{\circ} 16'$ north, and successfully carried out the instructions received from the Chief Signal Officer, and brought back the record of an unbroken series of hourly observations in meteorology, magnetism, tides, and earth temperatures, besides a large collection in natural history and ethnology, and penetrated into the interior to a point never before visited by civilized man.

During the whole period all the members of the expedition enjoyed excellent health, not having a single man on the sick report for two years.

To the individual members of the expedition who returned with it to the United States great credit is due for their obedience to orders, faithfulness, and intelligence in performance of their duties, and for their patient endurance of the many trials they were called upon to suffer; for the work of scientific observations in these high latitudes is one of patient endurance on the part of the observer, confined, as he is, within narrow limits, without the excitement incident to travel. The unvarying monotony of the work is necessarily very wearing, but during the whole time no murmur or complaint was ever heard.

PART III.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE NATIVES OF POINT BARROW.

By LIEUT. P. H. RAY.



MUMMUNĪNĀ, "PRINCESS OF NUWŪK."

ETHNOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE NATIVES.

I.

During our stay we improved each opportunity to add to our knowledge of the peculiar people inhabiting this coast. A want of sufficient knowledge of their language at first made the work difficult, as we had no interpreter. So our first energies were devoted to learning their language sufficiently well to communicate with them, as none of them could speak a word of English, neither did they show any disposition to learn.

Of their origin and descent we could get no trace, there being no record of events kept among them. Even the sign record of prominent events in individual life, so common among some of the natives in the lower latitudes, is almost unknown among them. Their language abounds in legends, but none of these gave any data by which we could judge how long these desolate shores have been inhabited.

That the ancestors of those people have made it their home for ages is conclusively shown by the ruins of ancient villages and winter huts along the sea-shore and in the interior. On the point where the station was established were mounds marking the site of three huts dating back to the time when they had no iron and men "talked like dogs"; also at Perigniak a group of mounds mark the site of an ancient village. It stands in the midst of a marsh; a sinking of the land causing it to be flooded and consequently abandoned, as it is their custom to select the high and dry points of land along the sea-shore for their permanent villages. The fact of our finding a pair of wooden goggles twenty-six feet below the surface of the earth, in the shaft sunk for earth temperatures, points conclusively to the great lapse of time since these shores were first peopled by the race of man. That they have followed the receding line of ice, which at one time capped the northern part of this continent, along the easiest lines of travel is shown in the general distribution of a similar people, speaking a similar tongue, from Greenland to Behring Straits; in so doing they followed the easiest natural lines of travel along the water-courses and the sea-shore, and the distribution of the race to-day marks the routes traveled. The sea-shore led them along the Labrador and Greenland coasts; Hudson's Bay and its tributary waters carried its quota towards Boothia Land; helped by Back's Great Fish River, the Mackenzie carried them to the northwestern coast; and down the Yukon they came to people the shores of Norton Sound and along the coast to Cape Prince of Wales. They occupied some of the coast to the south of the mouth of the Yukon, and a few drifted across Behring Straits on the ice, and their natural traits are still in marked contrast with their neighbors, the Chuckchee. They use dogs instead of deer, the natives of North America having never domesticated the reindeer, take their living from the sea, and speak a different tongue. Had the migration come from Asia it does not stand to reason that they would have abandoned the deer upon crossing the straits.

The following table will show that physically the Inyu of North America coast does not conform to the typical idea of the Eskimo. They are robust, healthy people, fairer than the North American Indian, with brown eyes and straight black hair. The men are beardless until they attain the age of from twenty to twenty-five years, and even then it is very light and scattering, and is always clipped close in the winter; at this season they also cut off their eyebrows and tonsure their crown like a priest, with bangs over their forehead. Their hands and feet are

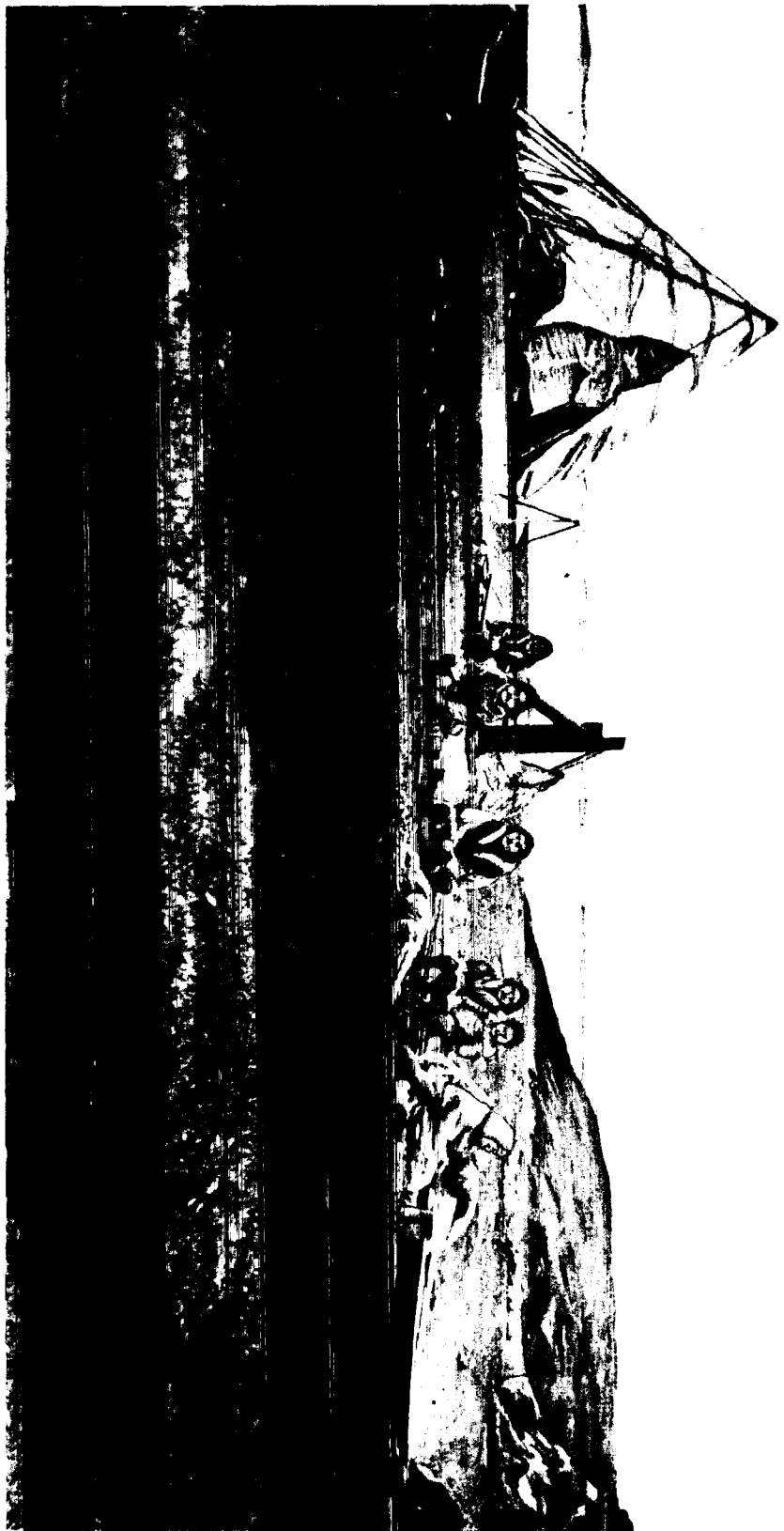
extremely small and symmetrical; they are graceful in their movements when unincumbered by heavy clothing; they are kind and gentle in disposition and extremely hospitable to strangers; though they may rob a stranger of every means of obtaining a subsistence one moment, they will divide with him their last piece of meat the next. They have no form of government, but live in a condition of anarchy; they make no combinations, either for offensive or defensive purposes, having no common enemies to guard against, nor have they any punishment for crimes. I never knew one to attempt to reclaim stolen property, though they might see it in the hands of the thief or left on his cache; though given to petty pilfering they rarely, if ever, break into a cache (except into one of meat when driven to it by hunger) or enter a tent or hut for that purpose. During the first winter we had stores, of which they were in great need, in a Sibley tent, and they all knew they were there; and although the tent was only tied, with no regular guard over it, nothing was ever disturbed, though if anything was carelessly left out it would be stolen at once. They never made the slightest resistance to our reclaiming property when discovered, and would laugh about it as though it were a good joke. They are very social in their habits and kind to each other; we never witnessed a quarrel between men during the whole time we were on the coast, neither did we ever see a child struck or punished; and a more obedient or better lot of children cannot be found in all Christendom. I never saw one of any age do a vicious or mean act, and while they were always around the station during the fall and winter, they did no mischief, but, on the contrary, would busy themselves in shoveling the snow out of the tunnels and running on errands and doing any work they could for a little food each day. The children would wait around the door for members of the party to come out to take their daily exercise, and, even more, would accompany each member, and every few moments they would say "naumi-taniti" (now let me see), and would scan the traveler's face for frost-bites, and were ever ready with a handful of snow to be applied should they detect the slightest sign of freezing; for when the temperature gets below -45° , and there is a light breeze, it cuts every exposed part of the body as though white hot metal were applied, causing no pain. Their games were very alike what we see played among children of our own race, and in imitating the pursuits of the elders, we often saw them with snow play-houses cut into the hard snow, with snow images set up, and the little fur-clad mites of humanity bustling around, playing at keeping house and making calls, with the temperature at -40° .

All the people on that coast from Wainwright Inlet around to the mouth of the Colville are comprised in the following villages whose population comprise all the inhabitants of this coast:

Name of village.	Location.	No. of families.	Total population.
Kuñimom	Wainwright Inlet	10	80
Siláru	Southwest Point Belcher	8	50
Úglaamio	Cape Smythe	23	130
Nuwük	Point Barrow	31	150
Total			410

Between Point Barrow and the Colville the country is uninhabited in the winter. The resources of this region are so limited that in the struggle for existence, these people are obliged to devote all their energies and time to procuring necessary food and clothing to maintain life, never being able to get a sufficient supply of meat ahead to lay in a reserve; famine always stares them in the face should they relax their efforts.

With the return of the sun each year their active life commences. Those that have arms and dogs go into the interior about the 1st of February to hunt reindeer; those belonging to the villages of Nuwük and Úglaamio go to the south and hunt along the Meade and Ik-pik-pûñ; those from the vicinity of Wainwright Inlet hunt along the Ku; the others scatter along the western shore for the purpose of taking seal, and ducks as the season advances. Their tents, one or two in a place, seen by summer voyagers in this sea, has given rise to the belief that this coast is much more densely populated than it is in fact. For when the tents are out the villages are empty.



SCENE IN ÜGLAMIE. TENT WITH NATIVES AT WORK. SUMMER CAMP.

The hunters return to the winter huts between the 1st and 10th of May, and the omélik or boat-headers make up their crews for the whaling season. A boat-header (omélik) is one who is noted for his success in taking whales, and of course is a man of experience and considerable influence. The crews are made up of men and women, generally ten to each boat; some crews are paid by the omélik, who feeds them and pays them in deer skins or other articles of native traffic; others ship on a lay, each member furnishing his own supplies and they all share alike in the catch, the boat-header furnishing the gear. The women who are tabooed and the children cook and carry food out to the crews, who come in to the land as seldom as possible, and never go into a house, if it can be avoided. At this season, too, no work is done that will necessitate pounding or hewing or in fact any noise, neither shall there be work of any kind carried on in the tent (tupék) of any member of a crew. Should their garments be accidentally torn, the woman must take them far back on the *tundra* out of sight of the sea and mend them; they have little tents, in which just one person can sit, in which this work is done. During the spring of 1882 they came to me and asked that I stop the work on the shaft, saying that it would offend the whales at this season. Early in March all hands turn to and build a road through the pack over which the boats can be hauled out to the lead; this often necessitates a great deal of labor, especially when the lead opens far off shore, as it did in 1882.

The village and camps are in a constant state of bustle and excitement at this season of the year; boat covers are being renewed or repaired; harpoons and lances are gotten out and every part of the woodwork carefully scraped; seal-skin pokes are lying about, looking like bloated seals, and the skulls of wolves, raven skins, or eagle skins are in great demand, for no boat would be considered equipped without some such talisman. Daily the old men, especially those who are successful in curing the sick, meet on the sea-shore and (abawa) talk for an east wind, so the ice will be driven off shore and a lead, favorable for whales, opened; and their faith remains unshaken through repeated failures, and when questioned as to the reason why their supplications remained unanswered they always attributed it to some offense they had given to the spirit. When the lead opens there is great rejoicing, and for a few days they display the utmost vigilance; but should the whales fail to appear in a few days, they soon grow careless and cease cruising, haul their boats up on the ice and patiently wait for a whale to come to them, taking turns in standing watch while the others sleep or shoot seal and duck, which abound in the open leads at this season.

As the season advances the boat crews are gradually broken up, and by the middle of June all boats are brought to the land, when parties are made up to go to Nigalék, a place at the mouth of the Colville, where the people from Nuwük and Ūglaamic go to meet a band called Nu-na-tá'ñ-meun (inland people), where they barter oil and blubber for deer, fox, and wolverine skins. They sometimes meet here the Kūn-má'd'liūs and It-kū'd'liūs, bands that live along the coast between the Colville and Mackenzie. This meeting breaks up about the 15th of August, when they slowly return along the coast, hunting by the way, and reach their winter villages from the 15th of September to the 1st of October, about the same time the traders go to the eastward.

A few of the leading families from both villages pitch their tents at Perigniak, a point on the sand spit, about five miles from Nuwük; where the eider ducks fly over, and spend the summer there, living entirely upon ducks and whitefish. The ducks they take with slings and guns and the fish with gill-nets made from sinews of the reindeer. Those who are too poor to own a gun or to have oil for trade scatter through the interior, carrying their kaiaks on their heads to cross the numerous lakes and rivers, and gain a precarious livelihood by catching the young reindeer, the young and moulting ducks which are found in great numbers in the lakes and along Meade River, where they also take a few whitefish with gill-nets. The ducks are taken with a light ivory-headed spear, which has a shaft seven feet long, one-half inch in diameter, with three long ivory barbs in the middle. It is thrown with a hand-board from a kaiak, the barbs catching the birds by the neck when missed by the lariat stroke.

Their usual mode of travel along the shore in summer is by the umiak, the large skin boat; with a fair wind they hoist a small lug-sail, but the boats being flat bottom will not sail on the wind, so with a head wind or calm weather the boats are towed by dogs, using the walrus harpoon line for a towing line; they never resort to the labor of paddling except when in pursuit of game or in

some emergency. When a landing is made the boat is hauled up above high water, and turned over and serves temporarily for a tent. By the 1st of October all have returned to their winter huts, and are busy getting them in order for the winter; all the inside timbers and floors are carefully scraped, the passages which have become filled with ice during the summer are picked out, windows of walrus intestines are stretched over the openings, and by the 15th all are housed for the winter. And the seal-nets and spears are repaired and made ready, and, as soon as the ocean is frozen over, parties are constantly out on the ice, hunting for air-holes where the seal come to get air. As soon as one is discovered a number of families go off to it in the following manner: the nets are twenty-five feet long and fourteen feet deep, with meshes large enough to admit a seal's head, and are rigged with stone sinkers along the bottom, and at the two upper corners are attached two rawhide thongs about forty feet long, one of which has a light weight attached to the end. Holes twelve inches in diameter, about thirty-five feet apart, are drilled through the ice about sixty feet back from the air-holes; the weighted line is dropped through one hole, and hauled up through the other by a long pole with a hook attached; this pole is made from small pieces of drift-wood carefully spliced together with lashings of whalebone; by this line the net is hauled underneath the ice, hanging down like a curtain between one of the holes and held in its place by the lines being attached to a wooden pin. In this manner the air-hole is surrounded by nets as far as practicable; one man or boy is left to attend to each net, and the strictest silence enjoined; no word is spoken; the watcher, wrapped in his heaviest coat, patiently awaits through the long hours; he occasionally scratches the surface of the ice with a scratcher, which is made of a set of seal claws attached to a piece of wood. The seal, in coming to the hole for air, strikes into the net; the strain loosens the lines from the peg and he entangles himself and soon drowns, when he is hauled out through one of the sealing holes and the net reset. Over one hundred seal are sometimes taken at a single air-hole within twenty-four hours, but they can be taken in this manner only during the dark of the moon—any light will betray the presence of the net. During May quite a number are taken at their breathing-holes, which have become enlarged, and through which they haul out on the surface of the ice at that season, by removing the weights from the nets and setting it across the hole with four lines on the under side of the ice.

At this season, also, many seals are taken with the hand spear, at the "adlu," the breathing-hole of a single seal. It is usually detected by an excessive deposit of hoar-frost on the surface of the snow over the hole; the snow is cleared away down to the solid ice, and in the hole, which is about one inch in diameter at the surface, is placed an ivory needle about one foot long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter; to the upper end a small cross-bar is attached, to prevent it dropping through, and a small feather, and the hunter takes his stand on a three-legged stool, which is always a part of his regular equipment, and patiently awaits the coming of the seal, of which the feathered needle gives warning; after the stroke is delivered, if he succeeds in fastening to the seal, he proceeds to enlarge the hole until it will admit hauling him to the surface; this is usually done with an ivory pick attached to the shaft of his spear; as soon as a seal is taken its mouth is fastened open with a piece of ice, and a slot cut through the lower jaw before it becomes frozen. Should he be far out in the pack, where the ice is too rough for a sled to be used, the seal is dragged home by a hand drag, which is a strong loop about two feet long, made of walrus hide thong, fitted with an ivory toggle or handle, generally carved in imitation of two seals fastened together; this loop is passed through the slot in the seal's jaw and over the toggle; each hunter must be supplied with at least one of these drags, as it is not considered proper to fasten to a seal with a line that is used for any other purpose; when they get near shore the drag is removed and a few drops of fresh water is poured into the mouth of each seal before it is taken from the ice to the land; they generally go through with the same ceremony with ducks that have been killed at sea, but never with those that have been killed over the land, and the bones of seals are carefully preserved unbroken and returned to the sea, if possible, either by being left in a crack in the ice, far out from the land, or dropped through some open hole in the ice. By so doing they believe that good fortune will follow them in pursuit of seal, which is their main dependence, for from its skin they make their summer boots and soles for their winter boots; its blubber supplies the oil for their lamps during the long night, and with any surplus they may have they purchase deer-skins for clothing from the natives from the interior, and its flesh when cooked is an excellent article of food. The few

reindeer and water fowl they take are looked upon more as a luxury than a necessity, and the flesh of the reindeer is the greatest luxury of all; those who have it carefully hoard it, and when they knew that we had some in store they would often come and beg for a small piece to be used as medicine for some sick person.

Immediately after the departure of the sun, when food is plentiful, it is customary for each village to hold a kind of high carnival for three days; friends are invited from the neighboring villages, and the time is passed in dancing, singing, and feasting; the "kúdyigín" (council-house) is fitted up with a new roof of ice, and crowded day and night, fresh dancers taking the places of those tired out, and the dull tum-tum of the drum, mingled with snatches of song and shouts of laughter can be heard coming from almost every iglu.

It is customary at this season to exchange presents, especially among the more wealthy and influential ones; but the giver expects value received in return, and should he fail to receive a satisfactory present he does not fail to let his wants be known, and he often announces beforehand what articles would be most desirable in case he should make a present. In 1883 I was invited to attend one of these gatherings at Numük, and the old omélik who was sent as bearer of the invitation brought a statement of what they were going to give me; after waiting around the station for an hour or two he called me to one side and called over a long list of articles that they expected me to give in return, but as rum (tūñ-a), rifles, and ammunition were leading items in the list, the visit was never made. A trade is made a matter of grave debate, and frequent discussions asking for a little more, no matter how much has been offered, and when an offer has been made they will go away and send the article by another person; and often when a trade has been completed they will come and demand their goods back, often leaving the articles they had received on the door-step, and when asked what they will take have great difficulty in making up their minds; and in making boots and clothing they will slight their work in every imaginable way unless carefully watched. I had occasion to purchase seal-oil, and they commenced bringing it to me in old tin cans that they had picked up at the station, and after a few honest deliveries they commenced bringing us cans filled with two-thirds ice and a little oil on top, and betrayed themselves by being over-anxious to get their pay before we emptied the cans.

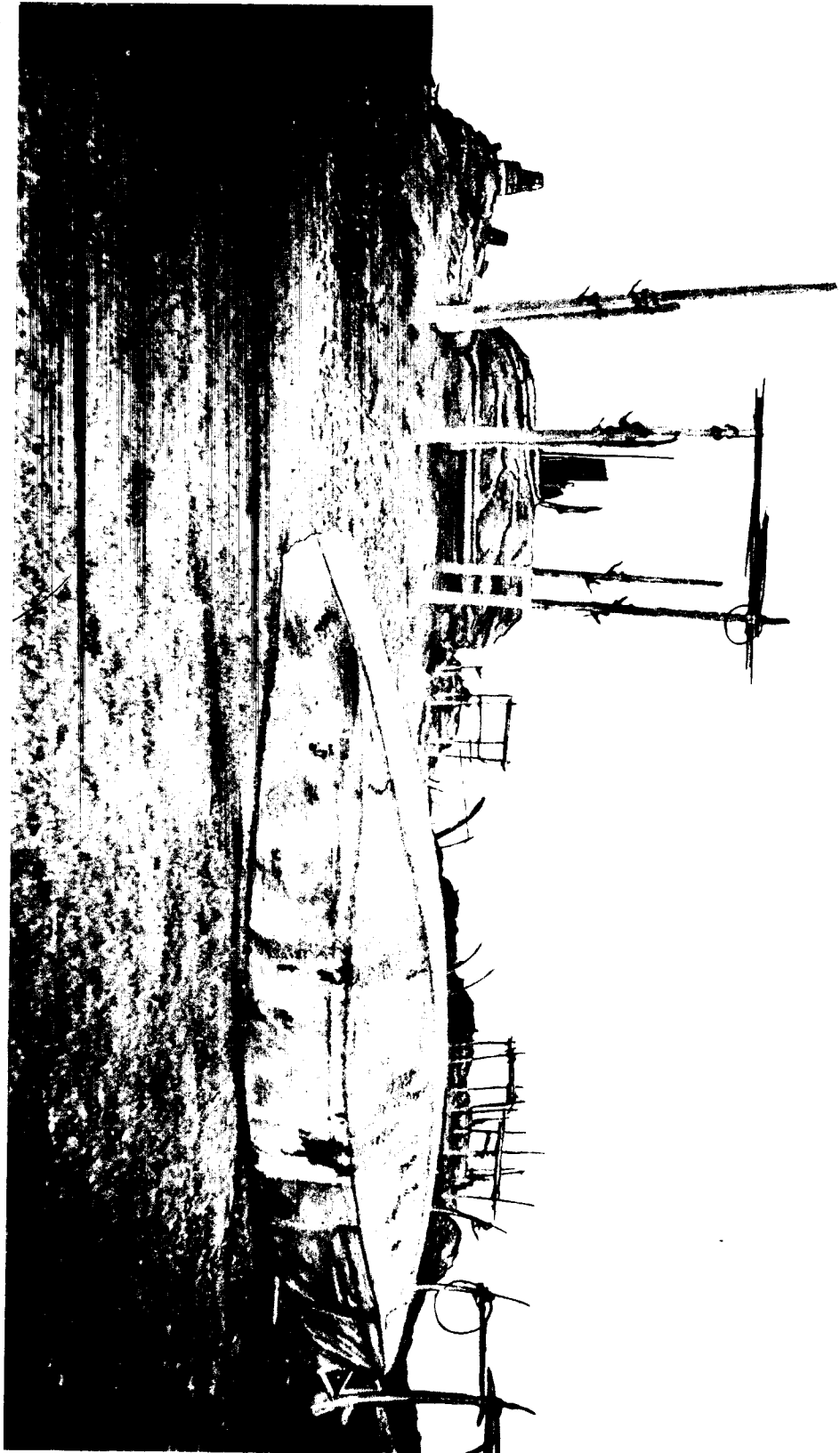
My first invitation to one of their ceremonies came in December, 1881, through old Nikawáalu, of Ūglaamie, who came over to the station with a small delegation and in a grave, dignified manner said that the people of Ūglaamie would be made glad if Captain Herendeen and myself would come with him and see the dance. We at once started over, and as we approached the village we found a crowd upwards of 200 people collected around the council house; besides the Ūglaamie people, there were delegations from Nuwük and Sidaru. They were silently watching a pantomime that was being enacted by five men and two women who were standing in a row with the women on the right and left, facing the south, with the council-house behind them, and the crowd in front. They were attired in new suits of deer-skin worn with the flesh side out, dressed perfectly white; the men wore tall conical hats of seal-skin, ornamented with dentalium shells and tufts of ermine and Arctic fox fur. The women were bareheaded, with their hair neatly plaited. Behind the dancers sat a drummer and two singers, to whose doleful chant the dancers kept time with their feet, at the same time swaying their bodies from right to left with spasmodic jerks, the women occasionally joining in the song, while the men one at a time would spring a few paces to the front and in wild gestures portray how they had taken seal, bear, or deer, being cheered by the crowd as they finished and took their place in the line. The day was clear, and their grotesque figures showed in sharp relief against the southern sky that glowed with the twilight of a winter noon; their wild surroundings, backed by a frozen ocean, made up a picture peculiar only to the Arctic, and, once seen, not soon to be forgotten. After each had danced in turn, and it seemed a long time to us standing waiting in the snow in a temperature of 18°, they adjourned to the council-house, where as many crowded in as could find standing room, in a room 16 by 20; the air was redolent with odors from the lamp and the unwashed crowd, and, as the frost had hermetically sealed the roof and walls, there was no ventilation and the heat and stench soon became almost unbearable to us who were unaccustomed to such life. Two large stone lamps lit up the low room with a hazy light; across the side opposite to the entrance a space 6 by 8 feet was curtained off with deer-skins, and in front of it was a model of a tree suspended from the ceiling, and, as the knowledge of the native

who designed it was confined to the few pieces of drift-wood found on the beach and some pieces of timber cast ashore from wrecks, the specimen was unique; it consisted of two oblong boxes open at both ends loosely attached together endwise with seal thong; the part representing the body was 2 feet long, 8 inches square, and that representing the top 18 inches long and 6 inches square, and was suspended by a thong with the lower end two feet from the floor. On the right and left of the tree hung the skull of a wolf and the dried carcass of a raven; two of the singers sat flat upon the floor with their legs extended, one close behind the other, the foremost one with his nose just touching the tree. As soon as all were in position the drummers, accompanied by the women, struck up a doleful chant to which the man at the tree kept time in his supplications to (Tuña) the Great Spirit to give them success in pursuit of whales, deer, seal, &c., and to send white men with plenty of rum and tobacco; and he particularly dwelt upon certain articles he knew we had at the station; at the same time he beat the body of the tree with a wand. As he completed his schedule of wants the lower edge of the curtain was raised and five natives crawled forth on their hands and knees. They were dressed in the skins of the bear, wolf, lynx, fox, and the dog, the heads being dressed complete, showing the grinning teeth. On their hands were large mittens of dried seal-skin, with shells and small pieces of copper attached with pieces of thong, so that they swung and rattled as they moved their heads. They crawled slowly forward, swinging their heads in unison, keeping time to the music in hoarse growls, and by shaking their huge mittens until their heads touched the singers by the tree, when they all sprang to their feet with a loud shout, and the performance was brought to a close by all joining in a wild shout accompanied by spasmodic gestures that seemed to threaten a dislocation of their joints.

As we came out in the open air we found another party just commencing the out-door dance, and so they kept it up night and day. Each party as they completed their dance were feasted by friends in different iglus. The invisible spirit (Tuña) peoples the earth, sea, and air; we never could find that they gave it any place of fixed abode; visible at times, as many of the old men insisted that they had seen him, and described him as resembling the upper part of a man, but very wide, with an extremely large head and long fangs: he is the creator of all things, and also the destroyer, is ever to be feared, especially in the night, and men and women, when out at such a time, usually carry a large knife to defend themselves should they meet him. That they believe in ghosts was apparent in the case of a woman who had been doing some work for our party. Coming to the station one day and being asked to mend a pair of gloves, said she dare not, as there was a dead man in the village, and his body had not yet been carried out; that he would see her and some evil would befall her. Upon being urged, she first obtained her husband's permission, and then seating herself in the middle of the floor, she drew a circle around her with a bone snow-knife she carried, and remarked that now he could not see her; she was very careful to keep her work all inside the circle, and would not leave it until all was completed.

They dislike to go out on a dark night, but if obliged to, they generally carry a bone or ivory snow-knife or a long bladed steel knife, to keep off Tuña and Kïolya (Aurora), which they believe to be equally evil; but Tuña especially is concerned in producing all the evils of life. Should the whales fail to put in an early appearance, the birds fly high or far out over the pack, the shore lead open late, a gale blow down their caches and break their gear and boats, the old and wise would meet in solemn conclave to devise some means whereby the works of Tuña shall be exorcised and he shall be driven forth from the village. Various means are resorted to; the most common one is for the principal men to meet and (abawa) talk, chanting together in a loud tone, accompanied by beating of drums; they call for the east wind (nigyú) to blow on the ice (siko) to open it. Individual wants are by personal supplication, and to them, earth and air are full of spirits. The one drags men into the earth by the feet, from which they never emerge; the other strikes men dead, leaving no mark, and the air is full of voices; often while traveling they would stop and ask me to listen, and say that Tuña of the wind was passing by. With the return of the sun he is hunted out of each iglu by incantations that would daunt the boldest spirit. A fire is built in front of the council-house, and at the entrance to each iglu is posted an old woman wise in ghost lore; the men gather around the council-house while the young women and girls drive the spirits out of the iglu with their knives, thrusting them under the bunk and deer skins in a vicious manner, calling upon Tuña to leave the iglu; after they think he has been driven out of every nook and corner,

SCENE IN ÜGLAMIE.



they drive him down through the hole in the floor and chase him out into the open air with loud shouts and frantic gestures. While this was going on the old woman at the entrance, who was armed with a long knife used for cutting snow, made passes over the air with it to keep him from returning. Each party drove the spirit towards the fire and invoked him to go into it: all were by this time drawn up in a half circle around the fire, when several of the leading men made specific charges against the spirit; and each, after his speech, brushed his clothing violently, calling upon the spirit to leave him and go into the fire; two men now stepped forward with rifles loaded with blank charges while a third came with a vessel of urine, which was thrown upon the fire; at the same time one fired a shot into it; and, as the cloud of steam rose, it received the shot, which was supposed to have finished him for the time being. While they were ever threatening or supplicating Tuña we never knew them to offer thanks or be grateful for any benefits he was supposed to bestow; everything they received was taken as a matter of course, and as the result of some particular incantation.

I saw a very ingenious contrivance an old man had rigged up to keep Tuña from entering his iglu. He had his seal drag, which was fitted with a carved ivory handle, suspended over the entrance inside his hut; the thong was fastened by his hunting knife being driven through it into the roof; he explained to me that Tuña in coming in would catch hold of the handle of the seal drag to help himself through the hole and would pull the knife down upon his head and be frightened away. He contemplated his contrivance with a great deal of satisfaction, and assured me that Tuña was very much afraid of his iglu.

Their dead are carried out and laid on the tundra without any ceremony other than the near relatives following the body to its last resting place; it is usually wrapped in deer skins, and if a man, his sled and hunting gear are broken and laid over the body; if a woman, her sewing kit and some few household utensils are placed at her head, but everything so left is broken and rendered useless. With but few exceptions I never knew them to pay any attention to their dead after they were carried out, and all showed great reluctance about speaking of them. The bodies are usually eaten by the dogs, especially in the winter, and it is no uncommon sight to see them gnawing the bones on the roofs of the iglus. The sled used to carry the body out on the tundra is not brought back to the village at once, but left out on the tundra not less than two moons, and while they all claim that it is bad to use anything that belonged to the dead, I noticed that no matter how good an outfit he had while living his was the most worthless sled and gun that could be found, and I knew of a number of cases where there was a general division of a dead man's effects on a basis of first come first served. As a rule the dead (Nu'nami-simk, on the ground asleep) are soon forgotten, and the names of the noted whalers or hunters only live in legend.

There is no marriage ceremony among them, but children are often betrothed by their parents at an early age, and this promise is very faithfully kept, and they enter upon their marriage relations at the age of twelve to fifteen years; where there has been no childhood engagement the mother makes a selection of the wife for her son, and the girl selected is invited to the house, where she takes the place of a servant for a short time, doing the housework and cooking, generally returning to her father's iglu to sleep. They usually avail themselves of the summer trip along the coast or into the interior, and take upon themselves the full obligations of marriage. They often have family disagreements, the husband resorting to blows when the wife is sulky and disobedient, sometimes with the result of her running away; and we knew of one instance where, owing to a slight mistake the husband had made in his estimate of his wife's character, he obtained results not anticipated, for while out on a deer hunt he attempted to chastise her for some fancied neglect of duty when she retaliated, and, being the stronger of the two, she gave him a severe thrashing, and then taking with her an adopted child she fled to a village seventy-five miles away. She subsequently gave up the child, but would not return to him, and soon after became the wife of another man. At the time we landed at Uglamie this same woman carried on her back a box of lead weighing two hundred and eighty pounds a distance of over two hundred yards.

The women as a rule seem to have an equal voice in the direction of affairs, when once admitted to the position of wife, and in each village there are a number of old women who are treated with the greatest consideration by all, they being credited with wonderful powers of divination, and are consulted in all important affairs. And the wives are treated with more consideration by

their husbands than they are by savages of the lower latitudes, though to her falls the drudgery of housekeeping, dressing skins, and making boots and clothing; his task is equally hard, as he is exposed to the dangers of the ice and storms in the pursuit of seal and deer, often returning to his iglu completely exhausted. She aids and assists him by following his trail with the dogs and sleds to bring in the game which the hunter catches in the snow where he kills it, setting up a cake of snow or ice with his mark upon it, to mark the place. The wife is invariably consulted when any trade is to be made, and the husband never thinks of closing a bargain of any importance without her consent. When traveling they take turn about in leading out ahead of the team, and all assist in building the snow hut when camp is made. The wife also has the care of the dogs, with whom she often shares her food, giving as much care to the puppies as she would to a child, carrying them in the back of her ahtega or wrapped in skin on the sled when traveling, until they are old enough to be harnessed into the team, when by their faithfulness and endurance they make full return for all kindness shown them in their childhood (puppyhood), and although a dog team would try the patience of a saint, they never use a whip and rarely strike them; they coax and encourage them along by the voice; and often toward the end of a journey they hasten their pace by dragging a piece of fresh meat by a string in front of the team, being careful to keep it just beyond their reach. They give the most careful attention to their foot-gear, especially when traveling during the winter; and here a woman's services are invaluable, as she is very expert in the use of her needle, and she dries and repairs the boots of the party before she sleeps; this is necessary owing to the frail character of the skins used in making their winter boots. Men do such work when alone, but not so well as the women. She also carries a seal-skin water-bottle on her back under her "alige," which is replenished with snow after each draught, and is their sole dependence for water on long, rapid journeys during the winter.

Large families are very rare, and children are born at intervals of from two to four years; they do not often bear children before twenty, and a couple is very seldom met with that has a family of more than three, though upon inquiry they may have some that "nuna-mi-sinik, "sleep on the ground," and where the people are poor it is not unusual for a mother to give away all but the first-born to some couple that have no children; boys are in greater demand than girls for adoption, and the adopted mother gives it all the care she would a child of her own, and will rarely if ever tell who the real mother is. So it is very difficult to trace the antecedents of any one man, for during his childhood he may have passed into two or three different families by adoption, and many of them do not know who their mother is, much less their father, and matters are still further complicated by a custom of exchanging wives. This is often done when a man is obliged to make a long trip, and his wife from any cause is unable to accompany him. He will exchange with some friend who has an able-bodied wife, each entering upon their new relations with the greatest cheerfulness.

Polygamy is not common, being confined to the leading influential men; even then, they are taken into the family more as assistants for the first wife, as she rules over them, treating them as servants; the system is not popular among the women, and we knew instances where the first wife abandoned the iglu in a rage when a second was brought home.

When a man of matured years loses his wife, either by death or from incompatibility of temper, he selects one for himself, and that they sometimes use force to coerce them, when they have no near relations to protect them, I am well satisfied from an incident that occurred at the station. A native from a village to the westward, whose wife had left him, came up to Ūglaamie to obtain another; one day we were attracted by loud outcries from a woman who had been waiting around the station for food, and upon going out to see what the difficulty was, we found our friend from Sidaru vigorously cuffing her ears, and it was some time before we could make him desist; as soon as she got free from him she ran off, and he explained that he wanted her for a wife, but that she was not willing to go with him, and he was persuading her. His courtship was certainly unique, and I never heard that he succeeded in winning the affections of an Ūglaamie maiden, and it is but just to add that he was very unpopular among both men and women.

The tie of relationship binds them to deeds of kindness that they would not show to people outside of the family; if a brother dies the survivor takes the family to his iglu until he can find another husband for the widow, and we know of an instance where a man lost his wife, and his



UNALINÁ "PRINCE OF NUWŪK."

brother who had two (who were sisters) gave him one. Their efforts to get husbands for the widows of dead relatives were often very amusing. Mú'ñialu, a hunter employed at the station, was supporting his widowed mother, who was a great scold; he brought to his iglu several candidates for her hand, who had been induced to take the step by Mú'ñialu offering to make them presents provided they would take her, but a few days or weeks was about all the most patient could bear; after several trials and failures among the men of Nuwük and Ūglaamie, he finally gave it up, but on one of his trips to the eastward he brought back with him a Nunatáñ-meuñ from Colville; as he was quite deaf and could not understand the Ūglaamie language very well, her shrewishness had no effect upon him, and Múñi was happy; he would laugh immoderately when talking about it; but never, through it all, was he disloyal to his mother; she always had a place in his iglu, plenty to eat, and was always treated with the greatest respect.

In the treatment of their aged and infirm parents, the example set by these people could well be followed by many of the more civilized nations to their advantage; they never forget the tender care they received in their childhood, and as their parents grow old and are unable to maintain themselves the children display the greatest devotion. The first fruits of the chase is freely given up to them, and no project undertaken without their approval; and in all things the son remains obedient to the father so long as he lives, and speaks of him with the greatest respect after his death. In their summer journeyings, should they wish to remain at home they fit them up a tent (tupëk) in some pleasant locality, and leave them an abundant supply of provisions, but more often accompany them in their wanderings, being comfortably transported by sled or boat; but the old people are rarely idle, for while the father busies himself making new seal spears and nets the mother assists in providing clothing and boots and dressing skins. We often had our day's journey brought to a sudden termination by some old woman in the party announcing that it was time to go into camp because she was tired or cold, and nothing we could say would overrule her decision.

Owing to the exposure and hardships they are obliged to undergo in the struggle for existence they very rarely attain a very great age, and the majority by far die under the age of forty years, and a man at sixty becomes very decrepit. They have no means of keeping a record of their age, and it is generally calculated from some event connected with their history, as the coming of some ship, or a time of famine or pestilence. There was one man at Ūglaamie, on board H. M. S. Plover, Captain Maguire, in 1853 and 1854, who, Captain Hull (who was master under Maguire) informs me, was about thirty years of age when the Plover passed her winters there; at the time of our visit he was very decrepit, was bent nearly double, and crawled rather than walked, with a staff in each hand; his shriveled skin, toothless gums, and shrunken limbs gave him the appearance of great age, but he could have seen but little more than sixty years, if that. I met several who said they were children in Maguire's time, and they had every appearance of men of forty-five or fifty.

That the race is rapidly decreasing is shown by the fact that during the two years we were on the coast, in the village of Ūglaamie alone, there were eighteen deaths and only two births in a population of one hundred and thirty souls; and Dr. Simpson states that in 1854 the village had a population of over two hundred. He also reports forty iglus, while we found only twenty-six. At Nuwük, he reports forty-eight iglus, and two hundred and eighty-six people. We found this village had dwindled to thirty iglus, and less than one hundred and fifty people; and the freshly-cached bodies and numerous half-ruined iglus bore silent testimony to the fact that famine and disease had quite recently been at work. This is undoubtedly owing to the fact that the food-supply is rapidly growing less, and that the great number of whales taken off the coast by the American whaling fleet during the last twenty years has nearly exterminated that valuable animal. That they are decreasing in numbers is well known among the whalers, and the fact that Dr. Simpson reports that during the time the Plover was at Point Barrow there were twenty-four whales taken by the natives, while only two were taken during our stay, one of which was a calf, goes to prove that they will soon be classed among the extinct mammals, and with them will soon pass away many of the people inhabiting this shore; they are slow to take up with an innovation, and they do not really adapt themselves to the new condition of affairs which the loss of this great food-supply has brought about. The seal are not numerous, and often leave this coast entirely for a sea-

son. When this occurs, famine with all its horrors is upon them, and they have no place to flee to for help. During the first winter at the station, food became very scarce, and scarcely a day passed but some poor native, with starvation written in every line of his face, hung around our doors begging for a mouthful of food. We gave them all we could spare with safety to ourselves, and undoubtedly saved many lives. Walrus hide and pieces of old boat-covers were considered delicacies, but we never knew them to resort to violence to obtain food, and cannibalism is looked upon by them with horror, and I could not find that a case had ever occurred. They will not even eat their dogs. Some seasons a few white whales (Beluga) are taken. The skins of this animal are in great demand for soles to water-proof boots, and often bring a high price.

Dr. Simpson reports that quite a number of narwhal were taken on the coast during the stay of the Plover, but I could find but one Indian that had ever seen one, and they are not common in this ocean at the present time.

Physically, both sexes are very strong, and they possess great powers of endurance; are capable of making long journeys on foot, with a very small allowance of food; in fact, when food is at all scarce, or while traveling, they never eat but once each day, and it was a surprise to us to see them when on a journey get out before daybreak, and, without taking a mouthful of food, make a journey of thirty or forty miles before breaking their fast; and they treated their dogs in the same manner, saying that they traveled better when fed only at the end of the day's journey; sometimes they would give them a mouthful apiece toward the middle of the day, but the practice was looked upon as bad.

The flint and steel is the most common method of procuring fire, using for tinder the down from the seeds of plants, impregnated with mealed powder or charcoal. Sometimes two pieces of iron pyrites are used, and we found the ancient fire drill still in use among some of the old, conservative men; the drill was a shaft of spruce eighteen inches long and three-fourths inch in diameter, the lower end terminating in the frustum of a cone, the upper end made to fit the socket of a stone rest that is held between the teeth; a block of hard wood with a small cavity in the center is used as a friction block; a small quantity of tinder is placed in the bottom of the cavity and the drill pressed down by the mouth-rest and turned rapidly with a small bow like a jeweler's bow. They are anxious to obtain matches, but they are not considered a necessity, and will not buy them as a rule. Flints are an article of traffic, and are brought from Cape Lisburne and the Romanzoff Mountains, there being none indigenous to this part of the coast. They believe that the pyrites come down from heaven in the form of meteors, and they call it fire-stone for that reason.

The children receive the tenderest care, and we never saw one punished by its parents. It is no unusual sight to see a child nourished at the breast until it is four or five years of age; this is especially the case with boys, who, as a rule, receive more care than girls. His food is carefully selected by his mother, and he is enjoined from eating certain articles that have been tabooed by some old woman, usually a relative; and this prohibition extends through life. With each individual there is always one or more article of food from which they carefully abstain, though the pangs of hunger may be upon them, and, as an old man expressed it, when declining a piece of bear meat, "It may be good for all men but me," shows the individuality of the custom.

To us the treatment the women receive during confinement seems harsh in the extreme, and it is a matter of surprise that either mother or child ever survives the ordeal. Several days before her confinement the mother is placed in a small snow hut, if in the winter, and in a small tent, if in the summer; no one is allowed to go near her, except her husband, who brings her food and passes it in to her without entering the hut. Here she remains entirely alone until the child is one moon old. Should the child die, then she can return to her husband and iglu after eight or ten days. No person will knowingly drink from the same cup or eat from the same dish that a woman has used during her confinement until it has been purified by certain incantations. And any woman who has suffered from premature childbirth, or given birth to a child during the winter, is allowed to go into a canoe or out into the pack during the spring. Premature childbirth is of frequent occurrence among them, and we frequently noticed the greatest solicitude on the part of the husband to guard the wife from any accident during pregnancy.



A NATIVE OF NUWUK, POINT BARROW.

During the long winter night, when food is plenty, they delight to meet at the council-house, or at different iglus, and over their work recount, recall, different events of their lives, and repeat the legends of their race, which have been handed down from father to son, to which the young people listen with rapt attention. These legends go back to the origin of man, and they tell with care full detail of a time when there were no men in all the land, but that a spirit called "i-sē-la" dwelt here alone, and that he made the image of a man in clay, set it up by the shore of the sea to dry, and after it was dry he breathed upon it and gave it life and sent it out into the world. And he called the dog from a long way off to go with man, that he might have help in traveling. After a time the spirit made the Tuk-tu (reindeer) and sent him out into the land, and the teeth of the deer were like the teeth of the dog. After many days man came to the spirit and said, "The deer is bad, he devours man." Whereupon the spirit called in all the deer and removed all the front teeth from their upper jaws, since which time men have lived on deer, and the deer have lived on moss and grass. Then the man asked the spirit that there might be fish in the rivers and sea. And the spirit took a piece of pine and a piece of balsam and sat by the river where it emptied into the sea, and he whittled long shavings from the pieces of wood, and the shavings fell into the water, and the shavings from the yellow wood became salmon, and those from the white wood became whitefish and swam away.

Their faith in these legends is very strong, and they are extremely opposed to any expressions of doubt or ridicule, and it is only by gaining their confidence and abstaining from any expressions of doubt in their presence that they can be induced to talk about their people or repeat their legends. We heard but one legend that referred in any way to the regions to the northward. It was said that many generations ago a man from Nuwük was caught in the moving pack that was setting to the northward so rapidly that he was unable to return to the land. After a great many days, more than he could count, he came to a land where dwelt a strange people; they spoke a strange language, and dressed in deer skins like the inyu. He remained with them a long time, but, wishing to return to his people, he left them one winter and started south over the ice, living upon the seal he caught by the way, and renewing his boots with their skins. The journey was so long that he wore out fifteen pairs of boots in returning to Nuwük. Dr. Simpson reports a similar legend told him during his stay.

They all have a natural craving for rum and tobacco; it is always the first thing they ask for when they come to trade, and they are never satisfied unless they can get sufficient rum to make them dead drunk. The old men deprecate its use, and will tell how bad it is, and how certain men were killed in drunken fights, and will be very strong in their denunciations of its use so long as they cannot get it, but generally fail to resist the temptation when it is offered to them, or an opportunity occurs for them to get it. Fortunately there is but little to tempt the trader to this region, and the little they get from the whale ships is consumed on the spot, so there is no drunkenness after the sea is closed. Their tobacco they hoard carefully, and it is used by old and young in quantities only limited by the supply; they prefer a black-leaf Russian tobacco, but this is hard to get, as only small quantities of it reach this coast by the way of Behring Straits and the Diomedé Islands. Next to this they prefer the black navy-plug of the commonest kind. Men and women both smoke and chew, and the children are given tobacco in their earliest infancy. It is no uncommon sight to see a child not old enough to walk lying asleep with its cheek distended with a huge chew, or to see a woman with an old quid behind each ear which has been thoroughly masticated, and put up to dry, for the future use of her lord and master. Chewing does not seem to have the slightest deleterious effect upon the children, while smoking affects the men very seriously. Their pipes are made of either stone, wood, or ivory, and consist of a flanged bowl, from one and one-half to two inches in length, with a bore one-fourth of an inch in diameter, attached to a curved wooden stem made from two pieces of wood grooved and lashed together with seal thong; the bottom of the bowl they fill with deer hair and place on top of it a piece of tobacco about the size of a pea. It is all consumed at one whiff, and they hold the smoke in their lungs until they become nearly suffocated; a violent fit of coughing follows each smoke, and with the old men it frequently so prostrates them that they are quite unable to walk for some little time after each indulgence. From what the old men told us, and from some ancient stone pipes found in the ruins of ancient iglus, it would seem that they smoked before tobacco was known among them, and they

used a kilikinick made from the catkins and bark of the arctic willow, which they now use to adulterate their tobacco. They all seem to have a natural appetite for this weed in any form. The men would often beg the privilege of cleaning the deposit from the stem and bowls of our pipes, which they ate with great relish, and, strange to say, without being nauseated in the slightest.

That these people have not yet made the transition from the stone to the iron age is shown by the large number of stone and bone implements still in use among them at the present time. Many of the old conservative men still cling to the habits of their fathers, and believe that stone arrow and lance heads possess virtues that makes them superior to those made of iron. They still teach the young men the art of chipping flint, and over their work tell them of the happy days before the white men came to drive away the whales and walrus, and when food was always plenty. An old man, when asked what he would do without the things the white men brought them, answered it would be very hard, and then to show us what he could do he showed a pair of boots he had on, and told us with great pride how, when his boots gave out while hunting, he killed a deer, made a needle from a piece of his bone, thread from the sinew, and made himself a new pair of boots from the skin, and asked, Could a white man do that? In the spring of 1883, when they came to prepare their boats for whaling, they decided after many grave debates that the bad luck of the previous year was owing entirely to their having equipped their boats with white man's gear, of which they had abundance, obtained from wrecked whalers; so it was decided that they would go back to the implements of their fathers, and the old ivory and stone harpoon and lance heads were brought forth and repaired, and that they took one whale was attributed entirely to this change; the fact that the whale was killed by a shot from a bomb gun we loaned them to the contrary notwithstanding.

From the head of Kotzebue to the mouth of the Mackenzie there is not found any timber of any size indigenous to that region, and the Colville, Īk-pĭk-pūñ, and Meade River bring down no drift of any size, only the arctic willow. The drift cast up by the sea consists chiefly of spruce, birch, and poplar; it often comes ashore with the bark and roots intact and but slightly water-worn. That this drift comes principally from the Mackenzie is shown by the fact that it is found in great abundance to the eastward of Point Barrow, while to the west of it not so abundant. We occasionally saw large trunks of trees, from two to three feet in diameter, stripped of roots and branches, generally of cottonwood, which seemed to have been a very long time at sea. What little drift we saw coming from the westward was always old.

The streams that have their source in Meade River Mountains bring down no drift larger than the arctic willow, and we saw no drift along the arctic shore that resembled that from the Yukon, found along the shore of Norton Sound. The natives in the vicinity of Point Barrow are always on the lookout for pieces of drift wood, and every piece that can be utilized in building hut or boat is at once marked and placed above high water. At leisure they work them down to the size required, stick them up so as to show above the snow in winter, when they are hauled to the iglu and placed on the cache. It is often a work of from three to five years to accumulate enough timber to construct a boat or iglu. Every cache shows a store of neatly dressed sticks, that are highly prized, and that have a commercial value.

In the small inlets along the coast drift wood was found from ten to fifteen feet above the high-water mark of the sea, and at first we were led to believe that such drift represented an unusually high tide, but we subsequently learned that it was caused by the heavy ice pack, which, in the winter, is forced in on the land by the violent gales, and makes a dam across the entrance to the inlets. The water from the melting snows in the spring fill up the inlets and finds no outlet until it overflows this barrier, when, running down rapidly, it leaves the drift high above the sea level.

These openings, seen in the early summer, have often been mistaken for the mouths of rivers by people passing on ships. It is very doubtful if this vast stretch of country contains anything that will ever render it of any commercial value to the world. But on our voyage south we were struck with the fertile appearance of the Aleutian Islands where we halted for a few days to repair our vessel. On the island we visited, though late in September, we found a luxuriant growth of grass still untouched by frost. All the islands we saw were high and rolling, intersected by beau-

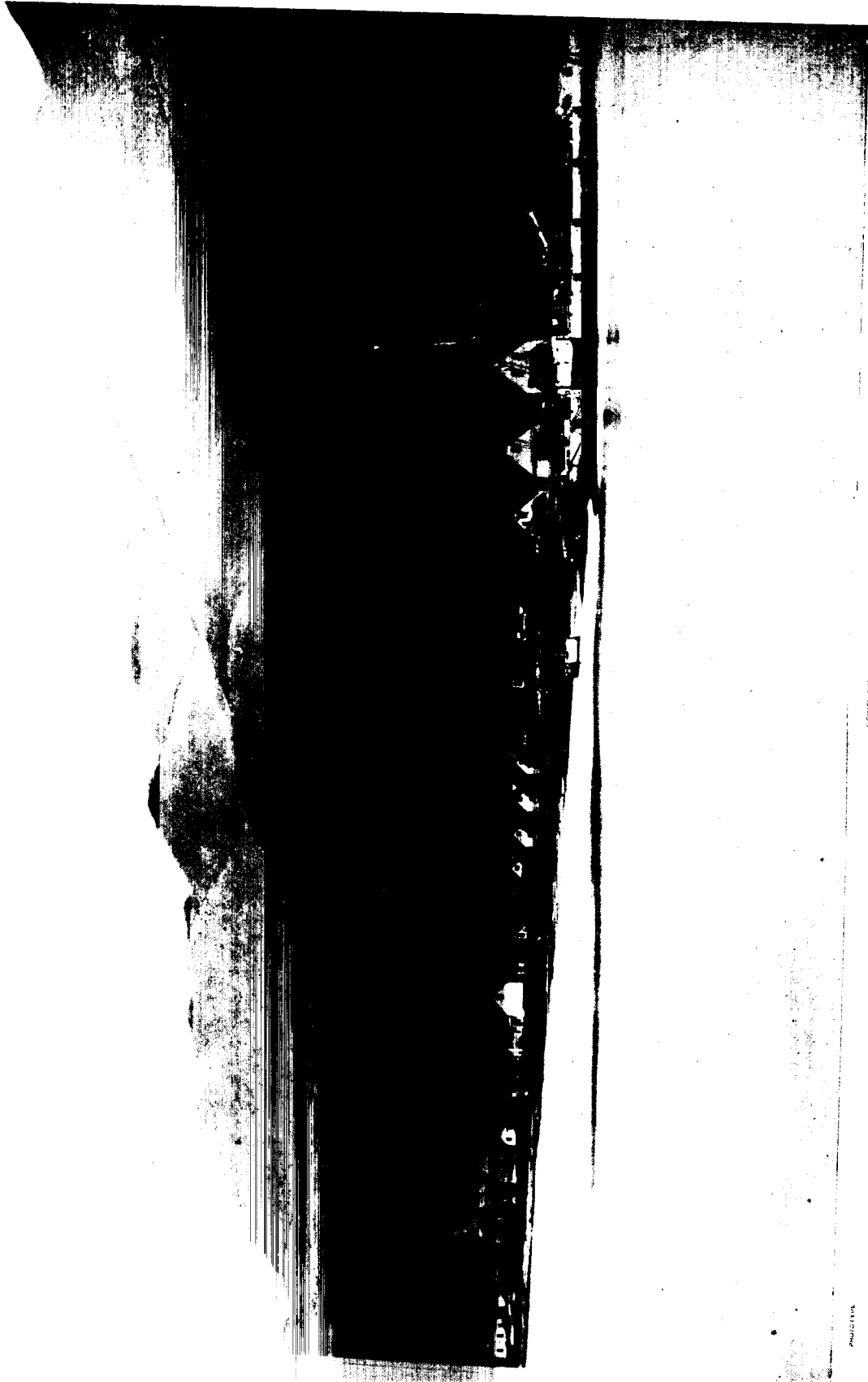


PHOTO 174

ESQUELAKAT

UNALASKA

UNALASKA.

tiful valleys, watered by streams that abound in excellent trout. They were destitute of timber, but we could see no reason why they should not be valuable as grazing lands. The climate is similar to that of Ireland, and in about the same latitude; the lowest recorded temperature in seven years is -6° F., and the annual mean is.

The great Japan current gives to these islands a climate peculiarly mild and equitable for so high a latitude, and I think a careful geological and geographical survey would develop valuable resources.

II.

APPROXIMATE CENSUS OF ESKIMOS AT THE CAPE SMYTHE VILLAGE.

[Each brace includes one household. A dash indicates that the person's name was not obtained.]

Man.	Wife.	Male children.	Female children.
Nik-a-wá-a-lu. O-we-i-ná. Pú-ká. A-ka-bi-i-ná. (Ít-ú-ma-lu, deceased.) Tá-ga ^a .	At-kak-sá. Nét-ú-lu. Á-lí-bru-ná. Mú-múú-í-n-á.	Á-lí-brú-ra. Seak-a-bwí'n-á.	Nét-tú-púñ. Yu-kú'l-ya-lu.
Ám-ai-yó-ná. Kai-yá-ná. Túñ-a-zu.	Seak-a-bwíu-á. (Íá-kág-i-cá, mother-in-law.) Ság-wa-dyu-á. Ak-sí-gút-tá.	Í-gí-cá. Áñ-nú'bw'gá.	
Áñ-nú'k-sá. A-bá'k-ka-ná. Ái'bwúk. Táú-yu'á.	Pú-si-myú. Mú't-u-mi-á. Pau-sen-á.	Mún-í'k-sá.	Mól-i-gi-á-na.
Í-ga-lá. Kú-ma-sia. Ák-qlá-ná.	Áñ-nú'bw'gá. Í-dro. Ál-á-lí.	Kút-yé.	
A'n-o-ru. Tú-kú. Teuf-aú-rá. U-já-lu. Yó'k-sa.	Ni-ák-sá-rá. Ía-xo-xú-ná. Áñ-nig-á-la.	Ké-p'í-n-a-su. Í-tá-qlu.	Í'd-í-gú-ti-á. Í'g-ní-bín-á.
Í-ga-la-tí-á. Í-r-í-tí-á-la. Mú'ñ-í-a-lu. A-pai-dyá-o. Í-lí'bw'gá. Áñ-o-ai-já. Nú'g-é-ru. Tú'k-a-lúñ. U-já-lu.	Ka-ka-gú-ná. Ku-ná-ná. A-ké'b-ú-xú. Súk-sa-ná. Túok-qlúñ.	Í'n-yu-tí-á.	Pé-gá-lu. Tér-Í'g-lu. Pé-gá-lu. Nú-ta. Kí'n-a-lu-ku-ná.
Yú-wai-á-lu. Ya-wai-a-lu. Ni-a-yu. Ád-yu-ín-á. Si-sa-ná. Áñ-o-a. Áb-wúm-íñ. Ád-yí-gí-á. Kúg-rau-tá. Káx-yo-í'n-á. (Nága-waú-rá, deceased.) Nét-ú-na. A-bá'k-ka-ná. A-múp-ka-ná. Ká'k-ák-pa. Ád-ri-gaú'd-lo. Pau-yú-ná. (Ne-cá-g-a-lo, deceased.)	Ál-á-lí. A'l-a-lu. Kú-sí-brú-ná. Tái-pa-ná. (mother-in-law.) Ú-su. Mú't-u-mi-á (wife's sister). Á-no-u. Ní-p-púñ. Kú-pí-dro. A-túñ-ú'n-á. Ní-yu-í-sú'n-á. Túok-qlúñ. Nu-syúñ-í'n-á.	Ku-ná-lu. Kíñ-ia. Í'n-yu-tí-á. Í't-tú. Kék-la. Kó-kó-lén-á. Pún-í-yú-ná-yn. Ís-Í-gai-ú'.	Ad-wú'n-á (adult). Kúd-lá-lu. Kíñ-vá.

Totals: 45 men, 52 women, 27 boys, 14 girls; in all, 137 souls.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS OF THE ESKIMOS OF CAPE SMYTHE AND POINT BARROW.

[Collected by George Scott Oldmixon, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army.]

No.	Name.	Age.*	Height.	Weight.	Occipito-frontal circumference.	No.	Name.	Age.*	Height.	Weight.	Occipito-frontal circumference.
MALES.						MALES.					
1	Ore-i-ná	30	5 6	161	23	43	I-peak-sí-na	45	5 8 ³ / ₄	188	22 ¹ / ₂
2	An-o-rú "Big"	45	5 7 ¹ / ₂	182	23 ¹ / ₂	44	A-tún-áú-rá	30	5 0	139	21 ¹ / ₂
3	Án-núk-sá	35	4 11	126	22	45	A-pai-dyá-o	45	5 3 ¹ / ₂	160	21 ¹ / ₂
4	U-já-lu	26	5 2	142	22 ¹ / ₂	46	Nud'lún	36	5 4	156	21
5	U-na-li-ná	32	5 7 ³ / ₄	171	23	47	A-bá'k-ka-ná	27	5 3	147	21 ¹ / ₂
6	A'n-o-á	50	5 7 ¹ / ₂	186	23 ¹ / ₂	48	Án-a	19	5 3 ¹ / ₂	144	22
7	Su-pin-yá-o	30	5 7 ¹ / ₂	146	22 ¹ / ₂	49	Sig-á-bwau-tyá	38	5 4	157	20 ¹ / ₂
8	Tá-ga "Shadow"	30	5 0 ¹ / ₂	145	22	50	Yá'k-sín	25	5 4 ¹ / ₂	166	21 ¹ / ₂
9	Yá'k-sín-a	65	5 2	147	23 ¹ / ₂	51	An-át-ka-ná	29	5 4	149	21
10	Net-tú-na	33	5 7	156	22 ¹ / ₂						
11	Ná'g-á-rú "Antlers"	40	5 5	150	22 ¹ / ₂	FEMALES.					
12	Tu-kú "Walrus harpoon head"	40	5 0 ¹ / ₂	143	22	1	Ni-ák-sá-rá	35	5 3	148	22 ¹ / ₂
13	Yá'k-sá "check"	20	5 3	143	20 ¹ / ₂	2	Pu'-si-myú	26	4 10	124	22 ¹ / ₂
14	Ná-ga-wá-ná "Little Ná-ga-wá-ná"	35	5 3 ¹ / ₂	149	20 ¹ / ₂	3	Mú-mún'-u-á	30	5 1 ¹ / ₂	131	21 ¹ / ₂
15	Ab-wun-tú	40	5 0	135	19	4	Tai-pa-ná	26	5 1	139	20 ¹ / ₂
16	A-bá'k-ka-ná	23	5 5 ¹ / ₂	159	23	5	A-sí-sáú-ná	25	5 2	128	20
17	A-múp-ka-ná	33	5 8	165	22 ¹ / ₂	6	A-lá-li	30	5 3	172	22 ¹ / ₂
18	I-tú-na-lu	40	5 2	137	20 ¹ / ₂	7	U-ní-ri-ma	40	4 10	130	21 ¹ / ₂
19	A-bá'k-ka-ná	20	5 5 ¹ / ₂	156	22 ¹ / ₂	8	A-no-u	35	4 0 ¹ / ₂	100	18 ¹ / ₂
20	U-já-ra	30	5 5 ¹ / ₂	154	22 ¹ / ₂	9	A-lí-ri-á	35	4 8 ¹ / ₂	120	20
21	Nu-cún'-ná	45	5 3	170	23	10	Sá'k-sá-ná	25	4 9	124	19
22	At-ka-ná	20	5 3 ¹ / ₂	137	20 ¹ / ₂	11	A-na-í't-tí	30	5 2	152	21 ¹ / ₂
23	Ní-ka-wá-a-lu "Big Ná-ga-wá-ná"	45	5 6 ¹ / ₂	161	22	12	Ak-sí-gú't-á	33	5 3	156	20 ¹ / ₂
24	Mú-n-tu-lu	28	5 6	148	22	13	Nu-ta "Young"	40	4 9	144	19 ¹ / ₂
25	Sí-na "Beach"	40	5 5	149	22 ¹ / ₂	14	Ni-yu-í-sú'n-á	28	4 10 ¹ / ₂	142	21
26	Ná's-su-á	35	5 4 ¹ / ₂	144	21	15	Mú'tu-mí-á	18	5 0	127 ¹ / ₂	21 ¹ / ₂
27	U-já-lu	30	5 7 ¹ / ₂	161	22	16	Tú-d-wi-a-lu	27	5 1 ¹ / ₂	148	20 ¹ / ₂
28	Yá'k-sá "Check"	30	5 7 ¹ / ₂	174	22 ¹ / ₂	17	Sur-wé-n-a	35	5 0	132	18 ¹ / ₂
29	I-gá-la-ti-á "Little Igá-la"	35	5 6 ¹ / ₂	138	20 ¹ / ₂	18	At-ka-sá	28	5 2 ¹ / ₂	146	19
30	Am-ai-yú-ná	40	5 4	163	20 ¹ / ₂	19	Né't-u-lu	23	4 1 ¹ / ₂	150	18 ¹ / ₂
31	Ní-ka-wá-a-lu "Big Ná-ga-wá-ná"	45	5 8 ¹ / ₂	173	22	20	Ku-mí-yé'-ná	30	5 1 ¹ / ₂	143	19
32	Á-xo "Grampus"	55	5 7 ³ / ₄	204	22	21	At-ka-ná	20	5 2	127	19 ¹ / ₂
33	A-ná-ti-na	55	5 7	147	21 ¹ / ₂	22	Sé-mí-ya	40	5 0 ¹ / ₂	122	20 ¹ / ₂
34	Tú'n-a-zú	35	5 6	155	19	23	Ku-ná-ná	18	4 11	117	21
35	Pu-ka	23	5 2	131	19 ¹ / ₂	24	Sig-wá-dyú-á	20	4 11 ¹ / ₂	106	22
36	At-ka-ná	22	4 11 ¹ / ₂	132	19	25	Kak-a-gú-ná	22	5 1	135	21
37	Teú-á-ná "Beads"	60	5 2 ¹ / ₂	132 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂	26	Tai-pe-rá-ná	38	5 0 ¹ / ₂	139	20 ¹ / ₂
38	I-gá-la "Window"	40	5 5 ¹ / ₂	147	22 ¹ / ₂	27	A-tún-a'n-á	20	4 9	128	20 ¹ / ₂
39	Páú-yu-ná "Sooty"	35	5 4	169	21	28	Tuok-qlún	28	5 3	153	20 ¹ / ₂
40	Ná-ga-wá-ná	48	5 6 ¹ / ₂	151 ¹ / ₂	22	29	Pú-ik-pún	22	5 2 ¹ / ₂	148	22
41	A-pai-dyá-o	22	5 3 ¹ / ₂	136	21 ¹ / ₂	30	Ák-pá-lí	23	5 2	141	22
42	Nau-já-li	23	5 5 ¹ / ₂	165	22						

* Estimated.

Average height	5 ft. 2 ¹ / ₂ in.
Average weight	146 ¹ / ₂ lbs.
Average height of males	5 ft. 3 ¹ / ₂ in.
Average height of females	4 ft. 11 ¹ / ₂ in.
Average weight of males	153 ¹ / ₂ lbs.
Average weight of females	135 ¹ / ₂ lbs.
Tallest male	5 ft. 8 ¹ / ₂ in.
Tallest female	5 ft. 3 in.
Shortest male	4 ft. 11 in.
Shortest female	4 ft. 0 ¹ / ₂ in.

III.

VOCABULARY COLLECTED AMONG THE ESKIMOS OF POINT BARROW AND CAPE SMYTHE.

[This vocabulary is arranged according to the schedules given in the second edition of the "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages," by Maj. J. W. Powell. The alphabet (which will be found on page 87) used in writing the words is that given in the same work, with the addition of the character ö for the sound of the French eu. A sound indistinctly or occasionally heard is put in parentheses.)

English.	Eskimo.	English.	Eskimo.
<i>Persons.</i>		<i>Parts of the body—Continued.</i>	
1. Man.	än-un.	39. Shoulder blade.	kia-sia.
2. Woman.	än-na.	40. Back.	tu-nö-a.
3. Old man.	än-aid-yo-kwäk-to, -sä.	41. Breast of a man.	i-bi ö'nö-ni-ä, sä't-ka.
4. Old woman.	a-ko-ök-sa.	42. Breast of a woman (mam-ma).	m't-u.
5. Young man.	ni-vi u k si-a. ¹	43. Nipples.	müdr' ga.
6. Young woman.	ni-vi u k si-a.	44. Hip.	muk-i-sä.
7. Boy.	ni-vi u k si-a.	45. Belly.	näd-dra.
8. Girl.	ni-vi u k si-a.	46. Navel.	kul-a-si-a.
9. Child, able to walk.	muk-qlük-to.	47. Arm.	tud-li-a.
10. Child, creeping.	pa-mek-tu-ä.	48. Armpits.	ün-a.
11. Infant, nursing.	muk-qlük-to-a-yä.	49. Arm above elbow.	äk-süt-kwa.
12. Male infant.	än-u-tik-sa.	50. Elbow.	i-ku-si-a.
13. Female infant.	än-nük-sa.	51. Wrist.	ö'nö-ni-ä, nök-gu ö'nö-ni-ä.
14. Twins.	mä-l-ri-ri-n. mä-d-re-ru-ä, a-no-kuti-ge.	52. Hand.	ä-dri-gai.
15. Married men.	ü-ü-a.	53. Right hand.	tul-nö-k-pi-ä.
16. Married woman.	na-l-ä-n-ä.	54. Left hand.	sau-mi-a.
17. Widower.	nu-l-uk-so.	55. Palm of hand.	Yt-u-ma.
18. Widow.	nu-l-uk-sän. u-i-d-ö-k-to.	56. Back of hand.	a-dri-gau-tu-nö-a.
19. Bachelor (old).	nu-l-ge-t-to.	57. Fingers.	in-yu-gai.
20. Maid (old).	u-wi-ge-t-to.	58. Thumb.	käp-lu.
21. A mother.	ön-ni-a-ä.	59. First finger.	ök-i-ä, ö'k-a(d).
22. The young people.	u-na-nu-ö-kun.	60. Second finger.	ka-tök-qlün.
23. A great talker.	u-ka-lu-tu-ru.	61. Third finger.	mik-i-ye-rä.
24. A silent person.	i-mö-i-ä'k-to, ma-k'i-ma't-tu-a.	62. Small finger.	yü-kut-ko.
25. Thief.	tä-a-li-ay-ik-tu-o.	63. Finger nail.	ku-kim.
26. An active person.	yök-i-tyu-ä.	64. Knuckle.	nah-yu-din.
27. A lazy person.	yök-i-a-su-ru-ä.	65. Space between knuckles.	nä-ik-kä.
28. A fair Eskimo.	mü-se-öt-yu-ä.	66. Finger-tips.	nö-bu-ä.
29. A name.	ät-ka.	67. Rump.	nöd-lu.
		68. Leg.	nö-nö-ä.
		69. Leg above knee.	kök-pa.
		70. Knee.	sök-wüna.
		71. Knee pan.	sit-kwa.
		72. Leg below knee.	kün-a-gä.
		73. Calf of the leg.	na-ka-sün-nä.
		74. Shin.	ka-a. ⁴
		75. Ankle.	sä-si-nö-nö-ri-n, sä-ni-ö'n-nö-ri-n.
		76. Ankle-bone.	ku'm-a.
		77. Instep.	kö-ni.
		78. Foot.	Ys-i-gai.
		79. Sole of foot.	al-ö-a, al-ö-na.
		80. Heel.	k'i-nö-ä.
		81. Toe.	pu-tu-gä-a. ⁵
		82. Large toe.	pu-tu-gä-a, tud-li-ä.
		83. Second toe.	ök-i-ä. ⁶
		84. Third toe.	mik-i-ye-rä. ⁶
		85. Fourth toe.	yök-ut-ko. ⁶
		86. Toe-nail.	kök-kim.
		87. Blood.	au.
		88. Vein or artery.	ö'k-kün.
		89. Brain.	kä-za.
		90. Bladder.	na-ka-su(m).
		91. Caud.	ka-pi-ö-yü-ä.
		92. Heart.	ö-ma-ta.
		93. Kidney.	täk-tu.
		94. Lung.	pö-wi.
		95. Liver.	ö'nö-ni.
		96. Stomach.	aké-a-xo.
		97. Rib.	töd-li-müd-tin.
		98. Vertebrae.	pa-k-kwü.
		99. Spine.	ku-ya-pik-kün.
		100. Sternum.	sök-i-ö-ni.
		101. Clavicle.	ku-ö-ni.
		102. Humerus.	ök-süt-ko(a).
		103. Femur.	kök-tu-ä.
		104. Radius and fibula.	a-m'i-ya-ö-ni.
		105. Ulna.	sök-i-ö-ni.
		106. Foot-print.	tä-mün' pl. tü-mai.
		107. Skin.	ä-mi.
		108. Bone.	sau-ni.
		109. Intestines.	i-na-lu-ö-ni.
		110. Penis.	ö-su, u-sü-ä.
		111. Vulva.	üt-yu.
		112. Fist.	yä-kit-kai.
<i>Parts of the body.</i>			
1. Head.	ni-ä-k-ö-ä.		
2. Hair.	nu-tye, m't-ko.		
3. Crown of the head.	nu-yu-gia.		
4. Scalp.	kä-si-ä.		
5. Face.	ki-na.		
6. Forehead.	kau.		
7. Eye.	i-din.		
8. Pupil of the eye.	tu-k-u-vi-ä.		
9. Eyelash.	kün-mär-ä-yö-n.		
10. Eyebrow.	kä-b-lun, kä'b-lu-l.		
11. Upper eyelid.	kä-a. in-äp-köd-lä.		
12. Lower eyelid.	in-ä-bu'ta.		
13. Ear-lobe.	ö-ki-ä-goa, pö-wa.		
14. Ear.	si-u, pl. si-u-tin.		
15. Perforation in ear.	pu-tü-ä.		
16. External opening of ear.	ö-nö-lü-a.		
17. Nose.	ki-ä-a.		
18. Ridge of nose.	nä-nä.		
19. Nostril.	kün-un.		
20. Septum of nose.	pi-tü-ta, kü-kä-vi-a.		
21. Perforation of septum of nose.	pu-tu-gä.		
22. Alac nose.	at-kät-yu.		
23. Check.	viök-sa.		
24. Beard.	ku-kug-lü-ä-tin.		
25. Moustache.	üm-nyln.		
26. Mouth.	kä-ä.		
27. Upper lip.	u-mi-dru-in, um-ni.		
28. Lower lip.	käk-qlün.		
29. Tooth.	k'g-u, k'g-u-fai.		
30. Tongue.	ö-ka.		
31. Saliva.	mä-wa, m'ö-wün.		
32. Palate.	k'ä-ta, u-kaü-ra.		
33. Throat.	tuäk-qlu-ra.		
34. Chin.	täb-lu-a.		
35. Neck.	ku-nä-si-na, käk-ö-lu.		
36. Adam's apple.	tup-kü-ra.		
37. Body.	kä-ti-gai.		
38. Shoulder.	tu-in-yä, tvä-twin-yä, nig-ä-bi-ä.		

¹Youth."

*Dim. of "youth."

²Dim. of "young woman."

⁴Same as nose.

⁵In-yu-gai toes. = fingers.

⁶All natives do not give names for those toes. These correspond to the names for the fingers.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

VOCABULARY COLLECTED AMONG THE ESKIMOS, &c.—Continued.

English.	Eskimo.	English.	Eskimo.
<i>Dress and ornaments.</i>		<i>Implements and Utensils.</i>	
1. Cap attached to frock.	ně's-t.	1. Bow of wood.	pi-z'i'k-si.
2. Tunic.	a-ti-gé. ¹	2. Bowstring.	nu-ká'k-ta.
3. Outer tunic.	ka-lú-rú-a.	3. Sinew on back of bow.	ká'k-u-tai, kám-ni-gai.
4. Inner tunic.	i-lu-pá.	4. Arrow.	ká'k-a-ru.
5. Knee-broaches.	ká'k-á-lix.	5. Notch in end of arrow for bowstring.	ág-gtu-a.
6. Fur socks.	á-lík-sin.	6. Notch in end of arrow for arrow-head.	Y't-er-o.
7. Pair of moccasins, reaching to knee.	kú'm-múñ.	7. Arrow-head of stone.	kú-kin.
8. Pair of moccasins, reaching to knee, water-proof.	yu-ká'k-qlñ. ²	8. Arrow-head chipper (made of horn, &c.).	ky'g-li(x).
9. Shoes.	ky'b-lu-a-tyi-á. ³	9. Point of arrow-head.	Y'g-ni-á.
10. Woman's moccasins.	kú'm-múñ. ⁴	10. Arrow-shaft of wood.	i-pú-a. ⁵
11. Girdle.	táp-se.	11. Arrow-feathers.	su-lú-in.
12. Rain-frock, of walrus-gut.	si-lú'á-a. ⁵	12. Quiver.	pi-z'i'k-si-zaq.
13. Mittens, deerskin.	ait-kát-i.	13. Quiver strap.	mú'n-nau-ta.
14. Mittens of bearskin.	pú-a-lu. ⁶	14. Wrist-guard.	mú'n-gid-zñ.
15. Gloves.	ad-ri-gúd-rí'n.	15. War club, small.	tí'g-a-lun.
16. Blanket.	ú-lig-ru-a.	16. Slung-shot.	tú'b-lu-kúñ.
17. Robe of deerskin.	ú-lig-a.	17. Fish spear.	kák-i-bu-a.
18. Buckskin.	yéa-ki-v'y'k-sa.	18. Bird dart.	nu-yá'k-pai.
19. Fringe of skin.	ni-gra-ka.	19. Deer lance.	ká'p-un.
20. Sinew.	nú-kiñ-a.	20. Bear lance.	pú'n-nú.
21. Thread (of sinew).	i-val-u.	21. Seal harpoon (stabbing).	ú-nú.
22. Paint, black lead.	mýá-un.	22. Head of same.	naú-lú.
23. Tattoo marks.	tab-lu-rú-tin.	23. Line of same.	tú-kák-tin.
24. Ponch.	puk-sak.	24. "Loose-shaft" of same.	i'-gi-mú.
25. A ring.	ka-tú'k-qlé-rúñ.	25. Fore shaft of same.	ká-tú.
26. An earring.	no-go-lu.	26. Wooden shaft of same.	i-pú-á.
27. Labret.	tú-tú.	27. Line on the same.	sá-bro-mi-a.
28. Barehead.	ně's-á-su.	28. Ivory ice-pick of same.	tú-u.
29. Barefoot.	u-sá-su, u-si-lák-to.	29. Seal harpoon, darting.	naú-li-gú.
30. Naked.	mút-ták-to.	30. Head of same.	naú-lú.
<i>Dwellings.</i>		31. Short "loose-shaft" of same.	i'-gi-mú.
1. Village.	in-yu-gi-ú'k-to, Y'g-a-lon.	32. Heavy fore shaft of same.	u-ku-mai-lu-ta. ⁹
2. Wigwam (permanent dwelling).	Y'g-lu.	33. Short line to "loose-shaft" of same.	ip-i'-u-ta.
3. Doorway.	pañ, pa.	34. Long wooden shaft of same.	i-pú-á.
4. Wooden trap-doorway.	ká't-tú.	35. Lashing of same.	nim-xa.
5. Smoke-hole.	pu-yú'k-o-vi-a, i-gát-ik-la.	36. Ivory ice-pick of same.	tú-u.
6. Fire-place.	i-ga, á-ga-run.	37. Ivory finger-rest of same.	tú-ka.
7. Fire.	Y'g-ni-á.	38. Ivory peg for line of same.	ki'ler-bwññ.
8. Fire-wood.	kún-na-tá-kín.	39. Bone seal-spear head.	á'k-qlí-gúk.
9. Blaze.	ka-múñ-i-su-a.	40. Head of walrus harpoon.	tú-kú.
10. A light.	múñ-a-ru-a.	41. Whale harpoon.	áj-yúñ.
11. Living coals.	ki-rúk-tu-ga.	42. Head of same.	ki'-á-ron.
12. Dead coals.	ki-rú-é-to.	43. "Poke" for same.	a-po-tú'k-púñ.
13. Ashes.	kám-ni-ú'm-na-rññ.	44. Line or rope.	á'k-qlu-na.
14. Smoke.	i-suk.	45. Knife of stone.	ú-yum-i-ga.
15. Soot.	pau.	46. Knife-handle.	i-pú-a, sá-vik-i-pú-á.
16. Poker.	Y'g-nia-kun.	47. Woman's round knife.	u-lu-ra.
17. Bench or bed-place.	ig-la-ré, Y'g-li-sin.	48. Sling.	Y'd-lu.
18. A post.	it-kéa-rún.	49. Bird bolas.	ki'-au-wi-taú-tin.
19. Ridge-pole or joist.	tu-rún.	50. Canoe, single.	ka'i-a (k).
20. Roof.	ki-li-sññ.	51. Large skin-boat.	ú-mi-á (k).
21. Wall.	kut-yé.	52. Paddle.	án-un.
22. Short beams below window.	in-it-kau-rún.	53. Mast.	na-pák-sá.
23. Opening for window.	i-ga-lá.	54. Sail.	tññ-i-drañ-tá.
24. Window-frame.	ki'ñ-ññ.	55. Harpoon rest.	kú'n-nú.
25. Window stretchers.	Y't-kún.	56. Canteen made of sealskin.	i-mu-tin.
26. Window-skin.	Y'n-a-lu.	57. Fish-line.	ip-i'-u-ta.
27. Floor.	púñ-i'k-sá, nát-kyññ.	58. Fish or seal net.	kú-brá.
28. Pole hung up for drying clothes.	i-máv-wññ.	59. Fish-hook.	ni'k-sin, i'úk-qlññ.
29. Frame for same.	i-ni-tún.	60. Net for catching fish.	sá'p-o-tin. ¹⁰
30. Lower frame for same.	i-ni-sat-yá. ⁷	61. Pipe.	ku-i'n-yá.
31. Lodge (temporary dwelling) tent.	tú-pék.	62. Pipe of stone.	ni'-a, si-u-na.
32. Bed.	si-ni'g-wi.	63. Pipe-stem of wood.	i-pú-á.
33. Snow house.	a-pú-yá. ⁷	64. Sledge.	ká'm-o-tin.
34. Little house.	Y'g-lo-yu, Iglú-rá.	65. Flat sledge.	ú-ni-á.
35. Little tent.	tu-pé'k-o-yu, au-rúk-tú, ka-lox-wññ.	66. Dog-harness.	á-nun.
36. Sewing-tent.	súñ-li-vwññ.	67. Seal-dart.	kú-ki-gú.
37. A ladder.	tú-mai-kún.	68. Snow-shovel.	pi'k-sun.
38. A stone.	u-já-rúñ.	69. Walrus harpoon.	ú-nak-púk.
39. Spring.	im-éak-su-in.	<i>Wooden-ware.</i>	
40. Water.	i-méak, i-múk.	1. Cup or dipper.	i'-mo-syú.
41. Passage-way.	ap-ko-át-tú, kai-nit-tin.	2. Meat tray.	i'-li-bi-á, nu'l-u-in.
42. Trail or path.	áp-ko-tin.	3. Bowl.	pi't-tún-o.
43. Seat, chair.	it-si-bán-tin.	4. Fire-drill.	ni'-o-o-tin.
		5. Bucket.	kúñ-á-á.

¹ "parka," Russian territory.² Lit. "sealskins."³ Deer, or sealskin.⁴ Trousers and shoes in one piece.⁵ f. silú, "weather."⁶ Also of dogskin for children.⁷ apun = "snow."⁸ "Shaft" in general.⁹ "Weight."¹⁰ Set-net.

VOCABULARY COLLECTED AMONG THE ESKIMOS, &c.—Continued.

English.	Eskimo.	English.	Eskimo.
<i>Wooden-ware—Continued.</i>		<i>Numerals—Cardinal numbers—Continued.</i>	
6. Tub (large).	ñ-n-l'k-póñ. ¹	11. Fourteen.	a-ki-miar-ot-ai't-yóñ-á. ⁶
7. Tub.	kád-l'v-wñ.	12. Fifteen.	a-ki-mí-á.
8. Tub.	kák-l-tá.	13. Twenty.	Y'n-yu-Y'n-á.
9. Tub (urinal).	ká-o-v-wñ.	14. Twenty-five.	Y'n-yu-Y'n-a tód-li-má'n-ñ a-ka-bín-Y'd-l-gñ.
10. Oil tub.	ú'k-si-v-wñ.	15. Thirty.	Y'n-yu-Y'n-a kod'-l'n-ñ, a-ka-bín-Y'd-l-gñ.
11. Deep dish for cooked meat.	u-ré-nea-v-wñ.	16. Thirty-five.	Y'n-yu-Y'n-a ak-Y'mia-míñ ní-pú-lñ.
<i>Stone implements.</i>		17. Forty.	mád-ro in-yu-Y'n-ñ.
1. Adze.	úd-l-man.	18. One hundred.	tód-li-mú'á-pi-á.
2. Knife-point.	Y'g-ni-á.	19. One-half.	nú-b-va.
3. Knife-edge.	ki-na.	20. All.	má'k-wá.
4. Scraper.	i'kun.	<i>Numerals (answering the question, "How many?")</i>	
5. Borer.	i'-taun, i'-tóg-et-sau.	1. One.	a-taítch-m-ñ. ⁷
6. Curved knife for wood.	mí'd-lñ.	2. Two.	mád-ro-nñ.
7. Curved knife for ivory.	sa-vlx-rón.	3. Three.	piñ-a-sún-ñ.
8. Whalebone tool.	sá-vix-u.	4. Four.	sé-sá-ma-nñ.
9. Lamp.	kód-lñ.	5. Five.	túd-li-mú'n-ñ.
10. Bridge or partition in lamp.	sá-po-tñ.	6. Ten.	kod'-l'n-ñ.
11. Blubber stick for lamp.	i'-pik-tñ.	7. Fifteen.	a-ki-mia-míñ.
12. Kettle. ¹	út-ku-zin.	8. How many?	kap-si-míñ?
<i>Utensils of shell, horn, bone, &c.</i>		9. A great many.	a-ma-drák-tú(k). ⁸
1. Horn cup.	i'-mo-syó.	<i>Division of time.</i>	
2. Horn ladle.	ki-l-yá-tá.	1. A moon.	tú't-kúñ a-táú-zik.
3. Fossil-ivory dipper.	ki-l-g-wít-g-a-ro. ²	2. Fourth quarter of moon.	nip-ta-kák-tu-á.
4. Ivory oil-cup.	o-ho-v-wñ.	3. Winter.	u-ki-o.
5. Ivory needle case.	ú-ya-mi.	4. Summer.	u-piñ-ák-sa.
6. Bow-drill of bone.	ní-á-k-tun.	5. One winter ago.	u-ki-o.
7. Drill-bow.	pi-zik-su-á.	6. Two winters ago.	u-ki-o-si-bwá-a-ni.
8. Drill mouth-piece.	ki'n-mi-á. ³	7. Night.	ta. ⁹
<i>Food.</i>		8. Dawn.	úg'-lu.
1. Food, meat.	n'ia-ké.	9. Sunrise.	súk-ún-yúk-paúfi-a.
2. Soup.	u-í't-yu-a n'ia-ké.	10. Dusk.	ní'p-l-rn.
3. Milk.	i'-muñ.	11. Day before day before yesterday.	i's-ñ. ¹⁰
4. Juice of meat.	ñk-lé-rn.	12. Day before yesterday.	ik-pú'k-sa.
5. Whale skin.	mú'k-túk.	13. Yesterday.	u-núñ-mún, uñ-a-li-a-ná.
6. Juice of meat cooked.	ú-run.	14. To-day.	kúñ-mu'm-i.
7. Whale's gum.	mú'm-a.	15. To-morrow.	u-bíá-xo.
8. Dish of deer-tallow.	a-kú'to.	16. Day after to-morrow.	ik-pú'k-sa.
<i>Colors.</i>		17. Day after day after to-morrow.	i's-ñ. ¹¹
1. Black.	máñ-á'k-tu-á.	18. Now (adverb).	tú'd-wá.
2. Blue.	u-mu-drák-tu-á, kaú-ma-rn-á.	19. Past time (adverb).	ai-pá-ni. ¹²
3. Green.	u-mu-drák-tu-á.	20. Future time (adverb).	ná-ná-ko. ¹³
4. Red.	ka-bé'k-su-á, ka-ná'k-tu-á, i-pi-sá.	21. Anciently.	a-drá-ni.
5. White.	ka-tú'k-tu-á.	22. When? (in past).	ku'n-á?
6. Yellow.	ka-tún-ca-su-Y't-yu-á.	23. When? (in future).	ká-ko-go?
7. Spotted.	ág-lú'k-tu-á.	24. { Autumn moons, when }	súd-l'v-wñ.
<i>Numerals—Cardinal numbers.</i>		the women work on }	
	SUBSTANTIVE.	deerskins in the sew- }	
	ADJECTIVE.	ing tent.	súd-l'v-wñ kññ-ó-li-á, a-ai'-pa.
1. One.	a-taú-zí-á.	26. Dark winter moon.	i-dás-u-gá-rn.
2. Two.	ai'-pa.	27. Moon when sun returns.	kaí-bwí'd-a-wí.
3. Three.	piñ-á-yá-á.	28. Moon to start deer-hunt- ing.	and-lák-to-bwí.
4. Four.	sé-sá-má.	29. Next moon.	súk-ún-yá-su-ga-wi.
5. Five.	tú'd-li-ma.	30. Whaling moon.	u-mi-sú'r'-bwñ, súk-sí-lá-bwi.
6. Six.	a-taú-teim-ñ a-ka-bín- Y'd-l-gñ, tód-l'v-ma. ⁴	31. Duck moon.	kaú-ker'-bwñ.
7. Seven.	mád-ro-nñ, &c.	32. Egg moon.	yó'g-ni-a-bwñ.
8. Eight.	piñ-a-sún-ñ, &c.	The rest of the year—"No moon, sun only."	
9. Nine.	kod'-l'n-o-o-taj-la. ⁵	<i>Animals—Mammals.</i>	
10. Ten.	kod'-l'n.	1. Bear, polar.	ná'-nu.
		2. Bear, cinnamon (barren ground).	á'k-qlak.
		3. Caribou (barren ground).	tú'k-tu.
		4. Caribou fawn.	nó-xa.
		5. Caribou young buck.	nó-ka. ¹⁴
		6. Caribou, old hornless doe.	ai-núñ.

¹ Stone or iron.
² Kílligvá, fossil ivory.
³ "Heel."
⁴ 1 added to 5.
⁵ "10 reduced." (?)
⁶ "I don't get to fifteen."
⁷ "One in number," "to the number of one."

⁸ The common reply for any number over five.
⁹ Lit. "darkness."
¹⁰ And preceding days.
¹¹ And succeeding days.
¹² More than four years ago.
¹³ Lit. "by and by."
¹⁴ Under five years.

VOCABULARY COLLECTED AMONG THE ESKIMOS, &c.—Continued.

English.	Eskimo.	English.	Eskimo.
<i>Animals—Mammals—Continued.</i>		<i>Birds—Continued.</i>	
7. Dog.	k'f'm-mer, k'f'f-múk.	17. Goose (white).	kú'f'f-o.
8. Dog puppy which can walk.	kim-mí-á-ru.	18. Goose (brant).	núg'-lú'g-nú.
9. Dog puppy, blind.	k'f'm-mí-yn.	19. Grouse (white), Ptarmigan.	a-kú'd-a-gin.
10. Ermine.	tér-í-á.	20. Gull.	naú-yá.
11. Fox.	kai-á'k-túk.	21. Gull, Sabine's.	yúk-kú'd-rí-gúg-í-á.
12. Fox (red).	ka-ná'k-tu-á.	22. Gull, Ross' Rosy.	ká'n-max-á-lu.
13. Fox (black).	kai-án-a, kai-á'k-túk má'n-á'k-tu-á.	23. Ivory gull.	naú-ya-bwúf.
14. Fox, Arctic.	tér-í'g-an-á.	24. Gerfalcon.	kí'd-rí-gúm-lí.
15. Lemming.	á'v-wíi-u.	25. Loon (white-billed).	tú'd-líi.
16. Marmot (Parry's).	sí'k-síi.	26. Loon (red or black throat-ed).	ká'k-sau.
17. Moose.	tú'k-tu-wú.	27. Owl (white snowy).	úk-pí(k).
18. Narwhal.	tu-gá-líi.	28. Phalarope, red.	sá-brá.
19. Ox, musk.	á-míi-man.	29. Phalarope, northern.	sa-brán-na.
20. Sable.	ká'b-we-a-ti-a.	30. Pigeon (sea).	séak-bwúk.
21. Seal, ringed.	nét-yí.	31. Plover (black-bellied).	ki-rai-ón.
22. Seal, ringed, young.	nét-yí-á-ru.	32. Plover (golden).	tú'd-líi.
23. Seal, harbor.	ka-sí-gí-á.	33. Raven.	tu-lú-á.
24. Seal, ribbon.	kai-xó-líi.	34. Sandpiper (pectoral).	ái-bwúk-í-á.
25. Seal, bearded.	úg'-ru.	35. Sandpiper (Bonaparte's).	kai'f-i-a-lu.
26. Sheep, mountain.	í'm-neá.	36. Sandpiper (red-backed).	má-ka-píi.
27. Wolf.	a-má-xo.	37. Sandpiper (semi-palmated).	ní-wí-l-wí-lúk.
28. Walrus.	á'k-bwúk.	38. Sandpiper (buff-breasted).	nú'd-lu-a-yn.
29. Whale.	á'x-lo.	39. Snipe, robin.	tú-a-wi-a.
30. Whale, killer.	kí'e-l-yu-á.	40. Swan.	kúg'-ru.
31. Whale, white.	káb-wú.	41. Skua.	í-suá-ú.
32. Wolverine.	kí'l'g-wá.	42. Tern.	ut-yu-tá-kin.
33. Mammoth (fossil).	í-blán.	43. Turnstone.	tú'l-í-g-u-á.
34. Fetus.			
<i>Parts of the body, &c., of mammals.</i>		<i>Parts of the body, &c., of birds.</i>	
1. Antlers.	nú'g'-ru.	1. Beak, or bill.	sí-go.
2. Bone.	sau-ná.	2. Mouth.	ká'u-a.
3. Brain.	káx-za.	3. Eye.	í'd-druñ.
4. Claw.	kú-kin.	4. Neck.	kó-mo-zin.
5. Dung.	án-na.	5. Feathers.	tu-lú-gá.
6. Entrails.	i-na-lu-á-ná.	6. Wings.	í's-a-xo, í's-a-xu-lu.
7. Fat.	úk-suk.	7. Wing-feathers.	sú-lu.
8. Hair.	mí't-ko.	8. Tail.	púp-kin-éa-ko-ko.
9. Heart.	ú-ma-ta.	9. Tail-feathers.	púp-ki.
10. Meat.	nia-ké.	10. Legs.	mí'p-kwo.
11. Milk.	í-muú.	11. Toes.	is-í-gá.
12. Paw.	is-í-gáí.	12. Claws.	kú-kin.
13. Penis.	u-sá-a, á-su.	13. Gizzard.	a-ké-a-xo.
14. Stomach.	a-ké-a-xo.	14. Vent.	í't-ka.
15. Skin.	á-mia.	15. Egg.	mí't-ní.
16. Tail.	púm-i-á-ná.	16. Shell (of egg).	sau-ná-a.
17. Tendon or leader.	í-ra-lu.	17. Yolk (of egg).	ká-nuá-ra.
18. Teeth.	kí'g-u-tá.	18. White (of egg).	í'k-ti-a.
19. Walrus-tusk or ivory.	tú-ga.	19. Bird's nest.	ú-glu(n).
20. Tongue.	ó-ka.	20. He flies.	tíi-i-ru-á.
21. Testicles.	í'g-gru.		
22. Whale-bone (a "slab").	cú-kúk, cú-kai (pl.).		
23. Seal's breathing-hole (in ice).	a(d)-lu.		
<i>Birds.</i>		<i>Fish.</i>	
1. Bird.	{ kaú-we. ¹	1. A fish.	yú-ka-lu.
2. Auk.	{ tí'f'f-mia. ²	2. Burbot.	tí-tá-lá.
3. Bunting (Lapland).	át-pa.	3. Cockle.	sí-ú-í-go. ⁴
4. Bunting (snow).	nés-aúd-í-gá, ♀ nés-aúd-í-ga-bi-á.	4. Crab.	ki-naú-ra. ⁵
5. Crane (little sandhill).	a-mau-í-ga, ♀ a-mau-í-ga-bi-á.	5. Lycodes.	kúx-rau-ná.
6. Curlew (Eskimo).	tút-í'd-rí-gú.	6. Scalpin.	kú'l-ai-o, kú'n-ai-o.
7. Duck.	tu-rá-tu-rá.	7. Smelt.	ít-ho-á-níi.
8. Duck (pintail).	kaú-we. ³	8. Whitefish.	a-nák-qlú.
9. Duck (king).	í'v-wú-gí.		
10. Duck (Pacine eider).	♂ kí'n-a-líi, ♀ ań-na-bi-á.		
11. Duck (Steller's).	♂ a-mau-líi, ♀ cu-gá-lú'k-tun.		
12. Duck (spectacled eider).	í'g-ní-kaú'k-to.		
13. Duck (long-tailed).	ka-wa-so, ♂ tú-tú-lu, ♀ yú'k-qlu-lu.		
14. Eagle (golden).	á-hád-líi, ád-yí-gí-á.		
15. Finch or any little passerine bird.	tí'f'f-miak-púk.		
16. Goose (white-fronted).	sú'k-sa-xi-á.		
	nú'g'-lúg'-ru-á.		
		<i>Parts of the body, &c., of fish.</i>	
		1. Mouth.	ká'u-a.
		2. Eye.	í'd-rú.
		3. Gills.	más-sí.
		4. Breast-fin.	ań-u-taú. ⁶
		5. Back-fin.	sít-ka.
		6. Tail-fin.	púm-i-á-ná.
		7. Scales.	káp-í-sí.
		8. He swims.	ań-o-ák-tu-á.
		9. Claw of a crab.	pú'dju-tín.

¹ "Fowl."
² "Small bird."
³ Lit. "fowl."

⁴ Sin—"ear."
⁵ *Hyas latifrons*.
⁶ From ańun "paddle."

VOCABULARY COLLECTED AMONG THE ESKIMOS, &c.—Continued.

English.	Eskimo.	English.	Eskimo.
<i>Insects.</i>		<i>Geographical names—Continued.</i>	
1. Bee (humble). 2. Butterfly.	i-gu-tyai. túk-ä-júk-1-ca, túk-ä-júk-1- dják-sün. ¹	5. Land below village, south- west.	A-múü-ná.
3. Fly.	ri-bra-ru-ä.	6. Next piece of land.	Kúk-ku.
4. Horse-fly.	i-gyu-fa (?).	7. Land at double lagoon.	Nu-na-vá.
5. Louse.	kó-mák.	8. First camp below.	Sálc-qlu-ka.
6. Mosquito.	kúk-to-ri-ä.	9. Second camp below.	Na-kód-ri-xo.
7. Spider.	pi-drai-ru-ra. ²	10. Third camp below.	Ku-o-sug'-ru.
8. Worn.	ká-pi-dro.	11. Fourth camp below.	Nu-ná'k-tu-au.
9. Branchipus (aquatic).	1 ri-tú-na.	12. Fifth camp below.	Pp-per-su-a.
<i>Plants.</i>		13. Sixth camp below.	Wá-lák-pa.
1. Leaf.	kún-mé-ré.	14. Seventh camp below.	Er-ni-ywü.
2. Willow catkins.	kín-mi-u-ru. ³	15. Eighth camp below.	Sýn-a-ru.
3. Limb.	kwa-ré.	16. Ninth camp below.	Sá-kám-na.
4. Body or trunk.	núü-a.	17. Wainwright's Inlet.	Nu-ná-ri-ä. ¹⁰
5. Root.	kil-yón-é-ra.	18. Wainwright's Inlet.	Si-da-ru. ¹¹
6. Tree, willow.	ú'k-púk).	19. Wainwright's Inlet.	A-tún-é. ¹²
7. Wood.	ké-ru.	20. Village, southwest of the inlet (?).	Kil-au-é-tá-wü.
8. Small wood.	na-kít-yu-ä kö-rú.	21. Point Hope.	Tík-é-rá. ¹³
9. Large wood (timber).	na-pák-tu. ⁴	22. Elson Bay.	Tá's-yúk. ¹⁴
10. A flower, yellow poppy or buttercup.	túk-a-lúk-1-ca, &c. ⁵	23. Little pond at Pern-yü.	Kík-yúlc-túk-tu-ro. ¹⁵
11. Flowers.	naü-ru-un.	24. First beach lagoon (salt).	1-meak-pi'n-ig-lu. ¹⁶
<i>Geographic terms.</i>		25. Second beach lagoon (fresh).	1-meak-püü. ¹⁷
1. North.	ú-na-ni.	26. Third beach lagoon (fresh).	Sýn-nyü. ¹⁸
2. Northeast.	a-kil-yüü-ná-mi.	27. Fourth beach lagoon (salt).	Í'k-pi-ñü. ¹⁹
3. East.	ká-ba-ni.	28. Fifth beach lagoon (goose-pond).	1-mém-yü.
4. Southeast.	ka-wa-ni-kú'n-ná.	29. Sixth beach lagoon (at station).	1-sút-kwa.
5. South.	pá-ni.	30. Little village-ponds.	Tús-é-rá-ru.
6. West.	á-wa-ni.	31. Little stream east of Point Barrow.	Ku-á-ru at-pa. ²⁰
7. Southwest.	a-wa-ni-kú'n-ná.	32. First large river east of Point Barrow.	Ku-á-ru.
8. Northwest.	wá-lú-ná-mi.	33. Second large river east of Point Barrow (Meade).	Ku-lú-gru-ä.
9. Northward.	u-múü-ä.	34. Third large river east of Point Barrow.	Í'k-pik-püü. ²¹
10. Northeastward.	a-kil-yüü-ná-mun.	35. Great Lake connected with this.	Tá's-yúk-püü. ²²
11. Eastward.	ka-wü-ñü.	36. Mackenzie River.	Kú'püü. ²³
12. Southeastward.	ka-wü-ñü-kú'n-ná.	37. The Colville River was always spoken of as "Né-g-a-lék-ni-mi-ku," "the river at Néga- lék," and we did not ob- tain the name.	
13. Southward.	paüü-ä.	38. River at Wainwright's Inlet.	Ku. ²⁴
14. Westward.	a-wü-ñü.	39. River of the Nunatañ- éum.	Nú-(n)a-tók. ²⁵
15. Southwestward.	a-wü-ñü-kú'n-ná.	40. Locality for gypsum, one day's journey east.	Tú't-yé.
16. Northwestward.	wá-lú-ná-mun.	41. "Fair-ground" at mouth of Colville River.	Né-g-a-lék. ²⁶
17. Here.	má-ni.	<i>The Firmament.—Meteorological and other physical phenom- ena and objects.</i>	
18. Hither.	mañü-ä.	1. A cloud.	a-no-wi-é'k-sa-xo.
19. Where. (?)	cú-mi. (?)	2. The clouds.	nu-bü-yä.
20. Whither?	cú-mun. (?)	3. Clear sky.	a-lúk-tu-ä.
21. Sea.	tá-xi-o.	4. Sky, weather, "all out- doors."	si-äi.
22. Bay.	túñ úk-qlüñ.	5. Sun.	súk-im-yú(k).
23. Strait.	te-dá-kón.	6. Moon.	tú-t-küñ.
24. Lake.	1-meak. ²⁷	7. Full-moon.	Im-iz-lák-tu-ä.
25. Island.	kík-yu'k-tú.	8. Half-moon.	nás-ak-to.
26. Point.	má-wuk.	9. Crescent-moon.	a-nú't-yu-ä. ²⁷
27. River, stream.	ku.	10. Stars.	u-qlü-ñü.
28. River mouth.	pá-na.	11. Meteor.	u-qlü-ñü a-nú'k-tu-ä.
29. Cape.	u-äi-to.	<i>Geographical names.</i>	
30. Sandspit.	tenak-éru.	1. Point Barrow and village.	Nú-wák. ⁷
31. Sandy island.	túp-kun.	2. Summer camp, Elson Bay.	Pern-yü.
32. Beach, shore.	si-na.	3. U. S. signal station.	1-sút-kwa. ⁸
33. Peninsula.	i-su.	4. Village at Cape Smythe.	Út-k(hi-áv-wüñ. ⁹
34. Cliff.	ík-pik.		

1 Cf. túk-á-ya, "flag."
2 "Little braider."
3 "Puppies. (?)
4 Cf. na-pák-st, "mast."
5 Same as "butterfly."
6 "Water."
7 "The Point."
8 Also name of lagoon.
9 "The Cliffs."
10 Deserted village.
11 New village.
12 A few houses.
13 "The Forefinger."
14 "Enclosed water."

15 "Island Pond."
16 "Big water, too."
17 "Big water."
18 "Shoestring. (?)
19 "With high banks."
20 "The Second Kuárñ."
21 "The Great Cliffs."
22 "Great enclosed water."
23 "The Great River."
24 "The River."
25 "Inland."
26 "Goosetown." I
27 Lit., "thin."

VOCABULARY COLLECTED FROM THE ESKIMOS, &c.—Continued.

English.	Eskimo.	English.	Eskimo.
<i>The Firmament—Continued.</i>		<i>Social organization.</i>	
12. Aurora.	ki-ó(l).yá.	1. Eskimo.	Yn-yu. ⁹
13. Rainbow.	ni'-gú.	2. White man.	ka-blú-na, tú'n-ñyln.
14. Fog.	tú'k-tu.	3. Negro.	ták-si-púñ.
15. Hoar-frost.	si'-ko nóg-é-rú'k-to.	The following are local designations, signifying "men of such and such a place."	
16. Snow.	á-pun.	1. Point Barrow.	Nu-wú'n-mé-un.
17. Falling snow.	ka-nin.	2. Cape Smythe.	Ut-ki-av-wí'ñ-mé-un.
18. Drifting snow.	pé'q-su.	3. Wainwright's Inlet.	Si-dá-rún-mé-un.
19. Hail.	lég-mit-ko-sák-to.	4. River "Ku."	Kún-mé-un.
20. Ice.	si-ko.	5. Kil-au-i-tá-wíñ.	Kil-au-i-tá-wí'ñ-mé-un.
21. Ice-ice.	ku-sú-gú, ko-ko-lu-tín-yá.	6. Point Hope.	Tik-é-rán-mé-un.
22. Water.	i'-meak, i'-múk.	7. Hotham Inlet.	Si-la-wí'ñ-mé-un.
23. Deep water.	i't-i-ra.	8. Hotham Inlet.	Ku-wú'ñ-mé-un.
24. Shallow water.	i'-ka-to.	9. Nú-a-ták and Colville Rivers.	Nu-na-tán-mé-un. ¹⁰
25. Image reflected by water.	tá-ga. ¹¹	10. Mouth of Mackenzie River.	Ku-pú'ñ-mé-un.
26. Foam.	ká-pak-qln.	<i>Tribal names.</i>	
27. Wave.	mú'l-ññ, mú'l-lúk-so.	11. Between Colville and Mackenzie.	Kún-mú'd'-ññ. ¹¹
28. Current.	séak'-bwú.	12. Inland beyond Colville.	Ít-kú'd'-ññ. ¹²
29. Northeast current.	kai-ján-ná.	13. Inland beyond Colville (?).	En-a-ko-ti-na. ¹³
30. Southwest current.	pi-ro-á'ñ-ná.	<i>Government.</i>	
31. North current.	ait-tán-ná.	1. Captain of a boat.	u-mí'a-lík.
32. South current.	túk-sú'ñ-ná.	<i>Religion.</i>	
33. Eddy.	ki'd-lá. ¹	1. A demon or hobgoblin.	tú'ññ-a.
34. Whirlpool.	i'-cúk-a-ru-á.	<i>Mortuary customs.</i>	
35. Overflow of river.	cu-pi-rú-a.	1. Dead body.	i-lu-wúñ.
36. Flood tide.	u-l'k-tu-a.	2. Dead, he is.	{ tu-kú-ru-á. nú-na-mí si-ní'k-to. ¹⁴
37. Ebb tide.	ku-p'k-tu-a.	<i>Medicine.</i>	
38. Rain.	si-la-lu.	1. Headache.	a-núñ-náq-tu-á.
39. Thunder.	kú'd-lu.	2. Toothache.	ki-o-sú'k-i-ru-á.
40. Lightning.	i'g-ni-á. ²	3. A cold.	nú-wúk.
41. Wind.	á-no-é.	4. Syphilis.	u-su-lúk-i-ro.
42. Strong wind.	a-nák-lú'k-so.	5. A boil.	á-yu-á.
43. North to east wind.	ik-ú'ñ-ná.	6. A cut.	pi-lúk-á.
44. Southeast wind.	ni'-gyú.	7. A lame man, woman, or girl.	tu-si-é't-to.
45. South wind.	kil-u-ú'ñ-ná.	8. A lame boy.	nu-pi-á-du.
46. Southwest wind.	úñ-a-lú.	9. A blind man.	ad-ti-gaú'd'-lo.
47. Northwest wind.	kún-ú'ñ-ná.	10. A blind woman.	a-yañ-a-rú-á.
48. Whirlwind.	u-ya-lú-ná.	11. A deaf man.	tu-sil-ák-to.
49. The ground.	nú-ná.	12. Breath.	an-ca-sák-tu-á.
50. Dust or sand flying.	pi-yú'k-so.	13. Sweat.	uk-nák-tu-á.
51. Mud.	a-kúte-i-ni-a.	14. Blood.	au.
52. Sand.	si'na.	15. Urine.	ku, kú-i-ru-á.
53. Salt.	táx-ai-o. ³	16. Dung.	kók-la, án-na.
54. Rock.	u-yá-rúñ, á-lí-go.	17. A medicine man.	a-núk-sá.
55. Stone (jadeite, pectolite).	kaud'-lo.	18. A medicine woman.	pún-ññ-ú-ná.
56. Coal.	al-lú-á.	<i>Amusements.</i>	
57. Soapstone.	tu-ná'k-tú.	1. Song.	a-tó'k-tu-á. ¹⁵
58. Pitch.	á-du-gún.	2. Dance.	ú-a-mí.
59. Amber.	an-má.	3. Mask.	ki-nau.
60. Eclipse of sun or moon.	púd-la-ru.	4. Gorget.	sú'k-i-múñ.
61. Earthquake.	i-bwa-rú-a.	5. Dance-cap.	ká'b-rú.
62. Storm.	u-ma-lúk-púk.	6. Drum.	ke'l-yan.
63. Surf.	Yn-i-u-ññ.	7. Whizzing-stick.	ím-g-lúk-tu-á.
64. Bubbles.	púb'-ññ.	8. Teetotum or top.	káip-sa.
65. Ursa major (tail).	tú'k-tu-o-ru-ññ.	9. "Bean-snapper."	mí-i'g-lí-gaun.
66. Pleiades.	pa-tú'k-tu'ññ.	10. Playing-sticks.	ka-pú-tá.
67. Arcturus.	si-bwú'd'-ññ.		
68. Altair.	á-gru.		
69. Vega.	a-grú-lu-bwúk.		
70. Cassiopea.	i-bro-si.		
71. Orion's belt.	tú-at-san.		
72. Ice-hummock.	mó-ní'lya.		
<i>Kinship.</i>			
1. My child!	á-pa! ⁴		
2. My daughter!	pú'n-i-ó, pú'n-i-gú. ⁵		
3. My father.	án-o-ta.		
4. My father's father.	a-dá-ta.		
5. My mother's father.	á-na.		
6. My grandfather!	a-ta'-ti-gú. ⁶		
7. My elder brother.	á-nú-a.		
8. My sister.	ni'-ya-ga.		
9. My younger brother.	nú-ka. ⁶		
10. My uncle.	ák-ka-ka.		
11. My father's sister.	án-na-ru-á.		
12. My mother's sister.	á-ta-ga.		
13. My mother's brother.	án-a-gá. ⁷		
14. My mother's sister.	án-na-ru-á.		
15. My father's brother's wife, male speaking.	a-saú-á.		
16. My wife.	nu-l'ñ-ñ-á.		
17. A step-brother.	kút-án-ú-tá. ⁸		
18. Orphan.	il-lá-ru.		

¹ Lit. "hole."² "Fire."³ "Sea."⁴ Address; also child to parent.⁵ Address.⁶ Nu-ka-rúñ, "brothers."⁷ Female speaking.⁸ Of a different nation.⁹ Lit. "a human being."¹⁰ Come to Point Barrow every summer.¹¹ Eskimos.¹² Red Indians—"Tinné."¹³ Red Indians.¹⁴ Lit. "sleeps on the ground."¹⁵ "He sings."

VOCABULARY COLLECTED AMONG THE ESKIMOS, &c.—Continued.

English.	Eskimo.	English.	Eskimo.
<i>New words.</i>		<i>Number and gender of nouns—pronouns—Continued.</i>	
1. Barrel.	i-mo-si-á-ru.	14. One boy.	nu-kút-pí-á-ru a-taú-zík.
2. Large barrel, cask.	i-mo-si-á-ru-ru-á.	15. Two boys.	nu-kút-pí-á-ru mad-ró.
3. Small barrel.	i-mo-si-á-ru-a-yu.	16. Three boys.	nu-kút-pí-á-ru in pí'n-a-sun.
4. Whip.	i-pí-raú-tá, a-naú-tá (without lash).	17. Many boys and girls.	muk-qlók-tu-a-rú-in.
5. Axe.	a-naú-tá, tu-kí'n-ga-ru-á.	18. One dog.	kí'm-mea a-taú-zík.
6. Iron-headed arrow.	sáv-id-lí.	19. Two dogs.	kí'm-nú mad-ró.
7. Nails of metal.	kí-kí-én.	20. Three dogs.	kí'm-nú pí'n-a-sun.
8. Beads.	tenú-á-rá.	21. Few dogs.	kím-mér-l-rú-á.
9. Broom.	tí-l-ax-a-zí.	22. Many dogs.	kím-mi-u-má-ru.
10. Button.	tu-taú-rá.	23. All the dogs.	mú-k-wá kí'n-múk.
11. Cloth.	u-kí-trá, á-tík-qlúf.	24. One arrow.	ká'k-a-ru a-taú-zík.
12. Cloth, sail.	tín-á-draú-tá.	25. Two arrows.	ká'k-a-ru mad-ró.
13. Comb.	tí(d)-lá-i-tín.	26. Three arrows.	pí'n-a-sun-ká'k-a-rú-lí.
14. Clock.	súk-ún-yáú-ra. ²	27. Few arrows. (I have?)	ká'k-a-ru-ké't-tún-á.
15. Knife, pocket.	pí'n-á-k-tú.	28. Many arrows.	ká'k-a-ru-rú-á.
16. Hammer.	kaú-tú.	29. One stone.	uj-yá-rú a-taú-zík.
17. Iron kettle.	tí-kú-zín.	30. Two stones.	uj-yák-kú.
18. Tin can or pannikin.	ut-kú-zí-áú-rá. ³	31. Three stones.	pí'n-a-sun uj-yá-rúf.
19. Tin fish-born.	ní-pák-qlók-taun.	32. Many stones.	uj-yá-ga-rín.
20. File.	á-gí-un.	33. All the stones.	uj-yá-ga-rín, uj-yá-ra-rín (má'k-wá).
21. Saw.	u-lu-á-k-tún.	34. Male dog.	nú-u-sc-l-u.
22. Glover's needle.	ko-á-g-ru-lí.	35. Female dog.	nú-na-sc-l-u.
23. Scissors.	sú'd lí-sh. pl.; sing. one blade, sú'd-lín.	36. Male seal.	tí'x-gú. ¹⁶
24. Watch chain.	ká-lí-m-nú.	37. Female seal.	nú-nú. ¹⁶
25. Pistol.	cu-pí'n-áú-ra. ⁴	38. Male bearded seal.	ká'd-í-gúf.
26. Gun.	cú-pí'n. ⁵	39. Male reindeer.	pí'n-nú.
27. Rifle, Winchester.	a-kí-mia-lí. ⁶	40. Female reindeer.	kú-lau-úf.
28. Rifle, Sharps'.	sa-vix-ró-lí.	41. This man.	Y'n-yu á-na.
29. Rifle, Spencer.	kaí'p-sua-lí.	42. I.	wá-á.
30. Rifle cartridge.	kaí'p-sí.	43. To me.	u-á'm-nun.
31. Cartridge shell.	tí'g-g-ru.	44. Thou.	Y'u-t.
32. Bullet.	ká'k-a-ru. ⁷	45. To thee.	lí'f-nun.
33. Cap, percussion.	ka'b-lu.	46. He or she.	ú-na.
34. Powder.	á-x-é-rá. ⁸	47. You two.	lí'p-tík.
35. Shot.	ká'k-a-rú-rá. ⁹	48. At your "place," house-hold, &c.	lí'p-tí-ní. ¹⁵
36. Iron.	sá-ylk.	49. To your "place," &c.	lí'p-tí-nun.
37. Lead.	o-xa.	50. We.	u-á-g-un.
38. Bullet-mold.	ká'k-a-rí-bwíí.	51. At our "place," &c.	u-á-p-tí-ní.
39. Target.	né-k-sa-ra.	52. To our "place," &c.	u-á-p-tí-nun.
40. Cap or bat.	nés-a-rá.	53. Ye.	lí'p-sí.
41. Coat.	a-tí-ge.	54. At your "place," &c.	lí'p-sí-ní. ¹⁷
42. Pants or drawers.	kí'm-múf.	55. To your "place," &c.	lí'p-sí-nun.
43. Bread (hard).	ká'k-o-lá.	56. This, that.	ú-na, ó-kwa.
44. Flour.	"pá-lá-á."	57. This here.	u-na-é, mú'n-na, mún-na-bé.
45. Match, friction.	kí-lá-á'k-sa-gau.	58. All this.	mú'k-wá-he.
46. Candle or white man's lamp.	né-né-x-on.	59. Who?	kí-ná.?
47. Sugar.	"sú-áí."	60. What, what is it?	sú-ná.
48. Molasses.	tún-á-k-qlu.		
49. Soap.	í'a-ká-kún.		
50. Tobacco.	taú-wák, tau-wák-o. "tí'ba."		
51. Spirits.	tú'n-á.		
52. Finger-ring.	ka-tú'k-qlé-rún.		
53. Mirror.	kí'na-raun, ta-gák-tu-en.		
54. House (our station).	ig-lá-kpúk. ¹⁰		
55. Door.	í-ka-rá, íp-kwa.		
56. Pencil.	mí'n-á-k-tún. ¹¹		
57. Paper, book, newspaper.	múk-pa-rá.		
58. Steamboat.	í-g-ní-lí. ¹²		
59. Ship.	u-mí-á-k-púk. ¹³		
60. Ship, "three-master."	í'ak-sa-líí.		
<i>Number and gender of nouns—pronouns.</i>		<i>Personal and article pronouns—transitive verbs.</i>	
1. One person.	Y'n-yu a-taú-zík.	1. I am striking him (now) with closed hand.	ka-ka-ta-rú'f-á á-ná.
2. Two persons.	In-yu mad-ro.	2. He is striking with closed hand.	tí'g-lu-ka.
3. Three persons.	pí'n-a-sun Y'n-na-lín.	3. I am kicking (him).	wí'n-á a-kí-gá.
4. Few men.	In-yu-kí-tu-án.	4. He is kicking him.	ak-sún-éar-á-ná.
5. Many men.	In-yu-gí-ú'k-tu-án.	5. Ittu killed one duck with the sling.	Ittu áteú'témíú k'élau'taú'tínl kauwáksimero.
6. What a number of men!	In-yu-ká'k-pa-sí'í-yá!	6. He kills deer.	tá'k-tu-tú-á.
7. All the men.	mú-k-wá Y'n-nú-lí.	7. He kills ducks.	kau-wú'k-tu-á.
8. Some men.	In-yu-gí-ú'k-tú-án.	8. He has killed no ducks.	kau-wú'áit-yo.
9. No man.	In-yu-áit-yo. ¹⁴	9. Who killed the crane?	kí'á tú-tí-d-rí-gau-tá?
10. Another man.	Y'n-yu á-dí-lá.	10. They kill walrus.	áí'bwúk-twín.
11. One woman.	á-n-a a-taú-zík.	11. He kills seals.	né't-yí(d)-sú-á.
12. Two women.	á-n-na-á'f-n-á.	12. He divides into portions.	pa-tá'k-tu-á.
13. Three women.	á-n-na-qaí'n-naí'n.	13. Are you making snow-shoes?	tú-g-á-lu'-lí-bí?
		<i>Possession.</i>	
		1. My hands.	wí'n-á a-dí-gát-ka.
		2. I have no tobacco.	tí-bax-ot-áit-yá'n-á.
		3. You have no tobacco.	tí-bax-ot-áit-tu-ín.
		4. He has no tobacco.	tí-bax-ot-áit-yo.
		5. Ye have no tobacco.	tí-bax-ot-áit-yu-sé.

¹ "Little labret."
² "Little sun."
³ "Little kettle."
⁴ "Little gun."
⁵ "Onomatopoeic."
⁶ "15-er."
⁷ Lit. "arrow."
⁸ "pá-rá."
⁹ "Little bullets."

¹⁰ "big iglu."
¹¹ mí'n-un = black lead.
¹² í'g-ní-a "fire."
¹³ "big canoe."
¹⁴ "There is nobody."
¹⁵ Phoca fetida.
¹⁶ Where there are only two.
¹⁷ Where there are more than two.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

VOCABULARY COLLECTED FROM THE ESKIMOS, &c.—Continued.

English.	Eskimo.	English.	Eskimo.
<i>Interjections.</i>		<i>Conjunctions.</i>	
1. Yes, here, take it, come (to a dog).	añ!	1. And, also (enclitic).	—lu, —lu; —m'g-lu, —m'g-lu.
2. No.	ná-gä.	2. More, again (enclitic).	—su-ly.
3. Where's?	nau, nau — mī, nau — Y'm-nä?	3. Thus, then, so.	ä-si.
4. Come on!	kë-tai! ¹	4. Only.	ki-si'm-l.
5. Get out! Go on!	a-tai! a-tai-jä.	<i>Prepositions (enclitic.)</i>	
6. Stop! Stay!	ä-kun! a-kü-jä.	1. In, on, with.	—mī, -nī. ⁶
7. Hark!	ä-tü.	2. To, for (motion, purpose.)	—mun, nun. ⁷
8. Get on!	kü! kü! ²	<i>Intensive, diminutive, &c., terminations.</i>	
9. Come!	tü'l-ä! ²	1. Big.	—pük, —püñ. ⁸
10. Encore!	ki, ki!	2. Very.	—pai-yä. ⁹
11. Bless me! (surprise, &c.)	ä'k-qlä!	3. Little.	—pa-lu, —ka-lu. ¹⁰
12. Holloa!	kwau!	4. Bad.	—pi-lu.
13. What?	ca! cü-ä!	5. Terminations of empha- sis.	{ —go. ¹¹ —a-mi. ¹¹
14. Indeed, alas!	nau-mī. ³		
15. Don't know!	ai-ten. ⁴		
16. Don't know, perhaps?	a-ki-ä! a-ka-nó. ⁴		
17. Make haste!	kël-Y'm-ä!		
18. Oh!	a-na-nä. ⁵		

¹ French, "allons."² Driving and leading dogs.³ With a negative idea frequently.⁴ Exclamation of ignorance or possibility.⁵ Cry of pain.⁶ Example, si-k6-mī, "on the ice."⁷ Example, ig-lü-mun, "to the house;" nä-nä-mun, "for bears."⁸ Example, u-mī-äk-pük, "ship." Ku-püñ, "Great river."⁹ Example, na-kur-pai-yä! "It is very good."¹⁰ Caressing, example, "ki'm-mi-pa-lu!" "Dear little puppy!"¹¹ One or both appended to a word for emphasis, "kapsin-góami?" "How many, pray?" "Amadraktungo," "Very many, indeed."

IV.

CATALOGUE OF ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY THE POINT BARROW EXPEDITION.

Prepared by JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., *Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. Army.*

[Arranged according to the plan given in Prof. Otis T. Mason's "Ethnological Directions Relative to the Indian Tribes of the United States." The collection is in the United States National Museum.]

III.—CULTURE.

(1) FOOD OR ALIMENT IN GENERAL.

C. *Narcotics.*

TOBACCO (*tau-wak*, "ti-bá").—One specimen. Prepared for smoking—cut up and mixed with willow bark.

Collectors' number.....	889
Museum number.....	89803

E. *Drugs, &c.*

MEDICINE.—One specimen. Apparently earth from the cemetery—administered internally.(1)

Collectors' number.....	262
Museum number.....	56723

(3) VESSELS AND OTHER UTENSILS OF HOUSEHOLD USE.

A. *For holding and carrying water, food, &c.*

MEAT BOWL (*pi't-tūn-o*).—Four specimens. Large round bowl, carved from one block.

Collectors' numbers	408	1321	1322	1320
Museum numbers	73570	89865	89864	89863

WOODEN BUCKET (*kū-tū-a*).—Three specimens. With ivory "ears" for attaching handle of wire, thong, &c. Used for water, &c.

Collectors' numbers	369	370	1753
Museum numbers.....	56763	56764	89890

BUCKET "EAR."—One specimen. Made of ivory, for attaching the handle.

Collectors' number.....	880
Museum number.....	80448

WOODEN TUB (*il-u-l'k-pūn*).—One specimen. Made of bent wood.

Collectors' number	1735
Museum number.....	89891

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B. For serving and eating food, &c.

STONE VESSEL (*át-ku zín*).—Four specimens. Broken oblong vessels of soapstone, obsolete, and superseded by iron or tin pots, which are called by the same name.

Collectors' numbers	680	1059	1096	1097
Museum numbers	89886	89885	89886	89883

POTTERY.—Three specimens. Pieces of a pot said to be made of clay, feathers, and blood, and baked. Obsolete.

Collectors' number	1589
Museum number	89697

C.

MEAT TRAY (*i-li-bi-a, im-o-si-a' ru*).—Five specimens. Shallow tray, made of one piece of wood for carrying and holding food.

Collectors' numbers	223	302	1323	1376	1377
Museum numbers	73575	73576	89867	89866	89868

WHALEBONE CUP.—Six specimens. Cups and dippers of various sizes, made by bending a strip of whalebone round a wooden bottom.

Collectors' numbers	654	1199	1300	1391	1392	1393
Museum numbers	56560	89850	89851	89852	89853	89854

IVORY FORK.—One specimen. Small and two-pronged.

Collectors' number	325
Museum number	56731

STONE MAUL (*kaú-tú*).—Twenty eight specimens. Head, a cylinder of stone, generally massive *pectolite*; when hafted, lashed to a wooden or bone handle with thong.

Collectors' numbers	83	112	118	131	132	161	196
Museum numbers	56634	56651	56633	(?)	56667	56639	56637
Collectors' numbers	205	206	213	217	218	221	222
Museum numbers	56658	56630	56653	56632	56655	56656	56631
Collectors' numbers	2 2	243	245	264	809	877	906
Museum numbers	56636	56655	56654	56629	89604	89657	89654
Collectors' numbers	1063	1103	1126	1179	1181	1241	1727
Museum numbers	89667	89668	89665	89669	89656	89655	89666

BONE MAUL (*kaú-tú*).—Five specimens. Head, oblong piece of hard bone, secured by lashings on the end of a short haft.

Collectors' numbers	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049
Museum numbers	89848	89847	89849	89846	89845

WOODEN SPOON.—One specimen. Large spoon, or ladle, neatly carved from soft wood.

Collectors' number	1352
Museum number	89739

BONE DIPPER (*kil-i-yú-tú*).—Seven specimens. Oblong shallow dipper, or ladle, for water, &c.

Collectors' numbers	774	924	1013	1070	1102	1294	1397
Museum numbers	89739	89413	89414	89415	89412	89411	89416

IVORY DIPPERS (*i-mo-syú, kí-lig-pá, kí-ig-wá'g-a-ro*).—Three specimens. Large dipper, with handle, made of one piece of fossil ivory. One from each village, Nuwúk, Utkiavwiñ, and Sidáru.

Collectors' numbers.....	371	933	1259
Museum numbers.....	56535	89833	89850

WATER DIPPER (*ím-o-syú*).—Three specimens. Made of a single piece of mountain-sheep horn.

Collectors' numbers.....	28	1293	1577
Museum numbers.....	56534	89831	89832

PIPE (*ku-á'n-ya*).—Eleven specimens. Wooden stem, with metal, bone, ivory, or stone bowl, for smoking tobacco, sometimes mixed with willow bark.

Collectors' numbers.....	10	1170	705	834	864	915
Museum numbers.....	56737	56652	89286	89291	89290	89286
Collectors' numbers.....	954	1129	1385	1582	1752	
Museum numbers.....	89285	89287	89284	89289	89292	

¹ Unfinished stone bowl.

PIPE-CASE.—One specimen. Long pouch of white ermine skins for holding tobacco-pipe.

Collectors' number.....	55
Museum number.....	56744

TOBACCO-POUCH.—Three specimens. Made of deer-skin trimmed with fur and worsted.

Collectors' numbers.....	889	1341	1350
Museum numbers.....	89203	89804	89805

TOBACCO-BOX OF ANTLER.—One specimen. Carved into the shape of a sleeping reindeer.

Collectors' number.....	2
Museum number.....	56512

D. Ornamental and miscellaneous.

LAMP (*kó-dlö*).—Six specimens. Shallow dish of soapstone or sandstone, nearly half-moon shaped, for burning oil, with a wick of moss. Large for house use; small for traveling.

Collectors' numbers.....	133	872	1208	1209	1298	1731
Museum numbers.....	56673	89879	89874	89881	89882	89880

HOLDER FOR LAMP BLUBBER-STICK.—One specimen. Rude wooden effigy of a human head and body, made to fasten upon the wall over the lamp, with a hole in the middle, in which can be stuck the pointed stick for holding the lump of blubber to feed the flame.

Collectors' number.....	108
Museum number.....	56492

(4) CLOTHING.

A. Raw material.

HARE-SKINS.—Five specimens. Native dressed skins—raw material for clothes.

Collectors' numbers.....	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758
Museum number.....	89915				

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C. Suits of clothing.

TOY CLOTHES.—One specimen. Models of Eskimo garments.

Collectors' number.....	907
Museum number.....	89808

DOLLS.—Four specimens.—Faces, heads, and whole men and women, made of wood and dressed.

Collectors' numbers.....	1123	1138	1304	1358
Museum numbers.....	89724	89727	89728	89726

D. Head clothing.

WOODEN MASK (*ká'-nau*).—Fourteen specimens. Worn in ceremonial dances.

Collectors' numbers.	6	73	235	258	762	773	856
Museum numbers ..	56499	56498	56497	56496	89810	89809	89817
Collectors' numbers.	1037	1050	1056	1057	1063	1074	1583
Museum numbers ..	89811	89815	89814	89819	89812	89813	89816

DANCING CAP (*ká'b-rú*).—One specimen. Conical skin cap trimmed with rows of teeth of the mountain sheep. Worn in ceremonial dances.

Collectors' number.....	863
Museum number.....	89820

E. Body clothing.

MAN'S JACKET (*a-tí'-gě*).—Three specimens. Hooded frock of fur, worn with the hair out (called "parka" in those parts of Alaska occupied by the Russians).

Specimens.	Collectors' numbers.	Museum numbers.
Ermine skins.....	11	56757
Mountain-sheep skins.....	87	56759
Deerskin.....	184	56761

MAN'S CLOAK.—One specimen. "Circular" cloak of deer-skin, worn as an outside wrap.

Collectors' number.....	94
Museum number.....	56760

F. Arm clothing.

GLOVES (*á-dri-gúd-rí'n*).—Two specimens. Made of deer-skin—hair in.

Collectors' numbers.....	128	974
Museum numbers.....	56747	89829

MITTENS (*ai't-kút-i*).—One specimen. Made of deer-skin.

Collectors' number.....	973
Museum number.....	89828

G. Leg and foot clothing.

MAN'S FUR BOOTS (*ká'm-múñ*).—Four specimens. Boots reaching to the knee, made of some short-haired skin; hair out; soles of white-dressed seal-skin.

Collectors' numbers.....	91	110	111	770
Museum numbers.....	56759	56749	56750	89834

TOY BOOTS.—One specimen. Made of seal-skin, in miniature.

Collectors' number.....	1724
Museum number.....	89555

MAN'S BREECHIES (*ká'k-a-lir*).—One specimen. Knee breeches of fur, generally deer-skin; worn fur out or in.

Collectors' number.....	91
Museum number.....	56759

WOMAN'S TROUSERS (*ká'm-máñ*).—One specimen. Tight-fitting trousers, ending in shoes with seal-skin soles; made of short-haired skin.

Collectors' number.....	136
Museum number.....	56748

H. *Parts of dress.*

EAGLES' FEATHERS.—One specimen. Worn in bunches as ornaments to the fur jacket.

Collectors' number.....	1150
Museum number.....	89529

BELT-BUCKLE.—One specimen. Oblong piece of ivory, perforated with a large hole.

Collectors' number.....	1055
Museum number.....	89718

MAN'S BELT (*táp-sí*).—Two specimens. Neatly woven of feather-shafts, black and white, in a regular pattern, and bound with leather.

Collectors' numbers.....	1419	1420
Museum numbers.....	89541	89543

WOMAN'S BELT (*táp-sí*).—One specimen. Made of pieces of skin of wolverines' toes, with claws, sewed together. Fashionable and highly prized.

Collectors' number.....	1421
Museum number.....	89542

(5) PERSONAL ADORNMENTS.

A. *Skin ornamentation.*

LABRET LANCET—Two specimens. Little slate blade, shaped like a lance-head, for cutting the holes for the labrets; sometimes put up in a little wooden case.

Collectors' numbers.....	1153	1200
Museum numbers.....	89721	89579

B. *Head ornaments.*

EAR-RINGS (*nó-go-lo*).—Two specimens. Ivory hooks to fit into the holes in the ears.

Collectors' number.....	1340
Museum numbers.....	{ 89386 89387

¹Two pairs.

LABRETS (*tú-tú*).—Sixteen specimens. Stone, ivory, or bone studs, worn by men in the corners of the mouth.

Collectors' numbers	197	866	1031	1042	1142	1163	1166
Museum numbers	56716	89705	89717	89716	89711	89706	89719
Collectors' numbers		1169	1187	1207	1210	1215	1713
Museum numbers		89712	89710	89713	89714	89707 89708 89709	

¹ Pair.² Three specimens.

LABRET PLUGS.—Two specimens. Small plugs for enlarging and keeping open the labret-holes when first made; bone or ivory.

Collectors' number	1211
Museum number	89715

¹ Two specimens.

E. Ornaments of the limbs.

BRACELETS.—One specimen. Leather thong sewed into a ring and ornamented with a bead of soapstone.

Collectors' number	1355
Museum number	89388

¹ Pair.

F. Toilet articles.

IVORY HAIR-COMB (*id-lai-u-tiñ*).—Ten specimens. Small, with a hole at the top for the fore-finger.

Collectors' numbers	174	182	183	194
Museum numbers	56568	56566	53567	56569
Collectors' numbers	210	238	1006	1242
Museum numbers	56572	56576	89785	89385

¹ Two specimens.

G. Other personal ornaments.

AMBER BEADS (*áú-mú*). One specimen. Made by natives.

Collectors' number	1716
Museum number	89700

DENTALIUM SHELLS (*pú't-tú*).—Five specimens. Used for ornaments.

Collectors' number	1357
Museum number	89530

(G) IMPLEMENTS OF GENERAL USE, OF WAR AND THE CHASE, AND OF SPECIAL CRAFTS.

(I) FOR GENERAL USE.

IRON KNIFE (*sá-vik*).—Seven specimens. Straight knives, of various shapes and sizes, with wood, bone, or ivory hafts, used by the men.

Collectors' numbers	810	901	970	1050	1125	1162	1230
Museum numbers	89295	89294	89296	89821	89297	89298	89293

KNIFE-BLADE.—Twenty-four specimens. Made of slate, ground, sometimes fastened by lashings to a wooden haft.

Collectors' numbers.....	168	226	228	367	776	874
Museum numbers.....	80693	80712	80684	80719	80601	80604
Collectors' numbers.....	984	1002	1009	1011	1016	1035
Museum numbers.....	80590	80582	80603	80581	80584	80609
Collectors' numbers.....	1052	1053	1054	1060	1061	1167
Museum numbers.....	80597	80594	80580	80593	80597	80591
Collectors' numbers.....	1168	1180	1305	1587	1719	1714
Museum numbers.....	80588	80582	80583	80587	80585	80608

WHALEBONE-BLADED KNIFE.—One specimen. Ancient knife, made of a bit of antler, with a deep groove cut in it, into which a piece of whalebone is let for a blade, said to have been used for cutting fat.

Collectors' number.....	1422
Museum number.....	80477

CURVED KNIFE (*sav-i-xrón*, *mí'd-līn*).—Thirty specimens. Short curved steel or stone blade in bone or ivory handle—long, for working on wood (*mí'd-līn*); short, for working on ivory, &c. (*sav-i-xrón*).

Collectors' numbers.....	145	152	289	787	818	827	802
Museum numbers.....	80616	80618	80551	80278	80274	80632	80280
Collectors' numbers.....	882	883	967	982	1004 ^d	1061	
Museum numbers.....	80276	80279	80283	80282	80780	80586	
Collectors' numbers.....	1062	1076	1083	1159	1172	1183	
Museum numbers.....	80580	80281	80271	80272	80277	80275	
Collectors' numbers.....	1196	1198	1212	1218	1231	1234	
Museum numbers.....	80633	80273	80630	80242	80635	80630	
Collectors' numbers.....	1235	1248	1254	1255	1256	1207	
Museum numbers.....	80640	80638	80634	80643	80641	80644	

WHALEBONE KNIFE (*sá-vi-xú*).—Ten specimens. Like a little spokeshave, blade of steel or stone, handle of bone or ivory, used for scraping whalebone.

Collectors' numbers.....	885	806	1077	1213	1210
Museum numbers.....	80306	80305	80307	80649	80650
Collectors' numbers.....	1225	1226	1236	1237	1238
Museum numbers.....	80652	80647	80648	80645	80646

WHALEBONE-SCRAPER.—One specimen. Small oblong flint chipping, used for scraping whalebone, without a handle.

Collectors' number.....	1176
Museum number.....	80616

WOMAN'S KNIFE (*u-lú-ra*).—Twenty-six specimens. Half-moon-shaped blade, of iron, flint, or slate, rarely jade, mounted like a chopping-knife, in a handle of wood, bone, or ivory; used by the women for cutting everything.

Collectors' numbers.....	12	14	129	191	1871	886	894
Museum numbers.....	80690	80646	80660	80672	80693	80684	80681
Collectors' numbers.....	957	958	971	985	1057	1078	1093
Museum numbers.....	80687	80682	80679	80689	80683	80677	80674
Collectors' numbers.....	1094	1106	1121	1122	1170	1178	
Museum numbers.....	80688	80680	80683	80686	80675	80692	
Collectors' numbers.....	1291	1311	1360	1584	1585	1596	
Museum numbers.....	80684	80690	80691	80673	80685	80676	

¹ Handle.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

ADZE (*úd-lí-mau*).—Eighteen specimens. Head made of iron (sometimes a hatchet-head), bone with an iron or stone blade let in. When hafted, lashed with thong to a short handle.

Collectors' numbers	244	260	286	309	696	752
Museum numbers	56642	56640	73573	56638	89876	89877
Collectors' numbers	769	785	808	869	878	895
Museum numbers	89839	89872	89870	89871	89869	89878
Collectors' numbers	964	972	1072	1109	1295	1317
Museum numbers	89874	89873	89653	89838	89651	89840

STONE ADZE-BLADE (*úd-lí-mau*).—Twenty-three specimens. Made of jadeite, black or dark green, partially ground.

Collectors' numbers	69	70	71	125	130	185
Museum numbers	56675	56678	56685	56664	56666	56665
Collectors' numbers	214	215	219	246	247	248
Museum numbers	56628	56667	56669	56670	56688	56674
Collectors' numbers	251	261	792	900	931	1092
Museum numbers	56670	56696	89639	89662	89663	89670
Collectors' numbers	1155	1184	1362	1363	1423	
Museum numbers	89661	89660	89671	89672	89673	

BONE ADZE-HANDLE.—One specimen.

Collectors' number	3
Museum number	56641

CHISEL (*kíñ-nu-sá*).—Nine specimens. Short square blade wedged in ivory handle for working on antler.

Collectors' numbers	894	1000	1028	1039	1040
Museum numbers	89302	89301	89300	89299	89304
Collectors' numbers	1115	1257	1290	1292	
Museum numbers	89303	89637	89653	89308	

SAW (*u-lu-á'k-tun*).—One specimen. Made by filing teeth on the edge of a common case-knife.

Collectors' number	15
Museum number	56559

BONE SAW (*u-lu-á'k-tun*).—One specimen. Made of a reindeer's scapula (*ki'asia*). Newly made on the ancient pattern.

Collectors' number	1206
Museum number	89476

HAMMER.—One specimen. An oblong green pebble (*kau'-á'lo*) has been used as a hammer without a handle.

Collectors' number	274
Museum number	56661

FLINT HAND-DRILL (*i'-taun, i-túg-ét-saú*).—Four specimens. Long chipped flint mounted in a wooden shaft, for boring out whale-harpoon heads.

Collectors' numbers	870	912	937	1068
Museum numbers	89626	89628	89627	89630

BOW-DRILL (*ni-à'k-tun*).—Fifteen specimens. Drill of steel or bone, mounted in a wooden shaft.

Collectors' numbers.....	819	1836	853	875	956	960
Museum numbers.....	89497	{ 89501 89493 89494 }	89496	89495	89498	89629
Collectors' numbers.....	968	1004g	1174	1182	1258	1217
Museum numbers.....	89499	{ 89779 89778 }	89516	89520	89519	89625

1 Three specimens. 2 Two specimens. 3 Without shaft.

DRILL-BOW (*pi-zì'k-su-a*).—Sixteen specimens. Flat bow of ivory or bone, often carved or engraved, with a string of rawhide.

Collectors' numbers.....	72	298	1836	1861	914	920
Museum numbers.....	89518	89506	{ 89512 89514 }	{ 89513 89515 }	89509	89516
Collectors' numbers.....	941	956	1001	1004d	1260	11732
Museum numbers.....	89517	89508	{ 89510 89511 }	{ 89777 89421 }	{ 89422 89425 }	

1 Two specimens.

DRILL-MOUTHPIECE (*k'ì'ñ-mi-a*).—Seven specimens. Made of wood, to be held in the teeth with a socket of stone or metal let into it for the drill to work in.

Collectors' numbers.....	800	876	891	892	908	956	1004c
Museum numbers.....	89500	89504	89503	89505	89507	89506	89787

SHEATH FOR DRILL.—One specimen. Ivory scabbard with a loop on one side for fastening it by a thong to the handle of the drill.

Collectors' number.....	1112
Museum number.....	89447

DRILL-CORD HANDLES.—One specimen. Small bones, used for handles to the drill-cord instead of a bow.

Collectors' number.....	1622
Museum number.....	73571

WHETSTONE (*i'pik-saun*).—Ten specimens. Slender tapering rod of jadeite.

Collector's numbers.....	186	229	393	757	801	1837	865	951	1262
Museum number.....	56682	56663	56662*	89621	89618	{ 89619 89624 }	89620	89622	89617

1 Two specimens.

SMALL WHETSTONE.—Two specimens. Small oblong bit of stone (slate).

Collectors' number.....	11004f
Museum number.....	89786

1 Two specimens.

SLATE TOOLS.—Three specimens. Broken.

Collectors' number.....	11728
Museum number.....	73572

1 Three specimens.

MARLINSPIKE (?).—One specimen. Slender rod of hard bone, with a point like a graver. Perhaps a marlinspike for working lashings.

Collectors' number.....	1282
Museum number.....	89459

TOOL-BOX.—Six specimens. Long narrow box hollowed out of a single block, with cover fastened on by studs and strings.

Collectors' numbers	1144	1151	1152	1318	1319	1503
Museum numbers	89858	89861	89860	89859	89858	89862

TOOL-BAG (*i'k-cúg'-buñ*).—Four specimens. Made of wolverine-skin or the heads of wolves and foxes, with an ivory handle (*nix-o-mi'-a-bwi*).

Collectors' numbers	1004	1018	1118	1309
Museum numbers	89776	89794	89796	89795

BUCKET OR BAG HANDLE (*nix-o-mi'-a-bwi*).—Three specimens. Arched bar of antler or ivory for carrying bucket or bag.

Collectors' numbers	43	996	1111
Museum numbers	56513	89423	89420

WORKBAG.—One specimen. Made of leather.

Collectors' number	1075
Museum number	89798

BAG (*i-pi'-á-ra*).—One specimen. Made of a bear's stomach.

Collectors' number	1329
Museum number	89799

(2.) WEAPONS OF WAR AND THE CHASE.

A. Striking.

HAND-CLUB (*t'g-a-lun*).—One specimen. Short blunt-pointed piece of bone held in clenched hand for striking a blow.

Collectors' number	1310
Museum number	89492

SLUNGSHOT (*tá'b-lu-káñ*).—One specimen. Lump of bone, with a loop of thong through it. Weapon (†).

Collectors' number	905
Museum number	89472

B. Throwing weapons.

HANDBOARD.—Three specimens. Narrow grooved board with hole for forefinger, for throwing javelins.

Collectors' numbers	528	1225	1320
Museum numbers	89234	89906	89902

KNOB OF BIRD-SLING (*kě-lau-ì-tai-tìn*).—Five specimens. Oval or round knobs of ivory or deer's ankle bones, to be tied together with strings and make a "bolas" for catching ducks.

Collectors' numbers	1251	1242	1348
Museum numbers	89537	89491	89490

† Two specimens.

D. *Thrusting.*

WHALE LANCE.—One specimen. Long shaft and large flint head.

Collectors' number.....	537
Museum number.....	56763

BEAR LANCE (*pá'n-nú*).—One specimen. Stout lance, larger than deer lance (*ká'-pun*), with chipped flint head.

Collectors' number.....	1230
Museum number.....	89893

DEER SPEAR (*ká'p-un*).—Six specimens. Spear about 6 feet long, with metal or stone head for stabbing deer from the *kaiak*.

Collectors' numbers.....	524	525	¹ 1157	¹ 1324
Museum numbers.....	73183	89247	{ 89898 89899	{ 89898 89897

¹ Two specimens.

HEAD OF WHALE LANCE (*kal-u-i'-a*).—Eleven specimens. Chipped black flint, used for killing whales.

Collectors' numbers.....	5	49	209	239	394	813
Museum numbers.....	56681	56667	56695	56679	56680	56597
Collectors' numbers.....	¹ 1032	1034		1060	1361	1373
Museum numbers.....	89596	89597		89600	89598	89599

¹ And part of shaft.

POLISHED STONE LANCE-HEAD (*i's-iñ-nú*).—One specimen. Beautiful head of polished jade for a deer lance.

Collectors' number.....	1154
Museum number.....	89610

STONE LANCE-HEAD (*án-ma*).—Seven specimens. Chipped flint, of two sizes, for deer and bear lances.

Collectors' numbers.....	¹ 114	648	1034
Museum numbers.....	56708	58711	89611

¹ Five specimens.

BRONZE LANCE-HEAD (*ká'p-un*).—Two specimens. For deer lance.

Collectors' number.....	166
Museum number.....	56699

BIRD TRIDENT (*nu-yá'k-pai*).—Nine specimens. Light wooden shaft, with one, two, or three ivory prongs on the end, and usually three in the middle, darted at ducks, &c., with a hand board.

Collectors' numbers.....	63	¹ 106	526	527	529	530	7903	1325	1326
Museum numbers.....	72794	56587	89242	72830	72832	89243	89380	89244	89905

¹ Prongs only.

² Fragment of head.

SPEAR-HEAD (*nu-yá'k-púk, nút-káñ*).—Nine specimens. Long, barbed, ivory point for bird or fish javelin.

Collectors' numbers.....	13	35	103	107	122	284	948	1041	1281
Museum numbers.....	56588	56589	56586	56591	56590	56592	89373	89375	89374

WHALE HARPOON (*á-j-yúñ*).—One specimen. Reduced model (size of a walrus harpoon) of a whale harpoon, complete, with pole, head, and short line for attaching floats. Made for sale.

Collectors' number.....	1023
Museum number.....	89909

WALRUS HARPOON, COMPLETE (*ú-nak-púk*).—Six specimens. Heavy harpoon, with short "loose-shaft" and detachable "toggle-head," for harpooning walrus from the boat.

Collectors' numbers.....	531	532	533	534	535	536
Museum numbers.....	56767	56768	58769	56770	56771	56772

THROWING-SPEAR (*naú-lí-gú*).—Two specimens.—Long shaft, with ivory ice-pick on one end and heavy knob on the other, fitted with a short "loose-shaft," head and line, for securing seals which have been shot in the water.

Collectors' numbers.....	1058	1095
Museum numbers.....	89908	89907

SEAL SPEAR (*ú-nú*).—Two specimens. For stabbing seals at their breathing-holes.

Collectors' numbers.....	1	1694
Museum numbers.....	72823	89910

SEAL DARTS AND THROWING-BOARD (*kú-kí-gú*).—Three specimens. Light ivory-headed darts, head detachable, and attached to shaft by short line so that shaft acts as a float. In sets of three, with a grooved hand-board for throwing them.

Collectors' numbers.....	60	522	523
Museum numbers.....	{ 72792	89248	{ 72790
	{ 189235	72793	{ 89249
			{ 189233

¹ Board.

FORE-SHAFT OF WHALE HARPOON.—One specimen. Ivory, for connecting head with pole.

Collectors' number.....	97
Museum number.....	56537

HARPOON FORE-SHAFT (*u-ku-mái-lu-ta*).—Two specimens. Bone or ivory cap for end of pole, with socket for "loose-shaft."

Collectors' numbers.....	98	105
Museum numbers.....	56538	56516

¹ For seal spear.

"LOOSE-SHAFT" OF SEAL SPEAR (*í-gí-mú*).—One specimen. Bone.

Collectors' number.....	892
Museum number.....	89489

NARWHAL IVORY SEAL-SPEAR SHAFT.—Three specimens. Three long "loose-shafts" (*í-gí-mú*) for the stabbing seal spear (*ú-nú*), made of twisted narwhal ivory.

Collectors' number.....	95
Museum number.....	73577

HEAD OF WHALE HARPOON (*ki'-a-drun*).—Eleven specimens. Detachable head, with barb of ivory, and blade of metal, slate, or chipped flint.

Collectors' numbers.....	137	157	1867	3888	927
Museum numbers.....	56601	56602	{ 89751 89752 89753 }	89753	89746
Collectors' numbers.....	928	969	998	1044	1065
Museum numbers.....	89748	89744	89754	{ 89745 89747 }	89749

¹ Three barbs only. ² One barb. ³ Barb. ⁴ Two specimens.

WALRUS-HARPOON HEAD (*ti'-ku'*).—Forty-four specimens. Detachable harpoon head, made of ivory and iron or brass, like seal harpoon but larger.

Collectors' numbers.....	53	1123	3192	153	190	2211	283
Museum numbers.....	56613	56616	56517	56623	56620	56618	56621
Collectors' numbers.....	8772	940	943	947	1038	1140	
Museum numbers.....	{ 89771 89774 89758 89759 89791 89793 }	89760	89790	{ 89756 89759 }	89750	89770	

¹ Ten specimens. ² Two specimens. ³ Nine specimens. ⁴ Four specimens.

SEAL-SPEAR HEAD (*na'-lu'*).—Six specimens. Detachable harpoon head, made of ivory and steel.

Collectors' numbers.....	39	189	216	1098
Museum numbers.....	56614	56611	56612	89784

¹ Two specimens.

IVORY SEAL-HARPOON HEAD (*at'-k-gh-guk*).—Six specimens. Detachable barbed harpoon head, wholly of ivory or bone. Ancient.

Collectors' numbers.....	760	766	795	932	1261	1383
Museum numbers.....	89372	89377	89379	89381	89378	89382

HARPOON BLADES.—Twenty-five specimens. Triangular blades of ground slate, jadeite, or brass to be wedged into ivory barb. Different sizes for whales, &c.

Collectors' number.....	139	141	2144	2169	2188	265
Museum number.....	56709	56689	56766	56698	56697	56722
Collectors' number.....	316	775	981	995	1418	1729
Museum number.....	56718	89607	89739	{ 89604 89605 }	89623	89606

¹ Four specimens. ² Two specimens.

BRASS HARPOON BLADE.—Two specimens. Triangular blade of brass for wedging into ivory barb.

Collectors' number.....	1146
Museum number.....	89740

¹ Two unfinished

BOX FOR HARPOON BLADES (*id-lun*).—Twelve specimens. Wooden box, with cover attached by strings, for holding spare slate blades for harpoons. Made in shape of whale, walrus, or large seal.

Collectors' number.....	124	127	1128	142	189	198
Museum number.....	56593	56489	56505	56501	56590	56562
Collectors' number.....	777	859	860	961	1161	
Museum number.....	89729	89731	89732	89730	89733	

¹ Two specimens.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

BONE DAGGER.—Six specimens. Made of split leg-bone of a bear. Ancient. Said to have been a weapon.

Collectors' numbers	767	965	988	1141	1175	1709
Museum numbers	89484	89485	89475	89480	89481	89482

E. Projectile weapons.

BOW (*pi-zik-si*) **AND ARROWS** (*kak-aru*).—Fifty-five specimens. Bow of spruce reinforced with sinew. Arrows, shafts of (generally) soft wood; heads of iron, flint, bone, or ivory, sharp pointed for killing large game, blunt for birds.

Collectors' numbers ..	125	268	274	4119	5162	5163	4164	4165	231	4241	7786
Museum numbers	{ *89245 *89238 *89241 *72754 *72755 *72757 *72758 *72760 *72763 *72767	{ *89236 *89240	72768	{ *89239 *89241	{ *89238 *89241	89236	{ *89237 *72763	{ *72760 *72764	{ *72771 *72787	{ *89236 *72770	89904

¹ Bow and twelve arrows.

⁴ Two arrows.

⁷ Bow and two arrows.

² Three arrows.

⁵ Nine arrows.

⁸ Bow.

³ One arrow.

⁶ Bow and sixteen arrows.

⁹ Arrows.

STONE ARROW-HEAD (*ku-kin*).—Twenty-four specimens. Chipped flint and jasper of various colors and patterns, some ancient and some newly made for trade; used for bears or any dangerous game.

Collectors' numbers	26	62	164	267	1113	143	230	232	*240	*256	*317
Museum numbers	56686	56684	56691	56717	56702	56692	56710	56704	56721	{ *56701 *56762	89614

¹ Five specimens.

² Three specimens.

³ Two specimens.

BONE ARROW-HEAD (*nu't-kuu*).—Three specimens. Detachable head for deer-arrow.

Collectors' numbers	115	1147	1263
Museum numbers	56599	89376	89460

QUIVER AND BOW-CASE (*pi-zik-si-zax*).—One specimen. Made of black-dressed sealskin; sometimes together, sometimes separate.

Collectors' numbers	25	234
Museum numbers	89245	72788

QUIVER ROD.—One specimen. Rod of wood or antler, sometimes carved; fastened into the quiver or bow-case to keep it stiff after the bow or arrows are withdrawn.

Collectors' number	231
Museum number	56505

"BRACES" (*mu'n-gid-ziu*).—Three specimens. Small curved oval disks of bone or horn, with holes for strapping on the left forearm or wrist to protect it from being hurt by the string in shooting the bow.

Collectors' numbers	1123	1322
Museum numbers	89410	89550

¹ Two specimens.

(3) IMPLEMENTS OF SPECIAL USE.

A. Flint and other stone-working.

FLINT-FLAKER (*k'g-lix*).—Nine specimens. Short rod of metal, bone or stone, in ivory handle, for chipping flints.

Collectors' numbers	77	794	796	1079	1001
Museum numbers	50561	89260	89263	89265	89204
Collectors' numbers		1004 ^e	1216	1223	1386
Museum numbers		89265	89782	89262	89259

¹ Handle.

B. Fire-making and utilizing.

FIRE-DRILL (*ni-o-o-tiū*).—One specimen. A stick like a drill-shaft, made to revolve on the flat surface of a cleft soft wood stick, by means of a thong. A deer's ankle-bone held in the teeth serves to steady the drill. Newly made, but of the pattern with which fire used to be obtained.

Collectors' number	1080
Museum number	89822

WILLOW CATKINS (*kim-mi-u-ru*).—Two specimens. Used for tinder.

Collectors' numbers	1133	1722
Museum numbers	89825	89825

WILLOW-TWIGS (*ū'k-pik*).—One specimen. Used for kindlings.

Collectors' number	1725
Museum number	89824

C. Bow- and arrow-making.

SINEW TOOLS.—Two specimens. Flat ivory pins for working the sinew reinforcements on a bow.

Collectors' number	11021
Museum number	89466

¹ Two specimens.

ARROW-TOOL (*i'g-u-greau*).—One specimen. Slender, flat rod of ivory, with wedge-point, for fixing feathers on arrows.

Collectors' number	1285
Museum number	89486

D. Fishing implements other than weapons.

FISH-HOOK (*iak-qlūū*).—Seven specimens. Oblong, narrow, flat piece of ivory, with a metal hook (either a regular barbed white man's fish-hook, or a barbless hook of iron or copper, native made) at broader end; used for catching burbot in rivers.

Collectors' numbers	32	149	167	764	780	841	887
Museum numbers	56504	56504	56504	89553	89550	89552	89549

SMALL FISH-HOOKS (*ni'k-sin*).—Thirteen specimens. Small piece of ivory, generally discolored, with a barbless hook, forming a rough imitation of a shrimp or minnow; sometimes inlaid with beads.

Collectors' numbers	1150	1153	158	1100	950	1097
Museum numbers	56705	56609	56700	56810	89534	89783

¹ Three specimens.

² Four specimens.

FISH "JIGGERS" (*u'k-sin*).—Two specimens. Little pear-shaped piece of white ivory, with four barbless, generally copper, hooks at large end, for "jigging" polar cod without bait.

Collectors' number.....	154
Museum number.....	56607

FISH-LINE COMPLETE.—Ten specimens. Lines of whalebone strips, knotted together, of different lengths, provided with hooks and jigs of different sorts, for large or small fish.

Collectors' numbers.....	33	57	151	155
Museum numbers.....	56543	56608		56701
Collectors' numbers.....	156	187	1946	1753
Museum numbers.....		56544	{ 89545 { { 89546 {	{ 87547 { { 89548 {

¹ Two specimens, baited.

² Two specimens.

HAIR-LINE (*u'k-qlu-na*).—One specimen. Long fish-line of braided human hair.

Collectors' number.....	410
Museum number.....	56545

FLIPPER "TOGGLES" (*ka'g-o-tin*).—Two specimens. Two ivory whales, perforated so as to be fastened together by a stout thong. Said to be buttoned through holes in a whale's flippers to keep them in place while towing.

Collectors' numbers.....	227	407
Museum numbers.....	56580	56598

IVORY SINKER (*ka-bi-ca*).—Five specimens. For burbot-lines.

Collectors' numbers.....	132	149	200	387
Museum numbers.....	56594	56594	56577	89549

¹ Two specimens.

NET-SINKER.—One specimen. An ancient black stone adze-blade, rigged for a net-sinker, with a whalebone lashing around it, making a becket.

Collectors' number.....	308
Museum number.....	56608

WHALING FLOAT (*a-po-tuk-pun*).—One specimen. Seal-skin to be inflated and attached to harpoon-line.

Collectors' number.....	538
Museum number.....	73778

FISH "GRAINS" (*ka-k-i-bu-a*).—One specimen. Three-pronged, of whalebone, wood, and iron. Short handle for striking fish in shallow water.

Collectors' number.....	1227
Museum number.....	89001

FISH-NET (*ku-bra*).—Four specimens. Made of whalebone strips or twisted sinew.

Collectors' numbers.....	147	171	172	190
Museum numbers.....	56751	56752	56753	56755

SEAL-NET (*ku-bra*).—One specimen. Made of seal-thong, about 15 feet long; usually set under the ice.

Collectors' number.....	100
Museum number.....	56756

SEAL DETECTOR.—Three specimens. Slender rod of ivory, placed in breathing-hole to indicate the approach of the seal.

Collectors' numbers	104	1114	1581
Museum numbers	56507	89454	89453

SEAL DECOY (*á-dri-gau-tin'*).—Six specimens. Seal claws mounted on a wooden handle, for scratching on the ice to attract seals.

Collectors' numbers.....	51	90	93	100	1312	1354
Museum numbers.....	56558	56555	56557	50556	89467	89468

SEAL RATTLE.—Two specimens. Piece of wood cut roughly in shape of seal's head, with a becket of thong in one end and a staple in the other, with three padlock-shaped pieces of iron hung on it. Rattle to attract seals into ice-nets.

Collectors' number.....	1400
Museum number.....	56533

¹Two specimens.

SEAL-DRAG (*uk-si-u-tin'*).—Seven specimens. Thong, with knobs for hauling dead seals.

Collectors' numbers ..	36	44	45	81	212	755	1337
Museum numbers	56622	56624	56627	56625	56626	89469	89470

SEAL-DRAG KNOBS (*uk-si'u*).—Seven specimens. Perforated knobs of ivory, generally carved into the heads of animals (bears, seals, &c.), for confining the two parts of raw-hide line used for dragging in dead seals, &c.

Collectors' numbers	118	284	2940
Museum numbers	56525	56600	89450

¹Three specimens.

²Two specimens.

HANDLE FOR DRAG-LINE (*ká'ñ-i*).—Six specimens. Ivory bar, ornamented with carving (heads of seals, &c.).

Collectors' numbers.....	23	86	835	925	929	930
Museum numbers.....	56527	56526	89458	89457	89455	89450

THREE-LEGGED STOOL (*ñik-a-wai-o-tin'*).—Two specimens. Made of wood, to stand on when watching seal holes.

Collectors' numbers.....	1411	1412
Museum numbers.....	89887	89888

E. Hunting implements, other than weapons.

WOLF-KILLERS (*is-i'b-ru*).—Nineteen specimens. Pointed rods of whalebone, about 6 inches long. They are doubled up, wrapped in fat, and frozen. When swallowed by a wolf or bear the fat melts and the whalebone straightens out, piercing the coat of the stomach and causing death.

Collectors' numbers	11229	11232	11316	11588
Museum numbers.....	89538	89541	89540	89539

¹Seven specimens.

²Four specimens.

SNOW GOGGLES (*id-yi-gúñ*).—Four specimens. Cover for the eyes, made of wood or antler, with long, narrow, horizontal slits, to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow.

Collectors' numbers.....	754	763	1206	1708
Museum numbers.....	89703	89701	89702	89894

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

MARK FOR CÂCHE (*tú'k-u-si-a*).—One specimen. Rod of ivory, with bunch of feathers at the top. Stuck in the snow to indicate where meat is buried.

Collectors' number.....	978
Museum number.....	89531

F. *Leather-working tools.*

SKIN-SCRAPER (*i'-kun*).—Nineteen specimens. A chipped flint or ground stone blade, mounted in a handle of wood or ivory, used for dressing skins.

Collectors' numbers....	4	29	148	154	1748	2820	1858
Museum numbers.....	56550		56549	56548	89317	89612	89321
Collectors' numbers.....		955	1071	1079	1135	1156	1171
Museum numbers.....		89313	89310	89311	89309	89318	89320
Collectors' numbers.....		1177	1336	1364	1365	1426	11780
Museum numbers.....		89316	89312	89319	89315	89322	89314

¹ Handle.² Blade.

BONE SCRAPER.—One specimen. Made of a piece of long bone, with faces carved on the condyles.

Collectors' number.....	1578
Museum number.....	89488

IVORY OIL-CUPS (*ó-ho-rwĩñ*).—Ten specimens. Small oblong ivory cups, with sharp edges, used for scraping blubber from skins to save it.

Collectors' numbers.....	38	1088	1090	1190	1287
Museum numbers.....	56603	89257	89258	89254	89251
Collectors' numbers.....		1288	1289	1416	1417
Museum numbers.....		89256	89255	89253	89252

¹ Two specimens.

DEERSKIN COMBS (*kú-mo-tĩn*).—Nine specimens. Short cylindrical hollow piece of antler, with comb-teeth cut on one or both ends. Used for combing loose hair out of deer-skin.

Collectors' numbers.....	34	897	902	903	993
Museum numbers.....	56585	89360	89358	89357	89359
Collectors' numbers.....		1005	1017	1029	1579
Museum numbers.....		89781	89336	89355	89354

G. *Builders' tools.*

MATTOCK.—Six specimens. Made of whale-rib, lashed to haft. Used for digging in the gravel.

Collectors' numbers.....	285	297	768	879	1043	1315
Museum numbers.....	56494	73574	89842	89841	89843	89844

PICK-AXE (*si-klú*).—Two specimens. Made of a piece of walrus-tusk, following the natural curve of the tusk. When hafted, attached to a wooden handle like an adze by lashings of seal-thong.

Collectors' numbers.....	17	196
Museum numbers.....	56542	56529

¹ Two specimens.

SNOW-KNIFE (*sav-i-ú-ra*).—Two specimens. Long, flat, curved knife of ivory, for cutting snow.

Collectors' number.....	82	759
Museum number.....	56608	89478

BONE SNOW-PICK.—One specimen. Small drill-like tool of bone, set into a handle of antler just large enough to grasp conveniently in the hand. Ancient.

Collectors' number.....	1249
Museum number.....	89521

SNOW-SHOVEL EDGE.—One specimen. Made of ivory, and grooved on upper edge for attachment to edge of wooden snow-shovel.

Collectors' number.....	10
Museum number.....	56541

SNOW-SHOVEL (*pi'k-sun*).—Two specimens. Short, broad blade and short handle made of wood; either one piece or several spliced together with whalebone withes; edge of ivory.

Collectors' numbers.....	27	30
Museum numbers.....	56738	56739

SNOWSHOVEL, bone (*pi'k-sun*).—One specimen. Made of a whale's scapula, painted and soiled to look old.

Collectors' number.....	1250
Museum number.....	89775

ICE-PICK (*tu-u*).—One specimen. Bayonet-shaped blade of bone or ivory, to be attached to seal harpoon or to a pole.

Collectors' number.....	1313
Museum number.....	49483

ICE-DRILL (*kak-at-ya-xi-on*).—One specimen. Of antler, to be mounted on a long pole.

Collectors' number.....	1064
Museum number.....	89170

ICE-SCOOP.—One specimen. Made of antler netted with whalebone mounted on long pole, for dipping up fragments of ice in cutting a hole.

Collectors' number.....	1696
Museum number.....	89903

K. Procuring and manufacturing food.

SLATE WHALE-SPADE (*u-yum-i-ga*).—Two specimens. Broad blade of slate, to be attached to bone haft, which is fastened to a long pole, for "cutting in" a whale.

Collectors' numbers.....	893	1061
Museum numbers.....	89602	89631

FISH-SCALER.—One specimen. Little ivory knife.

Collectors' number.....	1279
Museum number.....	89461

SLATE BLUBBER-KNIFE.—One specimen. Long, broad blade, double-edged.

Collectors' number.....	204
Museum number.....	56676

BLUBBER-HOOK (*nĭk-sĭ-gŭ*).—Three specimens. Wooden handle with bone or ivory barb at end, for pulling around pieces of blubber, &c., long-handled to use from a boat in "cutting in" a whale, and short-handled to use in the storehouses ashore.

Collectors' numbers	126	1203	1333
Museum numbers	56766	89836	89837

N. Making and working fiber.

NETTING-NEEDLE (*i'n-mu-viwing*).—Twelve specimens. Of ivory or antler. Different sizes, for making fish and seal nets.

Collectors' numbers	7a	8	24	42	101	102
Museum numbers	56575	56573	56574	56571	56670	56581
Collectors' numbers	942	959	1283	1286	1333	1381
Museum numbers	89433	{ 89426 89432 }	{ 89427 }	89430	89429	89428

¹ Two specimens.

MESH-STICK (*kŭ-brĭn*).—Five specimens. Of ivory or antler. Various sizes, for fish or seal nets.

Collectors' numbers	102	942	983	1019	1284
Museum numbers	56581	89437	89439	89435	89456

NETTING-WEIGHTS (*nĕp-i-taŭ-ra*).—Eleven specimens. Little ivory fish hung on to meshes of net to make it hang properly while netting.

Collectors' numbers	1202	1207	1778	1899	1854	1020
Museum numbers	56597	56596	{ 89443 89445 }	{ 89440 89441 }	{ 89442 89444 }	{ 89446 }

¹ Pair.

SINEW SHUTTLE.—One specimen. Short shuttle of bone or ivory for twisting and holding sinew-thread.

Collectors' number	1332
Museum number	89431

WEAVING-TOOLS.—One specimen. Bone shuttle, spatula, and mesh-stick for weaving feather belts.

Collectors' number	1338
Museum numbers	{ 89431 89438 89462 }

BONE-NEEDLES (*mĭk-sun*).—Fifty-one specimens. Made of reindeer's fibula (*a-mĭl-ya-rŭn*). Obsolete.

Collectors' numbers	11191	1195	1201	1202	21204
Museum numbers	89389	89392	89369	89391	89397
Collectors' numbers	21205	21214	21220	1221	1222
Museum numbers	89398	89399	89400	89390	89360
Collectors' numbers	41228	1239	21240	21245	21240
Museum numbers	89401	89361	89394	89395	89396

¹ Two specimens.
² Three specimens.
³ Four specimens.

⁴ Five specimens.
⁵ Six specimens.

⁶ Thirteen specimens.
⁷ Seven specimens.

NEEDLE-CASE (*á-ya-mi*).—Thirteen specimens. Hollow cylinder of ivory or bone, with a strip of raw-hide in which the needles are stuck, run through it, and held by an ivory knob at the end. Fastened to the belt by an ivory hook.

Collectors' numbers	7	1033	1089	1105	1137	1201
Museum numbers	50575	89370	89368	89363	89360	89369
Collectors' numbers	1222	1239	1243	1276	1277	1339
Museum numbers	89360	89361	89364	89371	89365	89367

THIMBLE (*tí'k-kí(l)*).—Ten specimens. Of three patterns, viz: a simple rather broad band of walrus-hide sewed into a ring to fit the tip of the finger; a ring and lappet cut out of one piece of seal-skin; and a ring of antler with a broad piece on one side.

Collectors' numbers	1101	¹ 1104	1105	1202	1240	² 1245	1246
Museum numbers	89389	89393	89392	89391	89394	89395	89396

¹ Three specimens. ² Two specimens.

THREAD-CASE.—Nine specimens. Tube of antler with wooden ends for holding thread, &c., sometimes engraved with pictures or patterns.

Collectors' numbers	41	47	59	1128	1136
Museum numbers	50615	50606	50605	89404	89406
Collectors' numbers	1158	1335	1359	1371	.....
Museum numbers	89407	89405	89402	89408	.....

IVORY BOX.—Three specimens. Used for holding beads, needles, and trinkets.

Collectors' numbers	37	1372	1425
Museum numbers	56583	89409	89403

WICKER-BOX (*i-pí-á-ru*).—Four specimens. Little round basket of woven osier, with bag-top of black-dressed seal-skin (*yuká'kylíñ*) and a draw-string, for holding tobacco or trinkets.

Collectors' numbers	88	135	1366	1427
Museum numbers	56564	56565	89801	89802

(7) MEANS OF LOCOMOTION AND TRANSPORTATION.

A. *Traveling by water.*

CANOE AND PADDLE (*kai'-ak*).—One specimen. Full-sized single canoe and double-bladed paddle.

Collectors' number	539
Museum numbers	{ 88246 89773

¹ Paddle. ² Canoe.

MODEL CANOE (*kai'-ak*).—One specimen. Small model of man's single canoe with paddle.

Collectors' number	224
Museum number	56561

MODEL SKIN BOAT (*u-mí'-a(k)*).—One specimen. Small model of the large traveling and whaling boat, with paddles.

Collectors' number	225
Museum number	56563

ROWLOCK FOR UMIAK.—One specimen. A long straight piece of antler lashed on the gunwale of the boat. The oar plays on it in a loop of thong.

Collectors' number	1197
Museum number	89696

BAILING DIPPER FOR UMIAK (*sá-nai-un?*).—Two specimens. Long, slender, curved dipper of ivory or antler.

Collectors' numbers	40	1010
Museum numbers	56536	89335

CROTCH FOR WHALING HARPOON (*kú'n-nü*).—Five specimens. Made of ivory or walrus lower jaw, in shape of a large row-lock, usually carved and engraved. Fastened in the bow of the whaling umiak to rest the harpoon in.

Collectors' numbers	116	117	926	1104	1224
Museum numbers	56511	56510	89419	89417	89418

D. Land conveyances and other means of locomotion.

MEAT-SLED.—One specimen. Little flat sled of wood, with ivory runners, for dragging provisions.

Collectors' number	1140
Museum number	89889

WHALEBONE SLED.—One specimen. Little sled made of strips of whalebone placed side by side lengthwise, and sewed together with whalebone withes.

Collectors' number	772
Museum number	89875

C. Traveling on foot.

SNOWSHOES (*túg-lu*).—Three specimens. Wooden frame netted with raw hide.

Collectors' numbers	1736	1737	1738
Museum numbers	89912	89913	89914

(10) GAMES AND PASTIMES.

A. Gambling implements.

PLAYING-STICKS (*ka-pú-tü*).—Nine specimens. Two ivory pegs and a bundle of ivory sticks for playing a game.

Collectors' numbers	9	1249	2842	2962
Museum numbers	56532	56521	89464	89465

¹ Two sticks. ² Two sticks and peg. ³ Four sticks.

IVORY CARVINGS.—Twenty five specimens. Twenty-five little ivory carvings, representing a fox and twenty-four geese, made by the Asiatic Eskimos ("Tuski," "Sedentary Chu'ches") of Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia. Said to be a game like "jack-straws."

Collectors' number	21
Museum number	56531

B. Games and pastimes.

WOODEN GORGET (*sù'k-i-mûñ*).—Three specimens. Half-moon shaped piece of flat board, serrated on the curved edge, and painted with figures of men, whales, &c. Suspended round the neck with strings in ceremonial dances.

Collectors' numbers.....	265	855	1132
Museum numbers.....	56493	89817	89818

MOUNTED FOX-SKIN.—One specimen. Skin of an Arctic fox stuffed and mounted on a board, with a whalebone spring in him, and worked by strings so that he darts his head at a bunch of fur made to represent a lemming; and made, by means of strings, to run in and out of two holes in the board. For theatrical performances.

Collectors' number.....	1378
Museum number.....	89893

C. Sports and toys for children.

"SNAPPER" (*mî-tig-li-gaun*).—One specimen. Rod of whalebone with a hollow on one end, for "snapping" little pebbles or shot at people. Boy's toy.

Collectors' number.....	181
Museum number.....	56687

"WHIRLIGIG," OR TOP (*kaip-sa*).—Two specimens. A large conical piece of wood or horn, with a slender axis of bone at the base thrust through a hollow cylinder of antler. The top is made to spin by a string passing through a hole in the side of the cylinder to the axis. Toy.

Collectors' numbers.....	1198	1356
Museum numbers.....	89806	89807

WHIZZING STICK (*im-ig-luk-ta*).—One specimen. Oval piece of flat board, with serrated edges, attached to a stick by a string. Makes a loud whizzing sound when swung around.

Collectors' number.....	1331
Museum number.....	89800

TEETOTUM (*kraip-sa*).—One specimen. Disk of wood, with a short stick through the middle. Toy.

Collectors' number.....	46
Museum number.....	56491

"BUZZ" TOY.—One specimen. Square flat piece of wood, with serrated edges, made to spin by two pieces of string.

Collectors' number.....	1087
Museum number.....	89722

TOY MAN IN KAIK.—Two specimens. Kaiak carved from a block of wood; man sitting in it paddling; arms worked by strings.

Collectors' numbers.....	783	1351
Museum numbers.....	89856	89855

¹ Unfinished.

TOY DRUM AND STICK.—One specimen. Small model of the ordinary drum.

Collectors' number.....	1186
Museum number.....	89797

TOY SPEAR (*käp-ú-ra*).—One specimen. Miniature deer-lance (*kä'p-un*) made of antler.

Collectors' number	1260
Museum number	89595

MODEL WHALE HARPOON (*a'j-yúñ*).—One specimen. Small model made of wood and ivory of a complete whaling harpoon, rigged, with line and two floats, or "pokes" (*a'-po-tú'k-púñ*).

Collectors' number	238
Museum number	56502

TOY SPEAR (*u-nú-ra?*).—One specimen. Miniature model of seal-harpoon, made of wood and ivory.

Collectors' number	1682
Museum number	89551

(11) MUSIC.

A. Instruments for beating.

DRUM (*ké'l-yau*).—Four specimens. A large hoop of wood, with a short ivory handle, and parchment (walrus intestine) stretched over it. Held by handle in left hand and struck on rim with a stick held in right hand.

Collectors' numbers	31	79	80	514
Museum numbers	56743	53741	56740	56742

DRUM HANDLE.—Seven specimens. Carved from walrus ivory.

Collectors' numbers	65	76	784	881	898	911	975
Museum numbers	56514	56515	89266	89270	89267	89268	89269

(12) ART.

A. Art materials.

FOSSIL IVORY (*kíl-ýg-wü*).—One specimen. Section of a large tusk from interior.

Collectors' number	1779
Museum number	89802

B. Works of art.

IVORY CARVINGS.—Thirty-seven specimens. Small images, human figures, seals, &c. &c. Works of art or amulets.

Collectors' numbers	78	85	92	120	140	173	201
Museum numbers	56519	56520	56524	56522	56584	56582	56578
Collectors' numbers	220	254	444	756	953	980	989
Museum numbers	56530	56529	56732	89720	89340	89349	89342
Collectors' numbers	990	991	992	994	999	11024	1067
Museum numbers	89346 89347	89327	89341	89332	89330	89323 89324	89334
Collectors' numbers	1084	1085	1086	1098	1099	1100	1101
Museum numbers	89723	89351	89326	89338	89339	89352	89329
Collectors' numbers	1113	1124	1273	1274	1384	.....	.....
Museum numbers	89451	89343	89345	89337	89333	.....	.....

¹ Two specimens.

IVORY BUTTONS.—Two specimens. Carved in shape of "bowhead" whale.

Collectors' number	166
Museum number	56619

¹ Two specimens.

IVORY CARVINGS.—Four specimens. Walrus teeth carved into human faces, seal and bear heads, &c.

Collectors' numbers	152	156
Museum numbers	89523	89528

¹ Two specimens.

CRUCIFIX (?).—Two specimens. Slender *erux ansata* of ivory surmounted by a human head of soapstone or bone, neatly secured by lashings. Made for sale, probably a mere "curio," perhaps suggested by a crucifix which the maker may have seen.

Collectors' numbers	1012	1091
Museum numbers	89741	89742

ENGRAVINGS ON IVORY.—Six specimens. Pieces of flat walrus ivory, old shovel edges, &c., on which are scratched various pictures, hunting records, &c., colored with soot or red ochre.

Collectors' numbers	99	121	890	1026	1334	1349
Museum numbers	89509	89517	89424	89437	89474	89473

BONE CARVINGS (*sau-nü=bone*).—Eleven specimens. Small images, seals, human figures, &c. Works of art or amulets.

Collectors' numbers	75	997	1025	1066	1127	1143
Museum numbers	89579	89471	89353	89449	89348	89331
Collectors' numbers	1160	1167	1272	1275	1369	.....
Museum numbers	89325	89328	89344	89335	89336	.....

WOODEN WHALES, &c.—Five specimens. Seals, whales, and walrus carved in soft wood. Old and probably for good luck.

Collectors' numbers	1857	987	1036	1200
Museum numbers	{ 89736/	89734	89735	89524
	{ 89737}			

¹ Two specimens.

WOODEN IMAGES.—Six specimens. Men or women, more or less roughly whittled out of wood. Work of art or toys.

Collectors' numbers	1203	655	1185	1192	1193
Museum numbers	89495	89490	89725	89726	89727

¹ Two specimens.

GYPNUM CARVINGS.—Three specimens. Man, beluga, and bear. Made for sale.

Collectors' numbers	1014	1015	1027
Museum numbers	89575	89573	89574

SOAPSTONE CARVINGS.—Seventeen specimens. Little images, men, beasts, and monsters, carved in soapstone (*tu-nü'k-tü*).

Collectors' numbers	904	906	986	1095	1108
Museum numbers	89567	89576	89563	89569	89568
Collectors' numbers	1116	1188	1252	1251	1266
Museum numbers	{ 89571	{ 89559	{ 89566	{ 89561	{ 89538
	{ 89572	{ 89560}			
Collectors' numbers	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271
Museum numbers	89557	89562	89564	89565	89570

¹ Two specimens.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

BEAR'S JAWS.—One specimen. Mounted in seal-skin for sale by a native taxidermist.

Collectors' number.....	1130
Museum number.....	89823

FRESH-WATER SCULPIN.—One specimen. Carefully put up dry in a little wooden case by a native and brought in for sale.

Collectors' number.....	1145
Museum number.....	89536

(17.) RELIGION.

STONE AMULETS.—Seven specimens. Flint, jasper, crystal, or thick glass, flaked into a rude image of a whale or bear.

Collectors' numbers.....	61	159	208	771	929	1051	1247
Museum numbers.....	56683	56707	56703	89613	89577	89578	89533

CHARMS.—Thirteen specimens. Dried birds, bits of antler, fawns' feet, bits of earth, pebbles, feathers, teeth, &c., worn or carried in the boat, &c. for good luck, each generally with some specific purpose.

Collectors' numbers.....	656	779	1110	1148	1173	1244	1306
Museum numbers.....	56547	89699	89743	89452	89522	89535	89534
Collectors' numbers.....	1307	1308	1314	1327	1328	1580	.....
Museum numbers.....	89532	89525	89523	89527/ 89528	89526	89698	.....

"ICE-MEDICINE."—One specimen. Indurated sand, probably from some special (sacred?) place. Small particles thrown, with ceremony, from the village bank will make the ice go away.

Collectors' number.....	273
Museum number.....	50725

ALPHABET.

- a**, as in *far, farther*; Gm. *haben*; Sp. *ramo*.
ä, nearly as in *what, not*; Gm. *man*: as *oi* in Fr. *loi*.
ü, as in *hat, man*.
â, as in *law, all, lord*; Fr. *or*.
ai, as in *aisle*, as *i* in *pine, find*; Gm. *Hain*.
âi, as *oi* in *boil, soil*; Sp. *oyendo, coyote*.
au, as *ou* in *out*, as *ow* in *how*; Gm. *Haus*; Sp. *auto*.
b, as in *blab*; Gm. *beben*; Fr. *belle*; Sp. *bajar*.
c, as *sh* in *shall*; Gm. *schellen*; Fr. *charmer*.
ç, as *th* in *thin, forth*.
ç, as *th* in *then, though*.
d, as in *dread*; Gm. *das*; Fr. *de*; Sp. *dedo*.
e, as in *they*; Gm. *Dehnung*; Fr. *dé*; Sp. *qué*.
ë, as in *then*; Gm. *denn*; Fr. *sienne*; Sp. *comen*.
f, as in *fife*; Gm. *Feuer*; Fr. *feu*; Sp. *fumar*.
g, as in *gig*; Gm. *geben*; Fr. *gout*; Sp. *gozar*.
h, as in *ha, he*; Gm. *haben*.
i, as in *pique*; Gm. *ihn*; Fr. *île*; Sp. *hijo*.
ï, as in *pick*; Gm. *will*.
j, as *z* in *azure*; *j*, in Fr. *Jacques*; Portuguese *Joao*.
k, as in *kick*; Gm. *Kind*; Fr. *quart*; Sp. *querir*.
l, as in *lull*; Gm. *lallen*; Fr. *lourd*; Sp. *lento*.
m, as in *moon*; Gm. *Mutter*; Fr. *me*; Sp. *menos*.
n, as in *nan*; Gm. *Nonne*; Fr. *ne*; Sp. *nada*.
ñ, as *ng* in *sing, singer*; Sp. *lucngo*.
o, as in *note*; Gm. *Bogen*; Fr. *ubs*.
ô, nearly as in (N.-E.) *home*; Gm. *soll*; Fr. *sotte*; It. *sotto*, Sp. *sol*.
p, as in *pipe*; Gm. *Puppe*; Fr. *poupe*; Sp. *popa*.
q, as *ch* in Gm. *ich*, or *ch* in *ach*, if the former is not found.
r, as in *roaring*; Gm. *rühren*; Fr. *rare*; Sp. *razgar*.
s, as in *sauce*; Gm. *Sack*; Fr. *sauce*; Sp. *sordo*.
t, as in *touch*; Gm. *Tag*; Fr. *tâter*; Sp. *tomar*.
u, as in *rule*; Gm. *du*; Fr. *doux*; Sp. *uno*.
û, as in *pull, full*; Gm. *und*.
ü, as in Gm. *kühl*; Fr. *tu*.
û, as in *but*; Fr. *pleuvôir*.
v, as in *valve*; Fr. *veux*; Sp. *volter*; and as *w* in Gm. *wenn*.
w, as in *wish*; nearly as *ou* in Fr. *oui*.
x, nearly as the Arabic *ghain* (the sonant of *q*).
y, as in *you*; Sp. *ya*; as *j* in Gm. *ja*.
z, as *z* and *s* in *zones*; Gm. *Hase*; Fr. *zèle*; Sp. *roza*.
đj, as *j* in *judge*.
hw, as *wh* in *when*; Sp. *huerta*.
hy, as in *hue*.
ly, as *li* in *million*; as *ll* in Fr. *brilliant*; Sp. *llano*; and as *gl* in It. *moglié*.
ñg, as in *finger, linger*.
ny, as *ni* in *onion*; as *ñ* in *cañon*; Fr. *agneau*; Sp. *maraña*.
tc, as *ch* in *church*, and *c* in It. *cielo*; Sp. *achaque*.

Excessive prolongation of a vowel should be marked thus: *a+*, *â+*, *ü+*.

Nasalized vowels should be written with a superior *u*, thus: *e^u*, *â^u*, *ü^u*, *a^u*.

An aspirated sound should be marked by an inverted comma, thus: *b'*, *d'*.

An exploded sound or hiatus should be marked by an apostrophe, thus: *b'*, *d'*.

Synthetic sounds should be written with the letter which represents the sound which seems to be most commonly emitted.

Syllables should be separated by hyphens. In connected texts hyphens should be omitted.

The accented syllable of every word should be marked by an acute accent, thus: *ten-ar'-u-âm-pu-rûa-k'ent*.

ETHNOLOGY.

PLATE I.

PIPES, ETC. POINT BARROW ESKIMOS.

1. Tobacco-pipe with bowl of brass, inlaid with copper; stem of wood in two sections, held together by sealthong. Steel picker attached by a thong. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89288.
2. Similar pipe with bowl of antler, wound with twine of braided sinew. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89291.
3. Tobacco pouch of reindeer skin, trimmed with fur. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89805.
4. Man's bracelet of walrus-hide, ornamented with a bead of soapstone. Natural size. No. 89388.

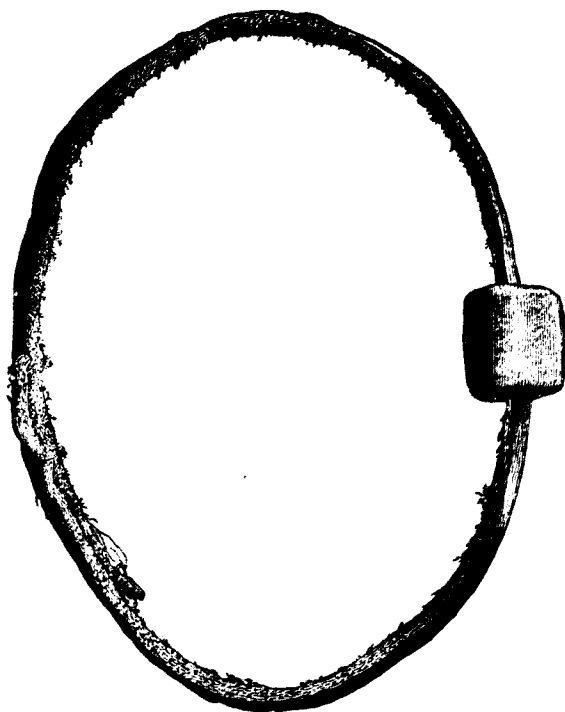
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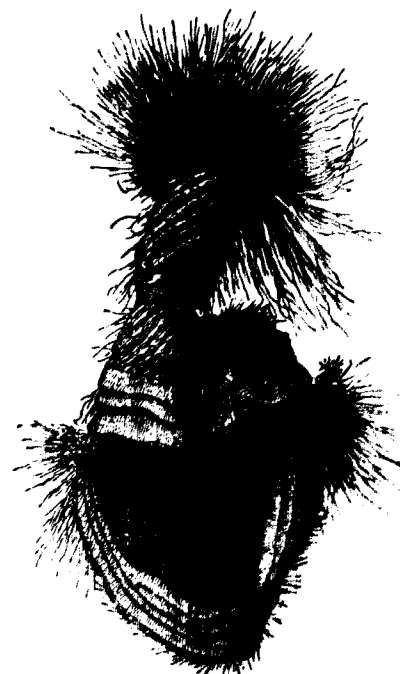
1.



2.



4.



3.

PLATE II.

TOOLS. POINT BARROW ESKIMOS.

1. Steel-pointed bow-drill, with ivory sheath. $\frac{1}{2}$. Nos. 89502 and 89447.
2. Ivory drill-bow. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89515.
3. Wooden mouth-piece, with stone socket for drill. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89500.
4. Flint-pointed hand-drill. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89626.
5. Ground adze-head of jade. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 56667.
6. Stone maul, with wooden haft. Head of light greenish, massive pectolite. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 56635.

(Drawn by C. F. Trill.)

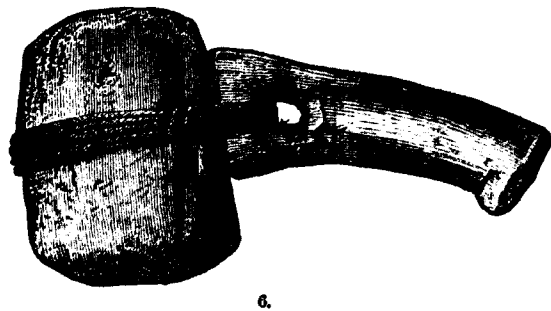
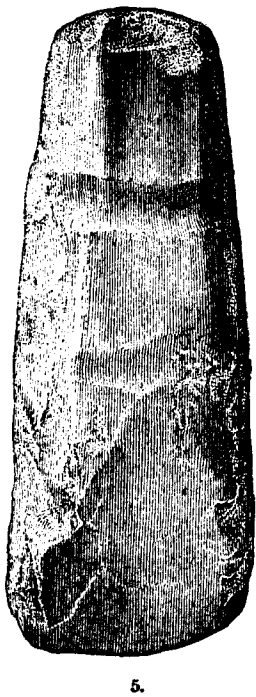
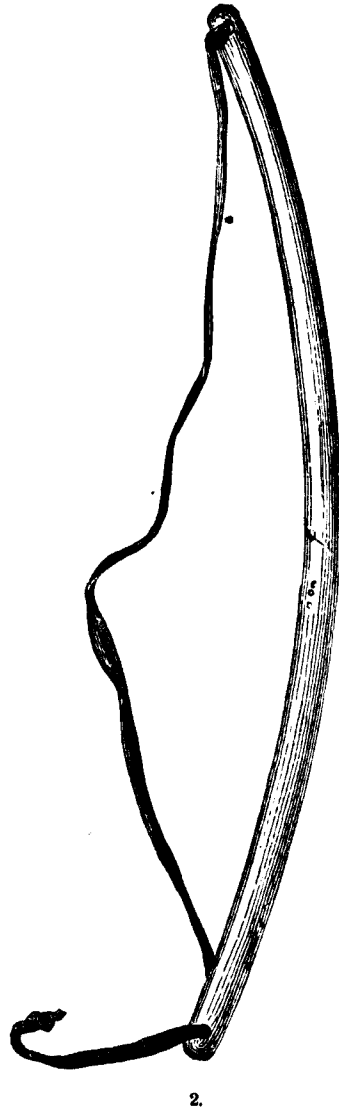
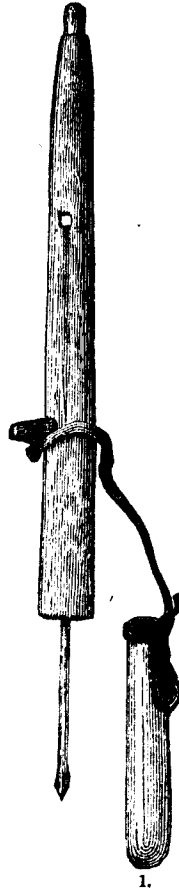
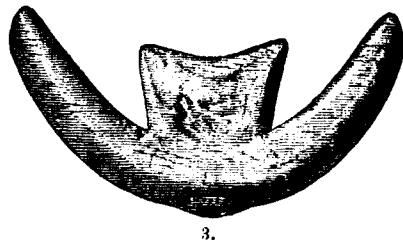
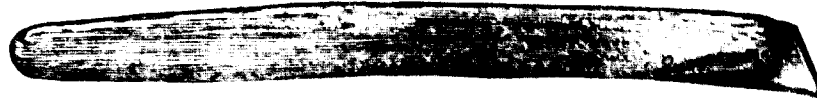


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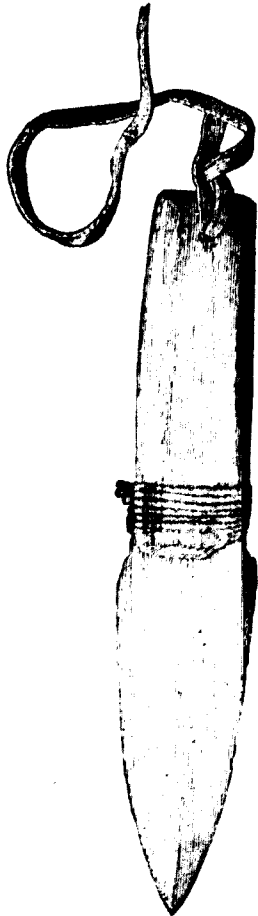
TOOLS. POINT BARROW ESKIMOS.

1. Large "crooked knife" for wood-working. Steel blade, antler handle. *Left-handed.* $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89283.
2. Small "crooked knife" for cutting bone or ivory. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89632.
3. Man's knife of slate, with wooden handle. Antique. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89584.
4. Woman's knife of black slate, handle of antler. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89682.
5. Blade of a similar knife of polished light green jade. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 56660.
6. "Shave" for scraping whalebone, with steel blade and ivory handle. Natural size. No. 89306.
7. Tool for flaking flints. A rod of hard bone, mounted in an ivory handle. $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 89262.

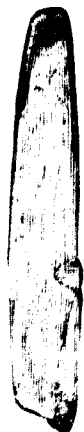
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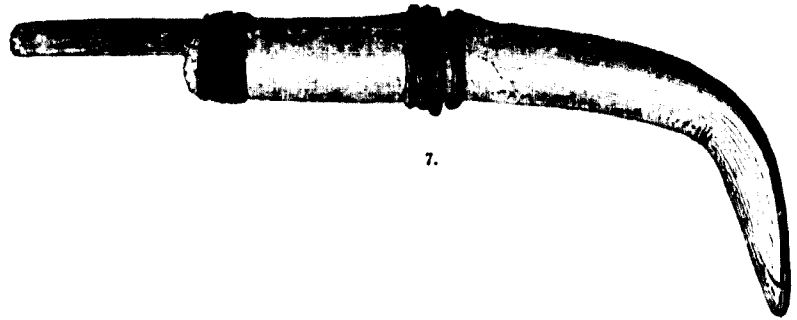
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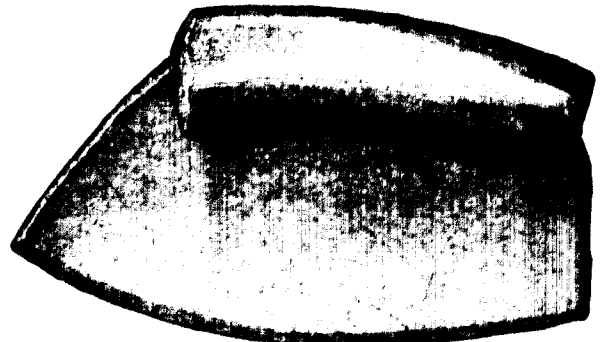
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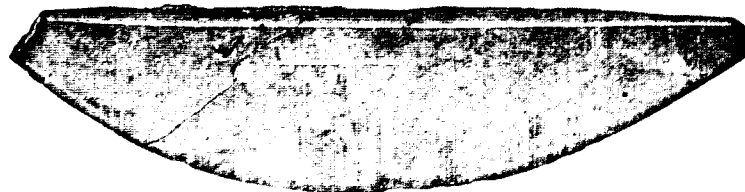
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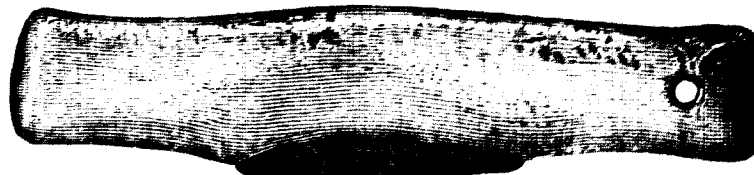
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PLATE IV.

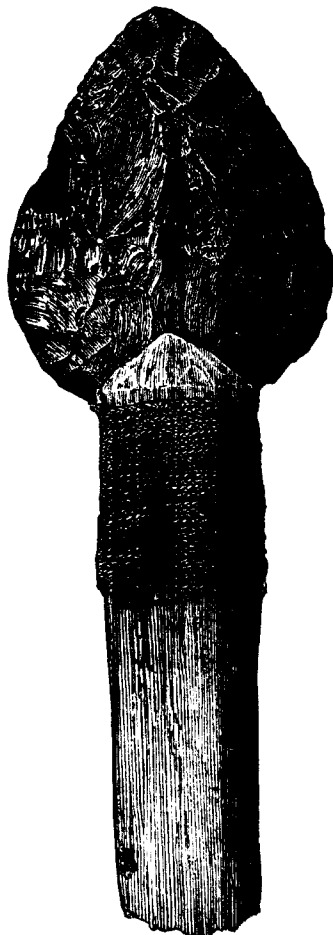
SPEAR-HEADS, ETC. POINT BARROW ESKIMOS.

1. Black flint whale-lance head. †. No. 56679.
2. Similar head with part of shaft. †. No. 89596.
3. Head for deer-lance, of polished olive-green jade. †. No. 89610.
4. Ground slate blade for whaling harpoon. †. No. 89606.
5. Antique bone toggle-head for seal harpoon. Back and side view. †. No. 89378.
6. Drinking-cup of fossil ivory. †. No. 89830.

(Drawn by C. F. Trill.)



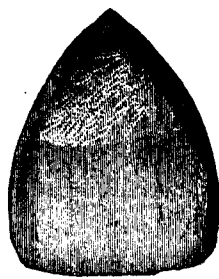
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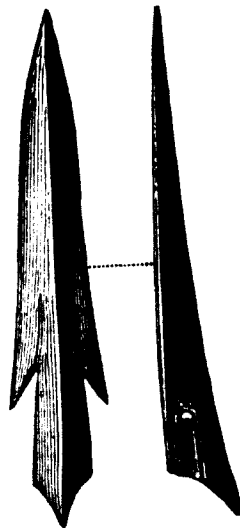
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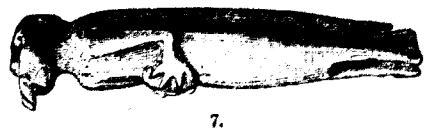
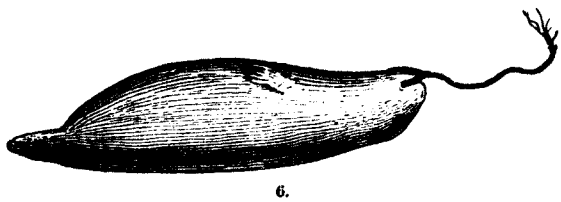
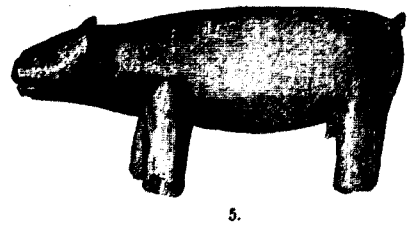
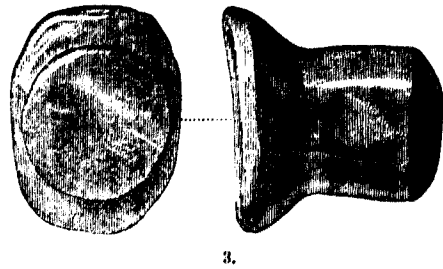
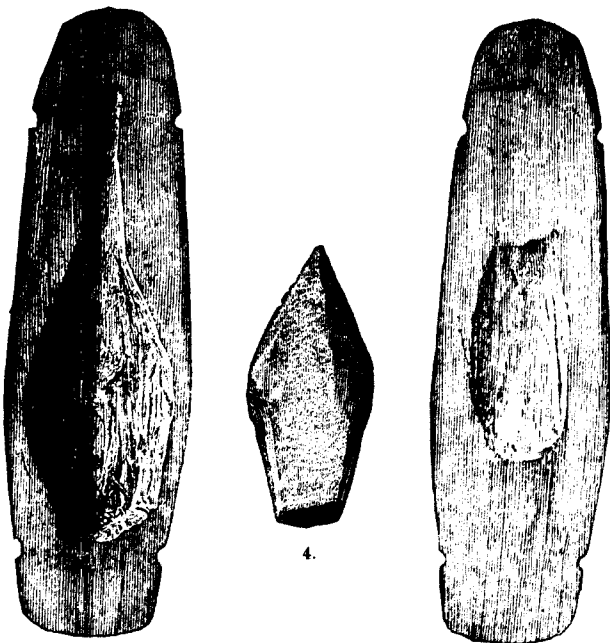
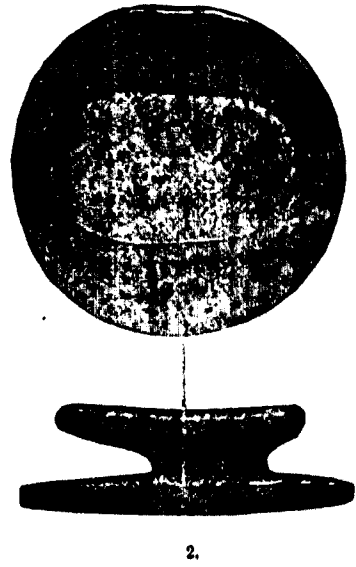
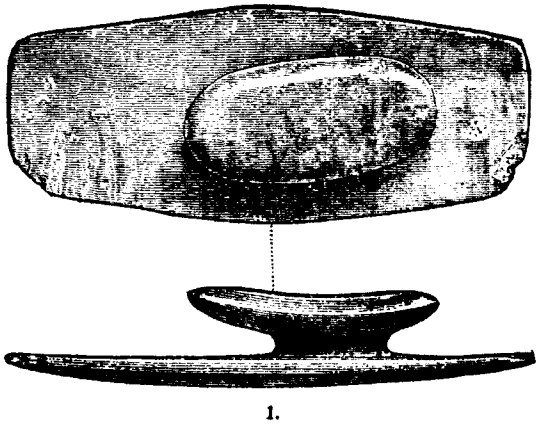
6.

PLATE V.

LABRETS AND WORKS OF ART, POINT BARROW ESKIMOS.

1. Antique single labret of polished light green jade. Back and side view. Natural size. No. 89705.
2. Sienite labret, one of a pair. Back and side view. Natural size. No. 56716.
3. Plug labret of bright green stone (jade?). Front and side view. Natural size. No. 89706.
4. Slate lancet for cutting labret-holes, with wooden case. Natural size. No. 89721.
5. Polar bear carved in soapstone. $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 89566.
6. Ivory carving, dead seal with drag-line. $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 89330.
7. Ivory carving, grotesque figure, "walrus-man." $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 89332.

(Drawn by C. F. Trill.)



PART IV.

NATURAL HISTORY.

By JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NATURAL HISTORY.

By JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., *Sergeant Signal Corps, United States Army.*

INTRODUCTORY.

The following report on the Natural History of the Point Barrow Expedition is presented by the writer, to whose charge the collections and notes were intrusted. Part of the material has been turned over to specialists for study, and part has been worked up by the writer himself.

The writer desires to express his thanks to Prof. S. F. Baird, director of the United States National Museum, for affording him every possible convenience in the way of laboratory accommodation at the Smithsonian Institution, and access to the libraries of the Institution, as well as for much valuable assistance and advice. He is indebted to the curators and assistants of the Museum, especially to Messrs. Robert Ridgway, Richard Rathbun, W. H. Dall, and T. H. Bean, for much willing and valuable assistance and advice. To Mr. Dall he is also particularly indebted for access to his valuable library.

He desires especially to acknowledge the assistance rendered him by Mr. James E. Benedict, naturalist of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, who placed his books and his time at the writer's disposal, for the identification of the collection of Worms.

Prof. Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Prof. C. V. Riley, of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. W. H. Dall, of Washington, and Mr. J. W. Fewkes, of Cambridge (the last as a personal favor to the writer), have kindly prepared special reports on the Plants, Insects, Mollusks and Aculephs, respectively.

Professors A. E. Verrill and O. Harger, of Yale College, and A. S. Packard, jr., of Brown University, and the Hon. Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts, have kindly furnished the writer with valuable assistance and many suggestions.

The Eskimo name of each animal has been appended wherever it was possible to obtain it.

The report consists of the following divisions :

- I.—Mammals.
- II.—Birds.
- III.—Fishes.
- IV.—Insects.
- V.—Marine Invertebrates, exclusive of Mollusks.
- VI.—Mollusks.
- VII.—Collecting-localities and dredging-stations.
- VIII.—Plants.

APPENDIX.

- A.—Notes on Surface Life under the Sea-ice.
- B.—Notes on Surface Life, observed during the voyage from San Francisco to Point Barrow, and during the season of open water at Point Barrow.
- C.—List of Birds noticed at Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia.

I.—MAMMALS.

BY JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., *Sergeant Signal Corps, United States Army.*

The following report contains all the information we were able to gather concerning the mammals inhabiting that portion of Northwestern Alaska traveled over by the Eskimos of Point Barrow in their hunting and trading expeditions.

From the character of the country and the necessarily confining nature of our duties at the station, much of it was obtained by hearsay from the natives, though the exploring and hunting expeditions made by Lieutenant Ray and Captain Herendeen added considerably to our knowledge of some species.

Marine mammals, of course, predominated in the immediate vicinity of the station, the Arctic Fox and the two species of Lemming being the only land mammals that were at all abundant. Of the larger mammals the most abundant are the Reindeer and the Ringed Seal, which form the staple food of the natives.

LIST OF MAMMALS.

1. *Canis occidentalis griseo-albus* Bd. WOLF (*Amáxo*).
2. *Vulpes fulvus* (Desm.) DeKay. RED FOX (*Kaiä'ktúk, Kanä'ktua*).
- 2b. *Vulpes fulvus argentatus* Aud. & Bach. BLACK FOX (*Kaiä'ktúk*).
3. *Vulpes lagopus* (Linn.) Aud. & Bach. ARCTIC FOX (*Ter'gánia*).
4. *Gulo luscus* (Linn.) J. Sab. WOLVERINE (*Ka'bwíñ*).
5. *Putorius erminea* (Linn.) Griff. ERMINE (*Téri'a*).
6. *Ursus arctos*? BARREN-GROUND BEAR (*Á'kqlak*).
7. *Ursus maritimus* Linn. POLAR BEAR (*Nä'nu*).
8. *Phoca vitulina* Linn. HARBOR SEAL (*Kasig'i'a*).
9. *Phoca foetida* Fabricius. RINGED SEAL (*Né'tyi*).
10. *Erignathus barbatus* (Fabricius) Gill. BEARDED SEAL (*U'gru*).
11. *Histiophoca fasciata* (Zimm.) Gill. RIBBON SEAL (*Kaixóliñ*).
12. *Odobæenus obesus* (Ill.) Allen. PACIFIC WALRUS (*Á'ibwák*).
13. *Ovibos moschatus* (Gmel.) Blainv. MUSK OX (*Úmñmau*).
14. *Ovis montana* (?) Cuv. MOUNTAIN SHEEP; BIGHORN (*Imnea*).
15. *Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus* (Kepp.) REINDEER (*Tü'ktu*).
16. *Elephas*? sp. MAMMOTH (*Kili'gwa*).
17. *Beluga* sp. WHITE WHALE (*Kile'lyua*).
18. *Orca* sp. KILLER (*Á'elo*).
19. *Monodon monoceros* Linn. NARWHAL (*Tuga'liñ*).
20. *Balæna mysticetus* Linn. POLAR WHALE; BOWHEAD (*Á'k'bwák*).
21. *Sorex forsteri* Rich. FORSTER'S SHREW MOUSE (*U'gru'ná*).
22. *Myodes obensis* Brants. TAWNY LEMMING (*Á'rwíñá*).
23. *Cuniculus torquatus* (Pall.) Coes. HUDSON'S BAY LEMMING.
24. *Spermophilus empetra* (Pall.) Allen. PARRY'S SPERMOPHILE (*S'i'ksñ*).
25. *Lepus timidus arcticus* Allen. POLAR HARE.

1. *CANIS OCCIDENTALIS GRISEO-ALBUS* Bd.WOLF (*Amáxo*).

The Wolf never appears to come near the coast in the vicinity of Point Barrow. The natives, however, have a good many of their skins and prize them very highly for trimming their deer-skin clothes, especially for making the frill round the hood of the jacket.

The skulls also are highly valued as amulets or fetishes, and no whaling *umiak* is regarded as properly fitted out unless provided with one or more wolf-skulls.

The natives speak of them as rather plenty inland along the rivers where the reindeer abound, and say they chase the deer in packs.

Our hunting and exploring parties which went inland in the spring of 1882 and 1883 saw wolves several times but were unable to secure any specimens. The only skin we obtained, a very large male, was shot by a native hunter near Meade River in the spring of 1883.

One of the Eskimo trading parties which went east in the summer of 1882 succeeded in catching a couple of male cubs alive. These were brought home early in September, and carefully fed till late in December, at which time their fur was supposed to be fit for use. They were then killed with much ceremony, with a stone-headed arrow.

The natives appear to regard the Wolf with a certain amount of superstitious reverence. A man who has killed a Wolf must sleep out of doors in a tent or snow *iglu*, for one "moon" from that time.

We obtained one skin and six skulls.

2. *VULPES FULVUS* (Desm.) DeKay.RED FOX (*Kaiäkták, Kanä'ktua*).2b. *VULPES FULVUS ARGENTATUS* Aud. & Bach.BLACK OR SILVER FOX (*Kaiä'ktuk*).

A few skins of Black and Red Foxes came in among the furs obtained by the trader at the station. They were all, however, said to have been obtained by trade from the tribes further to the east.

One of our native deer-hunters last spring (1883), however, came in with a report that he had seen and wounded a Black Fox near the hill Nuasü'knan, which is close to the upper Meade River. No skins of the cross fox (*V. fulvus decussatus*) were found among the trade fox-skins.

3. *VULPES LAGOPUS* (Linn.) Aud. & Bach.ARCTIC FOX (*Ter'gúnia*).

The White Fox is quite abundant near the station, especially in winter, when their tracks are to be seen in the snow all over the tundra. They are, however, so exceedingly shy, and so well protected by their white covering that the animals themselves are seldom seen at this season.

During the egg season, that is, through June, they may be frequently seen "quartering" the tundra in search of eggs and sitting birds, particularly at night, and are occasionally found running along the beach. Their speed when alarmed is very great. They seem almost to fly over the ground instead of running.

Though usually very wild, hunger sometimes renders them quite bold and familiar. In the spring of 1882, one of the women at the hunting camp on Meade River found one in the meat house and easily killed him with a stick.

They are, in general, pretty widely scattered over the country, but sometimes gather in large numbers where there is any particular supply of food.

The Eskimos reported in February 1882, that there were great numbers of them one day's journey to the east feeding on the carcass of a whale that had been washed ashore. Any game

that is left out over night must be carefully covered up with slabs of snow or it will be soon eaten by the foxes.

A good many of them are caught by the Eskimos, either with steel traps or "figure-of-four" traps of their own construction. In using a steel trap they do not bait the trap itself, but place the bait in a little house made of slabs of snow. The trap is set and carefully buried in the snow at the doorway of the house so that the fox must step on it in his endeavors to reach the bait.

They build a similar house for their "deadfall" or "figure-of-four" trap, and arrange the log above the door of the house so the fox brings it down across his back when he reaches in for the meat.

The trader obtained a large number of White Fox skins, mostly in fine condition with very heavy thick fur. Out of the number there were two or three in the "blue" condition, also heavy winter skins.

The summer pelage seems to be completely assumed by the middle of July. A female shot close to the station, July 8, 1882, had the brown summer coat very short and thin, with bunches of white fur still adhering to it, and a few scattered white hairs still remaining. She was very thin and dirty, and about as miserable a looking creature as could well be imagined.

In 1883, a female in nearly the same pelage was taken at Woody Inlet with her two blind cubs, about the size of new-born kittens. They were the color of a Maltese cat.

They were very rarely seen after the middle of July until well into October, when they became quite plenty and by that time had again become completely white.

Their tracks were occasionally seen out on the sea-ice, where they had wandered, perhaps in the hopes of pickings of seal offal, after some bear, or perhaps in pursuit of stray lemmings or ptarmigans, that every now and then get out upon the ice.

4. *GULO LUSCUS* (Linn.) J. Sab.

WOLVERINE (*Ka'bieñ*).

The Wolverine was never seen by any of our parties nor reported by the natives. Wolverine-skins, however, are very plenty among the Eskimos, and highly valued for trimmings. The tail is especially sought for as an ornament to be worn at the back of the belt.

All these skins are brought from the interior, and are generally obtained by trading.

5. *PUTORIUS ERMINEA* (Linn.) Griff.

ERMINE (*Téria*).

Skins of Ermines, both in summer and winter pelage, are common among the natives, and are occasionally worn as trimmings or amulets. During the winter their tracks and droppings were occasionally to be seen on the tundra. An adult male in full summer pelage was shot close to the station early on the morning of July 16, 1883.

6. *URSUS ARCTOS* ?

BARREN-GROUND BEAR ? (*Ä'kqlak*).

There is a brown bear in the interior, of which we were unable to secure a specimen, and which is probably Richardson's "Barren-Ground Bear". The natives had several more or less mutilated skins, which in color closely resembled the cinnamon bear.

The Eskimos say that the "land bear" is abundant during the summer in the neighborhood of Meade River.

7. *URSUS MARITIMUS* Linn

POLAR BEAR (*Nü'nu*).

Polar Bears are by no means so abundant about Point Barrow as might be expected, and they appear to confine themselves almost entirely to the ice-field at some distance from the shore, only coming in to the land when driven by hunger. During the whole of our stay at the station

we knew of not more than eleven or twelve being taken, and they were killed by the Eskimos. Our party frequently saw bear-tracks on the ice, but nobody as much as saw a living bear except Lieutenant Ray, who had the good fortune to catch a glimpse of one as he made his escape into the moving ice pursued by all the dogs and half the men and women of the village.

The bears seemed generally anxious to escape when they encountered men and dogs. Only one or two showed fight or came to bay.

Bears were wandering about the ice all the year round, as the natives occasionally reported them, and twice during the winter of 1882-'83, impelled by hunger, they came boldly into the village, once at night and once in broad daylight, and made an attack on somebody's storehouse of seal-meat. Of course the natives immediately turned out and killed the bear.

Towards the end of April, 1883, a native who belonged at the Point Barrow village, when returning from the spring deer-hunt, met a she-bear and her cub, some 20 miles inland, at the point where the Eskimo trail crosses the river Kuaru, and killed them both. We obtained their skins by purchase.

The bears killed in winter were beautifully clean and white, but in summer they become exceedingly brown and dirty. One killed in August, 1883, was so dirty as to be almost black about the legs.

8. PHOCA VITULINA Linn.

HARBOR SEAL. (*Kasigia*).

The Harbor Seal is well known to the Eskimos, who have several skins of this species, among their "pokes" or floats for whaling. They said that they occasionally captured it at Pergniak in Elson Bay, and down the coast at Wainwright's Inlet, where it is said to "haul out" on land.

This species is represented in our collection by a single skull brought in for sale by a native, who did not know where it came from.

9. PHOCA FÆTIDA Fabricius.

RINGED SEAL (*Nētyi*).

Ti'rgūn, OLD STINKING MALE; *Nūnūq*, FEMALE; *Netyi'ru*, YOUNG OF THE YEAR.

This is the only seal that is at all common at Point Barrow, and is the main staple of food of the Eskimos. It remains the whole year through, and is to be found anywhere in the icefield that there are sufficient cracks for it to find a breathing place.

They especially affect the ice, and consequently are rarely to be seen in summer, when the sea is clear of ice. When, however, there is much loose ice running, seals are always to be found in plenty, and are captured by the Eskimos from their *umiaks* with rifle and harpoon. They occasionally come into the shoal water of Elson Bay in the summer, and are taken in nets set along the shore.

When the ice comes in and the sea begins to freeze over in October they become quite abundant, haunting the open pools in the pack and making breathing-holes (*adlu*) in the "young ice." At this season the natives take them entirely with the rifle and harpoon, either shooting them as they swim in the open pools, and darting a harpoon into them before they sink, or else watching at the breathing-hole with the rifle and stabbing-harpoon.

As the season advances into November and December and the sun disappears, so that there are only a few hours of daylight, the seal-netting begins. This can only be carried on in the darkest nights when there is no moon. The natives say that even a bright aurora interferes with their success.

At this season of the year there are very often large temporary cracks in the ice-field a mile or two from the shore, which remain open for several days at a time, and are a great haunt of the seals. When such a crack is discovered the hunters from the village turn out in force, and skirt along the edge of the crack till they find a suitable place for setting their nets.

They select a place where the ice is level and not too thick for about a hundred yards from the edge of the crack and then proceed with their ice-picks to cut three holes parallel to the crack. The middle hole is large enough to admit the passage of a seal, and the other two are smaller and serve to allow the stretching lines of the net to pass through. They are about five yards, the length of the net, apart. The stretching lines are let down through these holes, and grappled and drawn up through the center hole with a long slender hooked pole. They are then attached to the upper corners of the net, which is thus drawn down through the middle hole and hangs like a curtain underneath the ice. The end-lines are loosely fastened to lumps of ice, and the hunter sitting down near the net begins to rattle on the ice with the butt of his pick, scratch with a little tool made of seals' claws mounted on a wooden handle, whistle softly, or make some continuous gentle noise which excites the curiosity of the seals, who are swimming round in the open water.

These come swimming in under the ice in the direction of the sound and of course come in contact with the net, which, hanging loosely, soon completely entangles them. The running out of the end-lines warns the hunter that there is a seal in the net, and when he thinks it is sufficiently entangled, he hauls it up through the middle hole by means of a line attached to the middle of the net. The seal is frequently drowned by the time it is hauled up, but sometimes has to be killed by bending the head back sharply so as to break the neck.

After disentangling his catch, the hunter sets his net again and waits for another seal. I have known a single hunter to catch as many as thirty seals in the course of one night. The dead seals of course freeze stiff very rapidly, and if there is snow enough on the surface of the ice, they are stacked up, by sticking them up on their tails in the snow to prevent their being snowed over, until they can be brought in by the dog-sleds.

When there is no suitable water for netting on a large scale, the natives are constantly on the watch for small cracks and breathing-holes, where the seals come regularly. Two or three men will surround such a place with four or five nets, so that every seal that comes to the hole is sure to be caught. These nets are kept permanently set and are visited every day or two.

Later in the season when the sun has returned, and the hunters find regularly established breathing-holes in the ice-field, the nets are stretched flat across the holes by cutting four holes round the *adlu*, and stretching the corners of the net out to these. Each hunter will have several nets set in this way and will visit them every day or two.

When the "leads" of water open off shore in April, seals are always quite abundant there and the whaling *umiaks* usually catch a good many. They continue abundant all through the whaling season. Towards the end of June and through the month of July, when the ice, especially the level ice inshore, is growing rotten and wearing into holes, they begin to come up through these holes to sleep on the ice. They sleep however with extreme caution, waking up and raising their heads to see if all is safe every four or five minutes. They are so exceedingly shy at this season of the year that none of us ever succeeded in getting within decent rifle shot of one of them.

There is considerable variation in the color of this species. Individuals were seen which were almost white, being quite unspotted on the belly, and there was a complete gradation from these to specimens like one noted on January 7, 1883, of which the following is a description:

Ground color, *black*, belly no lighter than the back. Marked all over with ring-like, sometimes 8-shaped spots, white, numerous on the back, large and scattered on the belly, small and thickly crowded on the upper breast and throat. Flippers and claws very black.

10. ERIGNATHUS BARBATUS (Fabricius) Gill.

BEARDED SEAL (*U'g'ru.*)

This species is far less common than the preceding (*P. fatida*), but is by no means rare, occurring even during the winter when the ice is broken.

They are also occasionally killed at the "leads" of open water during the spring whaling, but are most abundant during the summer and autumn when the loose ice is running with the current, swimming around among the broken floes, and occasionally crawling out upon a cake to sleep. They almost invariably sink when shot at this season. Early in the season they are frequently

seen close inshore, especially where there is open water between the shore and the "land floe" or "barrier."

The Eskimos pursue them in their *umiaks* with the rifle and walrus-harpoon provided with a short line and seal-skin floats, but did not capture many during our stay at the station. The skins are very highly prized for making *umiak*-covers, as they make a very fine and durable hide which is beautifully white. It takes six good-sized ug'ru-skins to cover one *umiak*. The hide is also used for making walrus-lines and also for boot-soles when whitewhale skin cannot be obtained.

11. HISTRIOPHOCA FASCIATA (Zimm.) GÜLL

RIBBON SEAL (*Kaixo'liñ*).

This is the first record of this species north of Bering Strait, but it can hardly be considered as anything more than a straggler of somewhat regular occurrence at Point Barrow.

It is, however, well known to the natives, who call it by a name which bears a striking resemblance to the names "Karoluk" and "Kioluk," which the natives of Pond's Bay and Cumberland Inlet apply to *Phoca granlandica*, which animal would hardly be distinguished from this species by the Eskimos.

The only individual we saw was a finely marked male, taken in a seal-net close to the village at Cape Smythe, November 21, 1881. Unfortunately, we knew nothing of the capture until several days afterward, when the hunter brought the skin over for sale. He had mutilated it by cutting off the nose and flippers, and we were unable to procure the skull.

We heard of no more till the end of November, 1882, when a native reported that he had killed one at a breathing hole, but that it was carried away by the current. None were seen at any of the great catches of *Phoca fetida* during the winter of 1882, although all the natives, both at Cape Smythe and Point Barrow, were especially on the lookout for them.

This species must be more abundant than is generally supposed on the Siberian coast of Bering Sea. Their skins are frequently to be seen among the seal-skin clothing worn by the American whalers, which is procured at Plover Bay, Indian Point, and other places on the Siberian coast.

12. ODOBÆNUS OBESUS (Ill.) Allen.

PACIFIC WALRUS (*Aibwük*).

Walrus are of rather frequent occurrence off Point Barrow during the season of open or partially open water, but are never very abundant.

In the spring of 1882, one or two were reported by the natives as early as the end of May, out at the "lead" of open water, but in 1883 they were very much later. We heard of none until July 3, when many old bulls were reported to be traveling up to the northeast at the "lead."

During the summer herds are occasionally seen swimming among the broken ice outside of the barrier, or asleep on a large cake.

They were quite plenty during the month of September, 1882, when there was much heavy loose ice from one to three miles off shore, moving rapidly with the current to the northeast. Many herds and solitary walrus floated up past the station on cakes of ice. We saw none returning, and none were seen or reported after September 28.

They were rather more plenty outside the land-floe in 1883 than they had been the preceding season, and the Eskimos had taken about a dozen up to the middle of August, pursuing them with the rifle and harpoon in their *umiaks*.

During the autumn of 1881 the ice was a very long distance off from the shore, and consequently there were no walrus. On October 17, while the sea was still open, three walrus came swimming in towards the land close to the station. They appeared fatigued, as if they had come a long distance, and evidently wished to land on the beach, but were frightened away by the natives.

The whalers complain very much of the increasing scarcity of walrus on their usual walrus-hunting grounds, the ice-field just north of Bering Strait. Where they were formerly accustomed to get a hundred walrus a day by shooting on the ice, they now consider eighteen a good day's

work. Not only have the walruses been killed off by the indiscriminate slaughter which has been the custom, but they have grown cautious, and have learned to withdraw to inaccessible parts of the ice fields, where they cannot be reached with a boat. This habit will go a good way towards preserving the species from utter extinction.

There seems to be some diversity of opinion as to the ferocity of the Pacific Walrus. Capt. E. P. Herendeen, who has killed a great many walruses, especially when "hauled out" on the land, insists that he never saw one show fight, that they are only anxious to escape from their pursuers, and that the chase is attended with no danger, except sometimes from the blundering efforts of the animals to escape.

Capt. L. C. Owen, on the other hand, one of the veterans of the whaling fleet, who commanded the first steam whaler in the Arctic, and who has probably had as much experience as any one in shooting walruses on the ice, asserts that he has frequently been attacked by wounded walruses, and that his "dinghy" or walrus-boat has often been in great danger from their "pecking" at it, as he expressed it, with their tusks.

13. OVIBOS MOSCHATUS (Gmel.) Blainv.

MUSK OX (*U'miñ mau*).

A skull of this animal was brought in by one of the trading parties from the eastward, just as we were getting ready to abandon the station. In the hurry and excitement of the time, we neglected to find out more accurately the locality from which it came. The party had been as far east as the mouth of the Colville, and the skull may have been brought from there.

The natives knew the animal well, and called it by nearly the same name as the eastern Eskimos, but none had ever seen it alive.

The skull obtained appeared very old and much weathered.

14. OVIS MONTANA (?) Cuv.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP; BIGHORN (*I'mnea*).

The Eskimos had many implements, especially water dippers, made of Mountain Sheep horn, and there were a good many garments made of the skin which is especially used for trimming deer-skin clothes.

Most of the horns and the skins were obtained by trade from the natives to the east and south. The Point Barrow natives were, however, well acquainted with the animal, and several of them said that they had killed them, a great way off to the eastward, in very high broken land (Romanzoff Mountains?).

I have called the species *Ovis montana* (?), because there is a question as to the species of Mountain Sheep inhabiting Alaska, and we obtained no specimen that could be identified.

15. RANGIFER TARANDUS GRÆNLANDICUS (Kerr).

REINDEER (*Tū'ktu*).

Pū'ūmūn, BUCK WITH LARGE ANTLERS; *Nū'ka*, YEARLING BUCK; *Kū'lauūn*, DOE; *Ainūn*, OLD, HORNLESS DOE; *No'ra*, FAWN.

Reindeer do not come down to the coast near Point Barrow in any large numbers. Straggling individuals and small parties are occasionally to be seen during the summer, wandering around the tundra and sometimes come down to the beach and the lagoons, especially on calm, sunny days when the flies are troublesome.

Large herds have been seen down the coast, 25 or 30 miles from the station, and near the mouths of the rivers at the east, but only stragglers reach the Point.

During the rutting season, in the latter part of October, a good many are to be seen roaming round a few miles inland, though they are very wild. The rutting bucks, however, are rather inclined to be curious and to come towards a man if he keeps perfectly still. Later in the winter,

from January on, they were continually seen and reported, and their tracks and the places where they had scraped away the snow to get at the moss were frequently seen.

The natives from the village go out on snow-shoes to hunt them, and when a herd of deer is seen the hunter moves straight towards them at a rapid pace. When the deer begin to run the hunter runs after them as fast as he can, trying to keep them in sight. His pertinacity is generally too much for the curiosity of the deer, and in a short time one or more of them will usually swerve from the line of flight and gradually circle back to see what this is that is following them so closely.

The hunter generally opens fire as soon as the deer gets within five or six hundred yards and keeps it up till he either kills the deer or frightens it out of range. Strange as it may seem, a good many deer are obtained in this way. The natives are very lavish of their ammunition, and by their reckless shooting have rendered the deer very wild.

Most of the deer obtained by the natives, however, are killed along the valleys of the large rivers, Kuaru, Meade River, and Ikpikpung, which empty into the Arctic Ocean east of Point Barrow.

Many of the natives go in to these rivers, 50 to 100 miles to the south and southeast, as soon as enough snow has fallen to make sledging practicable, and there remain camped in snow huts until the days grow too short for hunting. At this season the deer are quite plenty in this region, and go in large herds. Captain Herendeen describes the alluvial flats of Meade River as "looking like a cattle-yard" from their tracks.

The Eskimos seem to be of the opinion that most of the deer leave this region and go further inland when the winter night sets in, returning about the first of February.

The great season for deer hunting is in the months of February and March. With the return of the sun, about the last week in January, most of the natives of both villages start off for the rivers, and are to be found camped in small parties, consisting of two or three families, over a large extent of country. They stay until the end of March, or sometimes as late as the middle of April, and secure a good many deer.

Two men who were hunting for the station in the spring of 1883 killed upwards of ninety, while they were out. Most of these deer are shot with the rifle, but a few are still taken in pitfalls dug in the snow-drifts, as described by Captain Maguire, of the English depot-ship Plover, in his report of his first winter at Point Barrow, 1852-'53.

A female killed January 30, 1883, contained a fetus about six inches long. Large numbers of well-developed embryos are brought in from the spring deer-hunt by the natives, who consider them a great delicacy. They are also very fond of the contents of the rectum.

16. ELEPHAS? sp.

MAMMOTH (*Kil'g'wa*).

Much fossil ivory in a badly decayed condition is found on the sandbars of Meade River, and the natives have a good many implements of a much better quality of ivory. This, however, was probably obtained from the Nunatangmeun.

The natives had many stories about bones of the *Kiligwa*, "the great dead reindeer"; "there are no longer any more on earth, only their bones remain." We endeavored to get some of the hunting parties to bring us in some of these bones, but we did not succeed in obtaining any.

17. BELUGA sp.

WHITE WHALE (*Kil'lyua*).

White Whales were never very plenty near the station, but large schools occasionally passed up within sight of the shore during the season of open water.

A school of a hundred or more passed up within 200 yards of the beach September 28, 1881, and then turned and went back again. There were many gray individuals in this school.

The whaling *umiaks* captured one or two each season we were at the station, and each year as soon as there was open water between the land-floe and the beach a large herd passed up to the northeast.

About a week or ten days later another large herd of several hundred passed up each season, and these were all that were seen.

The last herd in 1882 came close to the beach, and one was killed with a rifle. There was no opportunity to make a careful study of it or to obtain its complete skeleton, as it was immediately cut up for meat. The skull was unfortunately destroyed by the ice while being cleaned in the water by the sand-fleas.

The following are the measurements of this specimen:

ADULT FEMALE.		Feet.	Inches.
From fork of tail to tip of lower jaw.....	12	8½	
Girth behind flippers.....	7	4	
Breadth of tail.....	2	6½	
Breadth between angle of lower jaw.....	1	0	
Length of head from ear.....	1	4	
Length of vulva.....	1	10	
Length of flipper.....	1	3	

Color, white, grayish on flukes and flippers, with a yellowish tinge on the back; mammæ opposite the lower third of the genital sulcus, which includes the anus; mammary sulcus about two inches long; blubber thick.

These animals are much prized by the natives, who value the skin very highly for making the finest quality of water-proof soles for their seal-skin boots. They are also sometimes used for making very fine walrus or whale lines.

The flesh is quite palatable, though rather tasteless.

18. MONODON MONOCEROS Linn.

NARWHAL (*Tugálīñ*).

No living Narwhals were seen during our stay at Point Barrow, but we found the ivory in the possession of the natives. They recognized drawings of the animals, and said that they were occasionally seen and killed. The name is essentially the same as one of those applied by the Greenlanders and eastern Eskimos to this animal.

19. ORCA sp.

KILLER (*A'xlo*).

The natives described a whale which they sometimes saw, and which was "bad" and had large teeth. From the resemblance of the name to the ordinary Eskimo word for "Killer" I am inclined to believe that a species of *Orca* was meant. None were seen during our stay at the station.

20. BALÆNA MYSTICETUS Linn.

POLAR WHALE, "BOWHEAD" (*A'k' bwúk*).

Whales' jawbones, skulls, and vertebrae are plenty—scattered along the shore and in the villages, where jawbones and ribs are used for staging timbers, and they are also sometimes found buried in the turf, indicating considerable age. There is also much decaying whalebone in the ruined *iglus* which have been laid open by the sea at Cape Smythe, pointing to the time when whalebone had no commercial value, and more was obtained than could be used for ordinary purposes in the village.

About the middle of April, when the "leads" of open water begin to form off shore, the whales appear—a few stragglers at first, but gradually increasing in numbers—all traveling to the north-east even when the lead is much clogged with loose ice. Indeed, the whales seem to have learned that they are much safer in the ice than in the open water, and may be heard "blowing" in the loose pack when there is plenty of open water for them to travel in.

The "run" lasts until about the 1st of July, after which, during the season of open water, there are no whales until about the middle or end of August, when they begin to "come out," as the whalers say, generally moving back at some distance from the shore.

The whaling fleet generally catch a few whales in Bering Strait and outside of the ice early in the season, when they first come into the Arctic. They then endeavor to reach Point Barrow by the middle or end of July so as to meet the whales when they come out.

Some ships work as far to the eastward of the point as the ice will permit and follow the whales out. Many whales were taken in 1882 between Point Barrow and Return Reef. Other ships, if the whales do not appear soon after their reaching the point, turn back and go off to the western whaling in the neighborhood of Herald Island. The fall whaling is carried on as late as the ice will permit. In 1882 some of the ships staid in the neighborhood of Point Barrow until nearly the end of September.

The season of 1883 was very unfavorable for the whaling fleet. The ships were unable to get any distance east of the point, and although whales had been plenty in the spring migrations they did not begin to come out till the end of August, and then in comparatively small numbers. None of the ships accomplished much.

The natives pursue the whales during the spring migrations, hauling their boats on sleds across the rough ice to the open water. About twenty *umiaks*, carrying each a crew of from eight to ten men, are fitted out for whaling from the two villages, and when there is open water and any prospect of whales they spend all the time out at the edge of the "lead" on the lookout for whales while the women travel backwards and forwards with their food.

Each boat is supplied with several harpoons, to each of which is attached a short line and a pair of floats made of inflated seal-skins, and they endeavor to get so many of these floats fastened to the whale that he can no longer sink, when they paddle up and dispatch him. They formerly used stone-headed lances for this purpose, but are all now provided with regular steel whale lances, and many of them also have bomb-guns which they have bought of the whalers or obtained from wrecks.

They have also plenty of iron harpoons of the best pattern, but it was decided in 1883 that they would have no luck in whaling unless the first harpoon darted at the whales was of the old-fashioned stone-headed kind, such as their grandfathers killed so many whales with.

When the "lead" of water is narrow the whales are sometimes shot with a bomb-gun from the edge of the ice.

As soon as a whale is killed it is towed to the edge of the solid ice-floe, and there all hands—men, women, and children—go to work at once with "spades" and knives to cut off all the blubber and meat they can get at. The whale frequently sinks or is carried off by the current under the ice before they have succeeded in saving more than a portion of the blubber. Every one is entitled to all he can get of the blubber and "blackskin," but the whalebone (*shukuk*), which is the great staple of trade with the white men, is portioned out according to a regular rule. The crews of all the *umiaks* that were in sight at the time the whale was struck have an equal share of the whalebone.

The "blackskin" mentioned above, which is the epidermis of the whale, and has been very often described, is considered as great a delicacy by these natives as it is by the eastern Eskimos. They would go anywhere or do anything to secure a feast of "muktuk," as they call it.

It is the custom on most whaleships, when "boiling out" near shore, to allow the natives to come on board and cut off the blackskin, provided they do not take off too much blubber with it, and I have seen boat-loads carried off from one ship. They are also very fond of the tough, white gum round the roots of the whalebone, which goes by the name of "mum-ma." These are almost invariably eaten raw, for very few Eskimos would be able to wait for their *muktuk* to be cooked.

They are not very expert or very bold in their whaling, and consequently do not capture many whales. Only three were killed in the two seasons we were there. Capt. L. C. Owen, however, informs me that one season ten whales were taken by the boats of the two villages.

In speaking of whales to the white men the Eskimos call them *Pu'ahi*, which is an attempt to pronounce the word "Bowhead."

The stripped carcass of a female which drifted ashore September 1, 1882, was found to contain a fetus about three feet long.

21. *SOBEX FORSTERI* Rich.

FORSTER'S SHREW MOUSE (*Ug'ru'ná*).

A little Shrew which was brought home in alcohol and identified as this species was brought in by a native who had been off to Meade River on the spring deer hunt. This was the only one observed.

22. *MYODES OBENSIS* Brants.

TAWNY LEMMING (*A'vwíñá*).

This species, like the succeeding, though abundant around Point Barrow, is not equally plenty every season. We saw none in 1882, and none were brought in by the natives, who were in the habit of bringing in all sorts of birds and animals for sale.

None were obtained until June 11, 1883, when a good sized young one, probably born the year before, in full summer pelage, was picked up dead on the tundra. During the rest of June and in July they were often seen, and many were caught. Early in the season they were often found running in tunnels under snow-banks.

This species and the next make shallow burrows and galleries in the tussocks of turf on the tundra, and spend a good deal of time under ground.

A mother and seven blind young were taken June 27.

23. *CUNICULUS TORQUATUS* (Pall.) Coes.

HUDSON'S BAY LEMMING (*A'vwíñá*).

Like the last, this Lemming, though abundant, is not equally plenty every season. During the whole year of 1882 we did not see a single Lemming, although signs of them were very plenty. The tundra was completely riddled with their galleries and burrows, and we occasionally saw tracks on the snow or mud. Their droppings, besides, were very thick in many places on the tundra, and the numerous owl's castings scattered over the tundra were made up almost wholly of Lemmings' skulls, bones, and hair.

In 1883, the natives began to bring them in early in January, and all the rest of that season they were quite abundant. Their habits are quite the same as those of the Tawny Lemmings. In summer they are only to be seen when running from one gallery to another, and in winter their tracks generally lead to a burrow in the snow-bank.

They are seldom seen in winter, except during drifting snowstorms, when the snow over their tunnels is probably blown away. This has given rise to a curious fancy among the Eskimos, who say that in stormy weather they come down from the sky, whirling around and running around in spirals as soon as they touch the ground. The first one we obtained was brought in, during a violent snowstorm, by a native, who informed us, "There are none here on the land. As it was bad weather he fell down from above." This superstition is interesting in connection with the notion of the Norwegians that the great hordes of Norway Lemmings come down from the clouds.

They appeared to be spread over a pretty wide extent of country in 1883, as we obtained specimens from near the station and from various deer-hunters' camps in the interior.

Up to April all the specimens taken were in winter pelage, but none of them were completely white, all showing faint rufous spots indicating the position of the ears, and usually more or less rufous suffusion on the back. The white, moreover, has a grayish cast, due to the fact, probably, that the tips of the hairs only are white, while the rest is a slaty gray. One specimen, taken in February, and, from its size, probably a young one of the preceding year, is much marked with gray and brownish on the back of the head and nape and between the shoulders. It has well-marked rufous ear-spots. A specimen taken in April can hardly be distinguished from this, though a little larger.

Specimens taken towards the end of April and in May show considerable darkening on the back and much rufous on the sides, but we obtained none like those in the National Museum, which show the winter-coat partly shed, exposing the shorter bright-colored summer dress.

All June specimens were in full summer pelage.

24. **SPERMOPHILUS EMPETRA** (Pall.) Allen.

PARRY'S SPERMOPHILE (*S'ksĩñ*).

This is only a straggler anywhere near the station, though the whalers, who are in the habit of landing at Woody Inlet for wood and water, report it abundant in the neighborhood. The natives are well acquainted with it.

We first noticed its tracks in the snow in May, 1883, and a single rutting male was killed running about on the high banks below Cape Smythe.

25. **LEPUS TIMIDUS ARCTICUS** Allen.

POLAR HARE.

There were absolutely none near the station, and the natives were unacquainted with the animals. Capt. E. P. Herendeen, however, reports seeing traces of hares among the willows on Meade River in March, 1882.

Just as we were on the point of abandoning the station in August, 1883, a party of Nunatangi-menn Eskimos brought in half a dozen roughly-prepared skins of this species, showing the occurrence of the animals somewhere in the Colville region.

II.—BIRDS.

By JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., *Sergeant Signal Corps, United States Army.*

The birds and eggs brought home by the expedition were collected, with a few exceptions, within a circle of fifteen miles from the station, and, it is believed, give a tolerably complete representation of the bird-fauna of this limited region. This it will be seen is arctic in its character, with the addition of a few species like *Somateria v-nigra*, peculiar to the western parts of the continent. The range of a few species heretofore recorded only from the eastern part of the continent has been found to extend to this point.

The country in this region is a low slightly rolling tundra, interspersed with higher and drier patches, and covered with lakes and ponds of all sizes, sometimes connected by insignificant streams. The lower portions of the tundra are wet and marshy, and thickly covered with grass. On the higher portions the covering of grass is more scanty and the ground often bare, muddy, and black, partly covered with black and white mosses and lichens.

This we were in the habit of calling the "black tundra," and it was the special breeding-ground of certain species of birds, for example the Golden Plover, while others were to be sought for in the marshy lowlands, and others again on the dry grassy banks.

The birds breeding in this region are two or three species of land-birds and most of the waders. The great majority of the water-birds, the ducks, gulls, &c., pass on to more favorable breeding-sites on the sandy islands fringing the northern shore of the continent, and on the banks of the great rivers running into the Arctic Ocean east of Point Barrow.

Most of the birds and eggs were collected by the writer and Sergeant Middleton Smith, though valuable additions to the collections were made by Lieutenant Ray, Captain Herendeen, and other members of the party.

The nomenclature employed is that of Ridgway's Catalogue (Bull. U. S. Nat. Museum, No. 21, 1881), to which the numbers refer, and the Eskimo names have been appended wherever possible.

[21.] SAXICOLA GENANTHE (Linn.) Bechst.

STONECHAT (*Sú'ksaxia*).

As Mr. Nelson remarks, this species appears to be very erratic in its occurrence in Northern Alaska, being quite common some seasons and wholly absent the next.

Early in the spring migrations of 1882 we had these birds in comparative abundance near the station for a few days, but none remained to breed, and in the season of 1883, though a careful lookout was kept for them, not a single one was noticed.

Curiously enough, this alternation of seasons appears to have held good for the two preceding years. In 1880 Dr. Bean found them not uncommon from Kotzebue Sound to Cape Lisburne, while Mr. Nelson, visiting the same region the following season, failed to find a single individual.

The first one seen was taken May 19, 1882, when very little of the snow had melted and there were but a few patches of bare ground near the coast. It was a male, and feeding on the bare grassy spots near the house, and was very shy. The stomach contained much digested material.

For three days they were with us in considerable numbers, scattered along the edge of the tundra, not going far inland, and exceedingly shy. They appeared to be traveling towards the northeast. The sexual organs of the only female taken showed no signs of development, but a male was shot on the 22d with testes well enlarged.

After this date they disappeared completely, and were not seen again during the season, or in the return migrations.

The natives appeared unfamiliar with the bird, and gave it the name which we afterward found them to apply to the Redpolls, and, in fact, to all the little passerine birds, except the Snow-buntings and Lapland Longspurs.

157. *COTILE RIPARIA* (Linn.) Bosc.

BANK SWALLOW.

On the evening of July 29, 1882, we were surprised to see a swallow flying round the station, but unfortunately failed to secure it, and it went off up the beach.

Swallows were seen again on the 31st and on August 10 flying round the station and going off up the beach. The last time they were pretty well recognized as this species.

No more were seen alive, but early in September one was picked up on the beach dead and frozen, but unfortunately too much dried up for skinning. It was, however, preserved in alcohol and is the only representative of the species in our collection.

A party of natives, who were with us when the bird was picked up, failed to recognize it as anything they had ever seen before.

These birds were undoubtedly stragglers from the Yukon region, where they breed in great numbers, which, after the cares of raising their brood were over, had drifted carelessly further and further north, following the flies and the sunshine till they reached this extreme point.

178a. *ÆGIOTHUS CANESCENS EXILIPES* (Coues) Ridgw.

WHITE-RUMPED REDPOLL (*Síkksaxia*).

This species appears to be not common, and rather irregular in its occurrence at Point Barrow.

Early in June, 1882, the natives spoke of seeing *Síkksaxia* and promised to secure them for us. Accordingly on the 13th a lad brought in three eggs with the female, snared on the nest.

These were the only eggs secured, and we obtained or saw very few birds. Those that were seen appeared to have a preference for the muddy banks and gullies of the "black tundra," and the neighborhood of the village. None were noticed after July 3, and none were seen or reported in the season of 1883.

The season of 1881 must have been one of unusual abundance for this bird, as Mr. Nelson (Arctic Cruise of the Revenue Steamer *Corwin*, 1881) speaks of finding it one of the commonest birds at Point Barrow. It certainly was not common in 1882. Nor did *Ægiothus linaria*, which he speaks of finding in the same localities, occur at all in either of the two seasons that our station was occupied.

186. *PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS* (Linn.) Meyer.

SNOW-BUNTING (*Amau'liga*).

This and the next species were our commonest passerine birds; in fact, the only ones which could be said to be at all common.

Our first warning of spring, before the snow had fairly begun to show signs of melting, was always the appearance of the little *Amau'liga* hopping and twittering around the wind-blown spots and the cook's refuse heap, a little explorer, come on to spy out the land far ahead of the main body of the migration.

In 1882 the first Snow-bunting and the first bird of the year, a male in full breeding plumage, appeared on Easter Sunday, April 9, a pleasant and warm day for the season. The snow had not really begun to melt, but the ground had blown bare near the house and there had perhaps been a little melting on the sunny side of the hillocks, where the little fellow was running and picking.

They were a little later the next season. The natives reported seeing one or two at Point Barrow April 16, but we saw none near the station till the 19th. Stragglers continued to arrive through April and May, but they were not really plenty either season till about May 20.

They began to sing about the middle of May, and by the 23d or 24th were well established and in full song.

Three or four pairs made their home near the station, and several more in the village, while the rest were scattered along the edge of the tundra, but few going any distance inland. They especially affected the broken muddy banks and gullies below the village and along the shore of the lagoons, and the cook's refuse heap was from the first a great attraction.

The males spend a great deal of time singing perched on the highest point they can find. The ridge-poles of our buildings and the wind-vane were favorite resorts for these jolly little singers. They continued singing until about the first week in July.

Early in June they begin to build in holes and crevices in the banks, where the nest is always completely concealed, raising occasionally, at any rate, two broods in the season. The full complement of eggs appears to be six, though I found one nest containing seven eggs in 1883.

In 1882 one pair established themselves in a hogshead of bricks close to the station, unfortunately too much exposed to the curiosity of the Eskimo children, who caught and killed the male bird just as the female had completed her full set of eggs. Of course under the circumstances the nest and eggs were added to our collection. Nothing daunted, the female immediately secured another mate and went to work on a new nest, but was again doomed to disappointment, for when she had finished her second nest and laid two eggs she was again robbed by the natives. We succeeded, however, in protecting the third nest, and the young hatched and were beginning to fly by the end of July, by which time earlier broods were already pretty well grown. During the early part of July, after the males have ceased singing, they keep together in broods, and keep pretty well out of sight, as they are beginning to moult and take on the fall plumage. About July 25, however, they appear in considerable numbers, mostly young of the year in the gray plumage, associating with the young Longspurs around the empty village and about the native camps. They continue quite abundant in large loose flocks, generally through August, gradually becoming scarcer in September. The last one was seen in 1882, on September 20. We left them still comparatively plenty when we abandoned the station in 1883.

187. *CENTROPHANES LAPPONICUS* (Linn.) Caban.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR (*Nessaúdliga*).

The Longspurs, though, if anything, more abundant than the last species, arrive later and depart earlier. They arrived both seasons at very nearly the same date, and were equally abundant.

On May 20, 1882, which was a comparatively warm day with a fresh southwest wind, they suddenly appeared in considerable numbers, having probably arrived during the night, apparently all males, in full song.

They were to be found on all the bare spots on the tundra, near the station, along the coast, and near the cemetery at the head of the lagoon. Several were secured, and their stomachs were found to contain beetles. The sexual organs were fully developed. They were rather less abundant early in the season of 1883, as there was much less bare ground than the year before at the time of their arrival, May 21.

Though abundant a short distance inland, these birds were seldom seen around the station or along the edges of the beach and the lagoons, like the Snow-buntings. In accordance with what appears to be their general habit elsewhere, they are specially to be looked for on the higher and drier parts of the tundra, where the nest is built in the grass, and not concealed in holes or crevices, like those of the snow-buntings.

During the breeding season, that is, from the time of their arrival till July 1, the males keep up a continual song, frequently soaring up and singing in the air like a bobolink. Their note at other times is a metallic chirp, not unlike that of the Titlark.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season in 1883, a complete set of six eggs, already showing signs of incubation, was found on June 6, a week earlier than in 1882. This nest was the only one

found on a mud-bank, and partially concealed by a clod, though not so completely as a Snow-bunting's nest would have been. They appear to raise sometimes two broods in a season, as a nest has been found as late as June 21 containing only two eggs. We never found more than six eggs in any nest of this species, and sets of five were frequently found far advanced in incubation.

The first newly-hatched young were noticed about the middle of June. Like the Snow-buntings they keep themselves pretty well out of sight during the first half of July, but from then through August appear in considerable numbers, congregating with the Snow-buntings round the village and native camps. The young, some of which are fully fledged by the middle of July, gather in large loose flocks, and appear to remain later than the adults. They go off gradually near the latter part of August, and were last seen in 1882 on the 4th of September. We left them still quite abundant in 1883, when we abandoned the station.

207a. *ZONOTRICHIA GAMBELI INTERMEDIA* Ridgw.

INTERMEDIATE WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.

This bird, which is common in the Yukon region and on the lower Mackenzie, occurs at Point Barrow only as a straggler. A single individual, which Mr. Ridgway has identified as the young of the year of this species, was caught in one of the tents at the station September 14, 1883, a solitary instance to be compared with the northward autumnal wanderings of the Bank-swallows.

217. *JUNCO HYEMALIS* (Linn.) Scf.

BLACK SNOWBIRD (*Sûksaria*).

This is another straggler from the Yukon region and the wooded interior of Alaska, where Mr. Dall found it not uncommon during his stay at Nulato.

The solitary instance of its occurrence near Point Barrow was on May 24, 1883, when a male, apparently ready to breed, was taken not far from our station.

406. *NYCTEA SCANDIACA* (Linn.) Newt.

SNOWY OWL (*Ūkpik*).

This bird may be fairly considered a resident of these regions, although in the depths of the winter it retreats with the ptarmigan back to the "deer country," that is, the valleys of the large rivers running into the Arctic Ocean east of Point Barrow.

Its abundance in the spring and summer near the coast appears to depend on the presence or absence of its favorite food, the Lemming, as has been noted elsewhere by Mr. Nelson.

During the season of 1882 we saw no Lemmings, though signs of their presence in the shape of droppings, and their skulls and skeletons in owl's castings, were numerous all over the tundra. During that season we saw but very few owls. On the other hand, in 1883, Lemmings were exceedingly plenty all round the station, and owls were proportionately abundant; scarcely a day passed without one or more being seen sitting on the tundra, generally on the top of a bank or small knoll, on the lookout for Lemmings.

They were exceedingly shy and watchful, and, though seen and pursued nearly every day, only two were taken.

One of these made a regular habit of coming every afternoon at about the same time and settling himself in plain sight of the station on the opposite bank of the lagoon. For nine days he came regularly, and afforded much sport to several members of our party, who would go out regularly to capture him with rifle or shotgun, and as regularly return baffled. He was at last secured by two men, one of whom attracted his attention while the other managed to creep up within gunshot under cover of a bank.

These birds showed no signs of breeding while in our neighborhood. Some of the Eskimos said they could get the eggs from a camping-ground towards the southwest, but they failed to do so.

412b. **HIEROFALCO GYRFALCO SACER** (Forst.) Ridgw.MCFARLANE'S GYRFALCON (*Ki'drigûmîñ*).

The only hawk obtained by the expedition has been identified by Mr. Ridgway as this form, and was taken at the station, where he had alighted on the flagstaff, in the autumn of 1882. Hawks were occasionally seen during both seasons, 1882 and 1883, but were always very wild and difficult to approach. Occasionally they were seen close enough to be recognized as Gyrfalcons, probably of the same form as the one captured.

The natives say that they are abundant on the rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean, where they feed on young wild-fowl and ptarmigan. They say they breed "umasiksu," "a long way off." One man said that he had seen the nest and eggs.

449. **AQUILA CHRYSÆTUS CANADENSIS** (Linn.) Ridgw.GOLDEN EAGLE (*Tiñmiûkpûk*).

We never saw this bird alive during our stay at Point Barrow, and it is only included in this list because we obtained a native-made skin from some natives who went last summer to the eastward of the Colville River, where they secured the bird.

There were one or two other skins in the two villages, where they were in great repute as talismans or charms for securing good luck in whaling. There were also many wing and tail feathers among the natives, who use them as ornaments to their fur jackets.

474. **LAGOPUS ALBUS** (Gm.) Aud.WILLOW PTARMIGAN (*Akû'dagîñ*).

This species is resident but never very plentiful. Tracks were always to be seen on the snow during the winter, but the birds themselves were less often seen, while they were frequently seen in pairs during the breeding season, though the nest was never found.

They were always wild and difficult of approach, so that comparatively few were obtained. They were found to be quite abundant among the willow shrubs inland along the rivers, and Lieutenant Ray found them numerous at the mouth of Meade River, May 1.

An occasional male begins to show traces of brown feathers about the head and neck as early as the first week in April, and the change is very gradual.

The last that was seen (July 10) still showed a considerable amount of white in the plumage, and it is possible that the change is never complete. The females taken all appeared more completely changed than the males.

We found the meat as tasteless and insipid as other observers have found it.

These birds in the fall were occasionally seen sitting on the broken ice along the beach.

475. **LAGOPUS RUPESTRIS** (Gm.) Leach.ROCK PTARMIGAN (*Akû'dagîñ*).

The Rock Ptarmigan is a much less plentiful resident than the foregoing, from which the natives do not distinguish it.

As far as we could judge its habits are the same. One or two were obtained, one a female, which had evidently bred not far from the station, though the nest was not found.

509. **STREPSILAS INTERPRES** (Linn.) Illig.TURNSTONE (*Tûlî'gua*).

This species was found to be decidedly scarce, both years, during the spring migrations and the breeding season. We occasionally saw one or two inland, but were unable to secure any till about the 10th or 11th of July, at which time they appeared at Pergniak, straggling adults, who had finished breeding and were beginning to molt. Early in August, the young appeared in considerable

numbers along the coast, near the station and round the muddy puddles in the village, and were quite abundant for two or three weeks.

They were exceedingly tame, and for several nights in the middle of August, 1882, three or four came round the back door and the cook's refuse heap, making themselves perfectly at home, and allowing one to approach within a few feet of them before they took flight.

Towards the end of August they grew scarcer, and finally disappeared, in 1882, about the 30th.

As the Black Turnstone (*S. melanocephala*) is such a common bird in the Yukon region and south of Bering Strait generally, one would naturally expect to find it at Point Barrow, particularly as Mr. Nelson reports it from Wrangel Island. Nevertheless, during the two seasons of our stay at Point Barrow, we did not obtain the slightest evidence of its occurrence in the region.

513. SQUATAROLA HELVETICA (Linn.) Cuv.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER (*Ki-raiōn*).

This plover is quite rare. It was occasionally seen and heard in the season of 1882, but none were noticed the next summer, and none were secured.

The natives are perfectly familiar with the bird, and use the dried skins as amulets or talismans to secure good luck in deer-hunting.

Two such skins tied to a stick represent the species in our collection. The natives told us this bird would arrive later than the Golden Plovers, and this appeared to be the case.

515. CHARADRIUS DOMINICUS Mull.

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER (*Tu'dliñ*).

A large series of Golden Plovers collected at Point Barrow, where they are among the commonest waders, all proved upon careful examination, to belong to this species. It is probable that *C. dominicus fulvus* does not range so far north on the American coast.

Indeed, Mr. Nelson's note of the occurrence of this form on Wrangel Island seems to me to be rather doubtful, as from his account the bird was only seen and not captured, rendering identification almost impossible.

They are among the earlier waders to arrive, as stragglers generally appear about the 20th to the 25th of May, before there is much bare ground. In 1882 a small party in full breeding plumage, and apparently all males, arrived May 21, but no more arrived until June 11. The tundra was at this time bare only along the edge of the beach, and the ice and snow was not yet gone from the lagoons.

This party remained in nearly the same place for a couple of weeks, feeding on small red worms which they found in marshy spots, and all but two of them were taken, although they were very wild.

Along through the first and second week in June they continue to arrive in small parties, and from that time on are quite plenty scattered in pairs and threes all over the tundra. They are very wild and difficult to approach, and very noisy. In addition to their ordinary well-known call-note, they have in the breeding season a loud but very melodious cry of "Tud'ling!" many times repeated, uttered as the bird flies along rather high, with long slow strokes of the wings.

They were evidently nesting both seasons before June 20, but neither season were we able to find the nest before the 22d or 23d. The nest is exceedingly hard to find, although it is not concealed at all, but is simply a depression in the bare black clayey tundra lined with a little dry moss. The only vegetation on this part of the tundra is white and grayish moss, which harmonizes so extraordinarily with the peculiar blotching of the eggs that it is almost impossible to see them unless one knows exactly where to look. A favorite nesting site is on the high banks of the gullies or small streams. No nests were ever found in the grass or in swampy ground.

The sitting birds show great solicitude when disturbed, feigning lameness, and trying to attract one away from the nest. They are shrewd enough always to keep quite a distance from the nest, as long as the collector is anywhere in the vicinity of it, and it is simply time wasted to attempt to find the nest by looking for it, as I know by hard experience. The only way to make sure of the

eggs is to withdraw some distance, and sit down patiently and wait for the bird to go back to her eggs, watching her if necessary with a field-glass. Having marked her on to the nest, one must walk towards it in a straight line, looking neither to the right nor the left and keeping his eyes fixed upon the spot she rises from. He is then pretty sure of the eggs. However, the surface of the tundra is so uniform that a careless glance to one side or the other after the bird is flushed may throw the collector wholly off the track, and then he has to go back and wait for the bird to return again.

Both males and females take a share in the incubation. In 1882 the sitting bird was frequently secured with the eggs, and in every case turned out to be a male; but in 1883 a number of sitting females were taken, and finally, in one or two cases, both parents were taken with the eggs, and both males and females had their breasts bare, as if incubating.

The nesting season continues till the first or middle of July, about which time the adults begin to collect in flocks, feeding together around the ponds on the higher tundra, associated sometimes with a few Knots or a straggling Curlew.

The old birds leave for the south about the end of July, and no more Plovers are to be seen till about the middle of August, when the young, who heretofore have been keeping out of sight, scattered over the tundra, gather into flocks, and for several days are quite plenty on the dryer hills and banks, after which they depart. Stragglers may be seen up to the end of August.

528a. *MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS SCOLOPACEUS* (Say) Coues.

RED-BELLIED SNIPE; GREATER GRAY-BACK.

A few of these birds bred near the station, but they are decidedly rare during the breeding season. The young of the year, however, appear in large flocks about the middle of August and stay for a few days about the small ponds on the tundra, especially on the high land below Cape Smythe.

At this season they are rather plenty, and when feeding associate with the young Dunlins and Grass-birds. They were much less abundant in 1883 than they were the previous season.

The nest was never found, although a pair were taken June 28, 1883, that were evidently nesting, as both had their breasts plucked and bare, showing that, as in the case of the Golden Plover, the male does his share of the work of incubation.

In the spring of 1882 a native boy brought in a female of this species, and what, he said, were the eggs. This was accepted without question at the time, although the eggs seemed rather small for the size of the bird.

A further acquaintance with the eggs of some of the smaller waders led to considerable doubt, which was justified by comparison of the set with authentic eggs of this species in the National Museum.

The eggs are certainly not those of this species, but closely resemble those of the Dunlin.

The bird appears but little known to the natives, and as usual in such cases we had various names applied to it. Many thought it was a Northern Phalarope (*Sabraña*).

529. *TRINGA CANUTUS* Linn.

KNOT; ROBIN SNIPE (*Túa-wia*).

The Knot appears to be quite rare about Point Barrow. Only a few of the natives to whom one was shown recognized it and had a name for it.

In the season of 1883 only one was seen, appearing with a rather large flight of small waders. They were rather more abundant during the preceding season, and evidently bred somewhere in the vicinity, as a female was taken on July 11, with full-sized yolks in her ovaries. The nest, however, was never found.

The adults were not seen after July 5, and not one of the young appeared in the flocks of young waders in the fall.

534. *ACTODROMAS MACULATA* (Vieill.) Coues.PECTORAL SANDPIPER (*Aibwúkia* = *Walrus-bird*).

Though this species is very common over the whole continent, and in fact over the greater part of the world, its eggs and breeding habits have hitherto been undescribed.* We had the good fortune to find them breeding in considerable abundance in the neighborhood of the station, and were able to bring home a good series of authentic eggs.

It is one of the commonest of our waders, occurring all over the tundra in all sorts of situations, though never found on the beach.

There is frequently a great disparity of size between the two sexes. A comparison of the large series we collected shows that the average length of the female is about three-quarters of an inch less than that of the male, but that the smallest adult female was fully an inch and a half shorter than the largest male. The difference in size is so marked that the natives noticed it and insisted that the small females were not *Aibwúkia*, but *Niwilicilik* (*Ereunetes pusillus*).

They arrive about the end of May or early in June, and frequent the small ponds and marshy portions of the tundra along the shore, sometimes associated with other small waders, especially with the Buff-breasted Sandpipers on the high banks of Nunava. Early in the season they are frequently in large-sized flocks feeding together around and in the Eskimo village at Cape Smythe, but later become thoroughly scattered all over the tundra.

They begin pairing soon after their arrival, and are frequently to be seen chasing each other in the air with a loud chatter. The male has a curious habit at this season of the year. The skin of the throat is much distended and loaded with slimy fat, and can be puffed out like the throat of a pouter pigeon. During the breeding season, that is from the first of June to the first of July, the male may frequently be seen taking short, low flights, with the wings held high and beaten stiffly, while the throat is puffed out to its fullest extent, and the bird utters a most peculiar muffled hoot "hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo," many times repeated. There is something ventriloquial about the sound, which makes it seem as if uttered by some creature a long distance off, and it was some time before we could be certain that it was the Pectoral Sandpipers that were making the noise. This hoot is only uttered on the wing as far as I was able to observe, though the males may be often seen to puff out their throats as they sit on the little knolls.

They get their native name "*Aibwúkia*," the "walrus bird," from this habit of swelling out their throats, like "*Aibwúk*," the walrus.

After the breeding season, they keep very quiet and retired, like the rest of the waders, and the adults appear to slip quietly away without collecting into flocks, as soon as the young are able to take care of themselves.

As soon as the young have assumed the complete fall plumage, that is about the 10th of August, they gather in large flocks with the other young waders, especially about the small ponds on the high land below Cape Smythe, and stay for several days before they take their departure for the south. Stray birds remain as late as the first week of September.

The nest is always built in the grass, with a decided preference for high and dry localities like the banks of gulleys and streams. It was sometimes placed at the edge of a small pool, but always in grass and in a dry place, never in the black clay and moss, like the Plover and Buff-breasted Sandpipers, or in the marsh, like the Phalaropes. The nest was like that of the other waders, a depression in the ground lined with a little dry grass.

All the complete sets of eggs we found contained four. The following is a description of the eggs, obtained from the examination of eighteen sets. They are pointedly pyriform like those of the other small waders.

*Since the above was written, Mr. E. W. Nelson, formerly United States Signal Service observer at Saint Michael's, Alaska, has published (*Auk*, Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 218-224) an excellent detailed account of the breeding habits of this species, as observed by him in the delta of the Yukon. His observations agree very closely with ours, except that he observed the male bird "hooting" while on the ground. The observations of Dr. Adams, quoted by Mr. Nelson, had escaped my notice as well as his. The note, however, merely states that drawings made by Dr. Adams, and representing the male bird with his throat puffed out, were exhibited at a meeting of the Zoölogical Society, so that to Mr. Nelson belongs the credit of first making and publishing complete observations on the subject. -

The following measurements, in inches, indicate the size, shape, and limits of variation: 1.58 by 1.06; 1.44 by 1.11; 1.42 by 1.08; 1.54 by 1.02.

In color and markings they closely resemble the eggs of the other small waders. The ground color is drab, sometimes with a greenish tinge, though never so green as in the egg of *P. alpina americana* and sometimes a pale bistre-brown. The markings are blotchings of clear umber brown, varying in intensity, thickest and sometimes confluent around the larger end, smaller and more scattered at the smaller end. Some of the eggs with brown ground are thickly blotched all over. A single egg in one set of four has the markings almost as fine as in *A. bairdi*, but the egg is larger and has not the characteristic ruddy hue. All the eggs have the usual shell markings of pale purplish gray and light neutral tint.

The eggs may be distinguished from those of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper, which they closely resemble, by their warmer color.

Most of the eggs obtained were collected in 1883. The first nest was taken on June 20, a full set of eggs slightly incubated. Although eggs were found to contain large embryos as early as June 28, perfectly fresh eggs were found July 6, and the last eggs brought in, July 12, contained only small embryos.

536. *ACTODROMAS FUSCICOLLIS* (Vieill.) Ridgw.

BONAPARTE'S SANDPIPER (*Kai'ñialu*).

This is the first record of the occurrence of this species west of the Mackenzie River region, where McFarlane found it breeding, and it appears to be hardly more than a straggler at Point Barrow.

It was not observed in the spring of 1882, and an accident revealed its presence in 1883. A shot fired June 6 into a flock of Pectoral Sandpipers brought down one of these birds along with four or five of the other species.

After this, of course, a careful lookout was kept for this species, but only one other was seen, just a month later, alone on the tundra. The bird was also secured. Both were males and apparently breeding birds.

537. *ACTODROMAS BAIRDI* Coues.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER (*Ai'bwúkia*).

Though this little sandpiper is by no means uncommon, the natives seem to make no distinction between it and *A. maculata*, calling both by the same name.

They arrive about May 30, while there is still a good deal of snow remaining on the tundra, and are usually to be found along the edges of the pools at the top of the beach. After the tundra becomes clear of snow, they retreat back from the beach and are especially to be looked for on dry grassy portions of the tundra, particularly along the shores of our lagoon.

They are never very common and always solitary or in pairs, a quiet retiring little bird that never indulges in any of the conspicuous breeding antics noticed among the other waders.

The nest was always well hidden in the grass, and never placed in marshy ground or on the bare black parts of tundra, and consists merely of a slight depression in the ground thinly lined with dried grass. All the eggs we found were obtained from the last week in June to the first week of July, a trifle later than the other waders.

The sitting female when disturbed exhibits the greatest solicitude, running about with drooping outspread wings, and loud outcry, and uses every possible wile to attract the intruder from the eggs.

The nest is so well concealed, and forms so inconspicuous an object that the only practical way to secure the eggs is to withdraw to one side and allow the sitting bird to return, carefully marking where she alights. Having done this on one occasion and failing to find the eggs, after flushing the bird two or three times, I discovered that I had walked on the eggs, though I had been looking for them most carefully.

They leave after the breeding season in the same unobtrusive way that they have conducted themselves during all their stay, never collecting into flocks. We saw them occasionally during July.

539a. *PELIDNA ALPINA AMERICANA* Cass.REDBACKED SANDPIPER (*M'ca-kapiñ*).

This species is common and breeds abundantly, although the nest is exceedingly hard to find, as the nesting birds are very wary and use every possible stratagem to mislead one while looking for the eggs.

They arrive about the end of May. In 1882 they first appeared above the station in small flocks associating with the Golden Plovers, but the next spring the snow was slow in going off from this part of the tundra, and they were first noted below the village.

Some of them, perhaps, arrive paired, but the majority are pairing soon after their arrival, to judge by their actions. They scatter in pairs and threes all over the tundra, where there is still at this time a good deal of snow, and chase each other with much noise, taking wing suddenly without cause for alarm.

One will occasionally "set" his wings while in the air and soar for some distance, uttering a note quite different from the usual hoarse, rolling call.

As the tundra gradually clears of snow, they become more scattered and spread farther inland, deserting the shores of the beach lagoons, although they hardly confine themselves as much to the dry portions of the tundra as the Baird's Sandpipers are in the habit of doing.

Their rolling call through June is to be heard all day and every day, and reminds one of the notes of the frogs in New England in spring. In fact, some members of the party came home the first spring convinced that they had heard the frogs piping.

The nest, which is like that of all the rest of the waders, is always placed in the grass, sometimes in dry and sometimes in rather swampy places, but never on the black tundra or on the isthmuses between the ponds like the Phalaropes.

The eggs were first described from the Mackenzie region, by Richardson (*Fauna Boreali-Americana*, II, 383), but appear to be still little known in collections.

Both parents share in the work of incubation, though we happened to obtain more males than females with the eggs.

The young are pretty generally hatched by the first week in July, and both adults and young keep pretty well out of sight till the first of August, when they begin to show about the lagoons and occasionally about the beach, many of the young birds still downy about the head.

The autumn flight of young birds appears about the middle of August, associating with the young *A. maculata* and *M. griseus scolopaceus*, in good-sized flocks, particularly about the pools on the high tundra below Cape Smythe.

They continue plenty in these localities, sometimes appearing along the beach, for about a week, when the greater part of them depart, leaving only a few stragglers that stay till the first few days of September.

540. *PELIDNA SUBARQUATA* (Guld.) Cuv.

CURLEW SANDPIPER.

The Curlew Sandpiper has never been before noted as occurring anywhere in America except upon the Atlantic coast, where it is a rare straggler.

I had the good fortune to capture a male in full breeding plumage, the only one seen, on June 6, 1883. It was in company with a good-sized flock of *Actodromas maculata*.

541. *BREUNETES PUSILLUS* (Linn.) Cass.SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER (*Niwiliwilík*).

This species is a regular and fairly abundant fall visitor at Point Barrow, coming apparently from the east in large flocks.

None were seen either season during the spring migrations or the breeding season, but about the end of July they appeared in large numbers, arriving at Pergniak first and spreading down the coast.

They were then quite abundant for two or three days about the village ponds and in the village itself, and a few stragglers staid on until the middle of August.

Though a great many of them were shot, no adults were found either season.

544. *LIMOSA LAPPONICA NOVÆ-ZEALANDIÆ* Gray.

PACIFIC GODWIT.

This species, which is an abundant summer resident at the Yukon mouth and Saint Michael's, where it breeds, only occurs at Point Barrow as a straggler after the breeding season, appearing in August with the flocks of young *Macrorhamphus*, *Pelidna*, &c.

It is probably a quite regular though rare visitor, as we saw a few both in 1882 and 1883. Nevertheless, the natives appeared not well acquainted with the bird. Some called it "Turá-turá" (*Numenius borealis*), while others thought it was "Sabrañna" (*Lobipes hyperboreus*).

The two that were obtained were both young of the year.

This bird has not been previously recorded from the American coast north of Bering Strait.

556. *TRYNGITES RUFESCENS* (Vieill.) Caban.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER (*Núdluayu*).

This is an abundant summer resident, and was more plenty in the season of 1883 than it was the year before.

They arrived both seasons in a body at about the same date (June 6 to 8), and were first seen on the dry banks below the village feeding greedily on the flies and beetles which were out sunning themselves.

By the middle of June they had spread pretty well over the dryer parts of the tundra, both above and below the station. They were never seen on the lower marshy portions of the tundra, but always confined themselves to the high and dry banks, or what we called the black tundra.

The eggs, as might be inferred from their colors, are laid in the latter locality, as a rule, where they harmonize very well with the black and white of the ground and moss. We were unable to find the nest in 1882, but the next spring we collected the eggs in considerable abundance. Like the rest of the waders they build no nest, but deposit the four eggs, small end down, in a shallow depression in the ground lined with a little moss. Four is the usual number of eggs in a complete set, though we collected one set of five.

During the greater part of the breeding season, that is, from the time they arrive till the end of June, the males indulge in curious antics, which we had frequent opportunity of observing.

A favorite trick is to walk along with one wing stretched to its fullest extent and held high in the air. I have frequently seen solitary birds doing this apparently for their own amusement, when they had no spectators of their own kind. Two will occasionally meet and "spar" like fighting cocks for a few minutes and then rise together like "towering" birds, with legs hanging loose, for about thirty feet, then drifting off to leeward. A single bird will sometimes stretch himself up to his full height, spread his wings forward, and puff out his throat, making a sort of clucking noise, while one or two others stand by and apparently admire him. They are very silent, even during the breeding season. When they first arrive they are to be found associating with *Actodromas maculata* for a few days. After the breeding season they disappear gradually, never gathering into flocks, but quietly slipping away, and none are to be seen after the first week in August.

560. *NUMENIUS BOREALIS* (Forst.) Lath.

ESKIMO CURLEW (*Turá-turá*).

This is a rather irregular summer visitor and by no means common, although well known to the natives. In the spring of 1882 it was the first wader to arrive, but in 1883 we saw none at all.

Two flocks of about twelve each arrived on May 20, when there was still much snow on the tundra and in the lagoons, moving up the beach towards the northeast.

No others were seen till the first week in July, when two were noticed, one associating with a flock of Golden Plovers and Knots. One taken at the time was already molting.

563. PHALAROPUS FULICARIUS (Linn.) Bp.

RED PHALAROPE (*Sábraⁿ*).

One of the commonest birds, remaining till late in October, when the sea begins to close. They arrive early in June in considerable numbers, and already paired, in full breeding plumage. As with Phalaropes generally, the female is the larger and brighter bird of the pair. We found it hard to make the natives believe that she was not the male. Dissection, actually showing the eggs in the ovary, was necessary before they would admit the fact.

The whole duty of raising and taking care of the brood after the eggs are laid, falls upon the males, who hatch the eggs and take care of the young brood, while the female spends her time away feeding. We never found a female sitting on eggs, or took one with her breast plucked. It was invariably the male bird that was started off the eggs.

When these birds first arrive the sea is still closed, and the birds make themselves at home especially round the small ponds. As the snow melts away, they spread out over a greater extent of country, but never go far from the sea, and are always to be found in the wetter grassy portions of the tundra, particularly back of the beach lagoons, where they nest in large numbers.

The nest is always in the grass, never in the black or mossy portions of the tundra, and usually in a pretty wet situation, though a nest was occasionally found high and dry, in a place where the nest of the Pectoral Sandpiper would be looked for. A favorite nesting site was a narrow grassy isthmus between two of the shallow ponds. The nest is a very slight affair of dried grass and always well concealed.

Some of the pairs have their full complement of eggs laid by the middle of June, but others are much later, as fresh eggs were obtained as late as June 29, in 1882. Four is the usual number of eggs in a complete set, although sets of three incubated eggs are to be found.

They are exceedingly tame and attractive little birds during the breeding season, paddling about the little ponds on the tundra in their peculiarly graceful manner, having apparently no fear of man or beast, and keeping up a continual twittering, as if of conversation among themselves. They are at all times a noisy bird, especially when gathered into flocks.

They begin to collect in flocks, flying and lighting round the ponds, about the end of June, and continue in flocks through July, though as the sea opens they grow scarce, apparently roaming off inland, and out to sea. Late in July, when there were hardly any to be seen near the shore, I have found them 7 or 8 miles inland around the lakes in very large flocks, which were gradually assuming the gray winter plumage. The natives said that the Phalaropes went "south," which means "inland," and they would be plenty by and by. The adults appear to leave about the end of July, as the great flocks which stay so late in the fall seem to be all the young of the year.

These flocks come off the land about the first week in August, and are to be found along the shore and beach, occasionally feeding and swimming in the ponds back of the beach. Their abundance varies a great deal on different days, as they are apparently wandering back and forth a good deal from one feeding ground to another. They are apt to be specially abundant on days when there is much loose ice on and near the shore.

When in the fall plumage and collected into flocks, they spend most of the time floating and feeding with their peculiarly graceful dipping motion a few yards from the beach, while a flock will occasionally rise with a sharp twitter and move a few hundred yards to a new feeding ground.

They are exceedingly tame and unsuspecting at all seasons, and the Eskimo boys, although their archery is none of the best, succeed in killing a good many of them with their bows and arrows.

564. LOBIPES HYPERBOREUS (Linn.) Cuv.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE (*Sabraⁿna*).

Mr. Nelson has already noted the increasing rarity of this species as we proceed towards the north in the Arctic Ocean, although it is the more abundant of the two Phalaropes on the shores

of Bering Sea. When we reach Point Barrow it has become merely a rare straggler, although the natives know it well, having become familiar with it during their summer wanderings to the Colville.

It was only seen alive on one occasion, June 11, 1883, when a single pair was taken in one of the small tundra pools, such as are frequented by the Red Phalaropes. As usual the female was the larger and more brightly colored bird.

We also secured a native skin from a man who said he had shot the bird in the country of the Kûngmûdîng people, east of the Colville River, where they are very plenty.

584. *GRUS CANADENSIS* (Linn.) Temm.

LITTLE CRANE (*Tût-tŭ'd-rĭ-gû*).

Though abundant about Norton Sound and even as far north as Kotzebue Sound, the Little Crane reaches Point Barrow only as a rare straggler. It was not observed at all during the season of 1882, but two pairs were seen in 1883 and one of each pair secured. Both of these occurrences were between the middle and end of June, and none were seen in the autumn.

The bird was well known to the natives, who say they find them very abundant at the mouth of the Colville.

588. *OLOR AMERICANUS* (Sharpless) Ep.

WHISTLING SWAN (*Ku'g' ru*).

The swans occasionally seen and frequently spoken of by the natives are probably of this species, as the large Trumpeter Swan is not known west of Fort Yukon (*teste* Nelson, "Arctic Cruise of the Revenue Steamer Corwin, 1881").

They were only noticed once or twice each spring, and the natives say they are uncommon at the sea-coast.

They say, however, that they are very plenty "*pani*" "south," by which they mean 75 or 100 miles inland on the rivers, where, they say, they catch a great many when they have molted their wing feathers.

591a. *CHEN HYPERBOREUS ALBATUS* (Cass.) Ridgw.

LESSER SNOW GOOSE (*Kû'n-o*).

All the snow geese taken were of this smaller form. They are not at all common, but are occasionally seen during the spring migrations, that is, from the middle of May to the end of June. They are usually in pairs and small flocks, and generally come off the land from the south and go out to sea, as if going out to feed.

Once or twice larger flocks came up in the morning and went back again in the afternoon, and occasionally stragglers were found alighting round the pools on the tundra. None of them bred in the neighborhood of the station.

593a. *ANSER ALBIFRONS GAMBELI* (Hartl.) Coues.

AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (*Nû'g' lûg' rua*).

This was our most abundant goose. They are fairly plenty during the spring migrations and a few breed. Like the swans they are said to be extremely abundant "south," near Meade River, where many eggs are secured and many geese taken while molting and unable to fly.

They arrive about the middle to the end of May (May 16, 1882, and May 25, 1883), and for a couple of weeks are generally to be found in small parties along the lagoons and the small pools which have opened along the crown of the beach. We could be sure to find a few geese every day in a small marshy lagoon above the station, which we got into the habit of calling the "goose pond" from this fact.

As the snow cleared off—early in June—they scattered in pairs over the tundra, occasionally feeding together in small parties of half a dozen or so.

The eggs are always laid in the black, muddy tundra, often on top of a slight knoll. The nest is lined with tundra moss and down. The number of eggs in a brood appears subject to considerable variation, as we found sets of four, six, and seven, all well advanced in incubation. The last laid egg is generally in the middle of the nest, and may be recognized by its white shell unless incubation is far advanced, the other eggs being stained and soiled by the birds coming on and off the nest.

We never saw any young birds, and the adults disappeared early in July. Perhaps they go inland to the rivers to molt their flight-feathers.

In the fall migrations they were exceedingly rare, a flock or two being seen each season in August.

These birds are familiar objects, during the breeding season stalking around the level tundra, where the mirage makes them loom up as big as a man, and their peculiar laughing cry is frequently to be heard.

At this time they are exceedingly shy and difficult of approach, but when they first arrive can easily be called within gunshot by the rudest imitation of their cry.

596. *BERNICLA NIGRICANS* (Lawr.) Cass.

BLACK BRANT (*Núg'lú'g'nú*).

The Black Brant appear at the end of the main spring migrations of the water-fowl, but in no very considerable numbers, following the same track as the eiders.

A few remain to breed and are to be seen flying about the tundra during June. The nest is placed in rather marshy ground and is a simple depression lined with down, with which the eggs are completely covered when the birds leave the nest. The birds sometimes begin to sit on four eggs and sometimes lay as many as six.

After the middle of August they begin to fly across the isthmus at Pergniak, coming west along the shore of Elson Bay, crossing to the ocean and turning southwest along the coast. Whenever during August the wind is favorable for a flight of eiders at Pergniak the brant appear also. They, however, frequently turn before reaching the beach at Pergniak, follow down the line of lagoons and cross to the sea lower down the coast.

The adults return first. No young of the year were taken till the end of August. During the first half of September, a good many flocks cross the land at the inlets as well as at Pergniak, and are to be seen resting and feeding along the lagoons and pond-holes.

At this season they are very shy and hard to approach, and all are gone by the end of September.

598. *PHILACTE CANAGICA* (Sevast.) Bannist.

EMPEROR GOOSE.

This bird did not occur at Point Barrow, and its name is only inserted here because the expedition received the gift of a skin at Saint Michael's from Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A.

605. *DAFILA ACUTA* (Linn.) Bonap.

PINTAIL (*Írwúgú*).

The Pintail does not come to the coast in anything but small numbers, and probably none breed in the vicinity of the station.

One or two small flocks were occasionally seen during the spring migrations in 1882, but none in 1883, until the fall.

During the fall migrations, that is through August and early in September, several small parties came down into the little ponds near the village and several were taken. These returning birds were mostly young of the year, and very fat.

The natives say that they are very plenty in summer on the larger rivers running into the Arctic Ocean east of Point Barrow, and are very keen of sight and hearing.

623. HARELDA GLACIALIS (Linn.) Leach.

LONG-TAILED DUCK; OLD SQUAW (*A'hadliñ*, *A'dyigia*).

This was one of our commonest ducks, though never appearing in great flights like the eiders. They are first seen about the middle or end of May, and remain as long as there is any open water in the fall. The seal hunters in 1882 reported seeing these birds as late as December 9, in open holes in the ice-field.

Though the first ones arrive from the 15th to the 20th of May, they are not plenty till the first week in June, about which time there is a considerable flight, larger flocks passing up to the north-east in the afternoon or evening.

The flight-flocks are never so large as the flocks of eiders, and always go very high, making a great clamor. They are exceedingly noisy all through the spring migrations and the breeding season. The native name "Ahadliñ" is a capital imitation of their ordinary cry.

After this flight they are to be found in tolerable abundance in all the ponds and pools on the tundra which are free from ice. They appear to have paired before their arrival, and only seldom collect in small parties at some favorite feeding ground like the "goose pond."

During the breeding season each pair seems to adopt a pool for its own, and drive out all intruders. At this season they feed almost exclusively on vegetable food, and are fat and in excellent condition for food, with no fishy flavor.

They breed in considerable numbers all over the tundra, but the nests are scattered and not easy to find. The nest is always lined with down and generally near a pool.

As the open holes begin gradually to form at the outlets of the lagoons, and along the beach, the Old Squaws resort to them in increasing numbers, frequently sitting on the ice. By the first week in July they begin to abandon the tundra and collect in large flocks along the shore.

After the ice has broken up and gone away they are to be looked for especially along the shore, although a small party is generally to be found in each of the large lagoons. Through July and August they vary in abundance, some days being very plenty, while for two or three days at a time none at all are to be seen. At this season they fly up and down not far from the shore and light in the sea. Towards the end of August they are apt to form large "beds" near the station, and this habit continues in September whenever there is sufficient open water.

Many come from the east in September and cross the isthmus at Pergniak, and continue on down the coast to the southwest. We noticed them going southwest past Point Franklin, August 31, 1883, in very large flocks.

After October 1 they grow scarcer, but some are always to be seen as late as there is any open water.

They begin to lay about the middle of June, and downy young were found July 20.

625. POLYSTICTA STELLERI (Pall.) Brandt.

STELLER'S DUCK (*Ignikau'kto*).

Though not common in the sense that the King-ducks and Pacific Eiders are common, this beautiful little duck is far from a rare bird during the late spring and summer at Point Barrow and in the vicinity.

The breeding-ground, however, appears to be some distance off. Early in June they are to be found at the "leads" of open water at some distance from the shore, and perhaps the majority of them pass on in this way to their breeding-grounds. From the middle to the end of June they appear on land in small parties scattered over the tundra.

At this time they are in full breeding plumage, and the males are generally in excess in the flocks. They are generally to be found in small "pond-holes," frequently sitting on the bank asleep, and are very tame, easily approached within gunshot, and generally swimming together when alarmed, before taking wing, so that several can be secured at one discharge. I have stopped a whole flock of five with a single shot.

They appear to go off to breed about the end of June, although it is possible that the birds we have on the tundra are non-breeding birds.

Birds, however, that have bred, judging from the looks of the ovaries, begin to come back from the first to the middle of July, appearing especially at Pergniak and flying in small parties up and down the coast. They generally keep to themselves, but are sometimes found associating with small parties of King-ducks.

When the open water forms along shore, that is, in the latter part of July and early part of August, they are to be found in large flocks along the beach, collecting in "beds" at a safe distance from the shore, feeding on marine invertebrates, especially gephyrean worms. These flocks consist almost exclusively of molting females, whose ovaries show that they have bred. The males appear to undergo a fall change of plumage like the other eiders, gradually putting on the brown dress of the females. We were, however, unable to secure any specimens to illustrate this change.

They disappear from the first to the middle of August, and when gathered in large flocks are exceedingly wild and hard to approach.

Though less abundant in the early part of the season of 1883 than they had been in 1882, they were, on the other hand, much more plenty after the sea opened, and staid considerably later.

626. LAMPRONETTA FISCHERI Brandt.

SPECTACLED EIDER (*Ka'waso*; ♂ *Tútúlu*; ♀ *Yú'kqlulu*).

This species has not been previously noted north of Bering Straits, but we found it to be a regular though rather rare summer visitor in the vicinity of Point Barrow. They evidently breed not far from the station, as a female was taken June 19, 1883, with an egg in the oviduct just ready for laying.

They arrive towards the end of the great spring migrations of eiders, as has been observed at Saint Michael's, in company with the King-ducks and Pacific Eiders, and are occasionally to be seen in pairs and small parties on the tundra, especially on the wetter portions back of the beach lagoons.

They were not observed either season in the fall migrations. The young, about three-fourths grown, were taken August 24, 1883, and had the eye-patches even then distinctly indicated.

The male in the breeding season has the green feathers of the back of the head developed into a decided nuchal crest, which I do not find mentioned in any of the published descriptions of the species.

I found the iris of the female white, and not hazel or blue as has been stated by other observers. This character is possibly variable.

628. SOMATERIA V-NIGRA Gray.

PACIFIC EIDER (♂ *Amau'līn*; ♀ *Teu galū'ktun*).

This species appears to be decidedly less plenty than the succeeding, although it is often difficult to distinguish them, as during the great migrations they frequently associate in large mixed flocks, so that one shot may bring down birds of both species.

They arrive later than the King Eiders, not appearing before the middle of May, after which time they are to be taken in every flight, gradually increasing in numbers. Towards the end of the migrations there are occasional days when the flocks seem to be made up almost exclusively of this species. A few small parties are also to be seen loitering around the lagoons, and open pools in the shore ice towards the end of June.

During the migrations, they are exceedingly fat and excellent eating. In the autumn they associate with the King Eiders, following the same course at Elson Bay, and frequently sitting in good-sized parties close to the shore.

Towards the end of the fall migrations, the change to the fall plumage in the males is pretty well marked. This change of plumage has been noted in this species by Mr. Dall, but beyond his short note, I can find no reference to the change in any history of the species. Unfortunately, no specimens were secured to illustrate this.

This species does not breed anywhere near the station. The natives say they all go a long distance to the eastward, and there breed in large numbers. As well as we could make out, one extensive breeding-ground is on some sand island, rather more than half-way between Point Barrow and the mouth of the Colville River.

By a curious misnomer, these ducks are known to the whalers as "cauvas-backs"!

629. *SOMATERIA SPECTABILIS* (Linn.) Boic.

KING EIDER (♂ *K'ū'alīn*; ♀ *Ānābia*).

This is by all means the most abundant bird at Point Barrow. Thousands hardly describes the multitudes which passed up during the great migrations, within sight of the station, and yet equally great numbers passed up along the "lead" of open water several miles off shore.

They appear in the spring before there is any open water except the shifting "leads" at a distance from the shore, and travel steadily and swiftly past Cape Smythe to the northeast, following the coast. Some flocks cross to the eastward below Point Barrow, but the majority follow the barrier of grounded ice past the point. It is probable, however, that they turn to the east after passing Point Barrow, because all the returning flocks in the autumn come from the east, hugging the shore of the mainland.

The first ducks in the spring of 1882 were seen on April 27, a comparatively warm day, with a light southerly wind blowing. They were flying parallel to the coast over the barrier of grounded ice. The natives said they were all "kingaling" "nosy birds" or males (referring to the protuberance at the base of the bill), and the first flocks of the migration appear to be composed exclusively of males.

During the first half of May, 1882, several males came from the south off the land, and gained the ice in a very exhausted condition, frequently so utterly worn out that the natives caught them and killed them with sticks. They were all found to be very much emaciated, and their stomachs were empty of food.

The season was later in 1883, and no ducks were seen till May 5. There were six great flights in 1882, the first on May 12 and the last on June 11, and five in 1883, the first on May 17 and the last on June 4. As a rule, these flights took place on comparatively warm days, with light westerly or southwesterly winds. On one day each year, however, there was a large flight with a light breeze from the east. A warm southwest wind is pretty sure to bring a large flight of eiders.

The flight seldom lasts more than two or three hours, beginning about eight or nine in the morning, or between three and four in the afternoon. More rarely a flight begins about ten in the morning and lasts till afternoon.

During the flights, the great flocks in quick succession appear to strike the coast a few miles from the station, probably coming straight across from the Seahorse Islands, and then follow up the belt of level ice parallel to the coast towards Point Barrow, going pretty steadily on their course, but swerving a little and rising rather high when alarmed.

Their order of flight was generally in long diagonal lines, occasionally huddling together so that several could be killed at one discharge. A few flocks in a great flight usually followed up the line of broken ice a mile or two from the shore, and a flock occasionally turned in at the mouth of the lagoon and proceeded up over the land.

On the days between the flights and when the wind was east, a few flocks would struggle up against the wind either going up far off the shore or overland; but most of the birds on "off days" came off the land from the south, and either continued on towards the open water or turned to the northeast along the broken ice. These flocks were never so large as the great flight flocks, and generally flew in more compact order. A few were occasionally seen early in the migrations going back towards the southwest. On many days when there were no ducks in shore they flew abundantly at the "lead" of open water.

The majority of them are paired by the middle of May, and the flocks are made up of pairs flying alternately, ducks and drakes. If a duck is shot down, the drake almost invariably follows her to the ice, apparently supposing that she has alighted.

Early in June straggling pairs and small parties settle about the tundra pools and breed sparingly in the neighborhood of the station. A few nests were found. After the main flight and during the latter part of June a few stragglers and small flocks are to be seen almost daily.

Captain Owen, of the steam whaler *North Star*, who got up to the station June 25, 1882, reported that the day before there were myriads of eiders of both sexes in the open water off Point Belcher.

By the second week in July, before the ice is gone from the sea or from Elson Bay, the males begin to come back in flocks from the east, and from that time to the middle of September there is a flight of eiders whenever the wind blows from the east. The flocks are all males at first, but mixed flocks gradually appear, and the young of the year were first observed in these flocks on August 30, 1882.

Most of the flight birds make no stay but continue on to the southwest, generally a couple of miles out at sea, though they occasionally stop to rest, especially when there is much drifting ice. Between the regular flights they continue to straggle along, coming off the land, and occasionally sitting apparently asleep on the beach. Small flocks and single birds are to be seen till the sea closes, about the end of October, and in 1882 many were seen as late as December 2, when there were many holes of open water.

When the birds are flying at Pergniak, it is quite a lively scene, as there is a large summer camp of Eskimos close to the point where the ducks cross when the conditions are favorable. When the wind is east or northeast, and not blowing too hard, the birds come from the east and strike the land at a point which runs out on the shore of the bay about half a mile from Pergniak, close to where the lagoons begin.

They would be apt to turn and fly down these lagoons were it not for a row of stakes, set up by the natives, running round the semicircle of the bay to the camp. As soon as the flock reaches this critical point, all the natives, and there may be fifty of them on the watch with guns and slings, just at the narrowest part of the beach above the tents, immediately set up a shrill yell. Nine times out of ten the flock will waver, turn, follow round the row of stakes, and naturally whirl out to sea at the first open place, where of course the gunners are stationed. With a strong wind, however, the ducks do not follow the land, but come straight on from the east and cross wherever they happen to strike the beach, so that the shooting cannot be depended on.

The flocks during the fall flight are not so large and do not follow one another in such rapid succession as in the spring, and though they arrive from the east in the same stringing order, they huddle into a compact body as they whirl along the line of stakes and out over the beach.

The natives, although as a rule they are far from good shots, are provided with poor guns, and appear particularly averse to putting in enough powder and shot to kill a strong eider duck, nevertheless succeed in capturing a good many with guns and slings. They reap a plentiful harvest of them in the spring, when they are all at home, and the crews of the whaling *umiaks* out at the open water spend their leisure time while they are waiting for whales in shooting ducks, which form an important article of food. They of course always boil their ducks, as they do all the rest of their food, and usually skin instead of plucking them. They are very fond of the fat which adheres to the skin, scraping it off with their knives industriously till not a particle remains, licking their knives with great relish. The intestines, boiled by themselves, are also considered a great delicacy.

The males that appear at Pergniak at the beginning of the autumn migrations are at first in full breeding dress, perhaps a little faded, especially about the bill. As the season advances they show more and more extensive patches of brown feathers, until at the end of the migrations they cannot be distinguished from the females except by the white wing and back patches.

I do not find this autumnal change of plumage mentioned in any published account of the species, and it has been questioned on general principles by experienced ornithologists. I accordingly give a detailed description of three specimens brought home by our party, which illustrates this process very well. They were all taken on July 26, 1883, and exhibit three different stages of the change.

1. Museum No. 93,296. Compared with a drake in full breeding dress, all the colors are more dingy. The black of the back has lost its rich velvety gloss, and the remiges and tail-feathers are

faded and worn. The cream color of the throat and shoulders is much paler, fading almost to white on the back, and beginning to become mottled with darker patches between the shoulders. The white feathers on the neck are thin and sparse, and drop out very easily, while very young brown feathers are making their appearance among them. The black V on the throat has assumed a "spotty" appearance, caused by the dropping out of some of the black-tipped feathers, so as to expose their white roots. The green feathers of the cheeks are faded, thin, and hairy. The blue-gray of the crown and back of the head appears at first sight to be merely faded, but drawing aside the feathers discloses at their roots a crop of brown feathers rather more advanced than those on the neck. All the feathers of the head and neck except the brown ones fall out very easily and appear faded and worn. The bill has grown dark, the protuberance at its base much shrunken, and the epidermis is coming off the frontal processes, patches only remaining.

2. Museum No. 93,297. The head and neck now show about equal proportions of the new brown feathers and the old light-colored ones. The back between the shoulders and the front part of the throat shows a large proportion of new brown feathers (still growing from the capsule, as may be easily seen by pulling out one or two), and many of the white or cream-colored feathers of the throat have been lost. A few new brown feathers have also appeared at the flanks.

3. Museum No. 93,298. The white and light-colored feathers are nearly gone from the head and neck, remaining only in a few patches on the cheeks and forehead, while the brown feathers are fairly well developed, so that the fore part of the throat and back is nearly as in the female. The breast is still cream-colored.

The drakes grow almost entirely dark before the migrations are over, the wing-patches remaining white the longest. The Pacific eider and Steller's duck both undergo a similar change, but we were unable to secure any specimens to illustrate this.

None of the eiders of any species molt their wing-feathers so as to be incapable of flight until after leaving the neighborhood of Point Barrow.

657. *PAGOPHILA EBURNEA* (Phipps) Kaup.

IVORY GULL (*Nau'yabwūñ*).

The Ivory Gull is at best a rare visitor at Point Barrow. Early in the spring of 1882, Lieutenant Ray reported seeing two in full plumage out at the lead of open water, some six miles from the shore.

No others, however, were seen or reported until late in the fall, when large numbers of Rosy Gulls were flying up the coast and among them a few of this species, of which one was taken.

The bird was not observed in the season of 1883.

660. *LARUS GLAUCUS* Brünn.

GLAUCOUS GULL; BURGOMASTER (*Naiya*).

Large gulls, mostly in the immature plumage of this species, were plenty round the station from the time we landed up to the middle of October, flying up and down the beach, sitting on the water, or feeding at the edge of the beach. The first two of the large lagoons were always favorite resorts for the gulls at all seasons when they were open, and even after they were partially frozen gulls were to be seen sitting on the ice.

After the middle of October, they became scarcer, sometimes disappearing for days, but a few stragglers remained as long as the sea was open, up to the middle of November. In the autumn of 1882 none were seen after October 18, except one solitary straggler reported November 1.

They arrive in the spring, about the first week in May, and during May and June a few are to be seen nearly every day, though they sometimes disappear altogether for a day or two, and occasionally are rather numerous specially round the lagoons and near Pergniak. They always turn out in full force when there is a flight of eiders, and make themselves troublesome by picking up dead and wounded ducks.

If a duck be shot so that he fall in the water or any not-easily accessible place, an hour is generally time enough for him to be reduced to a skeleton by the gulls. They are occasionally to be seen inland, but usually crossing to some particular point, sometimes lighting on the tundra.

None breed anywhere near the station, though they are to be seen every day during the breeding season. They are rather abundant after the sea opens, and continue so during August and September. The young appear in August. Towards the end of September, when numerous, they have a regular track near the station, flying in over the beach and out over the magnetic observatory.

The natives say they find them plenty at the rivers inland when they are killing deer in the summer.

They are a favorite bird with the natives, and many are shot in the autumn as they fly up and down the shore. They are also occasionally caught with a baited line in the autumn when there is a light snow on the beach. A little stick of hard-wood, about 4 inches long and sharpened at both ends, has attached to its middle a strong line of deer sinew. The stick is carefully wrapped in blubber or meat and exposed on the beach, while the short line is securely fastened to a stake driven into the sand and carefully concealed in the snow. The gull picks up the tempting morsel and swallows it and of course is caught by the stick, which turns sidewise across his gullet, and his struggles to escape fix it more firmly.

It was at first supposed that *Larus leucopterus* occurred at Point Barrow, and several gulls in the collection were identified as belonging to this species. Mr. Howard Saunders, however, the great English authority on the *Laridae*, while in Washington last summer, carefully examined our series, and is of the opinion that they are all referable to *L. glaucus*, with the exception of one small and very brown immature bird, which he was unable to identify.

661a. **LARUS KUMLIENI** Brewster.

LESSER GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL (*Nai-ya*).

The above-mentioned dark and small immature bird (Museum No. 93306), which Mr. Saunders was unable to identify, is considered by Mr. Ridgway as probably referable to Brewster's species *L. kumlieni*,* which has hitherto been obtained only from the eastern coast of America. It is not at all unlikely that the species should straggle westward along the northern coast of the continent as *Pelidna subarquata* and *Actodromas fuscicollis* were found to do.

Small and dark young gulls were observed quite often with the young Burgomasters in the autumn, but the above was the only one obtained in a state fit for preservation.

676. **RHODOSTETHIA ROSEA** (MacGill) Bruch.

ROSS'S GULL (*Ka'ñmax'lu*).

(Plates I and II.)

Our expedition succeeded in obtaining a large series of this rare and beautiful bird—more, in fact, than there were before in all the museums of the world put together—and a still larger series might have been obtained had the weather and other conditions been favorable.

Unfortunately, we were able to add very little to the biography of the species, as the birds are simply autumn visitors at Point Barrow, making no stay, but passing rapidly to the northeast. This, however, is the only locality where the birds have been observed in abundance even for a short time, all previous records referring to the capture of sporadic individuals.

In 1881, from September 28 to October 22, there were days when they were exceedingly abundant in small flocks—generally moving towards the northeast—either flying over the sea or making short excursions inshore.

Not a single one was seen during the spring migrations or in the summer, but two or three stragglers were noticed early in September—a few out among the loose pack-ice—and on September 21, 1882, they were again abundant, apparently almost all young birds.

* See Bull. Nuttall Ornithological Club, viii, No. 4, pp. 214-219, October, 1893.

They appeared in large, loose flocks, coming in from the sea and from the southwest, all apparently traveling to the northeast. Most of the flocks whirled in at the mouth of our lagoon and circled round the station with a peculiarly graceful, wavering flight, and many were shot close to the house. A cold easterly wind was blowing at the time.

They continued plenty for several days—while the east wind blew—all following the same track, moving up the shore, and making short excursions inland at each of the beach lagoons.

After September 28 they disappeared until October 6, when for several days there was a large flight. On October 9, in particular, there was a continuous stream of them all day long moving up the shore a short distance from the beach and occasionally swinging in over the land. *None were seen to return.*

The nature of our duties at the station prevented any investigation as to where they came from or whither they went. They appeared to come in from the sea, to the west or northwest, and traveled along the coast to the northeast.

They were not observed on Wrangel Island by either the Jeannette, the Corwin, or the Rodgers, and yet the direction from which they come to Point Barrow in the fall points to a breeding-ground somewhere in that part of the world. May it not be that some land yet to be discovered, and north of Wrangel Island, will one day yield a glorious harvest of the eggs of this splendid species?

It is difficult to form any idea of what becomes of the thousands that pass Point Barrow to the northeast in the autumn. It is certain that they do not return along the shore as they went. Nevertheless, at that season of the year they must of necessity soon seek lower latitudes.

Perhaps the most plausible supposition is that soon after leaving Point Barrow, perhaps when they first encounter the main ice-pack, they turn and retrace their steps so far out at sea as to be unnoticed from the land, and pass the winter at the edge of the ice-field, proceeding north to their breeding-ground as the pack travels north in the spring.

Capt. Everett Smith, of the steam whaler Bowhead, who is a trustworthy witness, reports that when he was in the loose ice, 70 miles northwest of Point Hope, on June 10, 1883, he saw large numbers of these birds.

The greater number of the birds we obtained were immature, and probably the young of the year, though in a stage slightly more advanced than the young bird taken by Mr. Nelson at St. Michael's. The few adults that we captured were in a plumage hitherto undescribed, and one in particular was especially beautiful. The following is a description of this specimen:

Museum No. 93321, *Rhodostethia rosea* ♂.—White parts everywhere tinged with rose color, except the tail feathers; rose color somewhat blotchy and approaching salmon color, especially on the crissum. Mantle pearly blue, extending as mottled markings to the back of the head. No traces of the black collar; a few black marks round the eye. Edge of wing from shoulder to wrist bright rose. First four primaries rose-shafted beneath, third the brightest; outer web of first primary black nearly to the tip; fifth to last primary and first secondary, white-tipped; remaining secondaries rose-tipped. A few small obscure black markings on the breast. Feet, "terra-cotta" red, with brown knuckles and webs. Bill, black.

The above description was taken from the freshly-killed bird. The beautiful blush-rose tinge had not, however, faded perceptibly, when the skin was examined a year later. The other adults were in almost the same plumage, but the rose color was much paler and confined to the under parts from the throat to the under tail-coverts. The only adult female secured was the least pink of any of the adults. One specimen, No. 93364, shows a few dark feathers among the upper wing-coverts. Mr. Ridgway makes the rather reasonable suggestion that this is a bird in its second year.

Mr. Howard Saunders, in "Ibis" for 1875, has given an excellent description of the immature plumage from two young birds in the Vienna Museum. As, however, these birds differ in some respects from those we collected, I will venture to give a detailed description of our large series.

Three specimens (Museum Nos. 93328 ♂, 93353 ♂, and 93354 ♂) present a stage of plumage which is possibly a little younger than the great majority of the birds collected.

The following is a description of this stage:

RHODOSTETHIA ROSEA, ♂, AD. WINTER PLUMAGE.





RHODOSTETHIA ROSEA, ♂ JUV. FIRST AUTUMN.

Below, including lower tail-coverts, white, or *slightly* tinged with rose-color; mantle pale pearly blue, extending on to the sides of the neck and back of the head, which is faintly mottled with dark markings in one specimen; black and white mottled markings round the eye, extending to the corner of the mouth in one specimen; small black spot on each side of the neck, while in one case the dark collar of the adult is faintly indicated; forehead in every case white; rump more or less mottled with black feathers, occasionally edged with white or pale brown. Upper tail-coverts white, sometimes showing indistinct dark marks towards the tips of the feathers. Tail with a broad black tip about one-fourth of its length. Middle rectrices black-shafted, with this color extending more or less on the webs, continuous with the black of the tip. First, second, third, and fourth primary above, shaft, outer web, and about half of inner web including tip, black, the rest white; one specimen has a large white subapical spot on the fourth primary. Remaining primaries gray at the base, fading into white towards the tip, where there is an oblique black bar across the feather. This bar grows smaller on the successive primaries till the last is wholly white. Secondaries, white. Tertiaries and scapulars dusky black, with white or light-brown edges. Upper wing-coverts, alula, and lower primary coverts black, with white or light brown edges, lower secondary coverts like the mantle. Under surface of the wing nearly uniform, like the mantle.

The majority of those taken were in a very similar plumage, but always without the black shafts to the middle rectrices, though the tail is always black-tipped, and one or two show slight black markings on the upper tail-coverts. In two or three specimens the blue of the mantle extends completely around the neck, and two or three have the dark collar faintly indicated, especially on the back of the neck. Two have a few scattered dark feathers in the blue of the mantle, and two have a few on the sides of the neck where the black spots are invariably present. A few specimens have the upper wing-coverts indicating a change to the adult plumage. One has a few "mantle-blue" feathers mixed with the mottled ones, and three or four others have about the upper half of the coverts like the mantle. The white markings on the first four primaries are rather variable. One specimen has a small subapical spot on the outer web of the second, a large one on the third, and about half the outer web of the fourth, white. The fourth primary is frequently in this condition when the others are unspotted, and the spot appears occasionally on the third.

The outer web of the first appears always to be black.

About a third of the birds examined in this stage were more or less tinged with pink, and four-fifths of these were males, so that this may be more or less of a sexual character.

Both the specimens examined by Mr. Saunders lack the black tip to the tail so characteristic to this stage of plumage in the autumn. The date of capture of his specimens is unknown, but it is quite possible that they are the young of the previous year after the spring molt.

677. XEMA SABINEI (J. Sabine) Leach.

SABINE'S GULL (*Yúkú'drígúgía*).

Though by no means uncommon, this bird is somewhat irregular in its occurrence at Point Barrow. In 1881 the young birds of the year, easily recognized by the broad, black band from the shoulder to the tip of the wing, were quite abundant from the time we landed till the end of October.

In 1882, however, none were seen after August 3, and they were scarce during the breeding season. On the other hand, though equally scarce in the breeding season of 1883, they appeared in considerable numbers late in July and during the month of August, and were frequently seen in considerable flocks, young and adults together, about the lagoons, and with the other gulls collected round the whale-ships anchored at the Point.

They evidently breed somewhere in the neighborhood, probably on the sandy islands east of Point Barrow, for one was taken June 28, 1882, with the breast bare of feathers, as if incubating, but the eggs were never found.

They are usually to be seen flying singly up and down the shore with a peculiarly slow, wavering flight, zigzagging to right and left, and occasionally light upon the water close to the beach. Early in the season they are occasionally found flying some distance inland, and lighting among the tundra pools.

The first stragglers appear in the spring, about the first of June. An adult male, in full breeding plumage, taken in June, 1882, had the under parts as rosy as in the Roseate Tern.

687. *STERNA MACRURA* Naum.

ARCTIC TERN (*Utyutákin*).

The Terns appear about the 10th of June, but are never plenty about the station till the month of August, when they appear in good-sized flocks, fishing about the lagoons and among the broken ice, especially in the neighborhood of the sandspit at Point Barrow.

During the breeding season we only saw stragglers from the breeding grounds, which are probably the same as those of Sabine's gull, the sandy islands east of Point Barrow. None of our party succeeded in finding the nest, as we were unable to reach these islands, but eggs were brought us by the natives, who said they got them there.

The Terns leave early. None were seen after the end of August.

697. *STERCORARIUS POMATORHINUS* (Temm.) Vieill.

POMARINE JAEGER (*Ísuñú*).

This is perhaps the least common of the three species of Skuas, although a regular summer visitor. They are to be seen flying about the tundra and occasionally lighting during the months of June, July, and August.

None of them breed anywhere near the station. The natives make no distinction between this and the two following species.

698. *STERCORARIUS CREPIDATUS* (Banks) Vieill.

RICHARDSON'S JAEGER (*Ísuñú*).

This appears to be rather more plentiful than the last species, but is nowhere to be compared in abundance to the following. They are occasionally to be seen during the summer, both before and after the sea opens, flying about with the other Skuas.

None breed anywhere near the station, and from the looks of the sexual organs of some taken early in July, they are late breeders.

699. *STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS* (Linn.) Saunders.

LONG-TAILED JAEGER (*Ísuñú*).

This is by all means the commonest of the Skuas at Point Barrow and is rather abundant, though none breed. They arrive in the spring, about the end of May, and are tolerably plenty from that time till the end of August.

Before the sea opens they are to be found on the tundra, where they have a habit of walking about in small parties, feeding on flies. At such times they are not at all shy, and if one be shot down the others are apt to fly back within gunshot, sometimes coming straight at the shooter.

They are sometimes to be seen traveling about in large, straggling parties, fifty or more together, moving slowly up or down the coast, occasionally alighting and then taking wing again.

The natives say they are "bad" and eat birds' eggs, and they point out the broken egg-shells which are to be found scattered over the tundra as the work of this bird. We never happened to see them eating any eggs, but they certainly act as if they were searching for nests, and they have been seen in suspiciously close proximity to ducks' nests which were found broken up.

Their bad reputation is probably well deserved, as the natives of the Norton Sound region are said to tell the same story.

After the sea opens they are rather less abundant, but are still seen occasionally both on land and at sea.

737. *COLYMBUS ADAMSI* Gray.GREAT WHITE-BILLED LOON (*Tu'd'liñ*).

The Great Loon, which is curiously enough called by the same Eskimo name as the Golden Plover, is a regular summer visitor and probably breeds, though the eggs were never found.

They were not often noticed in the season of 1882, but were quite abundant in 1883. They are first to be seen about the end of May, or early in June, at the "lead" of open water and flying inland to their breeding grounds. As the sea opens along the shore and open holes are found in the lagoons they are to be looked for in such places, gradually going out to sea as the season advances.

They are generally to be seen alone or in pairs, seldom more than three or four together, and are silent birds compared with *C. torquatus*. I only heard this bird "laugh" once during the whole of my stay. The "laugh" appeared to be harsher than that of *torquatus*.

Fully fledged young were seen August 7, 1883. The breeding-grounds are probably around the swamps and lakes some distance inland.

C. torquatus, although reported by Mr. Nelson from the shores of the Arctic, was not observed at Point Barrow during our stay there.

739. *COLYMBUS PACIFICUS* Lawr.PACIFIC DIVER (*Kä'ksau*).

All the black-throated loons we obtained proved upon examination to be this species, so that this is probably the only one that occurs.

The natives make no distinction between this and the next species, and they are both very common birds. Their peculiar harsh cry, "kok, kok, kok," from which they get their name, "Käksau," is to be heard all summer, and the birds were seen nearly every day, flying backwards and forwards and inland from the sea.

During the breeding season these smaller loons have a habit of getting off alone in some small pond and howling like a fiend for upwards of half an hour at a time. It is a most blood-curdling, weird, and uncanny sort of a scream, and the amount of noise they make is something wonderful. They can be heard for miles.

They arrive early in June, and before the ponds are open are generally flying eastward as if they had come up along the open water at sea and were striking across to the mouths of the rivers at the east. As the ponds open they make themselves at home there, and evidently breed in abundance, though we were unable to find the nest. One of their breeding grounds was evidently a swampy lagoon some five or six miles inland, but the nests were inaccessible.

After the breeding season they are frequently to be seen in the open pools along the shore, especially when the lagoons have broken out. They are always very wild and difficult to secure. They are plenty through August and the greater part of September along the shore, and occasional stragglers remain round open holes well into October. Some appeared to be feeding young as late as the middle of September, 1882, as they were seen going inland from the sea carrying small fish.

740. *COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS* Linn.RED-THROATED DIVER (*Kä'ksau*).

This species is quite as common as the foregoing, and appears to have precisely the same habits.

The only identified loons' eggs we obtained were of this species, and were brought in with the parent bird from a stream some miles east of the point. The natives also brought in from time to time both seasons a number of eggs of the *Käksau*, and these all appeared to be this species.

760. *URIA GRYLLE* (Linn.) Brünn.BLACK GUILLEMOT (*Sá'kúbcú*).

During the season of open water we only saw one or two of these birds, always in full black plumage, and at some distance from the shore. In November and December, however, in fact as long as there are any pools and "leads" of open water, these birds in winter plumage are to be found in considerable numbers, usually in small flocks. They only leave us when the ice becomes solidly packed by the winter gales, and curiously enough are not to be found during the spring migrations. A number were taken in the winter of 1882, and with one exception were all the young of the year.

764. *LOMVIA ARRA* (Pall.) Bp.THICK-BILLED GUILLEMOT (*A'tpa*).

This species, the "Crowbill" of the whalers, reaches Point Barrow only as a rather rare straggler. They were sometimes seen at the lead of open water in the early spring and during the summer at some distance from the shore. One was taken as late as December 9, 1882, out among the broken ice by one of the seal hunters. We found them quite plenty at the Seahorse Islands on our return voyage, and of course extremely abundant about Cape Lisburne.

III.—FISHES.

By JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., *Sergeant Signal Corps, United States Army.*

Fishes were scarce in the neighborhood of the station, and the shortness of the open season rendered collecting exceedingly difficult. The marine species were almost all obtained from the natives, who caught them while fishing for food through the ice.

The fresh-water ponds and small streams around Point Barrow are quite barren of fish life, and the fresh-water species in the collection come from the great rivers east of Point Barrow, whence they were brought in frozen in the fall and early spring.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean has kindly identified the species of the difficult genera *Gymnelis*, *Lycodes*, *Liparis*, and *Cottus*, and has verified the writer's identification of the other species.

GASTEROSTEIDÆ.

1. GASTEROSTEUS PUNGITIUS L. subsp. BRACHYPODA Bean.

On December 1, 1882, Capt. E. P. Herendeen brought in a number of large burbot (*Lota*) from Meade River and Kuaru, both streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean east of Point Barrow.

On preparing these for the table, one or two were found to have their stomachs literally crammed full of sticklebacks, which on examination proved to belong to this species.

They were most of them fresh enough for preservation.

GADIDÆ.

2. BOREOGADUS SAIDA (Lepech.) Bean.

This species was found to be quite plenty close to the station at most seasons of the year. We first saw them early in October, 1881, when the natives brought down large numbers from Point Barrow, where they had been washed up on the beach.

Usually during the latter part of October and early in November, after the sea has closed, and when tide-cracks form along the shore, the natives generally catch a good many of them at the very edge of the beach in about a foot of water.

They use a short line of whalebone to which is attached a small lure made of blackened ivory, which roughly represents an amphipod crustacean, and is armed with a barbless hook.

After this, no more are caught till after the return of the sun, early in February. The natives say that they go away, and it is quite probable that they leave the shore and go off into deeper water. If there were any fish to be caught, the natives would undoubtedly fish for them during the winter months, as at this season they are frequently hard pressed for food.

Early in February, they become exceedingly abundant in about 15 fathoms of water, wherever there is a level field of the season's ice not over 4 feet in thickness, inclosed between rows of hummocks of broken ice. Such a field as this was formed in the winter of 1882, and remained unchanged from February till about the middle of May, when the ice began to soften and melt on the surface. Large numbers of the natives from the Cape Smythe village, especially women and children, resorted

to this field nearly every day and caught these fish literally by the bushel. The method of winter fishing is as follows: A hole about 18 inches square is cut through the ice, and through this is let down a long line made of strips of whalebone, and provided with a sinker of lead or copper and two small pear-shaped "jigs" of bright copper or walrus-ivory, armed with four barbless copper hooks. The reel on which the line was wound and which is a stick about 18 inches long serves as a rod, being held in one hand, while a long-handled scoop is held in the other hand and is used to keep the hole clear of ice. The jigs are kept close to the bottom and the line is continually jerked up a short distance and allowed to sink again. The fish are attracted by the bright "jig," and "nosing" round it are caught by the upward jerk. The line is reeled up on the two sticks, held one in each hand, so that it never has to be touched with the fingers, and the fish is adroitly jerked off the hook on to the ice.

No such field, or "fishing ground," as we were in the habit of calling it, was formed in 1883, and only comparatively few fish were caught.

Early in July, when open holes of water form along the shore at the outlets of the lagoons, the fish are again to be found in considerable abundance. The young fry were first noticed about the middle of July, and were quite plenty in the shallow water at the edge of the beach.

Young fish, two to three inches long, were taken at the head of our lagoon, which is brackish, about the first of September, and at about the same time the full-grown fish were plenty along the beach in about 3 fathoms of water, swimming about in large, loose schools.

3. *TILEZIA GRACILIS* (Tiles.) Swainson.

We found this species abundant along the shore at St. Michael's, and caught a good many with hook and line.

4. *LOTA MACULOSA* (Le S.) Rich

(*Titálě.*)

This species was abundant in Meade River and Kuaru. The natives catch many large ones through the ice with hook and line.

They are exceedingly voracious, and Captain Herendeen caught one in his net which had swallowed a white fish already caught in the net and then managed to entangle himself.

The season for catching them is in October and November, and again in February, March, and April. They are generally considered rather a refuse fish, and worthless for food, but we found that they made a very palatable chowder.

LYCODIDÆ.

5. *GYMNELIS VIRIDIS* (Fabr.) Reinhardt.

A small specimen was found washed up on the beach September 13, 1882. Its colors when fresh were two shades of orange, with the spot at the beginning of the dorsal fin black, edged with white.

6. *LYCODES TURNERII* Bean.

(*Kúvraunä.*)

Two specimens were obtained, having been caught by the natives while "jigging" Polar cod through the ice.

The following color-notes were made while the fish were fresh. Collector's No. (metal tag) 6; Museum No. 33,922 ♀: Ground-color a rather light-reddish chocolate, shading into a reddish brown on the belly. Head, underneath, white. Lower edges of pectorals and ventrals, rufous red. Interrupted band from eye to edge of operculum, brownish cream-color edged with chocolate. Crescent-shaped band on top of head, same color. Ten lateral bands of the same color with dark edges, broken on the side of the body and appearing as spots. Indistinct tip to caudal. Creamy spot on pectoral, near root.

Collector's No. 26, Museum No. 33924 ♂; Large. Marked on the same general pattern as the female, but with only seven lateral bands. All the markings smaller and obscured. General color a brighter red, approaching scarlet.

7. **LYCODES COCCINEUS** Bean.

(*Kúrraunä*.)

This species was obtained with the preceding, and one large specimen was washed up on the beach. A small specimen had the following colors when fresh:

Collector's No. 7, Museum No. 33,923 ♂ juv., 11.5 inches long. Paler than *L. turnerii*, with the contrast between the chocolate and cream color more strongly marked. Belly lighter, and the red more of a pale orange. Cheeks brownish orange. The second, fourth, and sixth bands end as roundish spots on the back; the alternate bands are continued down, widen, and nearly meet each other. Broad band on anal extending from origin about one-third the length of the fin.

LIPARIDIDÆ.

8. **LIPARIS GIBBUS** Bean.

On March 30, 1883, a small specimen much mutilated washed up in the tide-hole, covered with small amphipods (*Onivimus littoralis*). Radial formula: D. 43; A. 37; C. 12; P. 38. Museum No. 33,949.

COTTIDÆ.

9. **COTTUS DECASTRENSIS** Knerr.

(*Kú'tn-ai-ó; kú'l-ai-ó*.)

These were obtained wherever *Boreogadus saida* was taken, but always in comparatively small numbers.

10. **COTTUS QUADRICORNIS** Linn.

This species was taken with the preceding, and the young were plenty in our lagoon, close to the outlet, in September, and also in the shoal water of Elson Bay, at Pergniak. Captain Herendeen brought in a small specimen of this species taken in a tributary of Meade River, some 80 or 90 miles from the sea. Its colors when fresh were: Ventrals, lower edge of pectorals, branchiostegal membrane, and edge of mouth, bright vermilion. Back, dark olive, shading through dark slate to white on the belly.

MICROSTOMIDÆ.

11. **OSMERUS DENTEX** Steindachner.

(*Ithoánñū*.)

In February, 1883, a Kungmeun Eskimo brought in a large number of these smelts, which he said were caught with hook and line in "The River" ("Ku"), supposed to run into Wainwright's Inlet. The species was well known to the natives at Point Barrow, who said that it occurred nowhere in the immediate neighborhood, and was always taken with hook and line.

12. **MALLOTUS VILLOSUS** (Müller) Cuv.

In 1882, after the sea was fairly opened, that is, about the 20th of July, these fish appeared along the beach in small numbers at first. A few days later they were passing up the shore close to the beach in very large schools, all moving northeast, and occasionally running into the mouths of the lagoons.

By July 25 they had all passed, and one female only was observed in the autumn. She was seined with a number of Polar Cod on September 5 close to the beach. None at all were noticed in the summer of 1883.

COREGONIDÆ.

13. COREGONUS LAURETTÆ Bean.

This species appears to be abundant in the large rivers (Meade River and Kuaru) flowing into the Arctic Ocean east of Point Barrow, as large numbers were brought in frozen by the Eskimo deer-hunters, generally badly mutilated and unfit for preservation.

The rivers are visited in October and early November, and again in February, March, and April, when the fish are caught in gill-nets set under the ice. Many natives also visit the rivers when they are open in summer and find fish plenty, but bring none home. The species also occurs in summer in the shoal-water bays east of Point Barrow, and is taken rather sparingly in gill-nets at Pergniak, Elson Bay, where we also caught a few young ones in our seine. Captain Herendeen visited the rivers in October, 1882, and brought in several specimens of this species in good condition, with other whitefish.

14. COREGONUS NELSONI Bean.

We obtained this species of large size from the rivers, where it appears abundant. It was not obtained at Elson Bay.

15. COREGONUS KENICOTTI Milner.

This species appears to be the most abundant at the rivers, and attains a large size. It was not obtained in Elson Bay.

SALMONIDÆ.

16. SALVELINUS MALMA (Walb.) Jordan & Gilbert.

In the autumn of 1882 we obtained from a native a piece of the dried skin of one of these fishes. He said that he took it in the sea, near the mouth of the Colville River, and that they were so plenty that they fed the dogs with them.

Just as we were preparing to abandon the station in August, 1883, the Eskimos brought in a couple of large specimens of this species which had been taken in the gill-nets at Pergniak. They were a very pale, "sea-run" form, with the spots hardly perceptible.

When we were at Unalaska, in September, 1883, Dr. Wilson, of Lieutenant Schwatka's party, and I found this trout plenty in the stream back of the village. They were rather pale and silvery as if in the habit of running to the sea, and took small, dark flies greedily.

They are also plenty and large in the small lakes at Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia.

17. ONCHORHYNCHUS sp.

A large salmon was brought down from Pergniak in July, 1882, but was mutilated and was used for food. The season of 1883 was so backward that we were unable to secure any specimens before abandoning the station.

I suspect this to have been *O. nerka*.

18. ONCHORHYNCHUS GORBUSCHA (Walb.) Gill and Jordan.

This species occurs sparingly in the salt water at Pergniak, Elson Bay, where it is taken in the gill-nets, in July and August.

IV.—INSECTS.

INTRODUCTORY—BY JOHN MURDOCH.

The shortness of the summer season rendered the collecting of insects difficult and unsatisfactory, and the difficulty was increased by the engrossing nature of the other zoölogical and physical work of the station. The season at which insects could be collected was precisely the time when the collecting of birds and their eggs was at its height, and the time of the party was pretty fully occupied.

Nevertheless, a small collection of insects was made and turned over to Prof. C. V. Riley, Curator of Insects, U. S. National Museum, for study. As will be seen by his report, which follows, insects were obtained belonging to the following orders and species:

NEUROPTERA.

Leptocerus sp.
Oligopteryx morosum?

COLEOPTERA.

Amara obtusa.
Chrysomela montivagans.

DIPTERA.

Scatophaga sp.
Cordylura sp.
Chironomus spp.
Anthomyia spp.
Ctenophora spp.
Edemagena tarandi.
Urocerus flavicornis.
A Tachinid fly.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Larva rossii.
An Arctian moth.

HYMENOPTERA.

Bombus moderatus.
Bombus sylvicola.

A species of Podurid and a spider were also turned over to Professor Riley.

The following is Professor Riley's report:

REPORT UPON A COLLECTION OF INSECTS MADE AT POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

By C. V. RILEY, *Curator of Insects, United States National Museum.*

No. 1, found swarming around the dead bodies at the Eskimo cemetery, June 22, 1882, is a species of *Scatophaga* and, in all probability, undescribed. It comes nearest to the reddish-haired specimens of *S. stercoraria* Linn., a form common to both Europe and America, but Dr. S. W. Williston, to whom specimens were referred, considers it distinct. The arista is bare, the bristles are fewer, weaker, and shorter, and the cross-veins of the wing are narrowly but strongly clouded. In the twelve specimens examined there is some variation in these respects and in the coloration of the legs. Judging from the known habits of the genus to which the species belongs there can be little question that the larva would be found preying upon dead animal and stercoraceous matter.

No. 2, which is reported rather abundant near the pools all over the tundra, but keeping very quiet except on the occasional calm and warm days, represents three different species of *Chironomus*, most of the specimens too poor to identify. The observations of their habits correspond to the well-known aquatic habits of the genus.

No. 3, taken near the station, June 22, is also a species of *Scatophaga*, showing some points of difference from No. 1, but probably only varietal.

No. 4, found not commonly flying around sunny banks, is one of the Crane-flies (*Tipulidæ*) belonging to the genus *Ctenophora*. There are two species represented by the number, both apparently new. The larvæ of these flies dwell in meadows, feeding on the roots of grass.

No. 5, which hatched from a cocoon in the house, is a female, imperfectly developed, of *Larva rossii* Curt., one of the *Bombycidæ*, common in Europe and North America, and originally described under the genus *Dasychira*. It is a rare species.

Nos. 6 and 7, which are described as parasites from cocoons similar to that of No. 5, represent two very different Dipterous insects. No. 6 is a Tachinid the habits of which are well known to be parasitic upon Lepidopterous larvæ. The specimens are too much damaged for proper identification, and, in fact, the whole group needs proper working up, there being already upwards of 200 undetermined species in my own collection and in that of the Department of Agriculture. The species comes nearest to one I have reared from the beautiful Lepidopteron, *Eudryas grata*. No. 7 is, on the contrary, not parasitic, but a species of *Chironomus* and having, without doubt, similar aquatic habits to No. 2.

No. 8 is an *Anthomyia* that from the soiled material cannot well be identified, but is very near to *A. zea*. Riley, the habits of which will be found recorded in the first Report on the Insects of Missouri, p. 154.

No. 9, taken June 27, is also a Tachinid identical with No. 6.

No. 10, which was found not uncommon in the dryer and sunny spots in the tundra from May till July, is *Amara obtusa* Le Conte, family *Carabidæ*. The species was originally described from Alaska and does not appear to extend further south and east. Among the seven specimens collected, Mr. E. A. Schwarz, to whom I referred them, finds the following variations which are of interest to record though parallel series are known to occur in other arctic Coleoptera. Two specimens have the elytra decidedly more parallel on the sides and consequently the apex more suddenly rounded; the basal punctation of the thorax is well marked in three specimens, while in the remaining four the middle of the base is more or less smooth, the sculpture of the elytral striae is very strong in some and nearly obsolete in other specimens. The color of antennæ, elytra, and legs varies from red to piceous.

Under No. 11 there are three different insects: (1) the same *Anthomyia* included under No. 8; (2) a single specimen of a Neuropterous insect belonging to the Perlid genus *Leptocerus* Leach, very much damaged and unfit for study; (3) a single specimen of another species of crane-fly belonging also to the genus *Ctenophora*, but differing from No. 4, and also, according to Dr. Williston, a new species.

No. 12, taken July 11, 1882, near the house, is *Urocerus flavicornis* Fabr. (family Uroceridae), a rather small specimen. This is an insect rather widely distributed, and its larva, as is the habit of the genus, doubtless either fed in the stem or trunk of some shrub or tree growing at Point Barrow, or may have issued from timber taken to the Point for building purposes.*

No. 13, taken along the dryer edge of the tundra, is again an Anthomyid, small, but allied to No. 8, but under the same number there is a single specimen of another Dipteron belonging to the genus *Cordylura*, and, so far as I have ascertained, undescribed but closely related to *C. gilripes*. It belongs to the same family with *Scatophaga*, and, without doubt, has similar habits. There is also under this number a single, very much damaged, specimen of a Neuropterous insect belonging to the family Phryganidae or caddis-flies. So far as the specimen permits an opinion, it comes near *Oligopteryx morosum* McLachlan.

No. 14 contains two different species of Bumble-bees, the one *Bombus moderatus* Cresson, the other the common boreal form of *B. sylvicola* Kirby.

No. 15, found on the shore of the lagoon, is another specimen of the Tipulid genus *Ctenophora* and without much question the female of one of those of No. 4.

No. 16. I find no insect with this number.

†No. 17. A boreal Arctian (——); also common to Europe and America.

No. 18, caught near the house, is the well-known gad-fly (*Aedemagena tarandi* Linn.) of the reindeer (*Cervus tarandus* var. *arcticus*), which suffer much from the larvæ making their way through the skin.

Of the alcoholic material, No. 649, found in the stomach of a bird (*Centropus lapponicus*), belongs to the genus *Chrysomela* (family *Chrysomelidae*, or leaf-beetles), and appears to be referable to *Ch. montivagans* Le Conte. Of this particular group of *Chrysomela* (*Chrysomela sens. str.*), characterized by the thickened thoracic margin, only a few species are known to occur in North America, in the majority of which the specific characters are very feebly expressed, the number of species thus becoming more or less opinionative. Whether or not the only specimen from Point Barrow is correctly referred to the above species must be left undecided until more complete material from different localities can be compared. Le Conte described *montivagans* from the high alpine region of Central Colorado, and the typical specimens are much larger and more brilliantly colored than that from Point Barrow.

Most of the species are quite interesting, as is generally the case with species collected in such regions, where proper notes are made in connection with them. The misfortune is, however, that most of the material is too poor for proper specific identification or description. It is for this reason that I do not care to accompany this report with descriptions of the new species, though I may send in descriptions of some of them before the report is published if I can find time to make the necessary critical comparisons. It is preferable, however, to leave them for the present undescribed until such time as some specialist shall work up the particular families or groups to which they belong. There is little gain to entomology in describing such fragmentary material, and it should not be done except where absolutely required.

*The latter is probably the case, as there are no trees or shrubs large enough to maintain the insect growing at Point Barrow.—J. M.

†This insect, though perfect when turned in, was accidentally destroyed in the laboratory at the Agricultural Department.—J. M.

V.—MARINE INVERTEBRATES.

(EXCLUSIVE OF MOLLUSKS.)

By JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., *Sergeant Signal Corps, United States Army.*

The collections and observations upon which the following report is based were made by the writer and Sergeant Middleton Smith, naturalists and observers, assisted by the other members of the party, especially by Lieut. P. H. Ray, commanding, and Capt. E. P. Herendeen, who took especial care of the dredging and seining operations.

Collecting was attended with considerable difficulty on account of the short season during which the sea was free from ice, but it is believed that the collection gives a fair representation of the marine fauna of the region.

It will be seen to be purely Arctic in character, showing many striking points of resemblance to that of Greenland and the Arctic Ocean of the Old World, and offering but little analogy to the fauna of the North Pacific.

A report on the Medusæ observed by the writer, prepared by Dr. J. W. Fewkes, of Cambridge, has been incorporated with the following, which also includes a description of the few fresh-water invertebrates collected.

The Mollusks have been submitted to Mr. W. H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution, who presents a separate report on them.

NUMBER OF SPECIES COLLECTED OR OBSERVED.

Pycnogonida	2
Crustacea	44
Vermes	20
Echinodermata	17
Anthozoa	4
Hydrozoa	17
Mollusca	61
Tunicata	6
Brachiopoda	1
Polyzoa	5
Porifera	3
Total	180

CRUSTACEA.

DECAPODA.

BRACHYURA.

1. CHIONOECETES OPILIO (Fabr.) Kr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1780	<i>Cancer phalangium</i> , O. Fabricius	Fauna Grœnlandica, p. 234 (sp. 214) (not of J. C. Fabricius, 1775).
1788	<i>Cancer opilio</i> , O. Fabricius	Det Kongelige Danske Vidensk. Selskabs Skr., nye Samling, iii, p. 181, with plate.
1838	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> , Krøyer	Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift, i Række, ii, p. 240 (1838); in Gaimard, Voyages en Scandinavie, en Laponie, au Spitzberg et aux Féroë, Crust. pl. 1.
1849		
1856	<i>Peloplastus pallasi</i> , Gerstaecker	Carcinologische Beiträge. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, xxii, p. 105, pl. 1, fig. 1.
1857	<i>Chionoecetes behringianus</i> , Stimpson	Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History, vi, p. 84 (1857); Journal Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vi, p. 448 (8) (1857); Proceedings Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1857, p. 27 (23) (1858) (young).
1858		
1867	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> , Packard	Memoirs Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 302.
1873	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> , Whiteaves	Report on a second deep-sea dredging expedition to the Gulf of St. Lawrence (in 1872), p. 15.
1875	<i>Chionoecetes phalangium</i> , Lütken	(Nominal) List of the Crustacea of Greenland, Arctic Manual, p. 146.
1879	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> , Smith	Transactions Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, v, p. 41.
1882	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Expeditionens Vetenskapliga Iakttagelser, i, pp. 714, 715.
1882	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> (?), Elliott	A Monograph of the Seal Islands of Alaska, p. 137.
1883	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> , Smith	Proceedings U. S. National Museum, vi, p. 224.

Two small males were captured in the rich haul of the dredge, made ten miles west of Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms of water, August 31, 1883. Nordenskiöld found this species very abundant in Bering Strait and in the Arctic Ocean north of the strait. According to Elliott (loc. cit.) this crab is very abundant on the island of St. Paul, of the Pribyloff group, though not found on St. George, and is of great value as an article of food.

The species is well known from Greenland, where it was originally described, Labrador, and as far south on the American coast as New England (in deep water), from Siberia, the Arctic Ocean, and Bering Strait.

The specimens obtained agree in proportions with Stimpson's *C. behringianus*, from nearly the same locality. This species, however, according to Smith, was based on young specimens of *C. opilio*, such as ours are.

The specific name *phalangium*, originally applied to this species, was rejected by Otho Fabricius himself, on the ground, as he expressly states, that he found it preoccupied by *Cancer phalangium* J. C. Fabricius (*Stenorhynchus phalangium* M. Edw.). Having been able to consult O. Fabricius's original description of *Cancer opilio*, I find that it was published in 1788, which settles the question of priority over *C. opilio* J. C. Fabricius (1793), and establishes the specific name *opilio* for this species.

2. HYAS LATIFRONS Stimpson.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1857	<i>Hyas latifrons</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., p. 217.
1879	<i>Hyas latifrons</i> , Smith	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 45.

Three large males were picked up on the beach near the station, one dry, in the spring of 1883, and the other two fresh, August 23, 1882. One small male was also dredged in 13½ fathoms, on the rich bottom of small pebbles, sand, and broken shells, ten miles west of Point Franklin, August 31, 1883. This crab was well known to the natives of Point Barrow, who called it by the name "*Kinaura*."

I have carefully examined Dr. Stimpson's types of *Hyas latifrons* in the National Museum, and compared our specimens with them. I find our specimens indistinguishable from Dr. Stimpson's types, and differing from a typical *Hyas coarctatus* from Greenland only in the shape of the rostrum, which is slightly shorter and less acute.

Smith (loc. cit.) pronounces *H. latifrons* a good species, and I have accordingly followed his authority in recording the species.

ANOMOURA.

3. EUPAGURUS TRIGONOCHEIRUS Stimpson.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1858	<i>Eupagurus trigonocheirus</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1858, p. 249.

This species was found washed up on the beach near the station in considerable abundance during the months of July and August, after the sea had opened completely. It was also found in the gullet of *Somateria spectabilis* shot near the station. Comparatively few were dredged off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms, and a few were also dredged at the head of Norton Sound in 5 fathoms on a pebbly bottom.

Our series of specimens have been carefully compared with identified specimens of *E. pubescens* and *E. Kröyeri* from the eastern coast (its nearest allies). The species is very closely related to *E. Kröyeri*, but shows the following well-marked and constant differences in the form and proportions of the chelipeds: Hand of right cheliped in *Kröyeri* twice as long as broad; in *trigonocheirus*, generally less than twice as long as broad, often much less. Outer or right-hand margin of hand in *Kröyeri* slightly concave; in *trigonocheirus* strongly arched, except in very large specimens, almost exactly as in *E. pubescens*. Hand of left cheliped in *trigonocheirus* nearly the same as in *Kröyeri*, but stouter in proportion, and with the outer surface, between the keel and the margin, more concave than in *Kröyeri*.

Stimpson's types of *E. trigonocheirus* appear to have been destroyed in the Chicago fire, and consequently the only means we have left of identifying the species is his Latin description (loc. cit.). Our species differs so much from *E. Kröyeri* that it must be considered at least a well-marked variety.

As, however, it agrees so closely with Stimpson's description quoted above, it seems preferable to regard it as Stimpson's *E. trigonocheirus*, especially as Stimpson described the species *Kröyeri* after he had described *trigonocheirus*.

Stimpson gives as the habitat of this species, "In Oceano Arctico et in freto Beringiano vulgaris; sublittoralis, et ad profund. 10-20 org. inventus."

4. EUPAGURUS SPLENDESCENS (Owen).

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1839	<i>Pagurus splendescens</i> , Owen	Zoölogy of Beechey's Voyage, p. 81, pl. xxv, fig. 1.

This species is easily recognizable by its long, slender left hand, and the beautiful iridescent colors of the carapace and claws.

One small specimen was dredged in 15 fathoms on a muddy bottom off Point Barrow, August 8, 1883. Two other small ones were obtained off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms August 31, 1883, and six good-sized individuals, four of them females bearing eggs, were dredged with the other Hermit Crabs at the head of Norton Sound in 5 fathoms, September 12, 1883.

Dr. Leonhard Stejneger also obtained this species at the Commander Islands.

MACROURA.

5. CRANGON VULGARIS J. C. Fabricius ex Linné.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1839	<i>Crangon vulgaris</i> , Owen	Zoölogy of Beechey's Voy., p. 87.
1832	<i>Crangon vulgaris</i> , Dana	U. S. Exploring Expedition, Crustacea, p. 536, ii, p. 561.
1857	<i>Crangon nigricauda</i> , Stimpson	Proceedings California Acad. Nat. Sci., i, p. 69; Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vi, p. 56.
1863	<i>Crangon vulgaris</i> , Packard	Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, viii, p. 425; Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 302.
1867		
1879	<i>Crangon vulgaris</i> , Smith	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 55.
1883		
		Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, p. 225.

A single specimen was dredged in 5 fathoms at the head of Norton Sound, September 12, 1883.

6. *CHERAPHILUS BOREAS* (Phipps) Kinahan.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1774	<i>Cancer boreas</i> , Phipps	Voyage towards the North Pole, p. 235.
1780	<i>Cancer homaroides</i> , Fabricius	Fauna Greenlandica, sp. 218; Mohr, Islands Naturhist., n. 245, t. 5.
1806	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Müller	Zoölogia Danica, fas. iv, p. 14, pl. 132, fig. 1.
1824	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Sabine	Supplement to the Appendix to Parry's Voyage, p. 235.
1835	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Ross	Second Voyage, ii, p. lxxxii.
1839	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Owen	Zoölogy, Beechey's Voyage, p. 87.
1842	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Kröyer	Nat. Tids., i R., iv, p. 218, pl. iv, f. 1-14.
1851	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Brandt	Sibirische Reise, Zoölogy, p. 114 (teste Stimpson).
1862	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Adams	In Sutherland's Journal of a Voyage in Ballin's Bay and Barrow's Straits, ii; App., p. ccv.
1855	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Bell	In Belcher's "Last of the Arctic Voyages," ii, p. 402.
1860	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., xii, p. 25.
1861	<i>Cheraphilus boreas</i> , Kinahan	Proceedings Royal Irish Acad., viii, p. 68.
1874	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Buchholz	Zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, ii, p. 271.
1875	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 146.
1877	<i>Cheraphilus boreas</i> , Miers	Annals and Magazine of Natural History, ser. 4, xix, p. 133.
1877	<i>Cheraphilus boreas</i> , Miers	Annals and Magazine of Natural History, xx, p. 60.
1878	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Heller	Denkschriften der kaiserliche Akadem. der Wissenschaften, Wien, xxxv, p. 26.
1879	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Smith	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 56.
1881	<i>Crangon (Cheraphilus) boreas</i> , Miers	Annals and Magazine of Natural History, ser. 5, vii, p. 46.
1882	<i>Crangon boreas</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Fakt., i, pp. 695, 713.
1883	<i>Ceraphilus boreas</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, pp. 219, 224.

One good-sized specimen was picked up on the beach near the station. The species was dredged in considerable numbers, both large and small, in 13½ fathoms, off Point Franklin, and a few large ones were the only crustacea taken off Port Clarence. It is well known from Arctic and northern seas generally.

7. *NECTOCRANGON LAR* (Owen) Brandt.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1839	<i>Crangon lar</i> , Owen	Zoölogy of Beechey's Voyage, p. 88, pl. xxxviii, fig. 1.
1842	<i>Argis lar</i> , Kröyer	Nat. Tids., i R., iv, p. 255, figs. 45-62.
1851	<i>Nectocrangon lar</i> , Brandt	Sibirische Reise, Zoöl., 115 (teste Stimpson).
1869	<i>Nectocrangon lar</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., xii, p. 25.
1867	<i>Argis lar</i> , Packard	Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 302.
1874	<i>Nectocrangon lar</i> , Whiteaves	On recent deep-sea dredging in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Amer. Journ. of Science and Arts, vii, p. 215 (5).
1875	<i>Argis lar</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 146.
1879	<i>Nectocrangon lar</i> , Smith	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 61.
1882	<i>Argis lar</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Fakt., i, p. 713.
1883	<i>Nectocrangon lar</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, pp. 219, 225.

One single specimen was picked up on the beach near the station. This species has been quoted from Greenland, along the eastern coast of America as far as Cape Sable, Nova Scotia; also, from the Arctic Ocean, north of Bering Strait, and in Bering Sea.

8. *HIPPOLYTE FABRICII* Kr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1841	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Kröyer	Nat. Tids., i R., iii, p. 571; Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabsnernes Selskabs Aftandlingar, ix, p. 277, tab. 1, figs. 12-20.
1869	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., xii, p. 35.
1863	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Stimpson	Can. Nat. and Geol., viii, p. 421 (21).
1867	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Packard	Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 302.
1871	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Stimpson	Annals Lye. of Nat. Hist. of New York, x, p. 126.
1875	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 147.
1879	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Smith	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 63.
1879	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Smith	Bulletin U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 15, p. 139.
1883	<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, p. 225.

A single individual of this species was dredged among the other *Hippolytes* off Point Franklin, August 31, 1883. It has been found on the Atlantic coast of America from Massachusetts Bay to Greenland, and also in Avatscha Bay, Kamschatka.

9. HIPPOLYTE GAIMARDII M. Edw.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1837	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Milne Edwards	Histoire Naturelle des Crustacées, ii, p. 378.
1841	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii et gibba</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., i R., iii, p. 572.
1842	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Krøyer	Kong. Dan. Vidensk. Selsk. Aftand., ix, p. 282, pl. 1, figs. 21-20.
1842	<i>Hippolyte gibba</i> , Krøyer	Op. cit., p. 288, pl. i, fig. 30; pl. ii, figs. 31-37.
1853	<i>Hippolyte pandaliformis</i> , Bell	British Stalked Crustacea, p. 294.
1855	<i>Hippolyte Belcheri</i> , Bell	In Belcher's "Last of the Arctic Voyages," ii, p. 402, pl. 34, fig. 1.
1860	<i>Hippolyte gibba</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., xii, p. 35.
1863	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Goës	Öfversigt Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar, xx, p. 168.
1863	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Packard	Canad. Nat. and Geol., viii, p. 424.
1867	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Packard	Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 302.
1871	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Stimpson	Annals Lyc. Nat. Hist. of New York, x, p. 126.
1875	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 147.
1877	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Miers	Annals and Magazine of Natural History, ser. 4, xix, p. 134.
1879	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Smith	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 67, pl. x, figs. 8 and 9.
1882	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, pp. 698 et seq. (passim.)
1883	<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, pp. 219 and 225.

One specimen was picked up on the beach near the station in the autumn of 1882.

We found this species very plentiful off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms of water, August 31, 1883. Of ninety-one individuals taken in a single haul of the dredge, one only was a female bearing eggs.

The species is known from Grinnell Land south to Massachusetts, from Spitzbergen, Norway, the southern Baltic, and Scotland; also from Bering Strait and the Arctic Ocean north of the strait.

10. HIPPOLYTE SPINUS White.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1805	<i>Cancer spinus</i> , Sowerby	British Miscellany, p. 47, pl. 23.
1813	<i>Alpheus spinus</i> , Leach	Edinburgh Encyclopedia, vii, p. 431; Amer. ed., vii, p. 271; Trans.
1814	<i>Hippolyte Sowerbei</i> , Leach	Linnæan Soc. of London, xi, p. 347.
1817	<i>Hippolyte Sowerbei</i> , Leach	Malacostraca Podolphtalmata Britannia, pl. 39.
1835	<i>Alpheus spinus</i> , Owen	App. Ross' Voyage, p. 83, t. B, fig. 2.
1841	<i>Hippolyte Sowerbei</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., i R., iii, p. 573 (1841); Kong. Dan. Vidensk. Selsk. Af-
1842	<i>Hippolyte Sowerbei</i> , Krøyer	hand., xx, p. 298 (1842).
1847	<i>Hippolyte spinus</i> , White	List of Crustacea in the British Museum, p. 76.
1853	<i>Hippolyte spinus</i> , Bell	British Stalked Crustacea, p. 284.
1860	<i>Hippolyte spina</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., xii, p. 34.
1863	<i>Hippolyte Sowerbei</i> , Goës	Öfvers. Vetensk. Akad. Förhand., xx, p. 169.
1871	<i>Hippolyte spina</i> , Stimpson	Annals Lyc. of Nat. Hist. of New York, x, p. 126.
1874	<i>Hippolyte spina</i> , Whiteaves	Recent deep-sea dredging operations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, p. 5—from Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vii.
1875	<i>Hippolyte spinus</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 147.
1879	<i>Hippolyte spinus</i> , Smith	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 68.
1883	<i>Hippolyte spinus</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, pp. 219, 225.

Two small specimens which have the spine of the third pleonal segment less strongly developed than it is in the typical specimens of *H. spinus* in the National Museum, were dredged among the other *Hippolytes* off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms, August 31, 1883.

It is known from the Atlantic coast of North America from Massachusetts to Greenland; from Spitzbergen, Norway, and Scotland, and Stimpson found it in Bering Strait.

11. HIPPOLYTE PHIPPSII Kr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1841	<i>Hippolyte phippisii</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., i R., iii, p. 575 (♂).
1841	<i>Hippolyte turgida</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., i R., iii, p. 575 (♀).
1842	<i>Hippolyte turgida</i> , Krøyer	Kong. Dan. Vidensk. Selsk. Afh., ix, p. 308, pl. ii, figs. 57-58, and pl. iii, 59-63.
1842	<i>Hippolyte phippisii</i> , Krøyer	Op. cit., p. 314, pl. iii, figs. 64-88.
1860	<i>Hippolyte turgida</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., xii, p. 34.
1863	<i>Hippolyte phippisii</i> , Goës	Öfv. Vetensk. Akad. Förhand., xx, p. 169.
1867	<i>Hippolyte phippisii et turgida</i> , Packard	Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 301.
1871	<i>Hippolyte vibrans</i> , Stimpson	Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, x, p. 125 (♂ var.).
1874	<i>Hippolyte phippisii</i> , Whiteaves	Recent deep-sea dredging operations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Am. Journ. of Sci. and Arts, vii, March, 1874, p. 5.
1877	<i>Hippolyte phippisii</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, xx, p. 62 (12).
1879	<i>Hippolyte phippisii</i> , Smith	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 73.
1883	<i>Hippolyte phippisii</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, pp. 220, 225.

Dredged in considerable numbers off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms, August 31, 1883. Out of nineteen specimens taken at one haul of the dredge, four were females carrying eggs.

This is a circumpolar species, extending as far south as Massachusetts.

12. *PANDALUS DAPIFER* Murdoch.

(Plate —, fi gs.—.)

1884, *Pandalus dapifer*, Murdoch. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vii, p. 519.

DESCRIPTION.—Length of carapace (including rostrum) contained about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length. Rostral carina beginning about the middle of the carapace, and armed with two or three teeth. Rostrum exceedingly long, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the carapace, slender and tapering, slightly curved up, with 5 to 7 teeth on the upper edge, running only about one third of the length of the rostrum, leaving the rest unarmed to the tip. Lower edge with 4 or 5 teeth, the anterior tooth a short distance from the tip. Eyes large, pyriform, and black. Peduncle of antennule reaches about to middle of antennal scale, and its distal segment is about one-third the length of the preceding. Internal flagellum of antennule slender, reaching nearly to end of rostrum; external about two-thirds as long as internal, much thickened nearly to the tip, where it suddenly becomes slender. Antennal scale a little more than half as long as the rostrum. External maxillipeds long and slender, reaching nearly to the tip of the antennal scale, or about to the middle of the rostrum. First pair of legs very slender, reaching to the tips of the outer maxillipeds. Second (chelate) legs unequal: left very long and slender, reaching to the tip of the rostrum, carpus multiarticulate, with about 25 joints, of which the distal twenty or so are separated by distinct articulations; right leg much shorter, reaching only to the tip of antennal scale, with a carpus of about 7 joints only; distal joint of carpus in each leg equal in length to preceding two, the rest about as long as broad. Right chela a little the larger, both alike otherwise, hardly stouter than the carpus; digits equal, slightly gaping, and a little shorter than the basal portion. Third, fourth, and fifth pairs of legs long and slender, reaching nearly to the tip of the antennal scale. Abdomen rounded above, except the third segment, which is compressed and keeled. This keel is produced into a blunt backward-pointing hook in the male. Sixth segment once and a half as long as the fifth, and equal in length to the telson. Telson rounded at the tip, and armed with three pairs of spines. Dredged in abundance off Point Franklin, in $13\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, August 31, 1883. Museum No., 7881.

SCHIZOPODA.

13. *MYSIS RAYII* Murdoch.

(Plate —, figs. —.)

1884, *Mysis rayii*, Murdoch. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vii, p. 519.

This was dredged in rather large numbers, not far from the shore, about half a mile above the station, in about 5 fathoms of water, on a bottom of mud and sand mixed, August 13, 1882. Some of the females were still carrying eggs in the brood-pouches. This species belongs to the same division of the genus as *M. vulgaris*, having the telson entire and the antennal scale fringed on both sides with setæ. It may at once be distinguished from *M. vulgaris* by the shape of the rostrum, which is quadrangular, with rounded corners.

DESCRIPTION.—Rather slender, with the cephalothorax a little narrower in front than the rest of the body. Carapace of medium length, exposing only the dorsal portion of the last thoracic segment. Rostrum lamellar, quadrangular, with the antero-lateral angles rounded, about as broad as long, reaching half the length of the ocular peduncles. Eyes not large, hemispherical; peduncles clavate, stout. Peduncle of antennule about one-third the length of the carapace, bearing two flagella, about equal to the carapace in length. Antennal scale sharply lanceolate, about as long as the carapace, bearing setæ on both edges, and armed at the tip with a sharp spine. Antennæ about as long as the body. Legs medium, with tarsi of eight or nine joints. Telson about half the length of the cephalothorax, lanceolate, channeled deeply above for its whole length, with apex truncated, entire, and fringed with short stout setæ. Uropods long, with the inner lamina as long as the telson, and the outer more than twice as long.

Transparent, with a few arborescent black pigment spots. Length between 60 and 65^{mm}.

The species is respectfully dedicated to the commanding officer of the expedition, Lieut. P. H. Ray, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., who was superintending the dredging at the time it was taken. Museum Nos., 7880 and 7892.

CUMACEA.

14. *DIASTYLIS RATHKII* var.

Two individuals of a large species of *Diastylis* were obtained, one on the beach near the station and one in the rich haul of the dredge off Point Franklin. Both specimens were more or less battered, but as far as can be made out agree very closely with the published descriptions and National Museum specimens of *D. rathkii*, except in having the dorsal keel smooth anteriorly instead of serrated.

I have ventured to record these as possibly a variety of *D. rathkii*, which, as is well known, is circumpolar in its distribution, but dare not hazard any further conclusions on account of insufficiency of material.

15. *DIASTYLIS* sp.16. *DIASTYLIS* sp.

Two other small species of *Diastylis* were also obtained by the expedition, one close to the station, in 2½ fathoms of water, and the other off Point Franklin.

I have been unable to identify them with any of the means within my reach, and am inclined to believe that they are undescribed. In view, however, of the difficulty of the group and the insufficiency of the literature at my command, I have concluded to record them simply as above.

ISOPODA.

17. *ARCTURUS HYSTRIX* G. O. Sars.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1876	<i>Arcturus hystrix</i> , G. O. Sars.....	Archiv for Matematik og Naturvidenskab, ii, p. 350 (250).

Three small individuals were dredged on the rich bottom off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms. I am indebted to Mr. Oscar Harger, of New Haven, Conn., for the identification of this species.

18. *CHIRIDOTEA ENTOMON* (Lin.), Harger.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1774	<i>Oniscus entomon</i> , Pallas.....	Spicilegia Zoologica, fasc. 9, t. 14, pp. 64-66.
	<i>Oniscus entomon</i> , Tilesius.....	Mém. de l'Acad. de St. Pétersbourg, v, 93.
1774	<i>Idothea entomon</i> , Owen.....	Zoology of the Blossom, p. 91.
1839	<i>Idothea entomon</i> , Stuxberg.....	Vega-Expéd., Vetensk. Iakt. i, pp. 695 et seq. (passim), fig. on p. 719.
1882		

Only three specimens were obtained, and these were washed up on the beach. Stuxberg (loc. cit.) gives the distribution as confined to the northern coast of the Old World, from the Varanger Fjord in the west to Bering Strait in the east, thence extending down into Bering Sea to Kamtschatka and the Sea of Okhotsk; also in the Baltic, the lakes of Sweden and Russia, the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral, and Lake Baikal.

There are, however, many specimens in the National Museum (No. 2430) sent by Macfarlane, from the Anderson River region, thus extending the range much farther to the east. It was also collected by Nelson at Saint Michael's, Alaska.

19. *CHIRIDOTEA SABINEI* (Kr.) Harger.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1824	<i>Idothea entomon</i> , Sabine.....	Suppl. App. Parry's Voy., p. 227.
1847	<i>Idothea sabinei</i> , Krøyer.....	Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift, ii K., ii, p. 395; Voyage, tab. 27, fig. 1.
1852	? <i>Saduria entomon</i> , Adams.....	In Sutherland's Journal of a Voyage in Baffin's Bay and Barrow Strait, ii, app., p. ccvii.
1855	<i>Idothea entomon</i> , Bell.....	Belcher's Last of the Arctic Voyages, p. 408.
1875	<i>Idothea entomon</i> , Lütken.....	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 149.
1878	<i>Idothea sabinei</i> , Heller.....	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 22.
1882	<i>Idothea sabinei</i> , Stuxberg.....	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., p. 697 et seq. (passim), fig. on p. 718.

This species was rather abundant and of large size on the muddy bottom along the shore in 2½ to 15 fathoms. Only a few females were obtained. It was very often found washed up on the beach during the season of open water, and occurred in especially large numbers after the great gales of October, 1881.

It is circumpolar in its distribution.

20. SYNIDOTEA BICUSPIDA (Owen) Harger.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1839	<i>Idothea bicuspida</i> , Owen	Zoölogy of the Blossom, p. 92, pl. xxvii, fig. 6.
1867	<i>Idothea marmorata</i> , Packard	Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 296, pl. viii, fig. 6.
1874	<i>Idothea bicuspida</i> , Whiteaves	Further Deep-Sea Dredging in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, p. 15.
1877	<i>Idothea bicuspida</i> , Streets and Kingsley	Proc. Essex Institute, ix, p. 108.
1877	<i>Idothea pulchra</i> , Lockington	Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., vii, p. 45.
1879	<i>Synidotea bicuspida</i> , Harger	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., ii, p. 160.
1880	<i>Synidotea bicuspida</i> , Harger	Report U. S. Fish Commission for 1878, p. 352.
1882	<i>Idothea bicuspida</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Takt., i, pp. 695 et seq. (passim).
1883	<i>Synidotea bicuspida</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, p. 231.

This species occurred in very great abundance on the rich bottom 10 miles west of Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms, and was rather plenty also at the head of Norton Sound, on a pebbly bottom, in about 5 fathoms.

The color when alive is a whitey-brown, clouded with bright crimson, generally forming crimson patches on the terga of the segments and on the edges of the epimera, which sometimes coalesce, forming bars across the head, the middle, and the end of the thorax. The peduncles of the antennæ and the middle third of the flagella are bright crimson.

The species was originally described by Owen (loc. cit.) from the "Arctic seas." Packard secured one specimen at Sloop Harbor, Labrador, and it has also been recorded from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Two specimens (Lockington's *Idothea pulchra*) were brought by W. J. Fisher from the "west coast of Alaska, north of Bering Strait," and two specimens have been obtained on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. The Swedish expeditions obtained this species at various points along the northern coast of Siberia from Nova Zembla nearly to Bering Strait.

AMPHIPODA.

21. HYPERIA MEDUSARUM (Müll.) Böeck.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1776	<i>Cancer medusarum</i> , O. F. Müller	Zoölogia Danica Prodrromus, No. 2355, p. 198.
	<i>Gammarus medusarum</i> , J. C. Fabricius	Reise nach Norwegen, p. 326.
1815	<i>Cancer (Gammarus) galba</i> , Montague	Linnean Transactions, xi, p. 4, pl. 2, fig. 2.
	<i>Hiella orbignii</i> , Straus	Mém. du Muséum, t. xviii, pl. 4.
1830	<i>Hyperia latreillii</i> , M. Edwards	Annales des Sciences Naturelles, xx, p. 338, pl. xi, figs. 1-7.
1838	<i>Hyperia obliqua</i> , Kröyer	Grönlands Amphip. D. Vidensk. Selsk. Afhandl., vii, p. 208, pl. iv, fig. 19 (?).
1838	<i>Lestrigonius ezulans</i> , Kröyer	Op. cit., p. 296, pl. iv, fig. 13.
1862	<i>Lestrigonius Kinahani</i> , Spence Bate	Catalogue of Amphipodous Crustacea in the British Museum, p. 289, pl. xlviii, fig. 4.
1865	<i>Hyperia ezulans</i> Goës	Crustacea amphipoda Maris Spetsbergiam alluentis, &c., Oefv. af K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 534.
1875	<i>Hyperia medusarum</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 158.
1883	<i>Hyperia medusarum</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vii, pp. 221, 226.

Several were found under the disk of large medusæ (*Chrysaora*) in the summer of 1883. It has been recorded from Greenland, Spitzbergen, Norway, and Great Britain.

22. THEMISTO LIBELLULA (Mandt) Goës.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1822	<i>Gammarus libellula</i> , Mandt	Observationes in historia naturale in itinere grœnlandico factæ, Diss., p. 32.
1835	<i>Themisto gaudichaudii</i>	Appendix to Ross' Voyage, p. lxxxvi.
1838	<i>Themisto arctica</i> , Krøyer	Grœnl. Amphip. D. Vid. Selsk. Afhandl., vii, p. 291, pl. 4, fig. 16.
1838	<i>Themisto crassicornis</i> , Krøyer	Op. cit., p. 295, pl. iv, fig. 17.
1863	<i>Themisto arctica</i> , Stimpson	Proc. Phila. Acad. of Nat. Sci., p. 139.
1865	<i>Themisto libellula</i> , Goës	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 533, pl. 44, fig. 33.
1870	<i>Themisto libellula</i> , Bœck	Crustacea Amphipoda borealia et arctica, p. 8; Skand. og Arkt. Amphip., p. 88, pl. 1, fig. 5.
1874	<i>Themisto libellula</i> , Buchholz	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., ii, p. 385, pl. 15, fig. 1.
1875	<i>Themisto libellula</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 158.
1877	<i>Themisto libellula</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, xix, p. 138.
1878	<i>Themisto libellula</i> , Heller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 29.
1881	<i>Themisto libellula</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vii, p. 51.

A single individual was picked up on the beach near the station September 12, 1883.

The species has been found in Greenland, Spitzbergen, Finmark, Kennedy Harbor (Arctic America), and north of Nova Zembla during the voyage of the Tegethoff.

23. EURYTENES GRYPHUS (Mandt) Goës.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1822	<i>Gammarus gryllus</i> , Mandt	Observ., &c., p. 34.
1848	<i>Lysianassa magellanica</i> , H. Milne-Edwards	Ann. des Sci. Nat. Ser. 3, ix, p. 398.
1862	<i>Lysianassa magellanica</i> , Sp. Bate	Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 66, pl. x, fig. 5.
1865	<i>Eurytenes magellanicus</i> , Lilljeborg	Acta Upsal., ser. 3, p. 11, pls. 1-3, figs. 1-22.
1865	<i>Eurytenes gryllus</i> , Goës	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 517, pl. 36, fig. 1.
1870	<i>Eurytenes gryllus</i> , Bœck	Crust. Amphip., p. 25; Skand. og Arkt. Amphip., p. 144.
1875	<i>Lysianassa gryllus</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 151.

This species occurred washed up on the beach near the station in considerable numbers in the early part of September, 1882.

Two were dredged just outside the grounded ice in 15 fathoms, August 8, 1883. A few large specimens were also obtained off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms.

It has been observed in Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Finmark.

24. ONISIMUS LITORALIS (Kr.) Bœck.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1845	<i>Anonyx litoralis</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., 2 R., i, p. 621.
1846	<i>Anonyx litoralis</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., 2 R., ii, p. 36; Voyage, pl. 13, fig. 1.
1859	<i>Anonyx litoralis</i> , Brunzellius	K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., new series, iii, p. 46.
1862	<i>Alibrotus litoralis</i> , Sp. Bate	Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 86.
1865	<i>Lysianassa litoralis</i> , Goës	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 521.
1870	<i>Onisimus litoralis</i> , Bœck	Crust. Amphip., p. 32.
1874	<i>Anonyx litoralis</i> , Buchholz	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., ii, p. 302.
1875	<i>Onisimus litoralis</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 152.
1878	<i>Onisimus litoralis</i> , Heller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 31, pl. ii, figs. 9-16.
1881	<i>Onesimus litoralis</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vii, p. 51.
1882	<i>Onesimus litoralis</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, p. 711.

This was always rather abundant in the shoal water along the beach. The specimens preserved in the collection floated up in the tide hole with a small dead fish on which they were feeding, March 30, 1883.

This species has been recorded from Greenland, Spitzbergen, Finmark, and the neighborhood of Franz Josef Land. "Rather plenty on the surface of the sea at the edge of the ice, as well as between the pack-ice" (Heller, loc. cit. tr.). The Vega Expedition obtained it on the northeast coast of Siberia, in longitude 177° 28' E.

25. STEGOCEPHALUS AMPULLA (Phipps) Goës.

(*Nec auct. = S. inflatus* Kr.)

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1774	<i>Cancer ampulla</i> , Phipps	A Voyage, &c., App., p. 191, pl. xii, fig. 3.
1840	<i>Lysianassa (?) ampulla</i> , Milne-Edwards ..	Histoire Naturelle des Crustacées, iii, p. 22.
1865	<i>Stegocephalus ampulla</i> , Goës	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 521, pl. xxxviii, fig. 9.
1870	<i>Stegocephalus ampulla</i> , (?) Böeck	(Part.) Förhandl. Vidensk. Selsk., p. 128. (Crust. Amphip.)
1877	<i>Stegocephalus ampulla</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, xix, p. 134.
1882	<i>Stegocephalus kessleri</i> , n. s., Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Fakt., p. 718.

In the synonymy above given I have only quoted such descriptions as can be undoubtedly referred to this species by good figures or otherwise, as two species have been confused under this name. Phipps first obtained it in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen and gave an excellent figure and description.

This form does not appear to have been observed again till the Rev. E. A. Eaton brought it from Spitzbergen, in the summer of 1873, except by Goës, who collected both species at Spitzbergen, but considered the difference as perhaps sexual.

In 1842 and 1844 Kröyer (Nat. Tids., 1 R., iv, p. 150, and 2 R., i, p. 522, pl. 7, fig. 3) established the genus *Stegocephalus* for an amphipod brought from Greenland, which he called *S. inflatus*. Most subsequent writers have considered this a synonym of *Cancer ampulla* Phipps, and Bell (in Belcher's "Last of the Arctic Voyages," ii, p. 406), under the name of *S. ampulla*, gives an excellent figure of *S. inflatus*, criticising Phipps's really very accurate figure as a bad one.

Miers (loc. cit.), having obtained the two species from Mr. Eaton, was the first to recognize the difference and to point out the fact that Kröyer's species was distinct from the one described by Phipps. *Stegocephalus ampulla* was obtained at many places on the Arctic shore of Siberia by the Vega Expedition, and Stuxberg, overlooking Miers's paper, considered it a new species which he proposed to call *S. kessleri* though he gave no description but only an excellent figure.

It is quite unlikely that the difference is a sexual one, as suggested by Goës (loc. cit.), because Phipps figures both male and female of *S. ampulla*, and there are besides well marked differences in color between the two species. Moreover, *S. ampulla* has never been obtained in Greenland, or on the eastern coast of North America, where *S. inflatus* is of comparatively frequent occurrence.

26. EUSIRUS CUSPIDATUS Kr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1845	<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i> , Kröyer	Nat. Tids. ii R., i, p. 501, pl. 7, fig. 1; Voyage, &c., pl. 19, fig. 2.
1859	<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i> , Brunzelius	K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handlingar, New Series, iii, p. 63.
1860	<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i> , Goës	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. xxii, p. 529.
1870	<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i> , Böeck	Crust. Amphip., p. 76.
1875	<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i> , Buchholz	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., ii, p. 313, pl. 3, fig. 2.
1875	<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 156.
1877	<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, xix, p. 137.
1881	<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vii, p. 49.

A single specimen was picked up on the beach near the station, September 12, 1882. It has been observed in Greenland, Spitzbergen, Finmark, and Franz Josef Land.

27. RHACHOTROPIS ACULEATA (Lepech.) Smith.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1778	<i>Oniscus aculeatus</i> , Lepechin	Acta Petropolitana, 1778, i, p. 247, pl. 8, fig. 1.
1824	<i>Talitrus Edwardsii</i> , Sabine	Suppl. App. Parry's Voy., p. 233, pl. 2, figs. 1-4.
1835	<i>Amphithoe Edwardsii</i> , Owen	App. Ross' Voyage, ii, p. xc.
1846	<i>Amphithoe Edwardsii</i> , Kröyer	Nat. Tids., ii R., ii, p. 76; Voy. pl. 10, fig. 1.
1852	<i>Amphithoe Edwardsii</i> , Adams	In Sutherland's "Journal of a Voyage, &c.," ii, app. p. ccvi.
1862	<i>Amphithonotus Edwardsii</i> , Sp. Bate	Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 151, pl. xxviii, fig. 5.
1865	<i>Amphithonotus aculeatus</i> , Goës	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. xxii, p. 526.
1870	<i>Tritropis aculeata</i> , Böeck	Crust. Amph., p. 78.
1874	<i>Amphithonotus aculeatus</i> , Buchholz	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., ii, p. 316, pl. iv.
1875	<i>Tritropis aculeata</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 154.
1877	<i>Tritropis aculeata</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, xix, p. 137.
1878	<i>Tritropis aculeata</i> , Heller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 32.
1881	<i>Tritropis aculeata</i> , Miers	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vii, p. 49.
1882	<i>Tritropis aculeata</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Fakt., pp. 704, 713, 779.
1883	<i>Rhachotropis aculeata</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, pp. 222, 229.

Two individuals were dredged off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms.

The species has been recorded from Labrador, Greenland, the Parry Archipelago, Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, and the Kara Sea.

28. ACANTHOSTEPHEIA MALMGRENI (Goës) Bœck.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1865	<i>Amphithonotus malmgreni</i> , Goës	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 526, pl. xxxix, fig. 17.
1870	<i>Acanthostepheia malmgreni</i> , Bœck	Crust. Amphip., p. 83.
1874	<i>Acanthostepheia malmgreni</i> , Whiteaves	"On Recent Deep-Sea Dredging Operations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence," p. 4, from Am. Journ. of Sci. and Arts, vii.
1878	<i>Acanthostepheia malmgreni</i> , Heller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss. xxxv, p. 32.
1882	<i>Acanthostepheia malmgreni</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., pp. 698 et seq. (passim). Fig. on p. 724.

Four or five specimens were dredged on the muddy bottom close to the station in about 2½ fathoms.

The species has been found in Spitzbergen, north of Nova Zembla, towards Franz Josef Land, and at several localities during the voyage of the Vega.

Stuxberg (loc. cit.) gives the range of this species as confined to the Old World from Franz Josef Land, Nova Zembla, and Spitzbergen, along the Siberian coast east to Bering Strait. Whiteaves records it from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

29. PARAMPHITHOE PANOPLA (Kr.) Bruz.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1838	<i>Amphithoe panopla</i> , Krøyer	Kong. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Afhandl., vii, p. 270, pl. ii, fig. 9; Voyage, pl. ii, fig. 2.
1853	<i>Amphithonotus cataphractus</i> , Stimpson	Marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan, p. 52.
1859	<i>Paramphithoe panopla</i> , Bruzelius	Skand. Amphip., Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., n. s. iii, p. 69.
1862	<i>Pleustes tuberculatus</i> , Sp. Bate	Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 62, pl. ix, fig. 8.
1862	<i>Pleustes panoplus</i> , Sp. Bate	Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 63, pl. ix, fig. 9.
1865	<i>Paramphithoe panopla</i> , Goës	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 523.
1867	<i>Amphithonotus cataphractus</i> , Packard	Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 298.
1867	<i>Paramphithoe panopla</i> , Packard	Op. cit., p. 297.
1870	<i>Paramphithoe panopla</i> , Bœck	Crust. Amphip., p. 96.
1874	<i>Pleustes panoplus</i> , Buchholz	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., ii, p. 334, pl. vi.
1875	<i>Paramphithoe panopla</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 153.
1882	<i>Pleustes panoplus</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, p. 704, 779.
1883	<i>Pleustes panoplus</i> , Smith	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, pp. 222, 228.

A few were dredged off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms on the rich bottom.

The species has been obtained in Greenland, Labrador, Grand Manan, Spitzbergen, and the Kara Sea.

30. ACANTHOZONE POLYACANTHA Murdoch.

(Plate I, fig. 4.)

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1884	<i>Acanthozone polyacantha</i> , Murdoch	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vii, p. 520.

DESCRIPTION.—Head rounded, with a very short, sharp rostrum and a small lateral spine at the base of the lower antennæ. Eyes round and prominent. Posterior edge of first five segments of pereion raised into a rounded ridge, developing into a median tooth on the fifth segment. Anterior edge of first segment also raised into a similar ridge, curving forward over the head. Last two segments of pereion and first four of pleon armed on the posterior edge with a large broad median tooth pointing backwards, largest on the third segment of the pleon, and very small, almost obsolete on the fourth. The last two segments of the pereion and the first two of the pleon also carry a small accessory tooth midway between the median tooth and the epimeral suture. The epimeral suture bears a deep lateral keel which becomes a sharp, posterior, backward-pointing tooth on the last two segments of the pereion and the first four of the pleon. The infero-posterior

angle of the epimeron bears a spine (there are two on the second segment of the pleon). Upper antennae about two-thirds the length of the lower. Gnathopods slender, subchelate. Telson rather long, entire.

A few specimens were dredged off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms, August 31, 1883. Museum No. 7898.

31. ATYLUS SWAMMERDAMII (M. Edw.) Sp. Bate.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1830	<i>Amphithoe Swammerdamii</i> , Milne-Edwards.	Ann. des Sci. Nat., xx, p. 378.
1852	<i>Amphithoe compressa</i> , Lilljeborg.	Oefv. af K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., p. 8.
1857	<i>Dorantina Gordoniana</i> , Spence Bate.	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., p. 142.
1859	<i>Paramphithoe compressa</i> , Bruzelius.	K. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., p. 77.
1869	<i>Epidemura compressa</i> , Böeck.	Förhandl. ved de Skand. Naturf. Eds Mode, p. 659.
1862	<i>Dorantina Longhrini</i> , Sp. Bate.	Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 130, pl. xxiv, fig. 3.
1862	<i>Atylus Swammerdamii</i> , Sp. Bate.	Op. cit., p. 130, pl. xxiv, fig. 2.
1862	<i>Atylus compressus</i> , Sp. Bate.	Op. cit., p. 147.
1870	<i>Atylus Swammerdamii</i> , Böeck.	Crust. Amphip., p. 111.

The species of *Atylus* dredged in 13½ fathoms off Point Franklin, where it was decidedly plenty, appears undistinguishable from *A. Swammerdamii*, although this species has hitherto been recorded only from the western coast of Norway and from the coast of England.

32. GAMMARUS LOCUSTA (Lin.) J. C. Fabr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1767	<i>Cancer locusta</i> , Linné.	Systema Naturæ, ed. 12ma, p. 1055.
1767	<i>Cancer puler</i> , Linné.	<i>Ibidem</i> .
1774	<i>Cancer puler</i> , Phipps.	Voyage, &c., App., p. 193.
1775	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , J. C. Fabricius.	Systema entomologicæ.
1789	<i>Gammarus puler</i> , O. Fabricius.	Fann. Græc., p. 254, sp. 231.
1820	<i>Gammarus arcticus</i> , Scoresby.	"An Account of the Arctic Regions," i, p. 541, il, pl. 16, fig. 14.
1824	<i>Gammarus boreus</i> , Sabine.	Suppl. App. Parry's Voy., p. ccxix.
1838	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Krøyer.	D. Vidensk. Selsk. Aftændl., vii, p. 27.
1843	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Rathke.	Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens, Nov. Act. Nat. Cur., xx, p. 67.
1851	<i>Gammarus sibiricus</i> , Brandt.	Sibirische Reise, ii, pt. 1, p. 131.
1853	<i>Gammarus mutatus</i> , Lilljeborg.	K. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., p. 447.
1855	<i>Gammarus boreus</i> , Bell.	Belcher's "Last of the Arctic Voyages," ii, p. 405.
1859	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Bruzelius.	K. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., p. 52.
1862	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Sp. Bate.	Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 296.
1865	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Goea.	Oefv. af K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 531.
1870	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Böeck.	Crust. Amphip., p. 124.
1874	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Buchholz.	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., ii, p. 343.
1875	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Lütken.	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 156.
1877	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Miers.	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, xix, p. 128.
1878	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Heller.	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 25.
1881	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Miers.	Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vii, p. 51.
1882	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Stålberg.	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. lakt., pp. 711, 712, 715.
1883	<i>Gammarus locusta</i> , Smith.	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xi, pp. 222, 229.

Considerable numbers of this species were dragged up in the seaweed by a seine in the shoal water along shore at Pergniak, Elson Bay, along with *Gammaracanthus lorincatus*. A few were also dredged just above the station in about 3 fathoms, on a bottom of mud and sand mixed.

The species is recorded from Arctic seas generally, as well as from the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

33. MELITA FORMOSA Murdoch.

(Plate II, figs. 1, 1b.)

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1884	<i>Melita formosa</i> , Murdoch.	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vii, p. 520.

This species is very close to *M. obtusata*, but may be distinguished by the shape of the nail of the second gnathopods.

DESCRIPTION.—Antennules with the first joint of the peduncle not quite as long as the second.

Two anterior segments of pleon with infero-posterior angle acute; third segment with this angle acute and produced upwards. Second and third segments of pleon armed with a single tooth each on posterior margin, fourth with three, fifth with four teeth, all very small. Hand of first gnathopod oval and fringed with long hairs on the posterior margin. Hand of second gnathopod in male broadly oval, and armed on the edge with 3-4 blunt teeth and running out into a broad, blunt tooth; claw large, curved, and acute, shutting on the inside of the palm. Inner ramus of the last pair of saltatory feet ovate. Color purple with a lighter streak down the middle of the dorsal surface.

Picked up on the beach near the station in considerable numbers, late in the summer of 1882. Museum numbers, 7893, 7894, 7895.

34. MELITA LEONIS Murdoch.

(Plate II, figs. 2, 2b.)

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1884	<i>Melita leonis</i> , Murdoch.....	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vii, p. 521.

This species is closely allied to *M. dentata*, but differs in the dentition of the segments of the pleon, and in the length of the antennules.

DESCRIPTION.—Eyes small, oval, black. Antennules reaching to the first segment of the pleon, with the first joint of the peduncle a little shorter than the second. Third segment of the pleon with the infero-posterior angle acute and produced upwards. First and second segments of the pleon with one large median tooth on the posterior edge and eight fine denticulations, the latter larger on the second segment; third with nine teeth, of which the median one is the largest; fourth with five; fifth with six, lacking the median tooth; sixth with two small, blunt teeth. Hand of first gnathopod with infero-posterior angle of third joint not produced into a tooth; hand elongate-oval, edge not toothed. Color purple, with two lighter streaks along the dorsal surface.

I have named this species from the schooner Leo of San Francisco, from which vessel the specimens were obtained, by dredging in about five fathoms of water at the head of Norton Sound, September 12, 1883.

Museum numbers, 7896, 7897.

35. GAMMARACANTHUS LORICATUS (Sab.) Sp. Bate.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1824	<i>Gammarus loricatus</i> , Sabine.....	Suppl. App. Parry's Voy., p. 22, pl. 1, fig. 7.
1835	<i>Gammarus loricatus</i> , Owen.....	App. Ross' Voy., ii, p. xxxix.
1838	<i>Gammarus loricatus</i> , Krøyer.....	Vidensk. Selsk. Skr., vii, p. 250, pl. 1, fig. 4.
1839?	<i>Gammarus loricatus</i> , Krøyer.....	Nat. Tids., i R., ii, p. 258.
1855	<i>Gammarus loricatus</i> , Bell.....	Belcher's "Last of the Arctic Voy.," p. 405.
1861	<i>Gammarus loricatus</i> , Lovén.....	Oefv. af k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., p. 287.
1862	<i>Gammaracanthus loricatus</i> , Sp. Bate.....	Cat. Crust. Amph., p. 202, pl. xxxvi, fig. 2.
1865	<i>Gammarus loricatus</i> , Goës.....	Oefv. af k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxii, p. 531.
1870	<i>Gammaracanthus loricatus</i> , Bøeck.....	Crust. Amph., p. 135.
1875	<i>Gammaracanthus loricatus</i> , Lütken.....	Arctic Manual, p. 157 (nominal list).
1882	<i>Gammaracanthus loricatus</i> , Stuxberg.....	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, pp. 709 et seq. (passim).

A few were taken at Pergniak (in Elson Bay) among seaweed dragged up by the seine, August 11, 1883, and some were also picked up on the beach late in the summer of 1882.

It has been observed at Prince Regent's Inlet, Arctic America, abundant (Sir J. C. Ross) in the "Arctic Seas" (Sir Edward Parry and Sir Edward Belcher) and Greenland (Krøyer, quoted by Spence Bate). Bøeck (loc. cit.) gives as its habitat "Grœnlandia, Spitsbergia, in lacubus Finlandiæ, et Sveciæ et Norvegiæ."

The Vega expedition obtained it at various points along the Arctic coast of Siberia from Nova Zembla nearly to Bering Strait.

36. *DULICHIA ARCTICA* Murdoch.

(Plate II, fig. 3.)

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1884	<i>Dulichia arctica</i> , Murdoch	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vii, p. 521.

DESCRIPTION.—Head slightly produced, forming an obtuse angle. First epimeron produced into a sharp spine projecting forward, the rest unarmed. Body smooth. Basa of second gnathopods dilated and armed with two teeth; hand large, subtriangular, and armed on the edge with two long, stout teeth. Last three pairs of pereopods not specially long; third joint as long as the fourth and fifth together. Second pair of saltatory feet with outer ramus nearly twice as long as the peduncle; inner a little longer. Eyes small, round, and black. Color grayish.

Dredged in rather small numbers off the station in 5 fathoms on a muddy bottom. Museum numbers, 7899, 7900.

PHYLLOPODA.

37. *LEPIDURUS GLACIALIS* (Kr.) Baird.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1847	<i>Apus glacialis</i> , Kröyer	Nat. Tids., ii R., ii, p. 431; Voy., pl. 40, fig. 1.
1852	<i>Lepidurus glacialis</i> , Baird	Monograph of the family Apodida. Proc. Zoo. Soc. Lond., pt. xx, p. 6; Annulosa, pl. xxii, fig. 2.
1878	<i>Lepidurus glacialis</i> , Packard	Phyllopods of N. America. Report of U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, pt. i, p. 316.

This species has been kindly identified by Dr. A. S. Packard, jr., of Brown University, who examined our specimens and compared them with a specimen from Greenland.

It was abundant on the pools on the tundra, where it lurked in the mud and algae, but appeared slightly capricious in its distribution, as it was not found in every pool. They lived until the pools froze up in the autumn.

They were especially abundant in the pool near the station from which we obtained our drinking water. In 1882 they were observed for the first time on July 8, but the next year they were ten days later in appearing, and seemed scarce and sluggish.

The species has been obtained in Greenland and also near Cape Krusenstern, Alaska.

38. *BRANCHINECTA PALUDOSA* (Müll.) Verrill.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1780	<i>Cancer stagnalis</i> , O. Fabricius	Fauna Grenl., p. 247, sp. 224.
1788	<i>Branchipus paludosus</i> , Müller	Zoologia Danica, ii, p. 10, pl. 48, figs. 1-8.
1851	<i>Branchipus middendorffianus</i> , Fischer	Sibirische Reise, ii, p. 153.
1852	<i>Branchipus</i> (?), Baird	Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., xx, p. 20.
1857	<i>Branchipus paludosus</i> , Reinhardt	Bidrag til en Beskrivelse af Groenland.
1869	<i>Branchipus paludosus</i> , Packard	Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 295.
1869	<i>Branchipus (Branchinecta) arctica</i> , Verrill	Amer. Jour. of Sci. and Arts, ser. ii, xlviii, p. 253.
1869	<i>Branchipus (Branchinecta) groenlandica</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
1869	<i>Branchinecta arctica</i> , Verrill	Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci., xviii, p. 244.
1869	<i>Branchinecta groenlandica</i> , Verrill	Op. cit., p. 245.
1878	<i>Branchinecta paludosa</i> , Packard	Phyllopods of N. A. Report U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, pt. i, p. 336, pl. ix, figs. 1-6, pl. x, figs. 1-5.

This species was very abundant in the fresh-water pools all over the tundra, first appearing about the middle of June in the small pools made by the melting snow along the edge of the tundra at the crown of the beach.

It has been found in Greenland and Labrador and at Cape Krusenstern, Alaska. (See Baird, loc. cit.)

Dr. Packard has kindly examined these specimens, and says that they do not differ from those brought by Dr. Bessels from Polaris Bay.

39. POLYARTEMIA HAZENI Murdoch.

(Plate II, figs. 1, 4b.)

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1884	<i>Polyartemia hazeni</i> , Murdoch.....	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vii, p. 522.

Specimens of a species of Phyllopod, found in abundance near the station, were examined by Dr. Packard, who declared that they belonged to the genus *Polyartemia*, but were different from the single species (*P. forcipata*) of this genus, described by Fischer in Middendorff's Sibirische Reise, ii, pt. i, p. 154, pl. vii, figs. 24-28 (1851).

I therefore decided to describe this as a new species under the name of *Polyartemi hazeni*, after General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., to whom the species is respectfully dedicated.

DESCRIPTION.—Body long (twice the length of the abdomen) and stout. Legs generally seventeen pairs, males usually with one pair more than the females. Head in the male prolonged anteriorly into a short, thin, lamellar process. Male "claspers" large, stout, broad, and palmate, strongly incurved. From the middle of the lower edge projects a large curved process armed on the tip and inner surface with numerous fine teeth. The extremity of the "clasper" is bifurcated into two short, blunt branches, also armed on the inner side with fine teeth. Feet short and broad. Caudal appendages small and slender, a little longer than the last abdominal segment. Ovisac voluminous, nearly as long as the abdomen; end rounded, with a short, tooth-like process on each side. Color, when living, a pale, iridescent green.

Museum numbers, 7929, 7930, 7931.

The species was first observed July 13, 1882, in large numbers, copulating, in the pools on the black tundra.

It is not so widely distributed as *Branchinecta paludosa*, which occurs in the same pools. It swims very swiftly and is very hard to catch.

CIRRIPEDIA.

40. BALANUS sp.

Small barnacles were quite plenty on gastropod shells near the station, and a single large one which I cannot identify was dredged off Point Franklin. (This is probably *B. porcatus*).

RHIZOCEPHALA.

41. PELTOGASTER PAGURI Rathke.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1841	<i>Peltogaster paguri</i> , H. Rathke.....	Reisebemerkungen. Neueste Schriften der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Danzig. ii, p. 105, pl. vi, fig. 12.
1843	<i>Peltogaster paguri</i> , H. Rathke.....	Nov. Act. Acad. Cæs. Leop. Car. Nat. Cur., xx, p. 245, pl. xii, fig. 17.
1859	<i>Peltogaster paguri</i> , Lilljeborg.....	Les genres <i>Liriope</i> et <i>Peltogaster</i> , H. Rathke. (Extrait des Nov. Act. Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsala, ser. 3, iii), p. 25, figs. 1, 2, 30-35.
1867	<i>Peltogaster paguri</i> , Packard.....	Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 235.
1875	<i>Peltogaster paguri</i> , Lütken.....	Arctic Manual, p. 163 (nominal list).
1883	<i>Peltogaster paguri</i> , Smith.....	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, 222, 232.

Three specimens of this parasite were found on *Eupagurus trigonocheirus* picked up on the beach near the station. It appears to be quite rare.

The species has been obtained in Norway and Sweden, Greenland, Labrador, and Maine, on species of *Eupagurus* allied to the *E. trigonocheirus*.

CLADOCERA

42. DAPHNIA sp.

A species of *Daphnia*, or some closely allied genus, was very abundant in all the fresh-water pools on the tundra.

PYCNOGONIDA.

NYPHONIDÆ.

1. NYMPHON LONGITARSE Kr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1844	<i>Nymphon longitarse</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., ii R., i, p. 112; Voy., &c., pl. 36, figs. 2a-b.
1875	<i>Nymphon longitarse</i> , Lütken	Arctic Manual, p. 164 (nominal list).
1877	<i>Nymphon longitarse</i> , G. O. Sars	Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab, ii, pt. iii, p. 366.
1878	<i>Nymphon longitarse</i> , Wilson	Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., v, p. 19, pl. vii, figs. 2a-b.
1880	<i>Nymphon longitarse</i> , Wilson	Report U. S. Commissioner Fish and Fisheries, pt. vi, p. 489.

Three specimens were dredged on the muddy bottom close to the station in 5 fathoms, August 14, 1882.

It has been recorded from Greenland, Norway, and the eastern coast of America as far south as George's Bank.

2. NYMPHON GROSSIPES (Lin.) J. C. Fabr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1762	<i>Phalangiium marinum</i> (L.) Ström.	Söndmår, p. 208.
1767	<i>Phalangiium grossipes</i> (L.) Linné	Syst. Nat. ed. xii, p. 1027.
1784	<i>Pycnogonum grossipes</i> , O. Fabricius	Fann. Grœnl., p. 229.
1794	<i>Nymphon grossipes</i> , J. C. Fabricius	Syst. Ent., iv, p. 217.
1824	<i>Nymphon grossipes</i> (L.) Sabine	Suppl. App. Capt. Parry's Voy., p. 225.
1828	<i>Nymphon grossipes</i> , Krøyer	Grœnl. Amph., p. 92 (note Krøyer's).
1844	<i>Nymphon grossipes</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., ii R., i, p. 108.
1844	<i>Nymphon mixtum</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., ii R., i, p. 119; Voy., pl. 35, figs. 2a-f.
1844	<i>Nymphon brevitarse</i> , Krøyer	Nat. Tids., ii R., i, p. 115; Voy., pl. 36, figs. 4a-f.
1846	<i>Nymphon araxipes</i> , Krøyer	Oken's Isis, Jahrg. 1846, pt. vi, p. 442; Voy., pl. 36, figs. 1a-h.
1853	<i>Nymphon araxipes</i> , Stimpson	Mar. Inv. Grand Manan, p. 32.
1857	<i>Nymphon brevitarse</i> , Reinhardt	Nat. Bidrag til en Beskr. af Grœnland, p. 38.
1867	<i>Nymphon araxipes</i> , Packard	Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 295.
1874	<i>Nymphon araxipes et mixtum</i> , Buchholz	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., ii, pp. 396, 397.
1874	<i>Nymphon araxipes</i> , Verrill	Am. Jour. Sci., vii, p. 592.
1875	<i>Nymphon grossipes, mixtum, et brevitarse</i> , Lütken	Arctic Manual, pp. 163, 164 (nominal list).
1877	<i>Nymphon mixtum</i> , G. O. Sars	Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab, ii, pt. iii, p. 366.
1878	<i>Nymphon grossipes</i> , Wilson	Trans. Conn. Acad., v, p. 29, pl. vii, figs. 1a-g.
1880	<i>Nymphon grossipes</i> , Wilson	Rep. U. S. Commissioner Fish and Fisheries for 1878, pt. vi, p. 491.

We found this species rather plenty but small off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms. A few good-sized ones, among them one egg-bearing female, were also dredged in about 5 fathoms on a pebbly bottom near the head of Norton Sound.

It has been recorded from Greenland, Norway, and the eastern coast of North America as far south as George's Bank.

VERMES.

CHÆTOPODA.

POLYNOIDÆ.

1. POLYNOE SCABRA (Fabr.) Sav.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1780	<i>Aphrodita scabra</i> , Fabricius	Fauna Grœnlandica, p. 311.
1820	<i>Polynoe scabra</i> , Savigny	Systeme des Annelides, p. 26.
1843	<i>Lepidonote scabra</i> , Oersted	Grœnlands Annulata Dorsibranchiata, p. 12, figs. 2, 7, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18.
1860	<i>Polynoe nodosa</i> , Sars	Forh. i Videnskabs-Selsk. i Christiania, p. 58.
1865	<i>Eunoe Oerstedii et nodosa</i> , Malmgren	Nordiska Hafs-Annulater, p. 61, pl. viii, figs. 3 and 4.
1875	<i>Eunoe Oerstedii et nodosa</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 168.
1879	<i>Polynoe scabra</i> , Théel	K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., vol. xvi, No. 3, p. 7.
1883	<i>Polynoe scabra</i> , Wirén	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., ii, p. 387, pl. 23, figs. 1 and 2; pl. 29, fig. 1.

Three specimens of this species were dredged off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms, August 31, 1883.

The species has been recorded from Spitzbergen, Finland, Iceland, Greenland, and from the North American coast as far south as Grand Manan. The Vega Expedition obtained it at various points on the northeast coast of Siberia from the mouth of the Taimyr River to Bering Sea.

2. POLYNOE ISLANDICA Hansen.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1882	<i>Polynoe islandica</i> , Hansen	Den Norske Nordhavs Expedition, vii, Zoologi. Annelida, p. 24.

Two specimens were dredged with the other *Polynoës* off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms, August 31, 1883.

This species has been united with *P. scabra* by Wirén (loc. cit.), but the specimens we obtained agreed so closely with Hansen's description, and differed so much from our specimens of *scabra*, that I have concluded it best to record it as a distinct species.

It was originally described by Hansen from specimens taken in the North Atlantic.

3. POLYNOE SARSI (Kinberg) Théel.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1862	<i>Antinoe sarsi</i> , Kinberg	MS.
1865	<i>Antinoe sarsi</i> , Malmgren	Nordisk Hafs-Ann., p. 75, pl. ix, fig. 6.
1867	<i>Antinoe sarsi</i> , Malmgren	Annulata Polychæta, p. 13.
1871	<i>Antinoe sarsi</i> , Eblers	Sitzungsberichte Phys. Med. Soc. Erlangen, iii, p. 77-79.
1872	<i>Antinoe sarsi</i> , Sars	Nyt Magazin f. Naturvidensk., xix, p. 202.
1875	<i>Antinoe sarsi</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 168.
1878	<i>Antinoe sarsi</i> , v. Marenzeller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wissen, xxxv, p. 395.
1879	<i>Polynoe sarsi</i> , Théel	K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., xvi, No. 3, p. 16, pl. i, fig. 8.
1883	<i>Polynoe sarsi</i> , Wirén	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., ii, p. 390.

Four small specimens of this species were obtained August 9, 1883, on one of the sandy patches near the station, in about 3 fathoms of water.

It has been recorded from the sea near England, the Baltic, Norway, Greenland, the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and New England. The Swedish Expedition obtained it at various points along the northern coast of Siberia from the Kara Sea to the Vega's winter quarters.

4. MELÆNIS LOVÉNI Malmgr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1865	<i>Melænis lovéni</i> , Malmgren	Nordiska Hafs-Annulater, p. 78, pl. x, fig. 10.
1867	<i>Melænis lovéni</i> , Malmgren	Annulata Polychæta, p. 14.
1883	<i>Melænis lovéni</i> , Wirén	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., ii, p. 391, pl. 28, fig. 4; pl. 29, fig. 3.

A single specimen was dredged just outside the grounded ice, about 4 miles above the station, in about 15 fathoms of water. The bottom was an exceedingly tenacious and fetid black mud.

The species has been recorded from Spitzbergen and the neighborhood of Nova Zembla, and as far east as Bering Strait.

5. MELÆNIS LOVÉNI, var. GIGANTEA (Malm.) Wirén.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1883	<i>Melænis lovéni</i> , var. <i>gigantea</i> , Wirén	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., ii, p. 391, pl. 28, fig. 3; pl. 29, fig. 4.

This variety of the preceding species, which was described by Wirén from two specimens obtained by the Vega Expedition near Bering Strait, was found in considerable numbers on the beach near the station.

NEPHTHYIDÆ.

6. NEPHTHYS CÆCA (Fabr.) Oerst.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1780	<i>Nereis cæca</i> , O. Fabricius	Faun. Grœnl., p. 304.
1789	<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller	Zoöl. Dan., iii, p. 14, pl. lxxxix, figs. 1-4.
1843	<i>Nephtys cæca</i> , Oersted	Grœnl. Ann. Dorsib., p. 193, figs. 73, 74, 77-86.
1843	<i>Nephtys longisetosa</i> , Oersted	Op. cit., p. 195, figs. 75, 76.
1865	<i>Nephtys longisetosa, ciliata et cæca</i> , Malmgren	Nord. Hafs-Ann., p. 104, pl. xii, figs. 17 and 18.
1868	<i>Nephtys cæca, cirrosa et ciliata</i> , Ehlers	Die Borstenwürmer, I, p. 588, pl. xxiii, figs. 10-34, 6, 36, 37, 38.
1875	<i>Nephtys cæca, ciliata et longisetosa</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 169.
1877	<i>Nephtys cæca</i> , McIntosh	Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, I, p. 591.
1878	<i>Nephtys longisetosa</i> , v. Marenzeller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 395.
1879	<i>Nephtys cæca et ciliata</i> , Théel	K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., xvi, No. 3, p. 24.
1883	<i>Nephtys cæca</i> , Wirén	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., ii, p. 392, pl. 30, figs. 1-3; pl. 31, figs. 1-3.

Two good-sized specimens and four smaller ones of the *ciliata* type and two medium individuals of the *longisetosa* type were dredged near the station, in about 3 fathoms, on the muddy bottom.

One smaller specimen of the *longisetosa* type was also obtained near the head of Norton Sound, in 5 fathoms, on a pebbly bottom.

It has been recorded from Labrador, Greenland, Norway, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla (and northward toward Franz Josef Land, where it was obtained by the Austrian Expedition), and the Arctic coast of Siberia as far round as Saint Lawrence Bay. It also occurs on the British coast.

PHYLLODOCEIDÆ.

7. ETEONE sp.

A single specimen of a species of *Eteone*, in such bad condition as to render the specific determination impossible, was obtained near the station in 2½ fathoms.

8. PHYLLODOCE GROENLANDICA Oersted.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1843	<i>Phyllodoce grœnlandica</i> , Oersted	Grœnl. Ann. Dorsib., p. 192, figs. 19, 21, 22, 29, 32.
1865	<i>Phyllodoce grœnlandica</i> , Malmgren	Nord. Hafs-Ann., p. 90.
1867	<i>Phyllodoce grœnlandica</i> , Malmgren	Ann. Polytech., p. 21, pl. ii, fig. 9.
1875	<i>Phyllodoce grœnlandica</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 169.
1877	<i>Phyllodoce grœnlandica</i> , McIntosh	Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, I, p. 592.
1878	<i>Phyllodoce grœnlandica</i> , v. Marenzeller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 395.
1882	? <i>Phyllodoce arctica</i> , Hansen	Den Norsk. Nordhafs-Exp., p. 31, pl. iii, figs. 21-23.
1883	<i>Phyllodoce grœnlandica</i> , Wirén	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., ii, p. 400.

A bait set at the bottom of the tide-hole, in about 3 fathoms of water, on May 26, 1883, brought up a large number of these worms. They varied a good deal in color when alive, some being red-

dish and some dark green. They were also dredged on the muddy bottom near the station August 9, 1883, in about 3 fathoms.

It is quite possible that *P. arctica*, described by Hansen (loc. cit.), from the neighborhood of Spitzbergen, is only a variety of this species, as the distinction is based on the number of papillæ on the evaginated proboscis, which appears to be subject to great variation.

Among our specimens the same animal has been found to have twelve papillæ (characteristic of *grœnlandica*) in one row, and fifteen (characteristic of *arctica*) in another.

The species has been recorded from New England, Labrador, Greenland, Norway, Spitzbergen, between Nova Zembla and Franz Josef Land, and the Kara Sea.

9. PHYLLODOCE sp.

A single specimen of a species of *Phyllodoce*, evidently not *P. grœnlandica*, but too much mutilated for specific determination, was dredged near the station in about 3 fathoms.

HESIONIDÆ.

10. CASTALIA MULTIPAPILLATA Théel.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1879	<i>Castalia multipapillata</i> , Théel	K. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl., xvi, No. 3, p. 38, pl. iii, fig. 38.

A few very small specimens of this species were caught in the towing net set under the sea-ice about the end of March, 1883.

Théel described the species from specimens obtained at Nova Zembla.

SYLLIDÆ.

11. AUTOLYTUS sp.

We obtained males and egg-bearing females of a small species of *Autolytus*, which cannot be more accurately identified, swimming free under the ice about the end of March and the first of April, 1883. The "stem-form" was not obtained.

ARICIIDÆ.

12. ? ARICIA ARCTICA Hansen.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1882	<i>Aricia arctica</i> , G. A. Hansen	Den Norsk. Nordhavs-Exp., vii, Zoölogi, p. 34, pl. v, figs. 20-26.

A fragment of a worm of this family, lacking both head and anal end, was obtained off the station, in about 3 fathoms, August 7, 1883. The body segments agree very well in the shape of the feet, gills, &c., with Hansen's figures, but as we were unable to obtain the characteristic hooked ventral setæ of the anterior region of the body, the species cannot be positively identified.

It was originally described from near the island of Jan Mayen.

OPHELIIDÆ.

13. TRAVISIA FORBESI Johnst.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1840	<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Johnston	Ann. Nat. Hist., iv, p. 373, pl. xi, figs. 11-18.
1843	<i>Ophelia mammillata</i> , Oersted	Grœnl. Ann. Dorsib., p. 53, pl. viii, figs. 103, 112, 114, 119, 129.
1865	<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Johnston	Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 220, pl. xix, figs. 11-18.
1867	<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Malmgren	Ann. Polych., p. 75.
1871	<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Mübius	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., p. 225.
1875	<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 172.
1879	<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Théel	Kongl. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., xvi, p. 49.
1883	<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Wirén	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Takt., p. 406.

A single specimen of this species was obtained close to the station in about 3 fathoms on a muddy bottom.

It has been observed in Greenland, Iceland, Scotland, Western Scandinavia, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, and near the winter quarters of the Vega.

TELETHUSEÆ.

14. ARENICOLA GLACIALIS Murdoch.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1884	<i>Arenicola glacialis</i> , Murdoch	Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vii, p. 522.

This species is closely allied to *Arenicola marina*, but has only 6 setigerous segments anterior to the gills, and 11 gill-bearing segments instead of 7 and 13, as in *A. marina*. These numbers are constant in the five specimens obtained.

The 6 abbranchiate segments are each composed of 5 distinct annulations, and each bear a pair of simple tubercular feet. The dorsal setæ are all of one kind, about 18 in number; slender and slightly serrulate, the longest longer than the foot. The ventral setæ are 35 to 40 in number, and form a single row on each side of the ventral surface of the ring. They are short, slender, and simple, and barely project above the surface of the skin.

The branchiate segments are each composed of 6 annulations. Each branchia consists of one cluster of about 15 simple cirri annulated in contraction. The branchia increase in size from the first to the ninth pair; the tenth and eleventh pairs are slightly smaller. The feet are small and tubercular; the dorsal setæ, 7, similar to those of the abbranchiate segments, but only about two-thirds of their length. The ventral setæ are the same as in the abbranchiate segments.

The caudal portion is about one-third of the length of the animal, without tubercles or other appendages.

Color, in alcohol, blackish gray, lighter on the ventral surface.

Five specimens were picked up on the beach, after a fresh westerly wind, September 12 and 13, 1882.

A couple of mutilated specimens were also obtained from the gullet of an eider-duck which had been diving on one of the sandy patches in about 3 fathoms just above the station.

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CHLORÆMIDÆ.

15. BRADA GRANULATA Malm.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1867	<i>Brada granulata</i> , Malmgren	Ann. Polych., p. 85, pl. xii, fig. 7.
1875	<i>Brada granulata</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 172.
1883	<i>Brada granulata</i> , Würen	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., ii, p. 408.

This species was dredged in considerable numbers near the station, in about 3 fathoms, in August, 1883.

It has been recorded from Greenland, Spitzbergen, and the northern coast of Siberia near the mouth of the Taimyr River (Vega Expedition).

MALDANIDÆ.

16.

?

A long Maldanid worm, of a bright orange-scarlet color when living, was dredged on one of the patches of mud and sand close to the station, in about 2½ or 3 fathoms of water, August 7, 1883. The only specimen preserved is a fragment of the body without either head or tail, and cannot be identified.

AMPHICTENIDÆ.

17. PECTINARIA sp.

A good many empty tubes of a species of *Pectinaria* were dredged on the muddy bottom just outside the grounded ice, in about 15 fathoms, and near the station on the sandy patches in about 3 fathoms. No living specimens were taken.

This is perhaps *P. granulata*, as this species was obtained by the Vega Expedition as far east as Saint Lawrence Bay.

GEPHYREA.

ECHIURIDÆ.

18. ECHIURUS VULGARIS (Savigny) Forbes.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1820	<i>Thalassema vulgare</i> , Savigny	Syst. des Ann., p. 102.
1835	? <i>Echiurus sitchensis</i> , Brandt	Prodromus Descriptionis Animalium ab H. Mertensio obs., p. 262.
1841	<i>Echiurus vulgaris</i> , Forbes	History of British Star-fishes, p. 263.
1859	<i>Echiurus pallasii</i> , Diesing	Revision der Rhyngodeen, Sitzungs-berichte d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxvii, p. 775.
1865	<i>Echiurus pallasii</i> , Quatrefages	Histoire des Annelés, ii, p. 502.

The specimens of *Echiurus* brought home by the expedition cannot be distinguished from the description of *E. pallasii* (= *E. vulgaris*) given by Quatrefages (loc. cit.).

This species has heretofore been recorded from Great Britain and France. Brandt's description of *E. sitchensis* (loc. cit.) is not sufficiently detailed to enable me to tell whether it is the same species or not.

This worm was quite abundant on the beach, near the station, after the great gales of September and October, 1881, and two specimens were dredged on the muddy bottom, in about 3 fathoms of water, August 9, 1883.

SIPUNCULIDÆ.

19. PHASCOLOSOMA sp.

A good many specimens of a species of *Phascolosoma* were dredged near the station in about 3 fathoms of water. They are so badly contracted in alcohol as to entirely disguise the specific characters. I was able to determine by dissection that they belong probably to the genus *Phascolosoma*, but could make out nothing further.

NEMATODA.

CHÆTOGNATHA.

20. SAGITTA sp.

A species of *Sagitta* occurred very rarely in the neighborhood of the station. One or two specimens were caught in the towing-net set under the sea-ice March 1, 1883. A few were also observed after the sea opened in August, 1883.

ECHINODERMATA.

HOLOTHURIOIDEA.

1. PENTACTA FRONDOSA Jæg.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1780	<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i> , O. Fabricius	Fanna Grœnlandica, pp. 343, 344.
1857	<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i> , Lütken	Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den Naturhist. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn, p. 2.
1861	<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i> , M. Sars	Oversigt af Norges Echinodermter, p. 100.
1871	<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel. 23, p. 306.
1875	<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 184.

One small *Pentacta* was dredged in the rich haul off Point Franklin, August 31, 1883, and, as well as can be made out in its present condition, it belongs to this species.

The species has been recorded from Massachusetts Bay to Labrador and Greenland, from Spitzbergen, and on the European coast as far south as Denmark and Great Britain.

2. LOPHOTHURIA FABRICII (D. & K.) Verrill.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1780	<i>Holothuria squamata</i> , O. Fabricius.....	Faun. Grœnland., 348.
1788	<i>Ascidia squamata</i> , Pallas	Nova Acta Petropolitana, ii, p. 244, tab. vii, figs. 34-37.
1834	? <i>Cuvieria sitchœnsis</i> , Brandt.....	Prodromus descriptionis animalium ab H. Mertensio observatorum. Recueil des actes de la séance publique de l'académie impériale des sciences de St. Pétersbourg, p. 247.
1851	<i>Cuvieria sitchœnsis</i> , Brandt	Sibirische Reise, ii, p. 450.
1857	<i>Cuvieria sitchœnsis</i> , Stimpson	Crustacea and Echinodermata of the Pacific Coast of North America, from Jour. of Bost. Soc. of Nat. Hist., vi, p. 85.
1857	<i>Psolus fabricii</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 13.
1875	<i>Psolus fabricii</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 184.
1878	<i>Psolus fabricii</i> , v. Marenzeller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wissenschaften, xxxv, pp. 359, 368.
1882	<i>Psolus fabricii</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Expeditionens Vetenskapliga Iakttagelser, i, p. 713.

Dredged in great abundance off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms, and also dragged up on cod-lines in about 18 or 20 fathoms off the mouth of Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia.

This species has been recorded from Greenland, south to Massachusetts Bay, from Bering Sea (St. Paul's Island, Brandt *teste* Lütken), Sitka (Brandt), and the Arctic Ocean north of Bering Strait (Stuxberg).

3. MYRIOTROCHUS RINKII Steenst.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1851	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Steenstrup	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 55, pl. iii, figs. 7-10.
1852	? <i>Chirodota brevis</i> , Huxley	Appendix to Sutherland's "Journal of a Voyage to Baffin's Bay and Barrow Strait," ii, p. cxxi.
1857	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 22.
1867	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Packard	Memoirs Bost. Societ. Nat. Hist., i, p. 269.
1871	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., 23, p. 306.
1874	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Möbius	2te Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, ii, p. 258.
1875	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 184.
1878	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Stuxberg	Oefversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademien's Forhandlingar, 35, p. 28.
1882	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, pp. 695, et seq.
1882	<i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> , Danielssen and Koren.	Den Norske Nordhavs-Expedition, vi, Zoologi, p. 28, pl. v, figs. 1-4.

This species was dredged in abundance off the station, on the muddy bottom, interspersed with patches of mud and sand mixed, in 2½ to 15 fathoms.

It has heretofore been reported from Greenland (Steenstrup, Lütken), Labrador (Packard), and Nova Zembla (Stuxberg). [? Wellington Channel (Sutherland).]

Lütken considers the *Chirodota brevis* of Huxley to be this species, but Danielssen and Koren consider that as Huxley in his description says nothing of the calcareous wheels being pedunculated it must be considered as a distinct species (= *Oligotrochus vitreus* M. Sars), for which they propose the name *Myriotrochus brevis*.

4. † TROCHOSTOMA BOREALE (M. Sars) Dan. and Ko.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1858	<i>Molpadia borealis</i> , M. Sars	Forhandl. i Vidensk. Selsk. i Christiania, p. 173.
1861	<i>Molpadia borealis</i> , M. Sars	Oversigt af Norges Echinodermter, p. 116, pls. 12, 13.
1882	<i>Trochostoma (Molpadia) boreale</i> , Danielssen and Koren.	Den Norske Nordhavs-Expedition, vi, Zoologi, p. 64, pl. x, figs. 7-11.

A single specimen was picked up on the beach near the station, in July, 1882. The perforated calcareous plates appear to have the perforations smaller in proportion than those figured by Sars and Danielssen and Koren, but in the absence of more specimens, and especially of identified material for comparison, I cannot venture to pronounce it different.

The species has been recorded from the Norwegian coast and the North Atlantic.

Molpadia violacea, which occurs in large numbers off Kerguelen Island, is considered by Dan-
telssen and Koren (*op. cit.*, p. 65) to be identical with this species.

ECHINOIDEA.

5. *STRONGYLOCENTROTUS DRÖBACHIENSIS* (Müll.) A. Ag.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1780	<i>Echinus saxatilis</i> , O. Fabricius	Fauna Grœnlandica, No. 368.
1834	<i>Echinus chlorocentrotus</i> , Brandt	Prodromus descriptionis, &c., p. 264.
1851	<i>Echinus chlorocentrotus</i> , Brandt	Sibirische Reise, ii, p. 34.
1852	<i>Echinus neglectus</i> , Forbes	In Sutherland's "Journal of a Voyage, &c.," ii, App., p. ccciv.
1857	<i>Echinus dröbachiensis</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 24.
1861	<i>Echinus dröbachiensis</i> , M. Sars	Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer, p. 95.
1871	<i>Toxopneustes dröbachiensis</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., 23, p. 306.
1874	<i>Echinus dröbachiensis</i> , Möbius	2te Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, ii, p. 259.
1875	<i>Toxopneustes dröbachiensis</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 184.
1878	<i>Strongylocentrotus dröbachiensis</i> , v. Maren- zeller.	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. der Wissen., xxxv, pp. 359, 385.
1878	<i>Echinus dröbachiensis</i> , Stuxberg	Oefv. af K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., 35, p. 29.
1882	<i>Echinus dröbachiensis</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, pp. 705, 706, 708.

A few dry tests were picked up on the beach near the station, during the summer of 1882. The living animals were dredged in very great abundance off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms, and were also quite abundant off Port Clarence, in 7½ fathoms, on a pebbly bottom. A few were also taken in about 5 fathoms, on a similar bottom, at the head of Norton Sound.

This species is abundant all round the northern parts of both hemispheres.

ASTERIOIDEA.

6. *ASTERIAS ACERVATA* Stimpson.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1861) 1862)	<i>Asterias acervata</i> , Stimpson	Proceed. Boston Society of Natural History, viii, p. 271.

Rather small specimens of this species, 3 or 4 inches in diameter, were washed up on the beach in considerable numbers after the great gale of October 4, 1881, but none were afterwards found in any of our dredging near the station. One large individual, however, was dredged at the head of Norton Sound, in 5½ fathoms, on a pebbly bottom.

This species was described by Stimpson from specimens brought by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition from Bering Strait and the Arctic Ocean north of the Strait. My specimens have been compared with one of Stimpson's own identification in the National Museum.

7. ? *ASTERIAS VIOLACEA* O. F. Müller.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1789	<i>Asterias violacea</i> , O. F. Müller	Zoölogia Danica, pl. 46, figs. 4-5.
1841	<i>Traster violacea</i> , Forbes	British Starfishes, p. 91.
1842	<i>Asteracanthion violaceus</i> , Müller and Tro- schel.	System der Asteriden, p. 16.

Numbers of a large purple *Asterias* were dredged in about 5 fathoms, on a pebbly bottom, at the head of Norton Sound.

I refer it with extreme doubt to this species as I have been unable to see any identified speci-
mens of *violacea* or *rubens* and the literature at my command is exceedingly unsatisfactory.

The species will probably turn out to be undescribed, but I do not feel sufficiently familiar with the group to venture on a description. It is undoubtedly closely allied to the common European form *rubens* and *violacea*, if, indeed, the latter be a distinct species.

8. ASTERIAS sp.

A few specimens of a small *Asterias* with five arms were dredged in about 7 fathoms, on a pebbly bottom, off Port Clarence. They undoubtedly belong to the genus *Asterias*, but the species is not determinable with any means at my command.

9. LEPTASTERIAS ARCTICA (Stimpson).

Off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms, we dredged large numbers of a small starfish which cannot be distinguished from a dried specimen in the National Museum, brought from Bering Strait by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition and labeled in Dr. Stimpson's handwriting *Asterias arctica* var. a. I have been unable to find a published description of this species.

The size and position of the papulae on the back and sides of the arms show that it belongs to Verrill's genus *Leptasterias*.

The following is a description of the species: Rays five, rounded above, elongated, tapering regularly to the tips. Radii as 1:3.5. Disk small, its radius about equal to width of ray at base. Interambulacral spines round and slender with rounded tips, usually two to each plate. No small spines between these and the ventral spines. Ventral spines form a double row of alternating spines, of which the upper are the smaller and the lower are larger and stouter than the interambulacral. Lateral spines rather slender, forming a single row. No well-marked dorsal row, though the spines in the middle of the arm are rather the larger. The dorsal spines are short and stout, with rounded, almost capitate, tips. The spines of the disk are rather smaller than those of the arms and are arranged irregularly. The major pedicellariae could not be well made out, but appeared to be lanceolate and not numerous. The minor pedicellariae form close wreaths around the spines.

Diameter of the largest specimen about 75^{mm}.

10. CRIBRELLA SANGUINOLENTA (Müll.) Ltk.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1776	<i>Asterias sanguinolenta</i> , O. F. Müller.....	Zoölogie Danica Prodomus, 234.
1780	<i>Asterias spongiosa</i> , O. Fabricius.....	Fauna Grönländica, 363.
1851	<i>Echinaster Eschrichtii</i> , Brandt.....	Sibirische Reise, II, p. 32.
1857	<i>Cribrella sanguinolenta</i> , Lütken.....	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 31.
1861	<i>Echinaster sanguinolenta</i> , M. Sars.....	Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer, p. 84.
1871	<i>Cribrella sanguinolenta</i> , Lütken.....	Vidensk. Meddel., 23, p. 307.
1875	<i>Cribrella sanguinolenta</i> , Lütken.....	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 185.
1878	<i>Echinaster sanguinolentus</i> , Stuxberg.....	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 35, p. 32.
1882	<i>Echinaster sanguinolentus</i> , Stuxberg.....	Vega Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., I, pp. 707, 708, 713.

One large specimen and a number of very small ones were dredged off Point Franklin, but none were obtained elsewhere.

The species has been recorded from the eastern coast of North America, from Nantucket Shoals to Labrador and Greenland, and southward on the European coast to Norway and Great Britain, also from Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, the Arctic Ocean north of Bering Strait, and the Sea of Ochotsk (Brandt teste Lütken, *op. cit.*, p. 62).

11. CROSSASTER PAPPUSUS (Phipps) Müll. and Tr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1774	<i>Asterias papposa</i> , Phipps.....	Voyage toward the North Pole, p. 196.
1780	<i>Asterias papposa</i> , O. Fabricius.....	Fauna Grönländica, p. 369.
1824	<i>Asterias papposa</i> , Sabine.....	Supplementary Appendix to Capt. Parry's Voyage, p. cccxii.
1834	<i>Asterias affinis et alboverrucosa</i> , Brandt.....	Prodr. Descrip., p. 271.
1840	<i>Crossaster papposus</i> , Müller and Tröschel.....	Wiegman's Archiv, Jahrg., vi, I, p. 321.
1842	<i>Solaster papposus</i> , Müller and Tröschel.....	System der Asteriden, p. 26.
1852	<i>Solaster papposa</i> , Forbes.....	In Sutherland's "Journal of a Voyage, &c.," II, App., p. ccxiv.
1857	<i>Solaster papposus</i> , Lütken.....	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 40.
1861	<i>Solaster papposus</i> , M. Sars.....	Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer, p. 76.
1871	<i>Solaster papposus</i> , Lütken.....	Vidensk. Meddel., 23, p. 307.
1875	<i>Solaster papposus</i> , Lütken.....	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 185.
1878	<i>Solaster papposus</i> , Stuxberg.....	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 35, p. 31.
1882	<i>Solaster papposus</i> , Stuxberg.....	Vega Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., I, pp. 637, 700, 705.

A good many were found washed up on the beach after the great gales in the autumn of 1881, and a few were afterwards picked up during the season of open water of 1882. Three small specimens were dredged in 13½ fathoms off Point Franklin.

The species has been recorded from the eastern coast of North America (Massachusetts Bay to Greenland), Iceland and the Faroes, Scandinavia to the English Channel, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen (Phipps and Lütken), and Bering Strait (Brandt).

12. SOLASTER ENDECA (Lin.) Forbes.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1875	<i>Asterias endeca</i> , Linné	Systema Naturæ ed Gmel., p. 3162.
1834	<i>Asterias endeca</i> var. <i>decemradiata</i> , Brandt.	Prodromus Descr., &c., p. 271.
1839	<i>Solaster endeca</i> , Forbes	Memoirs Wernerian Society, viii, p. 121.
1853	<i>Solaster endeca</i> , Stimpson	Marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan, p. 14.
1857	<i>Solaster endeca</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 35.
1861	<i>Solaster endeca</i> , M. Sars	Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer, p. 75.
1875	<i>Solaster endeca</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 185.

A few were washed up on the beach, after the gales in the autumn of 1881. No more were seen till the rich haul off Point Franklin, August 31, 1883, when three good-sized specimens were taken.

The species has been recorded from Greenland south to the Gulf of Maine, and from Iceland, the Färöes, Finland, Norway, and on the British coast to the south of Ireland; also from Sitka (*S. endeca* var. *decemradiata* Brandt).

OPHIUROIDEA.

13. OPHIOGLYPHA SARSII (Lütken) Lyman.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1854	<i>Ophiura sarsii et coriacea</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 101.
1857	<i>Ophiura sarsii</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 49.
1858	<i>Ophiura sarsii</i> , Lütken	Additamenta ad Historiam Ophiuridarum, p. 42.
1861	<i>Ophiura sarsii</i> , M. Sars	Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer, p. 23.
1865	<i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i> , Lyman	Illust. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., i, p. 41, figs. 2 and 3.
1866	<i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i> , Ljungman	Ophiuroidea viventia hucusque cognita. Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. xxxiii, p. 307.
1871	<i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., xxiii, p. 307.
1875	<i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 185.
1878	<i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i> , v. Marenzeller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, pp. 359, 382.
1878	<i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i> , Stuxberg	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxxv, p. 34.
1882	<i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, pp. 697 et seq.

A large and dark-colored form of this species was found very abundant off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms.

The species has been recorded from New England, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador, Greenland, England, Norway, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla (and between Nova Zembla and Franz Josef Land during the drift of the Tegethoff), and as far east as longitude 65° 20' east (Kara Sea), also from the sea of Ochotsk (*teste* Ljungman).

14. OPHIOGLYPHA ROBUSTA (Ayres) Lyman.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1851	<i>Ophiopsis robusta</i> , Ayres	Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., iv, p. 134.
1852	<i>Ophiopsis fasciculata</i> , Forbes	Sutherland's Journal of a Voyage, &c., ii, app., p. cciv.
1854	<i>Ophiura squamosa</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 100.
1857	<i>Ophiura squamosa</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 53.
1858	<i>Ophiura squamosa</i> , Lütken	Addit. ad Hist. Op., p. 46.
1861	<i>Ophiura squamosa</i> , M. Sars	Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer, p. 22.
1865	<i>Ophioglypha robusta</i> , Lyman	Illust. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., i, p. 45.
1866	<i>Ophioglypha robusta</i> , Ljungman	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxxiii, p. 308.
1871	<i>Ophioglypha squamosa</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., xxiii, p. 307.
1875	<i>Ophioglypha robusta</i> , Lütken	2te Deutsche Nordpolart., ii, p. 259.
1878	<i>Ophioglypha robusta</i> , v. Marenzeller	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 185.
1878	<i>Ophioglypha robusta</i> , Stuxberg	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, pp. 359, 382.
1882	<i>Ophioglypha robusta</i> , Stuxberg	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxxv, p. 34.
		Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, p. 706.

This species was dredged in very great abundance off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms. Some individuals have the papillæ of the arm-comb obsolete.

The species has been recorded from New England, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador, Wellington Channel, Greenland, the Faroes, the Shetland Islands, England, Denmark, Norway, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla (and to the northward during the drift of the Tegethoff), and the Kara Sea as far east as longitude 65° 20' east.

15. *OPHIOGLYPHA NODOSA* (Ltk.) Lyman.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1854	<i>Ophiura nodosa</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 100.
1857	<i>Ophiura nodosa</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 51.
1858	<i>Ophiura nodosa</i> , Lütken	Addit. ad Hist. Oph., p. 48.
1865	<i>Ophioglypha nodosa</i> , Lyman	Illust. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., i, p. 49.
1866	<i>Ophioglypha nodosa</i> , Ljungman	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxxiii, p. 308.
1871	<i>Ophioglypha nodosa</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., xxiii, p. 307.
1875	<i>Ophioglypha nodosa</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 185.
1878	<i>Ophioglypha nodosa</i> , Stuxberg	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxxv, p. 34.
1882	<i>Ophioglypha nodosa</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Takt., i, pp. 695-713.

One good-sized specimen was obtained on the muddy bottom just outside the grounded ice in 15 fathoms, August 8, 1883, and one or two small ones near the station in 2½-3 fathoms. Twenty-five small specimens were obtained in the rich haul off Point Franklin August 31, 1883.

The color of this species when alive is a bright crimson above and white underneath.

It has been recorded from Newfoundland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, and the Swedish expeditions obtained it at various points along the northern coast of Siberia from Nova Zembla to the Vega's winter quarters.

16. *OPHIOPHOLIS ACULEATA* (Retz.) Gray.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1733	<i>Bellis scolopendrica</i> , Linck	De Stellis Marinis, p. 52, pl. xi, fig. 71.
1780	<i>Asterias ophiura</i> , O. Fabricius	Fauna Greenlandica, p. 371.
1780	<i>Asterias aculeata</i> , Retzius	Asterias Genera, p. 246.
1840	<i>Ophiolepis aculeata</i> , Müller and Troschel	Wiegman's Archiv, Jahrg. 6, i, p. 328.
1842	<i>Ophiolepis (Ophiopholis) scolopendrica</i> , Müller and Troschel	System der Asteriden, p. 96.
1848	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , Gray	Radiated Animals of the British Museum, p. 25.
1854	<i>Ophiopholis scolopendrica</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 103.
1857	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., p. 52.
1858	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , Lütken	Addit. ad Hist. Oph., pt. i, p. 60, pl. ii, figs. 15, 16.
1861	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , M. Sars	Översigt af Norges Echinodermer, p. 14.
1866	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , Ljungman	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxxiii, p. 325.
1871	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , Lütken	Vidensk. Meddel., xxiii, p. 307.
1875	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 185.
1878	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , v. Marenzeller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, pp. 359, 383.
1878	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , Stuxberg	Oefv. af K. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., xxxv, p. 36.
1882	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Takt., i, p. 706.

We found this species very abundant and of large size off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms. The specimens brought home are indistinguishable from *O. aculeata* from the New England coast, except for the fact that the small deciduous spines on the dorsal surface of the disk are a trifle larger and more numerous, and the skin round the mouth and on the under surface of the arms appears a little thicker.

This occurrence indicates a circumpolar distribution for the species. It would have been natural to suppose that the allied Pacific-coast species, *O. Kennerlyi* Lyman, would be found extending up from the temperate regions into the Arctic Ocean, as *O. aculeata* does on the Atlantic side.

The occurrence of this Atlantic form in this part of the Arctic Ocean may be compared with the occurrence at Point Barrow of two species of birds (*Pelidna subarquata* and *Actodromas fuscicollis*) heretofore supposed to be confined to the eastern coast of the continent.

O. aculeata occurs abundantly on the coast of New England, Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, the Faroes, Norway, the Baltic, the British Islands, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla (and north towards Franz Josef Land), and the Kara Sea as far east as longitude 65° 35' east. (Swedish Expeditions.)

17. ASTROPHYTON sp.

While we were fishing for cod in about 18 or 20 fathoms off the East Head of Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia, on the voyage up in 1881, the hooks brought up several fragments of arms and two small, complete individuals of a species of *Astrophyton* of a bright orange red.

As the alcohol was out of reach in the hold, I endeavored to preserve these specimens dry, but they were unfortunately lost in the confusion of landing and building our house in unfavorable weather.

ANTHOZOA.

ALCYONARIA.

ALCYONIDÆ.

1. ALCYONIUM RUBIFORME Dana.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1834	<i>Lobularia rubiformis</i> , Ehrenberg	Corallon des Rothen Meeres, p. 158.
1855	<i>Lobularia rubiformis</i> , Brandt	Prodr. Descrip., &c., p. 7 (207).
1846	<i>Alcyonium rubiforme</i> , Dana	Zoöphytes, U. S. Exploring Expedition, p. C25.
1863	<i>Alcyonium rubiforme</i> , Verrill	Mem. Bost. Society Nat. Hist., i, p. 4.
1865	<i>Alcyonium rubiforme</i> , Verrill	Proc. Essex Inst., iv, p. 190.
1869	<i>Alcyonium rubiforme</i> , Verrill	Notes on Radiata, from Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., i, p. 459 (reprint 1869-'70).
1870		

This species was found washed up on the beach in considerable numbers after gales of wind, while the sea remained open. It was dredged in great abundance on the rich ground west of Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms. Two small specimens were obtained on a pebbly bottom off Port Clarence, in 7½ fathoms, September 4, 1883, and one large and very pale specimen came from a similar bottom at the head of Norton Sound, in 5 fathoms. We also obtained this species on our fishing-lines when catching codfish in about 25 fathoms of water off the entrance to Plover Bay, Siberia. Its color when fresh is a bright strawberry red.

The species has been recorded as occurring in the Arctic Ocean north of Bering Strait, and on the west coast of the strait (North Pacific Exploring Expedition), also Seniavin Strait (Brandt). It also occurs on the banks of Newfoundland, where it is known to the American fishermen as "sea strawberries," according to Capt. J. W. Collins, of the U. S. Fish Commission, and in the Northern seas of Europe.

Alcyonium sp., mentioned in the Vega-Expeditionens Vetenskapliga Iakttagelser, i, as occurring in the Siberian Arctic Ocean, probably refers to this species.

ACTINARIA.

ACTINIDÆ.

2. URTICINA CRASSICORNIS Ehr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1776	<i>Actinia crassicornis</i> , Müller	Prodr. Zool. Danic., p. 231.
1780	<i>Actinia spectabilis</i> , O. Fabricius	Fauna Grœnlandica, 351.
1806	? <i>Actinia holsatica</i> , Müller	Zool. Danica, iv, p. 23, pl. 139.
1834	<i>Trachæa (Urticina) crassicornis</i> , Ehrenberg	Corallien des Rothen Meeres, p. 33.
	? <i>Actinia elegantissima</i> , Brandt	Prodromus Descr. Anim., &c., p. 13.
1847	? <i>Actinia Laurentii</i> , Brandt	Op. cit., p. 13.
1853	<i>Rhodactinia Davisii</i> , Agassiz	Comptes-rendus, xxxv, p. 677.
1861	<i>Actinia obtusata</i> and <i>carneola</i> , Stimpson	Invert. Grand Manan, p. 7.
1869	<i>Rhodactinia Davisii</i> , Verrill	Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., i, p. 18, pl. i, fig. 9.
1869	<i>Urticina crassicornis</i> , Verrill	Synopsis of the Polyps and Corals of the North Pacific Expl. Exp.- Part. iv, p. 28 (from Proc. Essex Inst., vi).
1870		
1875	<i>Actinia (Urticina) crassicornis</i> , Lütken	Notes on Radiata, from Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., i, p. 469 (reprint 1869-'70).
1878	<i>Urticina felina</i> , v. Marenzeller	(Nominal List.) Arctic Manual, p. 186. Denkschr. der K. Akademi. der Wissen., xxxv, pp. 358 and 379.

The large sea anemones brought home by the expedition belong, in all probability, to this species, as well as can be made out from alcoholic specimens. The color, when living, varied from bright orange-red to crimson, frequently in splashy stripes on a paler ground.

Large numbers were washed ashore during the great gales in the autumn of 1881, and they were occasionally picked up on the beach during the season of open water of 1882. They appeared to be rather plenty on what was called the "fishing-ground," a place about two miles from the shore, where the natives were catching polar cod through the ice in 10 to 15 fathoms of water. A few large ones were dredged off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms.

This species is circumpolar in its distribution, and is recorded from Greenland, Norway, Iceland, England, the east coast of North America as far south as Cape Cod, Bering Strait, Sitka, Puget Sound, and the Arctic Ocean between Nova Zembla and Franz Josef Land.

Subfamily PHELLINÆ.

3. ? PHELLIA ARCTICA Verrill.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1868	<i>Phellia arctica</i> , Verrill	Proc. Essex Inst., vol. v, p. 328. Notes on Radiata, p. 490 [from Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., 1], (reprint 1860-'70).
1869	<i>Phellia arctica</i> , Verrill.....	
1870	<i>Phellia arctica</i> , Verrill.....	

Several specimens of a rather small polyp, with a rough thickened epidermis and covered with grains of sand, were dredged off the station, in from 2½ to 5 fathoms, especially on the patches of mud and sand mixed.

All the specimens have the disk and tentacles retracted, and are much shrunk in the alcohol, so that identification is practically impossible.

They are very likely to belong to this species, which was described by Verrill from a single specimen brought home by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition from the Arctic Ocean north of Bering Strait, in 30 fathoms of water.

A species of *Phellia*, which is probably the same as this, was obtained by the Austro-Hungarian Expedition, in 1873, during their drift between Nova Zembla and Franz Josef Land.

A third species of Actinoid polyp also occurred on the beach in large numbers among the large sea anemones. Specimens were obtained, but were spoiled in the attempt at preservation. In contraction, it appears to be devoid of a sucking disk at the base, and takes a spherical form. The color is white and translucent like pure paraffine, and the radiating septa are visible through the walls, giving it the appearance of a large gooseberry.

HYDROZOA.

My drawings of *Medusa* observed near Point Barrow, with the notes I made concerning them have been referred to Mr. J. W. Fewkes, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., who has kindly examined them, and presents the following report:

LIST OF THE MEDUSÆ FROM NEAR POINT BARROW, ARCTIC OCEAN.

By J. WALTER FEWKES, Ph. D.

CTENOPHORA.

- Beroë roscola* (sp. Ag.).
- Mertensia ovum* Mörch.
- Pleurobrackia rhododactyla* Ag.

DISCOPHORA.

- Aurelia labiata*? Cham. et Eyren.
- Cyanea Postelsii*? Br.
- Chrysaora melanaster* Br.
- Large Discophore, "rich blue violet" in color.

TRACHYMEDUSA.

Ægina citrea Esch.*Aglantha Camtschatica* Haeck. (sp. Δ. Ag.).

HYDROIDA (GONOPHORES).

Gemmaria?*Melicertum* sp. ?*Sarsia rosaria* Haeck.*Staurophora Mertensii*? Br.*Medusa* resembling *Turris*.***Chrysaora melanaster* BRANDT.**

Umbrella flat, disk-shaped; radius, a little more than height; diameter, 1 foot. Aboral surface marked with 16 radial stripes of brownish color; 32 marginal lobes, each rounded and destitute of marginal teeth. Sense lappets slightly broader than the tentacular. Oral arms 4 in number; length, 3°; stout at common origin, tapering to pointed extremity, and abundantly fringed with folds on inner margin. Sense bodies, 8. Tentacles, 24; length, 3'. There are 3 tentacles between each pair of sense bodies. Color, bell, mouth-arms, light brown; radial stripes of the umbrella darker; tentacles, dark brown; frills on the oral arms, reddish. Locality, Point Barrow. Taken in August, 1883.

From the colored sketches it is not difficult to distinguish this species as *C. melanaster*. Of other species which the drawings resemble might be mentioned the closely-allied *C. helvola* Brandt. They differ from the latter in not having teathed marginal lappets, in the tentacles being shorter (in *helvola* they are as long as the mouth-arms), and in the colors. The colors agree more closely with those of *C. melanaster* than of *helvola*. There are, however, several differences. The varieties of color in *C. mediterranea* from different localities have been described by Haeckel, and, considering the great variation which he has shown to exist in the same species, we must not lay any great stress on differences of color as a distinguishing feature of different species of *Chrysaora*.

The species (*C. melanaster*), according to Brandt, is never "less than a foot in diameter" (meaning, of course, the adult). Mr. Murdoch's drawings, therefore, represent small, perhaps young, specimens. The sixteen accessory, small, marginal lappets, which in older forms differentiate themselves from the sixteen ocular lappets, are not represented in the drawings. We may account for their absence from the youth of the specimens drawn.

***Ægina citrea* Esch.**

Since the original description of this species by Eschscholtz in 1829 it has never been reobserved. The locality from which the specimen which he described was taken is 34° N. lat., 201° W. long., North Pacific.

Eschscholtz described two species of *Ægina*, *A. rosea* and *A. citrea*. The *Ægina* collected by Mr. Murdoch resembles more closely the descriptions of the latter.

Alexander Agassiz, in "North American Acalephæ," described from Nahant, Mass., a new genus of hydroid jelly-fishes, which he called *Campanella* (sp. *pachyderma*); this genus is referred by Haeckel to *Ægina*, under the name of *A. pachyderma*. The anatomy of *Campanella* is very different from that of *Ægina*, and unless, with Haeckel, we regard these differences, following Alexander Agassiz's descriptions, as "Beobachtungs fehlern," we can hardly look upon the two as belonging to the same genus. If *Campanella* is generically different from *Ægina*, it is necessary to substitute the name *Æginaria* Haeckel for it, since, as Haeckel has well observed, *Campanella* was applied in 1820 to an Infusorian. A new description is necessary before we can certainly know that *Æginaria* is generically different from *Ægina*.

Of other species of *Ægina*, *A. rhodina* Haeck. and *A. Canariensis* Haeck. were found in the Canaries, and *A. Eschscholtzii* Haeck. in the Azores. The six known species, according to Haeckel, "gehören sämtlich der wärmeren Zone der nördlichen Erdhälfte." Mr. Murdoch's observation of *A. citrea* in the Arctic Ocean shows, however, that the genus has a wider distribution as far as

temperature is concerned. Considering, as Haeckel does, that "*Campanella*" is a species of *Egina*, his remarks on its limitations in distribution do not hold, for the distribution as known when "Das System der Medusen" was written. The only locality where "*Campanella*" has been taken is Nahant, Mass., which certainly is washed by cold waters and belongs to the colder zone. It is a significant fact that "*Campanella*" has never been taken in the bays south of Cape Cod, where the water is much warmer. The medusæ of Massachusetts Bay are those characteristic of colder waters, while those of Narragansett Bay, which is south of Cape Cod, belong to the warmer zone of the North Atlantic. "*Campanella*" is found in the colder waters, and systematic fishing for a number of years in the latter locality has never brought it to light.

Locality.—Cape Smythe, Alaska.

Aglantha camtschatica HÆCK.

The figures add a little to our knowledge of this species. Alexander Agassiz, in his description (North American Acalephæ) of the same from Galiano Island, Gulf of Georgia, says there are from 40 to 48 tentacles. Mr. Murdoch's notes record "96 tentacles." The "three-lobed manubrium," mentioned in the same notes, must have been observed in an abnormal specimen (normally there are never less than four lobes).

TIME OF YEAR WHEN JELLY-FISHES MENTIONED IN THE LIST ABOVE WERE TAKEN.

- B. roscola*, March 7, July 18.
M. ovum, August 2.
P. rhododactyla, July 18 (in all stages of growth).
A. labiata, August and September.
C. Postelsii, August to September 15, January 7, February 6.
Ch. melanaster, August 11 to October 13.
A. citrea, February 27 to May 31.
Ag. Camtschatica, July 18.
Gemmaria, August 2.
Melicertum, May 24.
S. rosaria, March 9, April 26.
St. Mertensii, August and September.
Turris-like Medusa, March 13.

HYDROZOA.

HYDROIDA (*Trophosomes*).

The Hydroid Medusæ observed by the expedition have been described above by Mr. Fewkes. The following species of Hydroids are represented in the collection by their trophosomes.

1. *SERTULARIA VARIABILIS* S. F. Clark.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1876	<i>Sertularia variabilis</i> , S. F. Clark	Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska, i. p. 17, pl. viii, figs. 40-46. pl. ix. figs. 49, 50.

One large cluster and some fragments were dredged on a pebbly bottom in 5 fathoms near the head of Norton Sound.

Clark has described the species from various points on the coast of Alaska, both from among the Aleutian Islands and from Bering Sea.

2. SERTULARELLA TRICUSPIDATA Hincks.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1868	<i>Sertularella tricuspida</i> , Hincks.....	British Hydroid Zoöphytes, p. 239, pl. 47, fig. 1.
1874	<i>Sertularella tricuspida</i> , Kirchenpauer.....	2te Deutsche Nordpolarf., ii, p. 416.
1875	<i>Sertularella tricuspida</i> , Lütken.....	(Nominal list) Arctic Manual, p. 190.
1876	<i>Sertularella tricuspida</i> , S. F. Clark.....	Scient. Res. of Expl. of Alaska, i, p. 20.

This was dredged in very great abundance off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms. It has been recorded from the Aleutian Islands and the Shumagins, and also from Greenland.

3. THUIARIA CYLINDRICA S. F. Clark.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1876	<i>Thuiaria cylindrica</i> , S. F. Clark.....	Scient. Res. of Expl. of Alaska, i, p. 22, pl. x, fig. 57.

Several specimens of a *Thuiaria* were dredged off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms, which I refer with some doubt to this species.

It differs from Clark's types in the National Museum in having the longitudinal rows of hydrothecæ less obvious, and the apertures of the hydrothecæ directed alternately in opposite directions. This species was originally described from the eastern shores of Bering Sea.

4. TUBULARIA sp.

A good-sized species of *Tubularia*, closely resembling *T. indivisa*, but apparently having more numerous oral tentacles, and of a bright crimson color, both stem and head, was quite abundant on the patches of mud and sand mixed, close to the station, in 2½ to 3 fathoms of water.

TUNICATA.

ASCIDIACEA.

ASCIDIÆ SIMPLICES.

1. ? BOLTENIA sp.

Several large *Boltenias*, in form closely resembling the ordinary *B. bolteni* of the Atlantic coast, were found washed up on the beach October 13, 1881, after a heavy westerly gale. They were a brilliant red in color.

The same (?) species was also dragged up by the cod-lines in about 18 or 20 fathoms of water off the mouth of Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia.

2. ? MOLGULA sp.

A small round Ascidian, always covered with sand, and probably a species of *Molgula*, was dredged in considerable numbers on the patches of mud and sand mixed, in about 2½ fathoms, close to the station.

3. HALOCYNTHIA PYRIFORMIS (Rathke) Verr.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
.....	<i>Ascidia pyriformis</i> , Rathke.....	Zoöl. Danica, iv, p. 41, pl. clvi, figs. 1, 2.
1780	<i>Ascidia villosa</i> , O. Fabricius.....	Faun. Grenl., 322 (teste Lütken).
1788	? <i>Ascidia aurantium</i> , Pallas.....	Nova Acta Petropolitana, ii, p. 246, pl. vii, fig. 38.
1842	<i>Ascidia pyriformis</i> , Möller.....	Nat. Tids., 1 R., iv, p. 95.
1871	<i>Cynthia pyriformis</i> , Dall.....	American Journal of Conchology, vii, pt. 2, p. 157.
1875	<i>Cynthia pyriformis</i> , Lütken.....	(Nominal list.) Arctic Manual, p. 138.

A single rather small specimen of this species was picked up on the beach near the station. Mr. Dall found it of large size and brilliant coloring at Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia, and at Petropaulovsk, Kamtschatka.

It is recorded on the eastern coast of North America from Massachusetts Bay to Greenland, and also from Norway.

Pallas (loc. cit.) records it from the Kurile Islands, but the specimens of *Lophothuria fabrioi*, in association with which this species was brought to him, are believed to have come from St. Paul's Island, Bering Sea.

THALIACEA.

4. ? *SALPA HERCULEA* Dall.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1871	<i>Salpa herculea</i> , Dall	American Journal of Conchology, vii, pt. 2, p. 158.

As we approached the Aleutian Islands in August, 1881, we observed many enormous solitary *Salpa*, 4 or 5 inches in length.

Judging by their size and the red color of the viscera, they probably belong to the species provisionally described by Mr. Dall as above.

LARVACEA.

5. *APPENDICULARIA* sp.

From August 8 to 15, 1883, the water swarmed with myriads of a large *Appendicularia* floating backwards and forwards with the tide. The animals were extricating themselves from their "houses" and swimming free. The discarded "houses" continued to drift about for days, and were washed up on the beach in windrows.

POLYZOA.

The study of the Polyzoa brought home by the expedition has been attended with great difficulty on account of the absence of identified material in the National Museum for comparison.

I have been able to make out three species, which were preserved in alcohol. They are as follows:

CHILOSTOMATA.

1. *GEMELLARIA LORICATA* (Lin.) Busk

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1758	<i>Sertularia loricata</i> , Linné	Syst. Naturæ edit. x, p. 815.
1867	<i>Gemellaria loricata</i> , Smitt	Oefv. af K. Vetensk-Akad. Förhandl., xxiv, p. 286, pl. xvii, fig. 54.
1875	<i>Gemellaria loricata</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list). Arctic Manual, p. 140.
1878	<i>Gemellaria loricata</i> , v. Marenzeller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 389.
1878	<i>Gemellaria loricata</i> , Smitt	Oefv. af K. Vetensk-Akad. Förhandl., xxxv, p. 18.
1882	<i>Gemellaria loricata</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Iakt., i, pp. 697-705 (<i>passim</i>).

One large cluster was found washed up on the beach near the station.

It has been recorded from the Baltic, Norway, Spitzbergen, Greenland, England, the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, New England, Nova Zembla, and northwards towards Franz Josef Land during the drift of the Tegethoff.

2. *FLUSTRA PAPYREA* (Pall.) Smitt.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
.....	<i>Eschara papyrea</i> , Pallas	Elenchus Zoophyt., p. 56.
1867	<i>Flustra papyrea</i> , Smitt	Oefv. af K. Vetensk-Akad. Förhandl., xxiv, p. 286, pl. xx, figs. 9-11.
1875	<i>Flustra papyracea</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list). Arctic Manual, p. 140.
1878	<i>Flustra papyrea</i> , Smitt	Oefv. af Vetensk-Akad. Förhandl., xxxv, No. 3, p. 16.

This species occurred in very great abundance off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms.

It has been found on the eastern coast of North America north of Cape Cod, in Greenland, the Mediterranean (*teste* Smitt), and the Atlantic from the British islands to Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

3. LEIESCHARA SUBGRACILIS (D'Orb.) Smitt.

Year.	Name.	Citations.
1780	<i>Millepora truncata</i> , O. Fabricius	Fauna Greenl., p. 435.
1863	<i>Myrionozoum subgracile</i> , Packard	Can. Natur. & Geol., viii, p. 411, pl. ii, fig. 5.
1867	<i>Myrionozoum subgracile</i> , Smitt	Oefv. af K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., xxiv, Bilag, p. 18.
1875	<i>Myrionozoum subgracile</i> , Lütken	(Nominal list). Arctic Manual, p. 140.
1878	<i>Myrionozoum subgracile</i> , v. Marenzeller	Denkschr. d. K. Akad. d. Wiss., xxxv, p. 389.
1878	<i>Leieschara subgracilis</i> , Smitt	Oefv. af K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., xxxv, No. 3, p. 20.
1882	<i>Leieschara subgracilis</i> , Stuxberg	Vega-Exp. Vetensk. Lakt., i, pp. 697-706 (<i>passim</i>).

This was very abundant off Point Franklin. It has been previously obtained in Labrador, (Packard), Greenland (Fabricius and Lütken), Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla (Swedish expeditions), and north of Nova Zembla towards Franz Josef Land (Austro-Hungarian Expedition).

Membranipora sp. and *Discopora?* sp. were found incrusting the dead gastropod shells that washed up on the beach.

At least two other other species of Polyzoa, which at present cannot be determined, were dredged off Point Franklin.

PORIFERA.

At least three large species of sponges, one (probably) keratose and two (or three?) silicious were dredged off Point Franklin.

They were all obtained in considerable abundance, and are in a good state of preservation, but are quite indeterminable with the resources at my command. They will have to be reserved for future special study.

SUMMARY OF CRUSTACEA AND PYCNOGONIDA.

Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.
CRUSTACEA.					CRUSTACEA—continued.				
<i>Chionocetes opilio</i>	*	*			<i>Rhachotropis aculeata</i>		*		
<i>Hyas latifrons</i>	*	*			<i>Acanthostephea malmgreni</i>	*	*		
<i>Eupagurus trigonocheirus</i>	*	*		*	<i>Paramphithoe panopla</i>		*		
<i>Eupagurus splendescens</i>	*	*		*	<i>Acanthozona polyacantha</i>		*		
<i>Cheraphilus boreas</i>	*	*	*		<i>Atylus swammerdamii</i>		*		
<i>Nectoceraugon</i> lar	*	*			<i>Gammarus locusta</i>	*			
<i>Crangon vulgaris</i>				*	<i>Melita formosa</i>	*			
<i>Hippolyte fabricii</i>		*			<i>Melita leonis</i>				*
<i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i>	*	*			<i>Gammaracanthus loricatus</i>	*			
<i>Hippolyte spinus</i>		*			<i>Dulichia arctica</i>	*			
<i>Hippolyte phippisii</i>		*			<i>Lepidurus glacialis</i>	*			
<i>Pandalus dapifer</i>		*			<i>Branchinecta paludosa</i>	*			
<i>Mysis rayii</i>	*	*			<i>Polyartemia hazeni</i>	*			
? <i>Diastylis rathkii</i> var	*	*			<i>Balanus ? porcatus</i>	*	*		
<i>Diastylis</i> sp	*	*			<i>Poltogaster paguri</i>	*			
<i>Diastylis</i> sp	*	*			<i>Daphnia ? sp</i>	*			
<i>Areturus hystrix</i>	*	*			<i>Cyclops ? sp</i>	*			
<i>Chiridotea entomon</i>	*	*							
<i>Chiridotea sabinel</i>	*	*			PYCNOGONIDA.				
<i>Synidotea bicuspida</i>	*	*		*	<i>Nymphon grossipes</i>		*		*
<i>Hyperia medusarum</i>	*	*			<i>Nymphon longitarse</i>	*			
<i>Themisto libellula</i>	*	*							
<i>Eurytenes gryllus</i>	*	*			Total, Crustacea, 44	29	21	11	6
<i>Onisimus litoralis</i>	*	*			Pycnogonida, 2	1	1	0	1
<i>Stegocephalus ampulla</i>	*	*							
<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i>	*	*							

NOTE.—The locality (Point Barrow) includes the beach and sea near the station, Elson Bay, and the fresh-water ponds of the tundra.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

SUMMARY OF WORMS.

Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.
<i>Polynoe scabra</i>		*			? <i>Aricia arctica</i>	*			
<i>Polynoe islandica</i>					<i>Travisa forbesi</i>	*			
<i>Polynoe sarsi</i>	*				<i>Arenicola glacialis</i>	*			
<i>Melanis lovèni</i>	*				<i>Brada granulata</i>	*			
<i>Melanis lovèni</i> var. <i>gigantea</i>	*				<i>Maldane</i> ? sp.....	*			
<i>Nephtys cœca</i>	*			*	<i>Pectinaria</i> sp.....	*			
<i>Eteone</i> sp.....	*				<i>Echiurus vulgaris</i>	*			
<i>Phyllococe grœnlandica</i>	*				<i>Phascolosoma</i> sp.....	*			
<i>Phyllococe</i> sp.....	*				<i>Sagitta</i> sp.....	*			
<i>Castalia multipapillata</i>	*								
<i>Antolytus</i> sp.....	*								
					Total, 20.....	18	2	0	1

SUMMARY OF ECHINODERMS.

Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Plover Bay, Siberia.	Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Plover Bay, Siberia.
<i>Pentacta frondosa</i>		*				<i>Cribrella sanguinolenta</i>		*			
<i>Lophothuria fabricii</i>		*				<i>Crossaster papposus</i>	*	*			
<i>Myriothorus rinkii</i>	*					<i>Solaster endeca</i>	*	*			
? <i>Trochostoma boreale</i>	*					<i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i>	*	*			
<i>Strongylocentrotus dröbachiensis</i>	*	*	*	*		<i>Ophioglypha robusta</i>	*	*			*
<i>Asterias acervata</i>	*			*		<i>Ophioglypha nodosa</i>	*	*			*
? <i>Asterias violacea</i>	*			*		<i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i>	*	*			*
<i>Asterias</i> sp.....	*		*			<i>Astrophyton</i> sp.....					*
<i>Leptasterias arctica</i>	*										
						Total, 17.....	7	11	2	3	27

¹ Dragged up on cod-lines.

SUMMARY OF ANTHOZOA.

Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Plover Bay, Siberia.	Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Plover Bay, Siberia.
<i>Acyonium rubiforme</i>	*	*	*	*	*	?	*				
<i>Urticina crassicornis</i>	*	*									
<i>Phellia</i> sp.....	*										
						Total, 4.....	4	2	1	1	1

¹ Dragged up on cod-lines.

SUMMARY OF HYDROZOA.

Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.
<i>Beroë roscola</i>	*	*			<i>Melicertum</i> ? sp.....	*			
<i>Mertensia ovum</i>	*				<i>Sarsia rosaria</i>	*			
<i>Pleurobrachia rhododactyla</i>	*				<i>Staurophora mertensii</i> ?	*			
<i>Aurelia labiata</i> ?	*			*	<i>Turris</i> ? sp.....	*			
<i>Cyanea postelsii</i> ?	*				<i>Sertularia variabilis</i>		*		*
<i>Chrysaora melanaster</i>	*				<i>Sertularia tricuspidata</i>		*		
<i>Ægina citrea</i>	*				<i>Thutaria cylindrica</i>				
<i>Aglantha camtschatica</i>	*								
<i>Gemmaria</i> ? sp.....	*								
<i>Tubularia</i> sp.....	*								
					Total, 17.....	14	3	0	3

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

SUMMARY OF TUNICATES.

Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Plover Bay, Siberia. ¹	North Pacific. ²	Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Plover Bay, Siberia. ¹	North Pacific. ²
<i>Boltenia</i> sp.	*				*		? <i>Salpa borealea</i>						*
? <i>Molgula</i> sp.	*						<i>Appendicularia</i> sp.	*					
<i>Halocynthia pyriformis</i> .							Total, 6	4	1	0	0	1	1
<i>Chelysoma macleayanum</i>	*												

¹ Dragged up by cod-lines.² Gulf of Alaska.

SUMMARY OF POLYZOA.

Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Plover Bay, Siberia. ¹	Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Port Clarence.	Norton Sound.	Plover Bay, Siberia. ¹
<i>Gemellaria loricata</i>	*					<i>Discopora</i> sp	*				
<i>Flustra papyrea</i>		*			*	Total, 5	3	2	0	0	1
<i>Membranipora</i> sp	*										
<i>Leischkara subgracilis</i>		*									

¹ Dragged up on cod-lines.

In the foregoing report I have endeavored to make the synonymy of the species as complete as possible for references to works on arctic and boreal zoology, and have generally confined myself to such references.

The following list does not undertake to be a complete bibliography of the subject, but contains the most important works, chiefly on arctic or boreal zoology, which I have been able to examine myself. They are arranged chronologically.

LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT.

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1774. PHIPPS, CONSTANTINE JOHN. A Voyage towards the North Pole undertaken by his Majesty's command. 1773. By Constantine John Phipps, London.
1776. MÜLLER, O. F. Zoölogiæ Daniæ Prodrömus, seu Animalium Daniæ et Norwegiæ indigenarum characteres, nomina et synonyma imprimis popularium. Auctore Othone Friderico Müller, Regi Daniæ a Consiliis Status, Acad. Scient. N. Curios. Holmens. et Boicæ, Havniens, Norv. Berolinens. aliarumque Societ. Liter. Sodali, Acad. Paris Corresp. Copenhagen.
1780. FABRICIUS, OTHO. Fauna Grønlandiæ, systematice sistens Animalia Grønlandiæ occidentalis hactenus indagata, quoad nomen specificum, triviale, vernaculumque; synonyma auctorum plurium, descriptionem, locum, victum, generationem, mores, usum; capturamque singuli, prout detegendi occasio fuit maximaque parte secundum proprias observationes Othonis Fabricii ministri evangelii, quondam Grønlandis ad coloniam Friderichshaab, posthac norvagiæ Drangedaliæ, nunc vero Danis Hopunti Iutiæ, membri societate scientiarum quæ est Hafniæ. pp. xvi, 452, pl. 1. Hafniæ et Lipsiæ.
1788. FABRICIUS, OTHO. Beskrivelse over den store Grønlandske Krabbe, ved Otho Fabricius. Nye Samling af det Kongelige Danske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter. Tredie Deel. Kjöbenhavn.
- 1788-1806. MÜLLER, O. F. Zoölogia Danica seu Animalium Daniæ et Norwegiæ rariorum ac minus notorum Descriptiones et Historia. Auctore Othone Friderico Müller, Regi Daniæ a consiliis confer. Acad. Scient. et Cur. Bonon. Holm. et Boicæ, Havn. Norv. Berol. Bern. Dantisc. et Lond. sc. Societ. Lit. Sodali Acad. Paris. Corresp. Folio: Vols. i and ii, 1788; iii, 1789; iv, 1806. Copenhagen.
1788. PALLAS, P. S. Marina varia nova et rariora; descripsit P. S. Pallas. Nova Acta Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitane. Tomus ii, pp. 229-249, pls. v-vii. St. Petersburg.
1820. SAVIGNY, J. C. Système des Annelides principalement de celles des côtes de l'Égypte et de la Syrie, offrant les Caractères tant distinctifs que naturels des Ordres, Familles et Genres, avec la description des Espèces; par Jules César Savigny, Membre de l'Institut de l'Égypte. pp. 128, pls. i-v. Paris.

1820. SCORESBY, W., jr. An Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery. By W. Scoresby, jr., F. R. S. E. Illustrated by 24 engravings. In 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh: printed for Archibald Constable & Co.
1824. SABINE, EDWARD. (Marine) Invertebrate Animals, by Captain Edward Sabine. A supplement to the Appendix of Captain Parry's Voyage for the Discovery of the Northwest Passage, in the years 1819-20, containing an account of the subjects of Natural History. pp. ccix-ccxxxix, pls. i-ii. London.
1830. EDWARDS, H. MILNE. Extrait de Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés amphipodes. Par M. H. Milne-Edwards. Annales des Sciences Naturelles, par MM. Audouin, Ad. Brongniart et Dumas, comprenant la physiologie animale et végétale, l'anatomie comparée des deux règnes, la zoologie, la botanique, la minéralogie et la géologie. Tome vingtième, accompagné de planches. pp. 353-399, pls. 10-11. Paris.
1835. BRANDT, JOHANNES FRIDERICUS. Prodrömus descriptionis Animalium ab H. Mertensio observatorum auctore Johanne Friderico Brandt. Fascie. i. Polypos, Aculephas Discophoras et Siphonophoras, necnon Echinodermata continens. Recueil des Actes de la séance publique de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg, tenue le 29 Décembre, 1834. pp. 201-275. St. Petersburg.
1835. ROSS, JAMES CLARK. Account of the Objects in the several departments of Natural History, seen and discovered during the present expedition. By Capt. James Clark Ross, R. N., F. R. S., F. R. A. S., F. L. S., &c. Marine Invertebrate Animals. pp. lxxxiv-c, pls. B and C. Appendix to the narrative of the Second Voyage in Search of a Northwest Passage, and of a residence in the Arctic Regions during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. By Sir John Ross, C. B., K. S. A., K. C. S., &c., &c., Captain in the Royal Navy. Including the reports of Commander, now Captain, James Clark Ross, R. N., F. R. S., F. L. S., &c., and the discovery of the Northern Magnetic Pole. London.
1837. EDWARDS, H. MILNE. Histoire Naturelle des Crustacées, comprenant l'Anatomie, la Physiologie, et la Classification de ces Animaux; Par M. Milne Edwards, Docteur des Sciences, &c. 3 vols. Paris.
1838. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Conspectus Crustaceorum Grœnlandiæ. Auctore Henrik Krøyer. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af Henrik Krøyer. ii, pp. 249-261. Kjöbenhavn.
1838. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Grønlands Amphipoder beskrivne af Henrik Krøyer. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Naturvidenskabelige og Mathematisk Afhandlinger, vii, pp. 229-326. Kjöbenhavn.
1841. FORBES, EDWARD. A History of British Starfishes, and other animals of the class Echinodermata. By Edward Forbes, M. W. S., For. Sec. B. S., &c. Illustrated by woodcuts. pp. 270. 12 mo. London.
1841. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Udsigt over de nordiske Arter af Slægten Hippolyte, ved Henrik Krøyer. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af Henrik Krøyer. iii, pp. 570-579. Kjöbenhavn.
1842. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Nye nordiske Slægter og Arter af Amphipodernes Orden, hørende til Familien Gammarina, (Forløbigt Uddrag af et større Arbejde) ved Henrik Krøyer. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af Henrik Krøyer. iv, pp. 141-166. Kjöbenhavn.
1842. KRÖYER, HENRIK. De hidtil bekendte nordiske Krangon-Arter, beskrivne af Henrik Krøyer. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af Henrik Krøyer. iv, pp. 217-276, pls. iv, v. Kjöbenhavn.
1842. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Monografisk Fremstilling af Slægten Hippolyte's Nordiske Arter ved Henrik Krøyer. Med bidrag til Dekapodernes Udviklingshistorie. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Naturvidenskabelige og Mathematisk Afhandlinger. ix, pp. 209-360. Kjöbenhavn.
1842. MÜLLER, JOHANNES, and TROSCHEL, FRANZ HERMANN. System der Asteriden von Dr. Johannes Müller, und Dr. Franz Hermann Troschel. Mit zwölf Kupfertafeln. pp. xx, 135. 4to. Brunswick.
1843. OERSTED, A. S. Grønlands Annullata Dorsibranchiata beskrivne af A. S. Oersted. pp. 64, pls. viii. Kjöbenhavn.
1843. RATHKE, HEINRICH. Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens von Heinrich Rathke, M. d. A. d. N. Mit 12 kupfertafeln. Novorum Actorum Academiæ Cæsariæ Leopoldino-Carolinæ Naturæ curiosorum Tomus vicesimus seu decadis tertie primus. pp. 1-264c, pls. i-xii. Breslau and Bonn.
1844. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Bidrag til Kundskab om Pycnogoniderne eller Söspindlerne. Ved Henrik Krøyer. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af Henrik Krøyer. Andet Række. i, pp. 90-139, pl. i. Kjöbenhavn.
1845. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Karcinologiske Bidrag af Henrik Krøyer. (Fortsættelse) Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af Henrik Krøyer. Andet Række. i, pp. 453-633, pls. vi, vii. Kjöbenhavn.
1846. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Karcinologiske Bidrag af Henrik Krøyer. (Fortsættelse) Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af Henrik Krøyer. Andet Række. ii, pp. 1-211. Kjöbenhavn.
1847. KRÖYER, HENRIK. Karcinologiske Bidrag af Henrik Krøyer. (Fortsættelse) Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Udgivet af Henrik Krøyer. Andet Række. ii, pp. 366-446. Kjöbenhavn.
1851. BRANDT, F. Echinodermen, Bearbeitet von den Herren Akademiker F. Brandt, und Professor Dr. E. Grube. pp. 27-42, pl. iv.
Krebse. Bearbeitet vom Akademiker Dr. F. Brandt, pp. 79-148, pls. v, vi.
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MARINE INVERTEBRATES.

PLATE I.

CRUSTACEA.

1. *Eupagurus trigonocheirus* Stimpson. †.
- 1a. Same. Right hand. †.
- 1b. Same. Left hand. †.
2. *Pandalus dapifer*, n. s. ♀. †.
- 2a. Same. Third pleonal segment of ♂. †.
- 2b. Same. Telson and uropods. †.
- 2c. Same. First and second thoracic legs. †.
3. *Mysis rayii*, n. s. †.
4. *Acanthozoe polyacantha*, n. s. †.

(Drawn from nature by J. Henry Blake.)

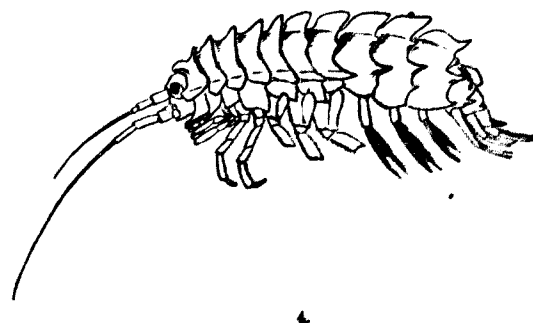
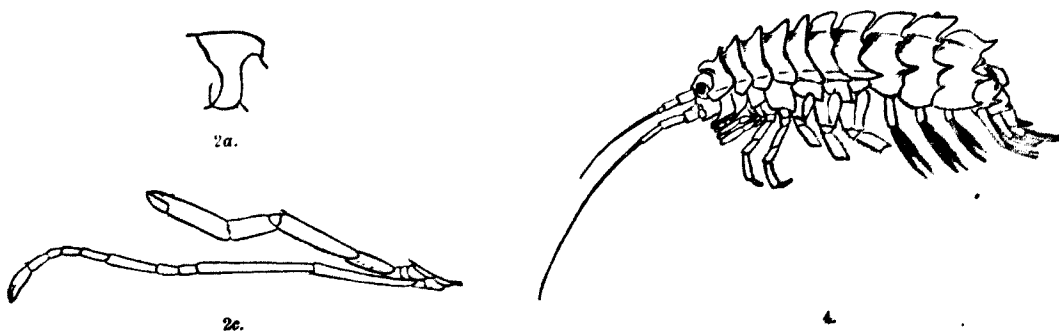
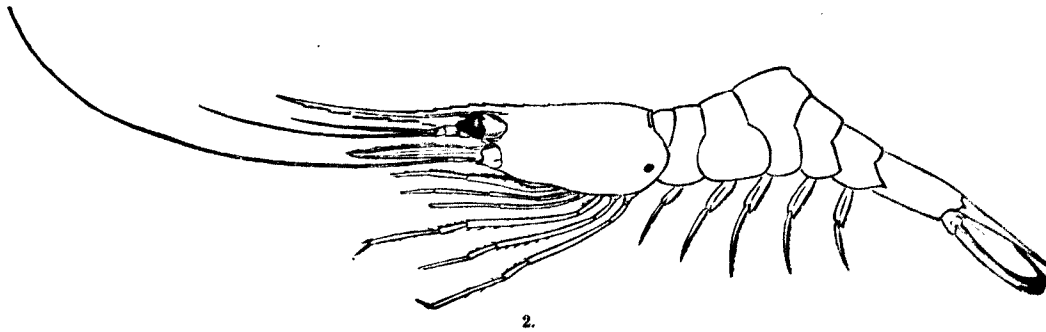
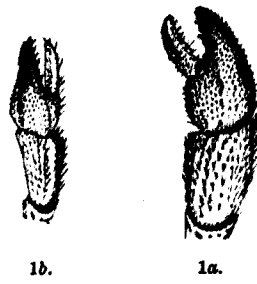
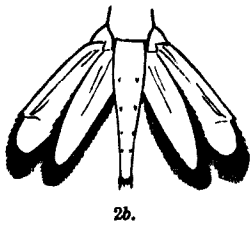
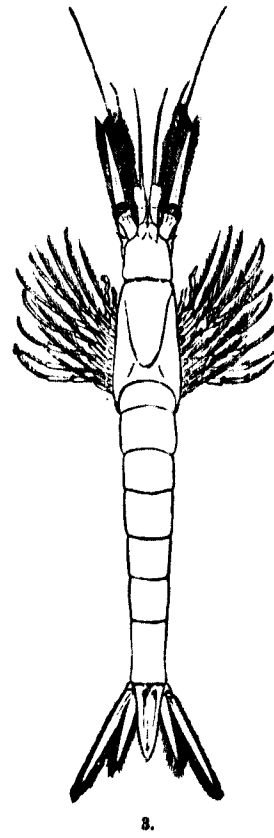
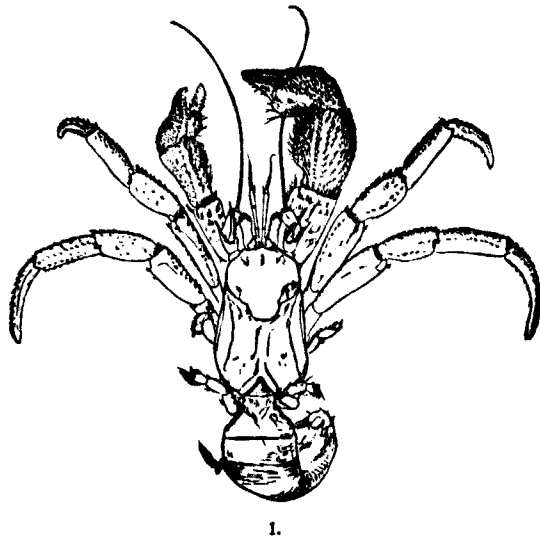
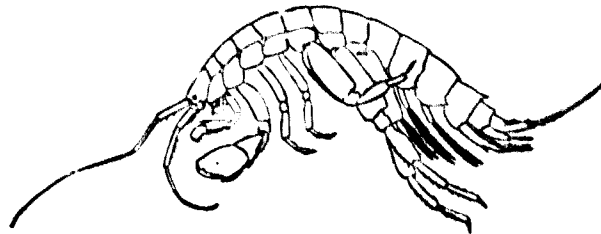


PLATE II.

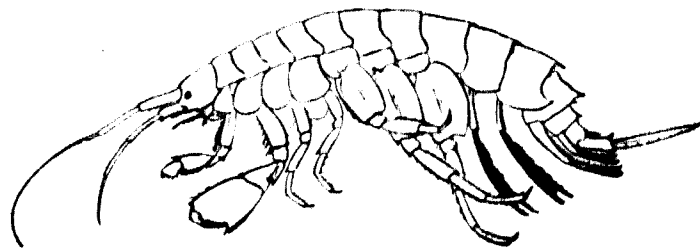
CRUSTACEA.

1. *Melita formosa*, n. s. ♂.
- 1a. Same. Pleon from above. ♀.
- 1b. Same. Hand of second gnathopod. ♂.
2. *Melita leonis*, n. s. ♂.
- 2a. Same. Pleon from above. ♀.
- 2b. Same. Hand of second gnathopod. ♀.
3. *Dulichia arctica*, n. s. ♀.
4. *Polyartemia hazeni*, n. s. ♂. ♀.
- 4a. Same. Abdomen and ovisac of ♀ from below. 1st.
- 4b. Same. Head and "claspers" of ♂. ♀.

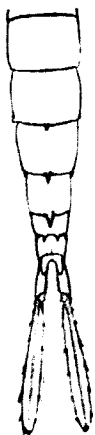
(Drawn from nature by J. Henry Blake.)



1.



2.



1a.



2a.



2b.



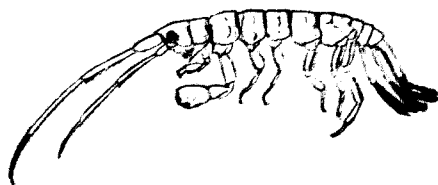
1b.



4b.



4a.



3.



4.

VI.—REPORT ON THE MOLLUSKS.

BY W. H. DALL.

Opportunities for collecting mollusks are not very good at this northernmost point of the United States. The shores are covered with snow during a large part of the year, and the waters with ice. The latter is frequently grounded and driven upon the beach or over the shoal water adjacent to the beach, so that mollusks must find it a rather disagreeable station to inhabit, provided they can secure themselves against freezing or crushing. There are no fresh-water shells, though it is probable that a few species occur at a not very great distance inland. The shore is composed of sand and gravel, which is constantly undergoing minor changes. There are few seaweeds, and the phytophagous littoral mollusks, so abundant at most stations more favorably situated, are altogether absent. There are some places along this stretch of coast where strong currents meet and ice seldom grounds; where eddies permit the deposition of a moderate amount of mud and occasional small seaweeds manage to exist, anchored on little pebbles or riding on the backs of crabs. In such places mollusks abound, individuals, if not species, being numerous. One such locality is well known as a good dredging ground, namely the vicinity of the Seahorse Islands or Cape Franklin, from a couple of hauls near which the best part of the present collection was obtained. A few additions were made to the list in Norton Sound, Unalashka Harbor, &c., but the opportunities for dredging or surface-collecting were not abundant. Considering the disadvantageous circumstances, the naturalists of the party must be commended for their energy and success.

SPECIES COLLECTED.

CEPHALOPODA.

Octopus groenlandicus (Dew.) Möreh.

A fine specimen on the beach near the station. This has been examined by Professor Verrill, who agrees with the writer as to its distinctness from the *O. punctatus* Gabb, so common further south. Museum number, 40953.

PTEROPODA.

Limacina Pacifica Dall.

On the surface of the water off the station in July, 1882. Collectors' number, 650; museum number, 40954. This pretty species, which is very much larger than the Atlantic form, was originally described from the North Pacific.

GASTROPODA.

PULMONATA.

Cochlicopa lubrica Müller.

Cionella subcylindrica Lehnert, Science Record, vol. ii, No. 8, p. 172, Boston, June 16, 1884.

Two specimens in moss from the tundra near Uglämi.

Zonites (Conulus) Stearnsii Bland.

Hyalina arctica Lehnert, l. c., p. 172.

Ten or twelve specimens from the tundra moss. This has been erroneously referred to the genus or section *Microphysa*.

Zonites (*Hyalina*) *radiatula* Alder.*Hyalina pellucida* Lehnert, l. c.

Three or four specimens with the preceding.

The above were obtained from moss used in packing and rejected as rubbish, which was examined by the Rev. E. Lehnert, of Washington, who published in Science Record an interesting list of plants obtained from it, together with a spider, a minute beetle, and the above-mentioned shells. By the kindness of Mr. Lehnert they have been carefully compared with authoritative specimens, and he joins in the identification above made.

***Bela* (*exarata* Möller?).**

This specimen is too dead and worn to be determined with certainty. It was obtained by dredging 10 miles west from Point Franklin August 31, 1883, in 13½ fathoms. Museum number, 40955.

***Bela* (*scalaris* Möller?).**

This specimen was in much the same state as the preceding. It was dredged in Norton Sound in 5 fathoms mud. Museum number, 40956.

Bela simplex* Middendorff.B. arelica* A. Adams.*B. gigas* Verkruzen.

One dead but perfect specimen from 5 fathoms mud and sand at Cape Smythe. This species has been confounded with *B. levigata* Dall, which is about one-eighth as large when adult, and altogether different in color and form. *B. levigata* has hitherto only been found in Norton Sound, where it is abundant. *B. simplex* has not yet been found in Norton Sound, but has a wide distribution in the boreal and Arctic region, reaching as far south as Chirikoff Island in the North Pacific. It has been obtained on the northern shores of Norway, and is not rare in Bering Sea. The present specimen is uni-colored, but it is usually prettily contrasted with white on the spire and plum-color anteriorly. Museum number, 40957.

Bela tenuilirata* Dall.Bela* var. *tenuilirata*, Dall, Am. Journ. Conch., vii, p. 98, November, 1871.? *B. simplex*, G. O. Sars, Moll. Reg. Arct. Nov., t. 17, f. 4, 1878, not of Middendorff.

This species, distinguished from the preceding by its spiral striæ and thinner shell, was originally described from a young specimen obtained in Norton Sound. Since then the writer has obtained it of much larger size from the Arctic, reaching nearly an inch in length. It was collected by Murdoch on the beach near the station, and also at Cape Smythe in 5 fathoms. Museum number, 40958.

Bela harpa* Dall.Bela harpa* Dall, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1884, p. 523.

Shell fusiform, moderately thin, six-whorled; whorls rounded, suture distinct; sculpture consisting of (on the last whorl) 23 stout, uniform, slightly flexuous, rounded ribs, extending from the suture to the canal, with slightly narrower interspaces; lines of increase distinct, sometimes thread-like; these are crossed by numerous close-set spiral threads separated by narrower grooves, both faint near the suture; threads growing gradually stronger, regularly wider, and coarser toward the canal, near which they are stronger than the obsolete ends of the transverse ribs; anal fasciole indistinct, aperture narrow, elongated, with an acute posterior angle; outer lip thin, columella simple, canal rather wide; color of shell whitish, with a reddish tinge anteriorly, especially on the last whorl; interior of aperture reddish, of the canal pure white. Longitude of shell 17, of last whorl 12.5, of aperture, 10; latitude of shell 8, of aperture 3.5^{mm}. First found by the writer at Nunivak Island in 1874. One specimen, dredged by the Point Barrow Expedition in 13½ fathoms, 10 miles west of Point Franklin, Arctic Ocean. Museum number, 40959.

This species has been compared with the Belas in the chief museum and private collections of Northern Europe, and seems amply distinct from any of the species contained in them.

Bela murdochiana Dall.

Bela murdochiana Dall, l. c., p., 524, plate 2, fig. 8.



Shell whitish, stout, short, with rather coarse sculpture and very short spire; whorls about five, last much the largest; inflated, suture deep, almost channeled; sculpture of numerous (on the last whorl about two to the millimeter) narrow, backwardly convex, flexuous riblets, with about equal interspaces, strongest near the suture, not crossing the fasciole, and obsolete near the periphery; lines of growth distinct, crossed by numerous (about six to the millimeter) rather coarse threads, of which each alternate one tends to be smaller, separated by narrow grooves, and about uniformly distributed over the surface, with a tendency to a faint carina in front of the fasciole; fasciole indistinct, outer lip sharp, columella simple, white; aperture pinkish, canal short, wide; nuclear whorls eroded in the specimens; operculum light horn color, rather broad and short; soft parts pink. Longitude of shell 11.5, of last whorl 10; maximum latitude of shell 8.5^{mm}. Museum number, 40960.

Specimens from Cape Smythe in 2 to 5 fathoms mud and sand, with young *B. tenuilirata*, from which they differ in lighter color of shell, coarser sculpture, and stouter proportions. The operculum of *B. tenuilirata* is almost black, narrow, and claw-shaped. It is dedicated to Mr. Murdoch, naturalist of the Point Barrow party.

Admete Middendorffiana Dall.

Admete viridula Midd. Mal. Ross., ii, pl. ix, figs. 13-14, 1849; not of Fabricius.

This form is perfectly distinct from *A. viridula*, and may prove to be a *Cancellaria*. It is one of the characteristic forms of the Pacific Arctic, and ranges north from Nunivak Island. The present specimen was obtained in Norton Sound in 5 fathoms mud. Museum number, 40961.

Buccinum tenue Gray.

Beach near the station; also at the dredging spot 10 miles west of Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms. Museum number, 40962.

The specimens from the last station included some in which the characteristic broken ribbing was only represented by a few puckerings near the suture, the remainder of the shell being inflated and smooth, except for the fine spiral striation. At first sight these were very puzzling, and might readily have been taken as new without careful study.

Buccinum Baeri Middendorff.

One specimen from 10 miles off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms, dead, and inhabited by a *Pagurus*. This is a very constant form, but probably only an extreme form of *B. cyaneum*. Museum number, 40963.

Buccinum ciliatum Fabricius.

One dead and two living specimens from 10 miles west from Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms. Museum number, 40964. This is always a very recognizable species, but rare in individuals. It extends in Bering Sea, south to Nunivak Island.

Buccinum glaciale Linné. Plate —, figs. 7-8.

Beach near station; also with *Paguri* in various dredgings. Museum number, 40965. Common to the whole of the Arctic basin north of St. Laurence Island, as well as on the Atlantic side. Further south it assumes other forms, some of which, without the connecting links, appear very distinct, and have been described as species by Möreh and others. The strictly Arctic varieties are *B. carinatum* Phipps, and a form which in its coarser features so closely simulates *B. angulosum* var. *angulosum* Gray that it has been taken for it, and the consolidation with *B. glaciale* of *B. angulosum* suggested in consequence. The fine sculpture in perfect specimens will always serve to distinguish them. Normal specimens would never be confounded with each other.

Buccinum angulosum Gray. Plate —, figs. 1-4.

A. Var. *angulosum* Gray, Beechey's Voyage. Zool., p. 127, t. 36, f. 6, 1829.

B. Var. *normalis* Dall.

C. Var. *subcostata* Dall.

The normal form was obtained by the expedition on the beaches near the station and at Cape Smythe; thence to 5 fathoms. Museum numbers, 40966-7. The writer has also obtained it at

numerous points in this part of the Arctic basin. The angulated form is less common, and every grade exists between them. The fine sculpture, and especially the sharp transverse striae, always distinguish it from other species, especially the angulated varieties of *glaciale*.

Buccinum plectrum Stimpson. Plate III, figs. 9, 10.

Beaches near the station. Museum number, 40968. The variety collected by the expedition is a rather dwarfed form, with intensified sculpture. The metropolis of the species is further south, and I have seen fine specimens from the Shumagins. This is an excellent species and easily distinguished when in good order. It has been mistaken for a variety of *B. undatum*, which is not found in any shape on the Pacific side. A few fraudulent specimens were sent out as from this region by a recently deceased conchologist, but they bore all the marks of having come from London dealers. It is possible that the whalers, who carry and mix shells from all parts of the world, may have been the unintentional means of having distributed a few specimens with erroneous locality labels.

Buccinum polare Gray. Plate III, figs. 5, 6.

Beaches near station; also dredged in 13½ fathoms off Point Franklin. Museum numbers, 40969-70.

This species, which is also well characterized, varies from inflated, large, with fine, sharp carinae to small, elongated, with obsolete carinae, and is sometimes rather puzzling; but a good series makes the relations clear. It is frequently of a bright, clear orange color, and is generally quite thin. I have seen two specimens of a singularly thick and short variety *percrassum* from the Arctic north of Bering Strait. It must be exceedingly rare; the upper whorls are smaller, less inflated and less turreted than in the normal form. The operculum is also proportionally larger and more oval. It may prove distinct from *polare*.

Chrysodomus Kroyeri Möller.

C. Kroyeri, var. *Rayana* Dall, l. c., p. 525.

One small one in the state called *cretaceum* by Reeve, at Cape Smythe, on the beach; a very large living specimen of the normal form, in 5 fathoms, from the same locality, some with few ribs from 2½ fathoms at the same place. Museum numbers, 40971-2. This shell, when fresh and perfect, is of a plum color or dull purple, with fine, spiral striae, recalling *B. tenue*, and strong transverse ribs. When dead and weathered, it turns nearly white—this is Reeve's form; an extraordinary variety *Rayana* has no ribs but is perfectly smooth, except for the fine sculpture which enables its true relations to be determined. This last, named in honor of Lieut. P. H. Ray, United States Army, who commanded the Point Barrow expedition, would be taken as distinct at first sight. The specimens were all rather young, which made their recognition still more difficult. It was also dredged at Cape Smythe.

Chrysodomus liratus Martyn.

C. tornatus Gould.

One specimen from the beach near the station. Museum number, 40973. The metropolis of this species is much further south.

Chrysodomus fornicatus (Gmel.) Gray.

Rare on the beach near the station; abundant near the Mackenzie River mouth, and at Nunivak Island, with innumerable varieties. Museum number, 40974.

Chrysodomus spitzbergensis Reeve.

C. terebralis Gould.

One young living specimen, Norton Sound, in 5 fathoms. Museum number, 40975.

Chrysodomus martensi Krause.

One specimen on beach near station. Museum number, 40976. This species was obtained by the writer in Bering Strait in 1880, in 30 fathoms; subsequently by Dr. A. Krause in the same region, in whose report it is about to be described.

Heliotropis harpa (Mörch) Dall.

Fusus deforme Midd. Mal. Ross, ii, p. 140, 1849, not of Reeve.

One young, living specimen in 13½ fathoms, 10 miles west of Point Franklin. Museum number 40977. This species is distinguished from *F. deforme* by its coarser spiral striae and brighter colors. It extends south to the Aleutians, where it reaches a very large size. The undefined name *Pyrulofusus* was applied to the Atlantic species by Mörch.

Strombella Beringii (Midd.) Dall.

Tritonium Beringii Midd. Mal. Ross, ii, p. 147, pl. 3, figs. 5-6, 1849.

A dead specimen on the beach near the station. Museum number, 40978.

The genus *Strombella* Gray is slightly anterior to *Volutopsis* of Mörch, and has the advantage of a diagnosis. The *Strombella* of Schleuter, which has been unnecessarily assumed to exclude Gray's name, has no standing whatever, being a mere word in a catalogue without diagnosis or identified type or description of any kind.

This species has fewer transverse ribs than *Chrysodomus Kennicottii* Dall, with which it has been confounded, and wants the fine characteristic sculpture of the latter. From the following species it differs in its light color; rude, short spire, absence of carinae, more rapidly increasing whorls, rounded concavities between more numerous ribs, and few coarse spire or threads.

Strombella malleata Dall.

Strombella malleata Dall, l. c., p. 525.

One specimen from the beach near the station. Museum number, 40979. The writer has collected this species at Icy Cape, Cape Lisburne, Point Lay, Kotzebue Sound, Point Spencer, at Port Clarence, and other localities within the Arctic basin.

It is long and slender, the young shell forming several whorls in an almost cylindrical coil before they begin to enlarge; the adult may reach six inches in length. The surface is covered with fine spiral striae and a thin brown epidermis. It differs from the preceding in its dark purple color, its few (generally five) transverse ribs, between which the space is nearly flat rather than concave, and a sharp carina on the anterior periphery of the last whorl on which the suture is laid. The nucleus is large and blunt, the canal short, the form of the mouth variable in different stages and specimens; the outer lip thin, the aperture dark purple within the last whorl, less than half the length of the shell in nearly all cases. It is usually rude and more or less worn, even when living; the cylindrical tip is usually broken off, but the polygonal section of the whorl is very characteristic.

Trophon clathratus L.

A dead specimen at Cape Smythe, and another, rather stouter, at 10 miles west from Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms, mud and sand. Museum number, 40980. This species is very variable in relative proportions and closeness of varices.

Turritella (Tachyrhynchus) polaris Beck.

T. erosa Couthouy.

One specimen, ten miles west of Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms mud. Museum number, 40981.

Trichotropis borealis Broderip & Sowerby.

One specimen in 5 fathoms; Norton Sound; dead. Museum number, 40982.

Trichotropis (Iphinoë) arctica (Midd.) Dall.

Cancellaria arctica Midd. Mal. Ross, ii, p. 112, pl. ix, figs. 11, 12, 15, 1849.

Beach near station, also Norton Sound, in 5 fathoms. Museum number, 40983. It was originally brought by Wossnessenski from Bering Strait.

Crepidula grandis Middendorff.

One young specimen from 13½ fathoms, 10 miles west from Point Franklin. Museum number, 40984.

Natica clausa Broderip & Sowerby.

Common on the beach near the station; also at Cape Smythe, 2½ to 5 fathoms; also off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms. Museum numbers, 40985-6. The specimens have the fine brown color which seems characteristic of those from more northern stations; a few show the white basal area characteristic of *N. russa*, but do not otherwise approach that species; all are of moderate size and rather thin.

The identification of Gmelin's *affinis* with this species does not seem sufficiently certain to render its adoption in place of *clausa* desirable.

Lunatia pallida Broderip & Sowerby.

Abundant in the same localities as the preceding. Museum numbers, 40987-8.

Lunatia (Bulbus) flavus Gould.

Natica flava Gould, Sil. Journ., xxxviii, p. 196.
Rep. Inv. Mass., p. 239, fig. 162, 1842.

A few fine dark brown specimens from the beach near the station. Museum number, 40989. This elegant species is quite distinct from the *Natica (Bulbus) Smithii* of the north of Europe.

Lunatia (Mamma) nana Möller.

One specimen from Norton Sound in 5 fathoms. Museum number, 40990.

Amauropsis purpurea Dall.

A. helicoides Middendorff, not Johnstone.

With *N. clausa*, but less common. Museum number, 40991.

Velutina coriacea (Pall.) Middendorff.

One specimen on beach near the station. Museum number, 40992.

Scala groenlandica Chemnitz.

One specimen with the preceding. Museum number, 40993.

Margarita striata Brod. & Sow.

One or two specimens from the beach near the station. Museum number, 40994.

Margarita vorticifera Dall.

One specimen with the preceding. Museum number, 40995.

This is much further north than the species was previously known to range.

Margarita obscura Couthouy.

Several specimens from 5 fathoms mud in Norton Sound. Museum number, 40996.

Patella (Helcioniscus) exarata Reeve.

A single specimen of this well-known Hawaiian species was collected dead on the beach. It was undoubtedly thrown overboard with ballast from some whaler which had refitted at Honolulu, and is interesting as showing an accident of distribution, like Mr. Lord's living *Orthalicus undatus* from Vancouver Island. Museum number, 40997.

Amicula vestita (Sby.) Dall.

Chiton Emersonii Couthouy.

Abundant 10 miles west of Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms. Museum number, 40998.

Cylichna alba Brown.

A few specimens from 5 fathoms mud and sand off Cape Smythe. Museum number, 40999.

Cylichna propinqua M. Sars.

Rather abundant in 2½ to 5 fathoms off Cape Smythe. Museum numbers, 41000-41001.

?Dendronotus Dalli Bergh.

One specimen of a species of *Dendronotus* was taken in the act of spawning, off Cape Smythe, in 5 fathoms, August 14. As the above species is the only one described from north of Bering Strait it is probable that it should be so identified. Museum number, 41002.

Aeolidia papillosa (Linné) Bergh.

With the last, and also crawling on the stones, at low-water near the station. Museum number, 41003.

NOTE.—This completes the list of gastropods, but it may be mentioned that a specimen of *Pricne oregonense* Redf. was brought by the expedition from Unalashka, but, belonging to a different fauna, it has not been formally included in the list.

ACEPHALA.

Mya truncata Linné.

Living on the beach near the station of Ugläimi. Museum number, 41004.

Macoma sabulosa Spengler.

Beach near the station and at Cape Smythe in 2½ to 5 fathoms. Museum number, 41005.

Liocyma fluctuosa (Gld.) Dall.

Cape Smythe, 2½ to 5 fathoms; also 10 miles west of Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms mud and sand. Museum number, 41006.

Cardium (Serripes) groenlandicum Chemnitz.

Living near low-water mark to 2½ fathoms at the station; also Norton Sound at 5 fathoms, and at Cape Smythe in 2½ to 5 fathoms. Collector's numbers, 195 and 1761. Museum numbers, 41007-8.

Cardium islandicum Gmelin.

Norton Sound, in 5 fathoms mud. Museum number, 41009.

Cryptodon sericatus Carpenter.

At Cape Smythe in 5 fathoms; also off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms, mud and sand. Museum number, 41010.

Astarte (Rictocyma) Esquimalti (Baird) Dall.

Crassatella Esquimalti Baird.

Rictocyma mirabilis Dall (young).

Two specimens, 10 miles off Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms. Museum number, 41011.

Astarte fabula Reeve.

Norton Sound in 5 fathoms. Museum number, 41012.

Venericardia borealis Conrad.

One specimen of the variety *V. novangliae* Morse was found on the beach near the station. Museum number, 41013.

Yoldia limatula Say.

One specimen from 15 fathoms, mud, off Point Barrow. Museum number, 41014.

Yoldia myalis Conthony.

Off Cape Smythe in 2½ to 5 fathoms. Museum number, 41015.

Yoldia lanceolata Sowerby.

With the last. Museum number, 41015a.

Pecten islandicus Gmelin.

Living, off Point Franklin in 13½ fathoms; dead, on the beach near the station. The color of these northern specimens is apt to be of a peculiarly deep rich tint of red in various shades. The living specimen carried on its upper valve a fine specimen of *Chelysoma macleayanum*, an *Actinia*, numerous Sertularian hydroids, and several species of *Polyzoa*. Museum number, 41016.

BRACHIOPODA.

Rhynchonella (Hemithyris) psittacea (Ch.) D'Orbigny.

Attached to dead shells from 13½ fathoms off Point Franklin. Museum number, 41017.

SUMMARY.

Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Norton Sound.	Species.	Point Barrow.	Point Franklin.	Norton Sound.
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>	*			<i>Lunatia pallida</i>	*	*	(*)
<i>Zonites stearnsi</i>	*			<i>Bulbus flavus</i>	*		
<i>radiatula</i>	*			<i>Mamma nana</i>	*		*
<i>Octopus grönländicus</i>	*			<i>Amanropsis purpurea</i>	*	*	(*)
<i>Limacina pacifica</i>	*			<i>Velutina coriacea</i>	*		
<i>Bela exarata</i>	*	*		<i>Scala grönländica</i>	*		
<i>scalaris</i>	*		*	<i>Margarita striata</i>	*		
<i>simplex</i>	*			<i>vorticifera</i>	*		
<i>tenuilirata</i>	*		(*)	<i>obscura</i>	*		*
<i>harpa</i>	*	*		<i>Amicula vestita</i>	*		*
<i>murdochiana</i>	*			<i>Cylichna alba</i>	*		
<i>Admete middendorffiana</i>	*		*	<i>propinqua</i>	*		
<i>Buccinum tenue</i>	*	*		<i>Dendronotus dalli</i>	*		
var. <i>baeri</i>	*	*		<i>Aeolida papillosa</i>	*		
<i>ciliatum</i>	*	*		<i>Mya truncata</i>	*		
<i>glaciale</i>	*	*	*	<i>Macoma sabulosa</i>	*		
<i>angulosum</i>	*	*		<i>Liocyma finctuosa</i>	*		
var. <i>normalis</i>	*	*		<i>Cardium grönländicum</i>	*		*
<i>pectrum</i>	*	*		<i>islandicum</i>	*		*
<i>polare</i>	*	*		<i>Cryptodon sericatus</i>	*	*	
<i>Chrysodomus kroyeri</i>	*	*		<i>Astarte esquimalti</i>	*	*	
var. <i>rayana</i>	*	*		<i>fabula</i>	*	(*)	*
<i>liratus</i>	*	*		<i>Venericardia borealis</i>	*		
<i>fornicatus</i>	*	*		<i>Yoldia limatula</i>	*		
<i>spitzbergensis</i>	*	*	*	<i>myalis</i>	*		
<i>martensi</i>	*	*		<i>lanceolata</i>	*		
<i>Heliotropis harpa</i>	*	*		<i>Pecten islandicus</i>	*	*	
<i>Strombella Beringii</i>	*	*		<i>Hemithyris psittacea</i>	*	*	
<i>malleata</i>	*	*		<i>Chelysoma nucleayanum</i>	*	*	
<i>Trophon clathratus</i>	*	*		<i>Appendicularia sp.</i>	*		
<i>Turritella polaris</i>	*	*					
<i>Trichotropis borealis</i>	*	*	*				
<i>Iphinoë arctica</i>	*	*	*				
<i>Crepidula grandis</i>	*	*					
<i>Natica clausa</i>	*	*	(*)				
				Total mollusks, 61	44	21	12
				Total Brachiopods, 1	0	1	
				Total Ascidians, 2	1	1	

It is apparent from this list* that four families greatly preponderate, namely the *Pleurotomidae*, *Buccinidae*, *Naticidae*, and *Trochidae*, as represented by *Margarita*. While the party doubtless obtained a full representation of species resident at or near the station itself, it should be added that the mollusk fauna of the Arctic basin adjacent is considerably larger than the number of species included in the preceding list. There is practically but one fauna from Nunivak Island northward to the Polar region, though there are a number of species which do not occupy the whole area, especially littoral forms.

The writer has been gathering material for twenty years toward a faunal description of this region and hopes before long to be able to prepare it for publication, a task which, from the pressure of other duties, has hitherto been unavoidably deferred.

Towards such a complete description such contributions as this, made by the party under the command of Lieut. P. H. Ray, are particularly valuable, and to Mr. Murdoch and his companions, who went into practical exile for two years for the benefit of science, the sincere recognition and hearty thanks of all naturalists are unquestionably due.

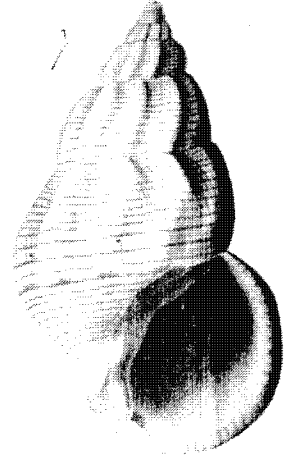
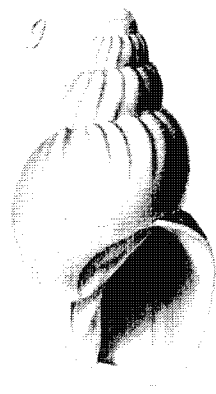
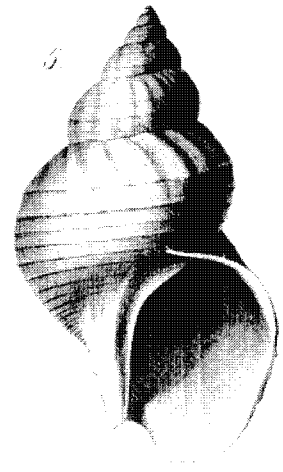
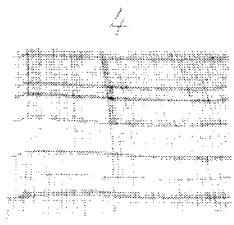
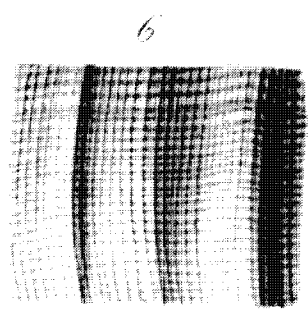
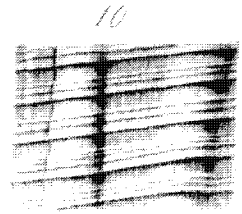
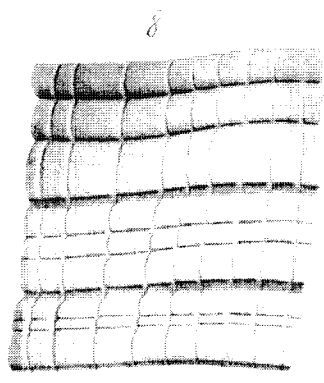
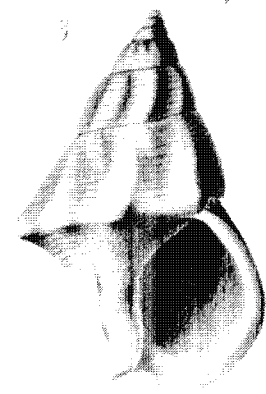
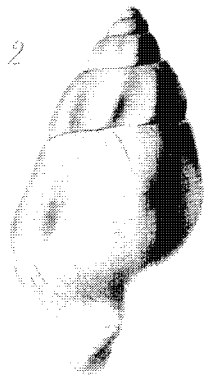
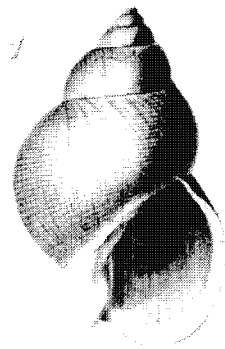
* In the list, species obtained at Cape Smythe, Point Barrow, and near the station Ugluami, all within a short distance of one another, are included under the heading "Point Barrow."

REPORT ON POINT BARROW MOLLUSCA.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- Fig. 1. BUCCINUM ANGULOSUM, Gray, *forma normalis*.
- Fig. 2. BUCCINUM ANGULOSUM, Gray, *forma subcostata*.
- Fig. 3. BUCCINUM ANGULOSUM, Gray, *forma angulata, typica*.
- Fig. 4. BUCCINUM ANGULOSUM, Gray, *superficies, × 10 magnif.*
- Fig. 5. BUCCINUM POLARE, Gray, *forma normalis*.
- Fig. 6. BUCCINUM POLARE, Gray, *superficies, × 10 magnif.*
- Fig. 7. BUCCINUM GLACIALE, Linne, *forma normalis*.
- Fig. 8. BUCCINUM GLACIALE, Linne, *superficies, × 10 magnif.*
- Fig. 9. BUCCINUM PLECTRUM, Stm., *forma percrassa, minor*.
- Fig. 10. BUCCINUM PLECTRUM, Stm., *superficies, × 10 magnif.*

NOTE.—The figures of shells are all natural size.



VII.—COLLECTING LOCALITIES AND DREDGING STATIONS.

BY JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., *Sergeant Signal Corps, United States Army.*

1. BEACH, CAPE SMYTHE.

This locality comprises the steep pebbly beach and the inlets of the lagoons from about a mile and a half above the station of Ooglaamie to about 3 miles below it.

This stretch of shore was pretty thoroughly patrolled nearly every day during the season of open water. The daily tide is so small that few animals were washed up by its means, and the occasional periods of low water, caused by long-continued off-shore winds, exposed no shore-dwelling animals. The sea was never low enough to uncover the mud flats which are close to the shore. Most of the animals obtained on the beach were washed up whenever there happened to be a strong breeze and heavy sea on-shore.

Soon after we landed in 1881 there occurred several heavy gales from the west and northwest, and, as the ice-pack was a remarkable distance from the land, an exceedingly heavy sea rolled in upon the beach, bringing vast quantities of material. We were unfortunately so busy providing ourselves with shelter against the rapidly approaching winter that we were unable to preserve any specimens, and so favorable an opportunity never recurred.

Most of the material showed signs of having been transported a considerable distance. The lamellibranch shells especially were crushed and ground into small fragments.

The following species were obtained at this locality:

CRUSTACEA.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Hyas latifrons.</i> | 9. <i>Hyperia medusarum.</i> |
| 2. <i>Eupagurus trigonocheirus.</i> | 10. <i>Themisto libellula.</i> |
| 3. <i>Cheraphilus boreas.</i> | 11. <i>Eurytenes gryllus.</i> |
| 4. <i>Nectocrangen lar.</i> | 12. <i>Onisimus littoralis.</i> |
| 5. <i>Hippolyte gaimardii.</i> | 13. <i>Eusirus cuspidatus.</i> |
| 6. ? <i>Diastylis rathkii</i> var. | 14. <i>Melita formosa.</i> |
| 7. <i>Chiridotea entomon.</i> | 15. <i>Gammaracanthus loricatus.</i> |
| 8. <i>Chiridotea sabinei.</i> | 16. <i>Peltogaster paguri.</i> |

VERMES.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 17. <i>Melanis loréni</i> var. <i>gigantea.</i> | 19. <i>Echiurus vulgaris.</i> |
| 18. <i>Arenicola glacialis.</i> | |

ECHINODERMATA.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 20. ? <i>Trochostoma boreale.</i> | 23. <i>Crossaster papposus.</i> |
| 21. <i>Strongylocentrotus dröbachiensis.</i> | 24. <i>Solaster endecea.</i> |
| 22. <i>Asterias acerrata.</i> | |

ANTHOZOA.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 25. <i>Acyonium rubiforme.</i> | 27. ? ? |
| 26. <i>Vorticina crassicornis.</i> | |

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

ACALEPHÆ.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 28. <i>Beroë roseola</i> . | 31. <i>Chrysaora melanaster</i> . |
| 29. <i>Aurelia labiata</i> ? | 32. <i>Staurophora mertensii</i> . |
| 30. <i>Cyanea postelsii</i> ? | |

MOLLUSCA.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 33. <i>Octopus grænlandicus</i> . | 48. <i>Trichotropis (Iphinoë) arctica</i> . |
| 34. <i>Limacina pacifica</i> . | 49. <i>Natica clausa</i> . |
| 35. <i>Bela tenuilirata</i> . | 50. <i>Lunatia pallida</i> . |
| 36. <i>Buccinum tenue</i> . | 51. <i>Lunatia (Bulbus) flavus</i> . |
| 37. <i>Buccinum glaciale</i> . | 52. <i>Amauropsis purpurea</i> . |
| 38. <i>Buccinum angulosum</i> , var. <i>normalis</i> . | 53. <i>Velutina coriacea</i> . |
| 39. <i>Buccinum plectrum</i> . | 54. <i>Scala grænlandica</i> . |
| 40. <i>Buccinum polare</i> . | 55. <i>Margarita striata</i> . |
| 41. <i>Chrysodomus krøyeri</i> . | 56. <i>Margarita vorticifera</i> . |
| 42. <i>Chrysodomus liratus</i> . | 57. <i>Patella (Helcioniscus) exarata</i> . |
| 43. <i>Chrysodomus fornicatus</i> . | 58. <i>Æolidia papillosa</i> . |
| 44. <i>Chrysodomus martensi</i> . | 59. <i>Mya truncata</i> . |
| 45. <i>Strombella beringii</i> . | 60. <i>Macoma sabulosa</i> . |
| 46. <i>Strombella malleata</i> . | 61. <i>Cardium (Serripes) grænlandicum</i> . |
| 47. <i>Trophon clathratus</i> . | 62. <i>Venericardia borealis</i> . |
| | 63. <i>Pecten islandicus</i> . |

TUNICATA.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 64. <i>Boltenia</i> sp. | 65. <i>Halocynthia pyriformis</i> . |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|

POLYZOA.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 66. <i>Gemellaria loricata</i> . | 68. <i>Discopora</i> sp. |
| 67. <i>Membranipora</i> sp. | |

PORIFERA.

69. One or two species of sponges, undetermined.

2. SHOAL WATER ALONG SHORE, PERGNIAC, ELSON BAY.

The large fish-seine was hauled three times from the shore, in the southwest bend of Elson Bay, close to the Eskimo summer camp of Pergniac, August 11, 1883. A few small whitefish and sculpins were caught, and the lead-line of the seine brought up a quantity of seaweed containing many amphipods of the following two species:

- Gammarus locusta*.
Gammaracanthus loricatus.

3. OFF CAPE SMYTHE.

Opportunities for dredging near the station were seldom offered on account of ice and bad weather. Most of the work was confined to a small area extending about a mile above and below the station, and from a depth of about 2½ fathoms, close to the shore, to 12 fathoms about a mile from the land. The bottom for the most part was an exceedingly tenacious and fetid black mud containing very little life except Worms and the large Isopods *Chiridotea entomon* and *sabinei*. Interspersed with this, however, were occasional patches of sand and mud mixed, which contained more life. During the season of open water these patches were generally pretty well indicated by the flocks of ducks swimming over them, attracted by the comparatively rich food.

Dredgings were obtained August 14, 1882, and August 7 and 9, 1883. On August 8, 1883, an opportunity occurred to dredge in 15 fathoms, about three miles above the station and about two miles from shore, just outside the barrier of grounded ice. Two hauls of the dredge were obtained

with great difficulty as the current was too feeble to make our whaleboat drag the dredge. One haul was made by making the boat fast to a large cake of floating ice. The bottom was the same black mud and contained animals similar to those obtained at the inshore stations.

The following species were obtained in this locality:

PYCNOGONIDA.

1. *Nymphon longitarse*.

CRUSTACEA.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2. <i>Eupagurus splendescens</i> . | 6. <i>Eurytenes gryllus</i> . |
| 3. <i>Mysis rayii</i> . | 7. <i>Acanthostepheia malmgreni</i> . |
| 4. <i>Diastylis</i> sp. | 8. <i>Gammarus locusta</i> . |
| 5. <i>Chiridotea sabinei</i> . | 9. <i>Dulichia arctica</i> . |

VERMES.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 10. <i>Polynoë sarsi</i> . | 18. ? <i>Aricia arctica</i> . |
| 11. <i>Melenis loréni</i> . | 19. <i>Travisia forbesi</i> . |
| 12. <i>Nephtys coeca</i> . | 20. <i>Arenicola glacialis</i> . |
| 13. <i>Eteone</i> sp. | 21. <i>Brada granulata</i> . |
| 14. <i>Phyllodoce granlandica</i> . | 22. ? <i>Maldane</i> sp. |
| 15. <i>Phyllodoce</i> sp. | 23. <i>Pectinaria</i> sp. (tubes). |
| 16. <i>Castalia multipapillata</i> (surface). | 24. <i>Phascolosoma</i> sp. |
| 17. <i>Autolytus</i> sp. (surface). | 25. <i>Sagitta</i> sp. (surface). |

ECHINODERMATA.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 26. <i>Myriotrochus rinkii</i> . | 27. <i>Ophioglyphu nodosa</i> . |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

ANTHOZOA.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 28. <i>Urticina crassicornis</i> . | 29. <i>Phellia</i> sp. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|

ACALEPHÆ (SURFACE).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 30. <i>Beroë roseola</i> . | 37. <i>Aglantha camtschatica</i> . |
| 31. <i>Mertensia ovum</i> . | 38. <i>Gemmaria</i> ? |
| 32. <i>Pleurobrachia rhododactyla</i> . | 39. <i>Tabularia</i> sp. (dredged). |
| 33. <i>Aurelia labiata</i> ? | 40. <i>Melicertum</i> sp. |
| 34. <i>Cyanea postelsii</i> ? | 41. <i>Sarsia rosaria</i> . |
| 35. <i>Chrysaora melanaster</i> . | 42. <i>Stauriphora mertensii</i> . |
| 36. <i>Egina citrea</i> . | 43. <i>Medusa</i> resembling <i>Turris</i> . |

MOLLUSCA.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 44. <i>Bela simplex</i> . | 54. <i>Cylichna alba</i> . |
| 45. <i>Bela tenuilirata</i> . | 55. <i>Cylichna propinqua</i> . |
| 46. <i>Bela murdochiana</i> . | 56. <i>Dendronotus</i> ? <i>Dalli</i> . |
| 47. <i>Buccinum glaciale</i> . | 57. <i>Eolidia papillosa</i> . |
| 48. <i>Buccinum angulosum</i> var. <i>normalis</i> . | 58. <i>Macoma sabulosa</i> . |
| 49. <i>Chrysodomus kröyeri</i> . | 59. <i>Liocyma fluctuosa</i> . |
| 50. <i>Chrysodomus kröyeri</i> var. <i>rayana</i> . | 60. <i>Cardium (Serripes) granlandicum</i> . |
| 51. <i>Natica clausa</i> . | 61. <i>Cryptodon sericatus</i> . |
| 52. <i>Lunatia pallida</i> . | 62. <i>Yoldia limatula</i> . |
| 53. <i>Amauropsis purpurea</i> . | 63. <i>Yoldia myalis</i> . |
| | 64. <i>Yoldia lanceolata</i> . |

TUNICATA.

65. *Molgula* sp.

4. OFF POINT FRANKLIN.

One haul of the dredge was made August 31, 1883, as the schooner drifted with the current about 10 miles west of Point Franklin, in 13½ fathoms of water.

The bottom consisted of small pebbles, sand, and dead shells, and the dredge came up filled with animals of the following species:

PYCNOGONIDA.

1. *Nymphon grossipes*.

CRUSTACEA.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. <i>Chionocetes opilio</i> . | 12. ? <i>Diastylis rathkii</i> var. |
| 3. <i>Hyas latifrons</i> . | 13. <i>Diastylis</i> sp. |
| 4. <i>Eupagurus trigonocheirus</i> . | 14. <i>Synidotea bicuspidata</i> . |
| 5. <i>Eupagurus splendescens</i> . | 15. <i>Arcturus hystrix</i> . |
| 6. <i>Cheraphilus boreas</i> . | 16. <i>Eurytenes gryllus</i> . |
| 7. <i>Hippolyte fabricii</i> . | 17. <i>Stegocephalus ampulla</i> . |
| 8. <i>Hippolyte spinus</i> . | 18. <i>Rhachotropis aculeata</i> . |
| 9. <i>Hippolyte gaimardii</i> . | 19. <i>Paramphithoe panopla</i> . |
| 10. <i>Hippolyte phippisii</i> . | 20. <i>Acanthozona polyacantha</i> . |
| 11. <i>Pandalus dapifer</i> . | 21. <i>Atylus swammerdamii</i> . |

VERMES.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 22. <i>Polynoë scabra</i> . | 23. <i>Polynoë islandica</i> . |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|

ECHINODERMATA.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 24. <i>Pentacta frondosa</i> . | 30. <i>Solaster endeca</i> . |
| 25. <i>Lophothuria fabricii</i> . | 31. <i>Ophioglypha sarsii</i> . |
| 26. <i>Strongylocentrotus dröbachiensis</i> . | 32. <i>Ophioglypha robusta</i> . |
| 27. <i>Leptasterias arctica</i> . | 33. <i>Ophioglypha nodosa</i> . |
| 28. <i>Cribrella sanguinolenta</i> . | 34. <i>Ophiopholis aculeata</i> . |
| 29. <i>Crossaster papposus</i> . | |

ANTHOZOA.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 35. <i>Alcyonium rubiforme</i> . | 36. <i>Urticina crassicornis</i> . |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|

ACALEPHÆ.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 37. <i>Sertularella tricuspida</i> . | 38. <i>Thuiaria cylindrica</i> . |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

MOLLUSCA.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 39. <i>Bela ? exarata</i> . | 48. <i>Turritella polaris</i> . |
| 40. <i>Bela harpa</i> . | 49. <i>Crepidula grandis</i> . |
| 41. <i>Buccinum tenue</i> . | 50. <i>Natica clausa</i> . |
| 42. <i>Buccinum baeri</i> . | 51. <i>Lunatia pallida</i> . |
| 43. <i>Buccinum ciliatum</i> . | 52. <i>Amauropsis purpurea</i> . |
| 44. <i>Buccinum glaciale</i> . | 53. <i>Amicula restita</i> . |
| 45. <i>Buccinum polare</i> . | 54. <i>Cryptodon sericatus</i> . |
| 46. <i>Heliotropis harpa</i> . | 55. <i>Astarte esquimalti</i> . |
| 47. <i>Trophon clathratus</i> . | 56. <i>Pecten islandicus</i> . |

TUNICATA.

57. *Chelysoma macleanum*.

BRACHIOPODA.

58. *Hemithyris psittacea*.

It will be seen from the above lists that the region immediately about Point Barrow (Stations 1, 2, and 3) though comparatively poor in individuals, is quite rich in number of species, at least 115 having been collected. Of these the most abundant are Mollusks (41 species exclusive of land shells), Crustacea (22 species, not counting fresh-water forms), and Worms (19 species).

At Point Franklin (Station 4), on the other hand, although fewer species were obtained (62 in all) the number of individuals was simply enormous. The Mollusks were most numerous in species (21 species) but comparatively few in individuals. Crustacea were plentiful, both species and individuals. The Echinoderms were most abundant in individuals, though only 11 species were obtained. Great quantities of the two species of Polyzoa also were collected.

At Stations 5 and 6 animal life was poor both in species and individuals, though 12 species of Mollusks were obtained at Station 6.

VIII.—PLANTS.

By Prof. ASA GRAY, Cambridge, Mass.

This collection probably comprises most of the Phanerogamous plants growing at that Arctic station; some of them not before received by us from that region, rich as our herbarium is in Arctic American plants.

One of these is *Ranunculus Pallasii*, a most peculiar white-flowered species, which we now for the first time possess in copious specimens. With it comes a very depauperate *R. multifidus*, *R. pygmaeus* and *R. nivalis*, and a radicate form of *Caltha palustris*, with leaves hardly a half inch long at flowering-time.

Papaver nudicaule appears to be the most abundant, and perhaps the most showy, plant of that Arctic flora.

Parrya nudicaulis is not in the collection, but Miss Hoppingstone found it on Cape Lisburne. The other Cruciferae are *Cochlearia officinalis*, or some other of the ill-defined species, *Draba alpina*, and some related white-flowered species which are not determined for want of fruit.

Stellaria longipes, var. *Edwardsii*, *S. humifusa*, and a condensed form of *Cerastium alpinum* are the only Caryophyllaceae, and *Astragalus alpinus* and *A. frigidus* are the only Leguminosae.

The Rosaceae are *Dryas octopetala*, var. *integrifolia*, and *Potentilla emarginata* Pursh., the latter in numerous and fine specimens. A very dwarf form of this species from Wrangel Island was inadvertently named *P. frigida* in the list of Muir's collection.

The Saxifragae are *S. oppositifolia*, *S. hirculus*, *S. flagellaris*, *S. sileniflora*, *S. hieracifolia*, *S. punctata*, in a most reduced form, with some stems only a span high, a compact inflorescence, and small leaves which are crenately 7-9-lobed rather than dentate, which is here called var. *nana*, also *S. stellaris*, var. *convexa*, *S. rivularis*, var. *hyperborea*, and *S. cernua*.

Valeriana capitata of Pallas was sparingly collected.

The Compositae are only three, *Petasites frigida*, *Senecio frigidus*, and Arctic forms of *Taraxacum officinale*, var. *lividum*.

The Ericaceae are even fewer, being only *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* and *Cassiope tetragona*.

The remaining Gamopetalae are only *Mertensia maritima* in a condensed form, *Pedicularis Sudetica*, and *P. Laugsdorffii*.

The Apetalae, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Oxyria digyna*, *Rumex salicifolius*, and the following willows, which have been examined and named by Mr. Bebb. An abstract of his notes upon them is here given:

Salix ovalifolia, Trautv., in both sexes, and with well-formed fruit. Clearly an Arctic modification of *S. myrtilloides*, with sessile capsules.

Salix glacialis, Anderss., with female flowers, and young foliage, agreeing with the character in the want of a style.

Salix burifolia, Trev. (*S. phlebophylla* Anderss.), with nervose lineate leaves and a manifest style.

Salix rotundifolia Trautv., which is probably only *S. polaris* with glabrous capsules.

Salix fulcata Anderss., in both sexes. Distinguished from *S. chlorophylla* mainly by its stipules, which in these specimens answer to Siemann's plant, but not to Andersson's figure.

No petaloideous Monocotyledon was collected except *Luzula arcuata*: of Gramineae, only *Eriophorum Chamissonis* and an immature *Carex*, which may be *C. vulgaris*; and of grasses a fine stock

of *Phippsia algida*, *Arctagrostis (Colpodium) latifolia*, *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Grappheporum (Dupontia) Fischeri*; and *G. fulvum*, *Poa benisia*, and *P. arctica*, also a true *Colpodium*, the species undetermined.

Dr. Farlow adds the following report upon the Lower Cryptogamia of the Point Barrow collections:

I would make the following report on the cryptogams collected at Point Barrow and submitted to me for examination. The lichens consisted of three packages, each containing a single tuft of unpressed material. Two of the tufts were composed of *Cetraria islandica* Ach., var. *Deliswi* Bor., and the third of *Alectoria divergens* (Ach.) Nyl., mixed with which were fragments of *Cetraria arctica* (Hook.) and *Thamnolia vermicularis* (Sw.) Schaer. There was a quantity of fungi preserved in a jar of alcohol, but without notes of color, habit, &c., so that the specific determination is in their present condition impossible. The specimens, as far as could be told, seemed to include two species of *Agaricus* and one of *Russula*.

The *Algae* collected were in part marine and in part from fresh water, some of them rough-dried, and others prepared on mica.

The marine species were as follows:

Phyllophora interrupta (Grev.) J. Ag., in excellent condition, with fully-developed nemathecium; *Odonthalia dentata* Lyngb., rather a broad form, with slender supra-axillary tetrasporic branchlets; fragments of a sterile species which possibly belonged to *Rhodymenia pertusa* (Bail. and Harv.) J. Ag.; and fragments of an *Ulva* which could not be determined.

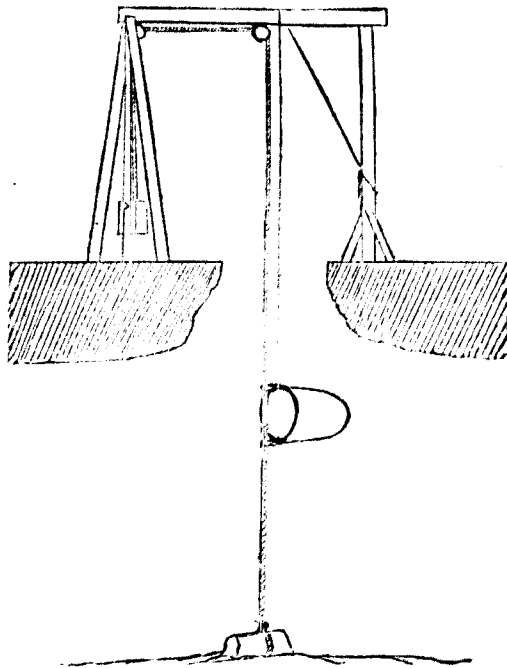
The fresh-water species included several specimens of a *Prasiola*, which may be referred with some doubt to *P. crispa* (Lightf.) Kg. The specimens were considerably larger than the type, some being nearly three inches long, but the habit was prostrate and bullate, and there was no distinct stipe as in *P. stipitata* Suhr., a species previously reported from the Arctic regions of America. It is possible that the species may prove to be new, but, as the specimens agree in microscopic structure with *P. crispa*, it would not be well without further information to separate them as a distinct species. Besides the *Prasiola* mentioned, the material on mica contained *Pediastrum Boryanum* Menegh, and two *Cyanophyceae*, *Aphanothece stagnina* A. Br., and *Aphanacapsa Castagnei* (Breh.).

APPENDIX.

By JOHN MURDOCH, A. M., *Sergeant Signal Corps, United States Army.*

A.—NOTES ON SURFACE LIFE UNDER THE SEA-ICE, FROM FEBRUARY 27 TO JUNE 8, 1883.

At the suggestion of Lieutenant Ray, a towing-net was arranged so that it could be attached to the line of the tide-gauge and set at different depths under the ice (see diagram). The water was about 17 feet deep. When a strong current was running in either direction the net was distended and many animals captured.



The net was visited generally every day, unless the weather was too severe to handle it. Early in the season the bucket of water containing the washings of the net was so full of ice-crystals that it had to be thawed before the stove before it could be examined.

February 27.—Current NE. Temperature of the water, 29°.1 F., net set near the bottom.

Small copepods resembling *Cyclops*, a few.

Egina citrea, 2 small ones.

Turris ? sp., a few small.

February 28.—Conditions as above.

Copepods; rather plenty.

Diastylis sp., 1, small.

Beroë roscola, 1, about 0.2 inch long.

Egina citrea, 1 or 2, very small.

March 4.—Current and temperature as before, net set near surface.

Diastylis sp., 1, small.

Copepods; a few.

Beroë roscola, very abundant, from size of pin-head to about 0.3 inch in diameter.

- March 5.—Conditions as above.
Copepods ; plenty.
Beroë roseola ; abundant and small.
Ægina citrea, 1, rather larger than before.
- March 6.—Current SW.
Copepods ; plenty.
Beroë roseola, plenty, same young brood.
- March 7.—Conditions as above.
Copepods ; rather fewer.
Sagitta sp., 1, adult.
Beroë roseola ; plenty, no larger.
Sarsia rosaria, 1, small.
- March 8.—Conditions as above.
Copepods ; a few.
Beroë roseola ; a few.
- March 9.—Conditions as above, more life.
Copepods ; a few.
Sagitta sp., 1, adult.
Beroë roseola ; abundant, same brood.
Sarsia rosaria, 1, small.
- March 10.—SW. current strong.
Copepods ; a few.
Beroë roseola ; plenty, same brood.
- March 11.—SW. current very strong. Water very muddy.
Autolytus sp.; a few, very small.
Castalia multipapillata ; a few, very small.
Copepods ; a few.
Beroë roseola ; a few.
- March 12.—Conditions as above. Water still muddier.
Copepods ; a few.
Autolytus sp., 1, small.
Beroë roseola, 1 or 2 apparently dead.
- Noticed a *Beroë* in the tide-hole at least one inch long, and high.
- March 13.—Current NE. Water still muddy.
Copepods ; rather abundant.
Autolytus sp., 1, rather larger than before.
Beroë roseola ; increasing in numbers, small.
Ægina citrea, 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, 1 very small.
Sarsia rosaria ; several small.
Turris ? sp.; several small.
- March 14.—Conditions as above. Water less muddy.
Copepods ; a few.
Beroë roseola ; a few.
Turris ? sp., 1, about 0.4 inch in length.
- March 15.—Strong SW. current. Water clear, very little life.
- March 18.—Slack NE. current.
Copepods ; a few.
Beroë roseola, 1 or 2 small.
Ægina citrea, 3.
- March 19.—Strong SW. current.
Copepods ; a few.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva, 1.
Sarsia rosaria, 1 or 2.

- March 21.—Current slack.
Copepods ; plenty.
Beroë roseola ; plenty (one or two a little larger than before).
- March 23.—Current NE.
Copepods ; plenty.
Autolytus sp.; 2 egg-bearing females.
Beroë roseola ; plenty ; rather larger.
Egina citrea ; 1 or 2.
Sarsia rosaria ; 1.
- March 24.—Conditions as above. Water muddy.
Copepods ; very plenty.
Autolytus sp.; 2 egg-bearing females.
Beroë roseola ; a few.
Sarsia rosaria ; 1.
- March 25.—Conditions as above. Life scanty.
- March 28.—Conditions as above, but water high.
Copepods ; a few.
Beroë roseola ; a few.
Sarsia rosaria ; 1, small.
- March 29.—Conditions as above.
Copepods ; a few.
Autolytus sp.; 1 egg-bearing female.
Egina citrea ; 3 or 4.
- April 4.—Net loaded with ice-crystals.
- April 5.—Current SW. Temperature of water 29°.1 F. Water muddy. Net clear of ice.
Life scanty.
Beroë roseola ; a few ; small.
Sarsia rosaria ; a few.
- April 7.—Conditions as above. Life very scanty.
- April 10.—Conditions as above. Water muddy. Life scanty.
Copepods ; a few.
Beroë roseola ; a few and small.
Egina citrea ; 2 or 3 ; very small.
Sarsia rosaria ; 1, small.
- April 11.—Conditions as above. Life scanty.
Egina citrea ; 2, small.
Sarsia rosaria ; 2 or 3 (one larger than usual, about 0.4 inch).
- April 12.—Current NE., almost slack. Water muddy. Life very scanty.
- April 14.—Current slack. Water and net very muddy. Life very scanty.
- April 16.—Current slack. Water and net less muddy. Practically no life.
- Until April 24 the current continued slack, and no life was observed. On that date there was a slight SW. current, but practically no life.
- April 26.—Current NE., rather strong. Temperature continued the same.
Beroë roseola ; 1 ; small.
Egina citrea ; 1 ; medium-sized.
Sarsia rosaria ; rather plenty.
- April 27.—Current NE., slight. Water decidedly milky.
Copepods ; a few.
Beroë roseola ; a few ; small.
Conditions unfavorable for tending the net until May 6.
- May 6.—Slight NE. current. Temperature unchanged. Water muddy. Life scanty.
Copepods ; 1 or 2.
Sarsia rosaria ; rather numerous.

- May 8.—NE. current, rather strong. Water muddy.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; 1.
Sarsia rosaria; rather plenty; very small.
- May 10.—Moderate NE. current. Water muddy. No life.
- May 11.—Current slack.
- May 14.—Current SW. in morning, slack at night.
 Nothing in net. (Found a large *Beroë roseola* 4 inches long in tide hole, dead and much dilapidated.)
- May 15.—Weak NE. current. Water very clear. No life.
- May 18.—Strong NE. current. Water muddy. Life scanty.
Copepods; a few.
Beroë roseola; a few; small.
Egina citrea; 1 or 2.
Sarsia rosaria; a few.
- May 19.—Strong NE. current.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; a good many; no further developed.
Beroë roseola; plenty; very small.
Sarsia rosaria; 1 or 2.
- May 21.—Strong NE. current. Water muddy.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; a few.
Beroë roseola; 2; about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
Sarsia rosaria; 1.
- May 22.—No current.
- May 23.—Strong NE. current. Life scanty.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; a few.
 A few very small aculephs.
- May 24.—Strong NE. current.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; plenty (some have grown larger).
Beroë roseola; very abundant, from very small to size of filbert. (Saw one very large one, 6 or 7 inches long, dead, and somewhat broken.)
Egina citrea; 1; large.
Melicertum sp.; 1.
Sarsia rosaria; plenty and large (about .75 inch).
- May 26.—Strong NE. current.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; a few.
Egina citrea; 2 good-sized ones.
Sarsia rosaria; a few.
- May 27.—Strong NE. current. Water muddy. Life scanty.
Beroë roseola; 1 or 2.
Sarsia rosaria; 1 or 2.
- May 30.—Current slack.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; a few.
- May 31.—Current slack.
Egina citrea; 1; large.
- June 2.—Rather strong NE. current. Life scanty.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; a few.
- June 5.—Current slack. No life.
- June 7.—Strong NE. current. Life scanty.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; a few.
- June 8.—Current NE. Life scanty.
 ? *Clione borealis*, larva; a few. Net taken up.

During the whole period in which the net was set the surface temperature of the water remained very nearly constant at 29° F.

The foregoing notes are presented as the first continuous series of observations on surface-life during winter in the Arctic regions.

The only reference to any observation of the kind that I have been able to find in any of the accounts of Arctic exploration will be found in Dr. Sutherland's "Journal of a Voyage in Baffin's Bay and Barrow Strait," vol. 1, pp. 440-441. On December 3, 1850, the sea-water in the firehole was observed to be luminous, especially when agitated by the tide-line. " * * * A minute acaleph was discovered which seemed to possess cilia. * * * The shape was perfectly globular, except when in a state of motion, and then it was rudely pyramidal." This was probably the young *Beroë roseola* which we found so abundant under the ice.

B.—NOTES ON SURFACE LIFE OBSERVED DURING THE VOYAGE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO POINT BARROW, AND DURING THE SEASON OF OPEN WATER AT POINT BARROW.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

1881.

July 19.—Latitude 37° 6' N.; longitude 124° 33' W. (at noon).

Large numbers of *Verella* sp. floated past the vessel.

July 20.—Latitude 36° 51' N.; longitude 126° 33' W.

Verella sp.; less plenty.

July 21.—Latitude 37° 09' N.; longitude 128° 44' W.

A few *Verella* sp.

July 23.—Latitude 38° 11' N.; longitude 134° 17' W.

Large numbers of *Lepas* sp. floating in bunches.

July 24.—Latitude 39° 10' N.; longitude 134° 54' W.

Lepas sp.; plenty.

July 25.—Latitude 41° 17' N.; longitude 135° 46' W.

Lepas sp.; plenty.

July 26.—Latitude 42° 44' N.; longitude 136° 18' W.

Lepas sp. in unusually large numbers.

July 28.—Latitude 45° 18' N.; longitude 136° 45' W.

Water filled with the shells of dead *Verella*, to some of which were attached a single large blue barnacle (? *Lepas* sp.); *Lepas* sp. plenty.

July 29.—Latitude 45° 02' N.; longitude 139° 37' 45" W.

Large numbers of *Verella* sp. dead or dying.

July 30.—Latitude 45° 30' N.; longitude 141° 40' W.

Dead or dying *Verella* sp.; still very plenty.

August 4.—Latitude 42° 29' N.; longitude, no observation.

Salpa herculea; saw several.

August 11.—Latitude 54° 15' N.; longitude 158° 58' W.

Temperature of water at noon 52° 2 F. Water full of *Medusa*.

? *Mertensia orum*; saw one.

? *Aurelia labiata*; plenty and small.

? *Cyanea postelsii*; plenty.

? *Pelagia* sp.

Stauropora mertensii; very plenty and large.

In crossing Bering Sea we had rough weather and observed no surface life. *Aurelia labiata* was observed in Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia.

ARCTIC OCEAN.

August 31.—Latitude 69° 01' N.; longitude 166° 25' W. Temperature of water, 47° F.

Cyanea postelsii; rather plenty.

September 4.—Latitude $70^{\circ} 21'$ N.; longitude $165^{\circ} 16'$ W. (80 miles west of Icy Cape). Temperature of water, $43^{\circ}.8$ F.

Water full of *Beroë roseola*.

September 5.—Latitude $70^{\circ} 24'$ N.; longitude $163^{\circ} 43'$ W. Temperature of water, $44^{\circ}.5$ F.

Water full of *Acalephs*; large and healthy.

Beroë roseola; plenty.

Mertensia ovum; 1.

Pleurobrachia rhododactyla; very plenty.

Aurelia labiata; plenty.

Cyanea postelsii; plenty.

Staurophora mertensii; plenty.

Noticed a few *Pteropods*.

STATION, OOGLAAMIE, CAPE SMYTHE.

September 16.—Water full of *Cyanea postelsii* of large size and varying color.

October 13.—*Chrysaora melanaster* washed up on the beach.

November 10.—Water at noon filled with large medusæ, *Aurelia labiata* and *Cyanea postelsii*.

Temperature of water, 29° F.

November 11.—At noon observed one small living *Cyanea postelsii*. Temperature of water, $30^{\circ}.0$ F.

November 23.—*Cyanea postelsii* and *Aurelia labiata* observed through a crack in the ice. Sea closed.

1882.

January 17.—*Cyanea postelsii* of large size observed in the hole cut for taking the temperature of the sea-water, which was $28^{\circ}.7$ F.

February 6.—*Cyanea postelsii* of large size taken in the temperature-hole. Temperature of water, 29° F.

April 29.—Three living and healthy specimens of *Beroë roseola* about two inches long were taken in the temperature-hole. Temperature of water, 29° F.

July 18.—Sea open between shore and grounded ice. Temperature of water, 39° F.

Water swarming with a small nauplius (*Balanus* sp.). Observed a few pteropods (*Limacina pacifica*).

Beroë roseola; very abundant; mostly small.

Pleurobrachia rhododactyla; very abundant, of all sizes.

Aglantha camtschatica; very plenty.

July 19.—Temperature of water, $40^{\circ}.2$ F.

Limacina pacifica; more abundant.

Beroë roseola; very abundant; mostly small.

Pleurobrachia rhododactyla; very abundant, of all sizes.

Chrysaora melanaster; two or three on bottom.

Aglantha camtschatica; quite plenty.

July 24.—*Limacina pacifica*; rather plenty. Observed only one or two acalephs.

July 31.—Temperature of water, 49° F. Observed comparatively few medusæ.

August 19.—Large *Chrysaora melanaster*, 18 inches across umbrella, washed up on beach.

August 29.—Picked up a large *Aurelia labiata* on the beach. Ovaries discharged.

August 31.—Saw another large *Aurelia* on the beach.

September 11.—Observed one red *Cyanea*.

September 15.—Observed two *Aurelia labiata*.

Cyanea postelsii very abundant; mostly dead or dying. Observed one or two very large ones.

Two or three *Staurophora mertensii* washed up on the beach, rather mutilated.

September 17.—*Beroë roseola* very plenty out among the loose ice, three or four miles from the shore.

September 20.—Observed a very large *Beroë roseola*, five inches long, and one *Ancitia labiata*, in the shoal water close to the shore.

September 28.—Much loose ice.

Beroë roseola and *Cyanea postelsii* abundant and large.

1883.

August 6.—Water open inside "barrier."

Beroë roseola; about three inches long; very plenty in the pools along the shore.

August 8.—Water outside the "barrier" full of acalephs. Strong NE. current.

Beroë roseola; large and very abundant.

Mertensia orum; large and very abundant.

Pleurobrachia rhododactyla; large and very abundant.

Sarsia rosaria; plenty and large.

Turris? sp.; plenty and large.

Appendicularia sp.; in enormous numbers of large size.

No acalephs were observed inside the grounded ice.

August 9.—Temperature of water, 31° to 36° F. Inside of grounded ice found surface life abundant.

Sagitta sp.; one taken.

Appendicularia sp.; in myriads.

Beroë roseola; large and small, abundant.

Pleurobrachia rhododactyla; abundant.

Cyanea postelsii; not plenty.

Sarsia rosaria; plenty and large.

Turris? sp.; plenty and large.

August 10.—Strong NE. current. Temperature of water, 37° F.

Water filled with *Appendicularia* sp.; both animals and "houses."

Beroë roseola; large and small; very plenty.

Mertensia orum; not plenty.

Gemmaria? sp.; not plenty.

Sarsia rosaria; plenty, large, and flourishing.

August 11.—*Beroë roseola*; in myriads.

Chrysaora melanaster; abundant in all stages, from *Ephyra*, about .75 inches in diameter, to adult.

Turris? sp.; very plenty.

August 12.—*Beroë roseola*; plenty. Water full of small white grains, apparently larvæ of some description, though their structure could not be made out under the microscope.

August 15.—Very strong NE. current. Many "houses" of *Appendicularia* sp. drifting about and a good many of the animals free or partially extricated.

Beroë roseola; plenty.

Pleurobrachia rhododactyla; a few.

Bolina sp.; a few.

Cyanea postelsii; one or two small yellow ones.

Chrysaora melanaster; a few dead or dying at the bottom.

Gemmaria? sp.; plenty.

Sarsia rosaria; plenty.

Turris? sp.; plenty.

Sagitta sp.; a few specimens.

August 16.—Life in water as yesterday, but less plenty.

Until August 28, the time of the party was so occupied with the work of closing the station that no zoological observations could be made.

August 28.—*Iimacina pacifica*; abundant, and myriads of the "white grains" above noted.

August 29.—Crossing the mouth of Peard Bay. Temp. of water 42° F. Observed a few *Limacina pacifica*; "white grains" very plenty. *Beroë roseola* and other acalephs rather abundant at night.

BERING SEA.

September 4.—Latitude 65° 16' N., longitude 161° 30' W.

Aurelia labiata; not plenty.

Cyanea postelsii; not plenty.

Staurophora mertensii; not plenty.

September 8.—Anchored off St. Michael's.

Aurelia labiata; not plenty.

Cyanea postelsii; not plenty.

September 9.—Anchored off St. Michael's.

Aurelia labiata; not plenty.

Cyanea postelsii; not plenty (one red one).

September 12.—In Norton Sound. Water at noon full of *Aurelia labiata* of large size and apparently spawning. A few *Cyanea postelsii* observed.

September 13.—In Norton Sound. A few acalephs only observed. We had very rough weather from Norton Sound to Unalaska and observed no surface life.

September 21.—Unalaska. Observed in shoal water close to the beach a peculiar large acaleph about a foot across the umbrella. Closely allied to *Aurelia*, with very short marginal tentacles, and rather short labial lappets. Color, a rich violet blue.

The weather in crossing the Pacific Ocean from Unalaska to San Francisco was generally rough and no observations of any importance could be made.

C.—LIST OF BIRDS NOTICED AT PLOVER BAY, EASTERN SIBERIA, AUGUST 21 TO 25, 1881.

Anthus sp.;* rather common round the Eskimo village.

Corvus corax; abundant and remarkably tame round the houses.

Streptilas interpres; fairly abundant.

Actodromas maculata; one taken.

Actodromas bairdi; one taken badly mutilated.

Pelidna alpina americana?; one immature male taken.

Ereunetes pusillus; fairly abundant in small flocks.

Phalaropus fulicarius; one small flock seen.

Somateria v-nigra; quite plenty; mostly females and young two-thirds grown.

Phalacrocorax dilophus?;* very plenty.

Rissa tridactyla; plenty.

Larus cachinnans?;* plenty and very tame.

Stercorarius parasiticus; several seen flying around the bay in clear weather.

Fratercula corniculata; plenty; one taken.

Lunda cirrhata; plenty.

Ciceronia pusilla?;* very numerous in good-sized flocks.

Uria grylle; very numerous.

Lomčia arva?;* plenty.

These observations were confined to the immediate neighborhood of the "sandspit," where we lay waiting for clear weather to make time-observations at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey station.

* Not taken.

PART V.

METEOROLOGY.

METEOROLOGY.

INTRODUCTORY.

I. Meteorological observations were begun on October 18, 1881, and continued without interruption until the station was closed on August 27, 1883. They were then renewed on board of the schooner *Leo*, and continued till 1 a. m., October 7, 1883, when the vessel was inside the Golden Gate.

From the opening of the station until June 5, 1882, the thermometers and hygrometers were exposed in a shelter placed on the north side of the back storm-porch (see plan of station, pl. 2). This consisted of a box of galvanized iron louvre-work, with a flat roof of the same material, 5 feet long and 4 feet broad, mounted on posts 3 feet above the ground. This was inclosed by wooden louvre-work blinds on the three exposed sides, reaching to the ground, and had a wooden floor. On June 5, 1882, the instruments were removed to a larger and more convenient shelter, farther away from the quarters, extending along the northern side of the building from the northwest corner, and entered by a door at this corner (see plan, as above). This was made of wooden louvre-work blinds, fastened to studding, with sealskin deprived of the hair fastened up inside, so as to inclose an air-space of 4 inches open above and below. The roof was of walrus-hide. The shelter was 16 feet long by 4 feet broad, and reached up to the eaves of the building.

The thermometers, &c., used in the observations on the voyage home, were mounted in a shelter of galvanized iron louvre-work, lashed on the starboard side of the quarter-deck.

The barometers were hung in the southeast corner of the quarters, near the window. The wind-vane was placed on the roof, north of the ridge-pole, so that the rod passed down through the ceiling of the wash-room. The anemometer was first mounted on the ridge-pole, at the west end of the building, but on the completion of the bastion, June 15, 1882, was removed to the top of this. The self-register of the anemometer was on the mantel-shelf in the quarters, and the batteries on the shelf in the wash-room. The rain-gauge occupied the place of the anemometer when this was removed.

During the extremely low temperatures it was found impossible to get satisfactory results with the wet- and dry-bulb hygrometer, and the relative humidity was accordingly observed with the hair hygrometer.

The highest temperature observed during the occupation of the station was $60^{\circ}.5$, the lowest $-52^{\circ}.6$, giving a range of $113^{\circ}.1$.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Tables showing pressure of air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for mean local time, — 5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1881.														
Oct. 18....	29.815	29.826	29.816	29.747	29.722	29.713	29.783	29.770	29.795	29.719	29.769	29.766	29.812	29.694
Oct. 19....	29.632	29.689	29.739	29.757	29.805	29.825	29.828	29.851	29.838	29.858	29.873	29.857	29.961	30.038
Oct. 20....	29.953	29.953	29.963	29.963	29.954	29.949	29.930	29.930	29.938	29.922	29.910	29.890	29.897	29.894
Oct. 21....	29.828	29.817	29.833	29.838	29.845	29.856	29.828	29.822	29.838	29.838	29.853	29.853	29.861	29.857
Oct. 22....	29.888	29.898	29.908	29.926	29.921	29.915	29.860	29.857	29.855	29.830	29.825	29.823	29.841	29.811
Oct. 23....	29.763	29.749	29.730	29.739	29.740	29.763	29.718	29.726	29.726	29.720	29.716	29.729	29.738	29.716
Oct. 24....	29.711	29.707	29.703	29.696	29.729	29.709	29.689	29.655	29.618	29.596	29.597	29.628	29.615	29.639
Oct. 25....	29.517	29.512	29.516	29.518	29.511	29.499	29.494	29.480	29.466	29.465	29.486	29.472	29.472	29.475
Oct. 26....	29.453	29.450	29.471	29.470	29.473	29.460	29.428	29.423	29.408	29.402	29.397	29.427	29.432	29.426
Oct. 27....	29.660	29.670	29.680	29.681	29.695	29.741	29.723	29.727	29.734	29.742	29.751	29.771	29.772	29.775
Oct. 28....	29.752	29.751	29.772	29.759	29.761	29.745	29.740	29.740	29.739	29.722	29.717	29.707	29.698	29.673
Oct. 29....	29.712	29.714	29.699	29.697	29.695	29.685	29.701	29.697	29.694	29.694	29.701	29.702	29.707	29.700
Oct. 30....	29.746	29.762	29.736	29.773	29.823	29.834	29.828	29.835	29.828	29.843	29.828	29.846	29.870	29.856
Oct. 31....	29.985	30.002	30.006	30.019	30.028	30.024	30.034	30.049	30.053	30.057	30.071	30.083	30.089	30.095
Means ..	29.747	29.750	29.755	29.756	29.765	29.766	29.756	29.753	29.747	29.743	29.745	29.754	29.769	29.761
1882.														
Oct. 18 ..	29.689	29.689	29.681	29.660	29.654	29.661	29.645	29.640	29.649	29.647	29.723	29.826	29.640	.186
Oct. 19....	29.933	29.943	29.954	29.961	29.949	29.956	29.978	29.940	29.962	29.956	29.879	30.058	29.662	.376
Oct. 20....	29.875	29.879	29.862	29.851	29.841	29.853	29.853	29.844	29.856	29.832	29.600	29.963	29.832	.131
Oct. 21....	29.869	29.867	29.871	29.869	29.877	29.864	29.887	29.897	29.898	29.895	29.856	29.498	29.817	.681
Oct. 22....	29.793	29.787	29.785	29.780	29.789	29.782	29.783	29.775	29.761	29.756	29.831	29.926	29.756	.170
Oct. 23....	29.741	29.727	29.725	29.735	29.733	29.728	29.721	29.720	29.709	29.709	29.730	29.763	29.769	.054
Oct. 24....	29.589	29.594	29.589	29.581	29.569	29.578	29.571	29.564	29.531	29.539	29.625	29.729	29.531	.196
Oct. 25....	29.450	29.457	29.449	29.441	29.442	29.447	29.451	29.442	29.450	29.453	29.474	29.518	29.441	.077
Oct. 26....	29.459	29.471	29.498	29.523	29.548	29.559	29.570	29.593	29.633	29.642	29.484	29.642	29.397	.245
Oct. 27....	29.799	29.785	29.779	29.767	29.767	29.755	29.755	29.753	29.762	29.756	29.744	29.793	29.699	.133
Oct. 28....	29.687	29.674	29.678	29.669	29.666	29.676	29.674	29.695	29.694	29.711	29.712	29.772	29.663	.106
Oct. 29....	29.719	29.717	29.720	29.721	29.717	29.726	29.737	29.728	29.735	29.743	29.711	29.743	29.685	.058
Oct. 30....	29.899	29.901	29.908	29.920	29.932	29.935	29.954	29.973	29.972	29.981	29.866	29.961	29.736	.245
Oct. 31....	30.109	30.109	30.108	30.121	30.117	30.106	30.122	30.125	30.138	30.149	30.074	30.149	29.985	.164
Means ..	29.755	29.756	29.758	29.757	29.757	29.759	29.764	29.764	29.768	29.769	29.758	29.839	29.680	.150

b.	Gravity correction.
28	+0.058
29	+0.060
30	+0.062
31	+0.064

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Tables showing pressure of air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for mean local time, — 54 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1881.														
Nov. 1...	30.150	30.153	30.157	30.155	30.150	30.173	30.145	30.133	30.113	30.105	30.078	30.077	30.073	30.031
Nov. 2...	29.860	29.845	29.855	29.817	29.806	29.796	29.751	29.722	29.706	29.686	29.674	29.661	29.670	29.603
Nov. 3...	29.600	29.603	29.632	29.636	29.654	29.648	29.600	29.597	29.597	29.610	29.622	29.606	29.617	29.616
Nov. 4...	29.618	29.608	29.614	29.601	29.583	29.571	29.578	29.579	29.572	29.551	29.549	29.546	29.543	29.551
Nov. 5...	29.487	29.473	29.476	29.477	29.476	29.480	29.480	29.483	29.479	29.470	29.478	29.481	29.494	29.497
Nov. 6...	29.677	29.694	29.708	29.723	29.746	29.777	29.799	29.803	29.821	29.836	29.875	29.870	29.890	29.898
Nov. 7...	30.085	30.085	30.083	30.085	30.089	30.121	30.145	30.158	30.170	30.165	30.183	30.142	30.178	30.180
Nov. 8...	30.175	30.170	30.157	30.149	30.141	30.131	30.116	30.108	30.098	30.083	30.080	30.080	30.082	30.078
Nov. 9...	29.948	29.937	29.953	29.956	29.947	29.932	29.891	29.873	29.889	29.875	29.887	29.868	29.877	29.872
Nov. 10...	29.942	29.955	29.966	29.968	29.981	29.987	30.014	30.028	30.042	30.041	30.078	30.079	30.081	30.113
Nov. 11...	30.254	30.277	30.292	30.313	30.310	30.325	30.325	30.335	30.346	30.359	30.378	30.396	30.381	30.405
Nov. 12...	30.529	30.551	30.561	30.564	30.555	30.566	30.589	30.591	30.592	30.585	30.596	30.597	30.600	30.610
Nov. 13...	30.080	30.083	30.072	30.075	30.073	30.080	30.085	30.064	30.043	30.049	30.062	30.042	30.012	30.586
Nov. 14...	30.451	30.494	30.542	30.569	30.569	30.537	30.508	30.284	30.245	30.215	30.197	30.191	30.143	30.120
Nov. 15...	29.934	29.949	29.969	29.958	29.961	29.955	29.939	29.941	29.928	29.922	29.910	29.907	29.895	29.860
Nov. 16...	29.986	29.993	29.980	29.992	30.003	30.011	30.029	30.043	30.063	30.073	30.073	30.095	30.109	30.131
Nov. 17...	30.290	30.301	30.317	30.317	30.327	30.321	30.319	30.304	30.328	30.337	30.334	30.314	30.284	30.291
Nov. 18...	30.133	30.122	30.081	30.045	30.048	30.048	30.020	29.993	29.979	29.968	29.952	29.945	29.941	29.926
Nov. 19...	29.621	29.623	29.630	29.617	29.607	29.596	29.582	29.577	29.563	29.552	29.550	29.516	29.490	29.484
Nov. 20...	29.427	29.414	29.398	29.385	29.374	29.365	29.350	29.380	29.372	29.372	29.374	29.374	29.377	29.380
Nov. 21...	29.530	29.546	29.569	29.588	29.614	29.647	29.714	29.749	29.782	29.816	29.871	29.905	29.957	29.969
Nov. 22...	30.366	30.318	30.321	30.336	30.325	30.350	30.385	30.394	30.396	30.404	30.406	30.411	30.418	30.410
Nov. 23...	30.301	29.286	30.279	30.276	30.263	30.259	30.227	30.196	30.204	30.195	30.169	30.150	30.140	30.122
Nov. 24...	29.989	29.989	29.992	29.967	29.917	29.880	29.888	29.893	29.871	29.849	29.841	29.851	29.851	29.822
Nov. 25...	29.763	29.760	29.748	29.749	29.728	29.722	29.698	29.686	29.691	29.674	29.456	29.631	29.615	29.615
Nov. 26...	29.698	29.614	29.597	29.598	29.607	29.606	29.610	29.619	29.605	29.602	29.593	29.599	29.587	29.592
Nov. 27...	29.466	29.457	29.444	29.457	29.413	29.378	29.359	29.329	29.298	29.271	29.225	29.207	29.210	29.192
Nov. 28...	29.230	29.230	29.219	29.212	29.201	29.200	29.200	29.191	29.181	29.151	29.107	29.154	29.143	29.146
Nov. 29...	29.112	29.114	29.118	29.118	29.114	29.112	29.124	29.119	29.091	29.100	29.125	29.189	29.271	29.300
Nov. 30...	29.441	29.459	29.474	29.473	29.459	29.444	29.459	29.470	29.469	29.477	29.496	29.505	29.525	29.547
Means...	29.887	29.866	29.886	29.883	29.880	29.881	29.878	29.874	29.871	29.867	29.862	29.866	29.867	29.863
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily range.	Max.	Min.	Range.
1881.														
Nov. 1...	30.027	30.024	30.003	29.996	29.982	29.979	29.963	29.949	29.878	29.857	30.056	30.173	29.857	1.316
Nov. 2...	29.667	29.629	29.609	29.608	29.607	29.597	29.602	29.587	29.591	29.597	29.600	29.569	29.587	.921
Nov. 3...	29.621	29.621	29.621	29.631	29.632	29.634	29.633	29.626	29.616	29.622	29.622	29.614	29.597	.057
Nov. 4...	29.531	29.523	29.518	29.507	29.510	29.501	29.488	29.474	29.492	29.493	29.516	29.616	29.493	.125
Nov. 5...	29.569	29.528	29.532	29.550	29.541	29.577	29.571	29.574	29.610	29.610	29.518	29.619	29.470	.149
Nov. 6...	29.919	29.905	29.948	29.966	29.976	29.997	30.013	30.015	30.037	30.053	29.871	30.056	29.677	.379
Nov. 7...	30.296	30.216	30.229	30.223	30.213	30.221	30.212	30.225	30.198	30.177	30.167	30.225	30.083	.142
Nov. 8...	30.041	30.005	30.025	29.994	29.989	29.957	29.958	29.955	29.948	29.949	30.061	30.175	29.917	.257
Nov. 9...	29.897	29.891	29.901	29.894	29.898	29.911	29.912	29.919	29.939	29.936	29.909	29.956	29.845	.111
Nov. 10...	29.128	30.152	30.158	30.163	30.167	30.187	30.189	30.201	30.239	30.242	30.087	30.242	29.943	.299
Nov. 11...	30.469	30.444	30.463	30.470	30.488	30.487	30.499	30.504	30.523	30.532	30.398	30.532	30.274	.258
Nov. 12...	29.697	30.612	30.611	30.637	30.648	30.650	30.650	30.679	30.676	30.675	30.639	30.676	30.529	.147
Nov. 13...	30.591	30.597	30.567	30.568	30.565	30.544	30.526	30.509	30.480	30.459	30.694	30.685	30.479	.207
Nov. 14...	30.655	30.650	30.651	30.643	30.643	30.639	30.635	30.672	30.673	30.691	30.172	30.411	29.961	.450
Nov. 15...	29.836	29.833	29.831	29.811	29.802	29.805	29.807	29.833	29.835	29.857	29.957	29.943	29.985	.149
Nov. 16...	30.130	30.151	30.175	30.176	30.182	30.200	30.212	30.236	30.255	30.276	30.168	30.276	29.956	.320
Nov. 17...	29.275	30.272	30.251	30.246	30.240	30.209	30.205	30.195	30.172	30.154	30.273	30.328	30.151	.174
Nov. 18...	29.870	29.849	29.814	29.774	29.774	29.755	29.712	29.678	29.668	29.639	29.594	29.157	29.639	.494
Nov. 19...	29.468	29.497	29.487	29.486	29.487	29.485	29.473	29.453	29.452	29.434	29.529	29.631	29.423	.208
Nov. 20...	29.329	29.410	29.421	29.425	29.427	29.439	29.472	29.479	29.499	29.509	29.410	29.599	29.365	.234
Nov. 21...	30.045	30.091	30.168	30.199	30.196	30.170	30.176	30.214	30.247	30.267	29.969	30.263	29.550	.713
Nov. 22...	30.411	30.452	30.586	30.587	30.596	30.334	30.326	30.304	30.314	30.302	30.303	29.418	30.302	.886
Nov. 23...	30.137	30.129	30.064	30.080	30.078	30.067	30.065	30.036	29.905	29.896	29.155	30.301	29.095	.206
Nov. 24...	29.817	29.806	29.818	29.812	29.776	29.765	29.754	29.752	29.762	29.767	29.852	29.962	29.752	.210
Nov. 25...	29.619	29.623	29.614	29.616	29.629	29.698	29.697	29.614	29.616	29.611	29.652	29.763	29.607	.155
Nov. 26...	29.583	29.646	29.581	29.575	29.571	29.551	29.513	29.521	29.510	29.493	29.581	29.610	29.493	.123
Nov. 27...	29.188	29.186	29.179	29.181	29.182	29.186	29.186	29.188	29.200	29.200	29.274	29.468	29.179	.287
Nov. 28...	29.141	29.135	29.130	29.119	29.119	29.119	29.115	29.103	29.105	29.101	29.160	29.230	29.103	.127
Nov. 29...	29.347	29.407	29.435	29.438	29.454	29.449	29.479	29.465	29.454	29.457	29.284	29.470	29.091	.379
Nov. 30...	29.330	29.629	29.656	29.652	29.716	29.754	29.785	29.825	29.839	29.860	29.781	29.899	29.459	.436
Means...	29.876	29.877	29.878	29.877	29.877	29.876	29.874	29.874	29.877	29.876	29.876	30.067	29.755	.312

Tables showing pressure of air at Ugluamic from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1881.														
Dec. 1....	29.920	29.958	29.977	30.024	30.049	30.084	30.080	30.085	30.100	30.111	30.115	30.117	30.111	30.112
Dec. 2....	30.039	30.021	29.972	29.974	29.949	29.935	29.910	29.883	29.844	29.825	29.788	29.728	29.691	29.660
Dec. 3....	29.259	29.251	29.265	29.267	29.250	29.272	29.288	29.300	29.328	29.394	29.397	29.475	29.537	29.564
Dec. 4....	29.890	29.805	29.869	29.849	29.854	29.849	29.828	29.802	29.794	29.775	29.772	29.754	29.745	29.738
Dec. 5....	29.690	29.604	29.607	29.700	29.710	29.715	29.725	29.750	29.730	29.748	29.758	29.763	29.770	29.773
Dec. 6....	29.902	29.910	29.928	29.937	29.927	29.953	29.956	29.968	29.973	29.983	29.985	29.996	29.997	30.006
Dec. 7....	30.000	30.011	30.009	30.006	30.010	30.020	30.029	30.037	30.032	30.027	30.037	30.030	30.032	30.047
Dec. 8....	30.129	30.129	30.127	30.138	30.138	30.149	30.147	30.161	30.167	30.163	30.163	30.169	30.171	30.175
Dec. 9....	30.171	30.176	30.159	30.169	30.178	30.171	30.171	30.168	30.151	30.150	30.141	30.129	30.115	30.124
Dec. 10....	30.083	30.060	30.058	30.052	30.049	30.044	30.046	30.049	30.044	30.053	30.048	30.052	30.042	30.048
Dec. 11....	30.103	30.117	30.168	30.163	30.162	30.163	30.160	30.097	30.088	30.076	30.047	30.035	30.028	30.044
Dec. 12....	29.770	29.774	29.758	29.767	29.768	29.760	29.781	29.781	29.782	29.789	29.789	29.791	29.790	29.787
Dec. 13....	29.708	29.694	29.686	29.697	29.703	29.698	29.710	29.724	29.729	29.743	29.743	29.759	29.766	29.787
Dec. 14....	29.870	29.887	29.856	29.868	29.868	29.872	29.851	29.843	29.829	29.826	29.805	29.804	29.811	29.797
Dec. 15....	29.746	29.753	29.754	29.755	29.776	29.771	29.770	29.778	29.768	29.776	29.759	29.763	29.772	29.773
Dec. 16....	29.739	29.724	29.715	29.704	29.704	29.686	29.674	29.663	29.652	29.641	29.635	29.628	29.627	29.600
Dec. 17....	29.501	29.504	29.506	29.582	29.582	29.583	29.588	29.600	29.602	29.603	29.602	29.601	29.611	29.631
Dec. 18....	29.810	29.829	29.849	29.864	29.884	29.897	29.923	29.912	29.930	29.949	29.953	29.963	29.984	29.989
Dec. 19....	30.123	30.129	30.136	30.134	30.139	30.130	30.131	30.137	30.128	30.091	30.088	30.081	30.074	30.062
Dec. 20....	30.013	30.010	29.999	29.998	29.985	29.980	29.981	29.976	29.979	29.969	29.959	29.978	29.990	29.990
Dec. 21....	30.095	30.106	30.092	30.097	30.102	30.094	30.103	30.107	30.101	30.116	30.081	30.067	30.064	30.066
Dec. 22....	29.898	29.878	29.855	29.831	29.808	29.772	29.709	29.744	29.722	29.713	29.690	29.670	29.649	29.645
Dec. 23....	29.475	29.439	29.424	29.415	29.408	29.400	29.403	29.383	29.363	29.366	29.355	29.345	29.329	29.342
Dec. 24....	29.405	29.407	29.407	29.407	29.409	29.417	29.452	29.450	29.452	29.454	29.454	29.459	29.462	29.461
Dec. 25....	29.389	29.377	29.368	29.336	29.339	29.330	29.324	29.325	29.330	29.322	29.287	29.271	29.254	29.256
Dec. 26....	29.213	29.218	29.208	29.212	29.218	29.218	29.226	29.231	29.230	29.251	29.241	29.240	29.239	29.242
Dec. 27....	29.415	29.444	29.451	29.476	29.488	29.517	29.552	29.575	29.597	29.609	29.634	29.668	29.677	29.716
Dec. 28....	30.023	30.059	30.079	30.125	30.143	30.169	30.187	30.215	30.241	30.269	30.276	30.281	30.282	30.310
Dec. 29....	30.324	30.320	30.280	30.276	30.260	30.264	30.260	30.235	30.221	30.215	30.180	30.155	30.151	30.134
Dec. 30....	29.931	29.919	29.890	29.898	29.905	29.915	29.947	29.941	29.948	29.966	29.969	29.970	29.972	29.978
Dec. 31....	30.038	30.039	30.040	30.044	30.052	30.057	30.046	30.047	30.045	30.040	30.035	30.033	30.035	30.047
Means ..	29.832	29.832	29.826	29.829	29.831	29.834	29.838	29.837	29.836	29.839	29.832	29.831	29.832	29.836

Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Range.
1881.														
Dec. 1....	30.123	30.159	30.155	30.155	30.138	30.130	30.101	30.120	30.098	30.096	30.080	30.150	29.929	.230
Dec. 2....	29.606	29.568	29.514	29.477	29.406	29.369	29.349	29.324	29.307	29.276	29.684	30.030	29.276	.763
Dec. 3....	29.654	29.705	29.766	29.703	29.803	29.842	29.839	29.877	29.900	29.880	29.538	29.900	29.251	.649
Dec. 4....	29.723	29.729	29.700	29.714	29.710	29.693	29.678	29.678	29.683	29.676	29.766	29.890	29.676	.214
Dec. 5....	29.794	29.798	29.810	29.823	29.823	29.849	29.863	29.863	29.877	29.896	29.770	29.896	29.690	.206
Dec. 6....	29.026	30.020	30.019	30.010	30.001	30.006	30.000	29.995	30.012	30.000	29.980	30.026	29.902	.124
Dec. 7....	30.063	30.079	30.083	30.089	30.086	30.088	30.086	30.114	30.117	30.124	30.052	30.124	29.999	.125
Dec. 8....	30.175	30.177	30.185	30.168	30.163	30.168	30.167	30.175	30.157	30.160	30.159	30.185	30.127	.058
Dec. 9....	30.136	30.135	30.133	30.135	30.132	30.083	30.078	30.091	30.090	30.083	30.136	30.178	30.078	.100
Dec. 10....	30.064	30.064	30.058	30.071	30.071	30.061	30.081	30.085	30.080	30.099	30.062	30.099	30.042	.057
Dec. 11....	29.996	29.974	29.948	29.939	29.907	29.878	29.852	29.816	29.810	29.791	30.003	30.117	29.791	.326
Dec. 12....	29.785	29.782	29.762	29.766	29.753	29.751	29.744	29.719	29.711	29.708	29.766	29.791	29.708	.083
Dec. 13....	29.809	29.820	29.836	29.817	29.853	29.864	29.866	29.880	29.883	29.868	29.778	29.883	29.686	.107
Dec. 14....	29.799	29.789	29.792	29.787	29.781	29.767	29.765	29.754	29.756	29.751	29.814	29.887	29.751	.136
Dec. 15....	29.781	29.775	29.783	29.767	29.767	29.768	29.739	29.749	29.744	29.735	29.764	29.783	29.735	.048
Dec. 16....	29.629	29.619	29.622	29.614	29.610	29.600	29.598	29.591	29.588	29.586	29.644	29.730	29.586	.153
Dec. 17....	29.653	29.665	29.673	29.686	29.708	29.719	29.739	29.761	29.776	29.776	29.806	29.648	29.806	.224
Dec. 18....	30.030	30.046	30.052	30.059	30.060	30.078	30.085	30.069	30.102	30.120	29.977	30.120	29.816	.304
Dec. 19....	30.073	30.050	30.057	30.057	30.048	30.040	30.024	30.014	30.028	30.016	30.083	30.139	30.016	.123
Dec. 20....	30.037	30.053	30.063	30.057	30.052	30.050	30.051	30.068	30.082	30.087	30.018	30.087	29.959	.148
Dec. 21....	30.068	30.064	30.049	30.023	29.999	29.981	29.963	29.952	29.941	29.928	30.052	30.116	29.928	.189
Dec. 22....	29.645	29.638	29.615	29.590	29.577	29.560	29.531	29.508	29.505	29.485	29.679	29.898	29.485	.413
Dec. 23....	29.353	29.350	29.350	29.359	29.353	29.350	29.361	29.369	29.377	29.392	29.378	29.475	29.329	.146
Dec. 24....	29.452	29.457	29.462	29.451	29.430	29.426	29.435	29.415	29.403	29.395	29.435	29.462	29.395	.067
Dec. 25....	29.278	29.264	29.250	29.244	29.229	29.222	29.219	29.215	29.220	29.218	29.218	29.286	29.369	.174
Dec. 26....	29.271	29.286	29.291	29.301	29.312	29.325	29.332	29.337	29.338	29.415	29.270	29.415	29.208	.207
Dec. 27....	29.750	29.770	29.790	29.843	29.851	29.877	29.911	29.930	29.993	30.005	29.691	30.005	29.415	.590
Dec. 28....	30.350	30.348	30.348	30.372	30.360	30.349	30.344	30.347	30.359	30.005	30.258	30.372	30.023	.349
Dec. 29....	30.145	30.127	30.107	30.080	30.064	30.019	30.000	29.974	29.966	29.941	30.155	30.324	29.941	.383
Dec. 30....	29.981	29.983	30.002	30.017	30.014	30.015	30.025	30.027	30.031	30.048	29.971	30.048	29.898	.150
Dec. 31....	30.043	30.027	30.025	30.021	30.015	29.994	29.988	29.975	29.938	29.965	30.027	30.057	29.965	.082
Means ..	29.848	29.850	29.840	29.849	29.841	29.836	29.834	29.834	29.839	29.835	29.837	29.940	29.723	.226

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Tables showing pressure of air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Jan. 1....	29.968	29.957	29.953	29.935	29.952	29.970	29.926	29.909	29.909	29.895	29.823	29.807	29.816	29.887
Jan. 2....	29.906	29.904	29.907	29.907	29.909	29.912	29.912	29.892	29.897	29.888	29.857	29.845	29.869	29.875
Jan. 3....	29.797	29.792	29.793	29.749	29.761	29.767	29.764	29.751	29.750	29.733	29.749	29.749	29.747	29.733
Jan. 4....	29.754	29.761	29.759	29.770	29.769	29.768	29.759	29.773	29.764	29.753	29.767	29.754	29.753	29.766
Jan. 5....	29.791	29.792	29.784	29.785	29.789	29.801	29.810	29.818	29.814	29.818	29.814	29.820	29.832	29.828
Jan. 6....	29.769	29.755	29.774	29.795	29.822	29.842	29.861	29.851	29.838	29.834	29.829	29.829	29.823	29.833
Jan. 7....	29.858	29.871	29.873	29.861	29.870	29.871	29.888	29.892	29.887	29.893	29.943	29.948	29.949	29.934
Jan. 8....	29.978	29.987	29.993	29.999	29.995	30.007	30.027	30.016	30.015	30.022	30.026	30.028	30.033	30.032
Jan. 9....	30.081	30.083	30.085	30.084	30.093	30.093	30.108	30.109	30.106	30.115	30.108	30.100	30.112	30.121
Jan. 10....	30.169	30.167	30.176	30.180	30.184	30.184	30.185	30.171	30.153	30.139	30.138	30.145	30.151	30.145
Jan. 11....	30.068	30.063	30.040	30.017	29.978	29.950	29.892	29.848	29.801	29.726	29.665	29.590	29.540	29.470
Jan. 12....	28.821	28.770	28.721	28.602	28.597	28.548	28.488	28.413	28.364	28.334	28.276	28.266	28.298	28.323
Jan. 13....	28.756	28.797	28.837	28.874	28.918	28.970	28.999	29.040	29.094	29.131	29.169	29.209	29.246	29.285
Jan. 14....	29.890	29.930	29.997	30.056	30.102	30.151	30.196	30.225	30.271	30.286	30.326	30.370	30.402	30.421
Jan. 15....	30.475	30.482	30.446	30.430	30.425	30.412	30.396	30.374	30.353	30.344	30.316	30.295	30.291	30.241
Jan. 16....	30.005	29.981	29.965	29.935	29.927	29.919	29.896	29.890	29.874	29.836	29.834	29.822	29.810	29.817
Jan. 17....	29.786	29.787	29.786	29.780	29.768	29.764	29.750	29.731	29.724	29.717	29.717	29.713	29.713	29.730
Jan. 18....	29.777	29.779	29.776	29.777	29.760	29.747	29.744	29.708	29.689	29.652	29.620	29.605	29.602	29.584
Jan. 19....	29.529	29.523	29.513	29.515	29.523	29.532	29.524	29.532	29.525	29.542	29.548	29.555	29.570	29.579
Jan. 20....	29.775	29.794	29.809	29.850	29.861	29.880	29.888	29.905	29.911	29.931	29.951	29.968	29.988	30.003
Jan. 21....	30.171	30.171	30.171	30.167	30.136	30.130	30.093	30.059	30.020	29.984	29.938	29.891	29.840	29.803
Jan. 22....	29.582	29.544	29.502	29.264	29.232	29.191	29.136	29.089	29.074	29.034	29.034	28.997	29.034	28.966
Jan. 23....	29.717	29.718	29.723	29.748	29.769	29.790	29.800	29.823	29.843	29.860	29.916	29.936	29.965	29.975
Jan. 24....	30.115	30.156	30.177	30.224	30.251	30.273	30.286	30.301	30.312	30.321	30.353	30.351	30.351	30.363
Jan. 25....	30.332	30.307	30.295	30.268	30.253	30.197	30.150	30.100	30.063	30.007	29.968	29.908	29.869	29.836
Jan. 26....	29.630	29.633	29.628	29.633	29.641	29.656	29.656	29.608	29.681	29.697	29.719	29.724	29.741	29.741
Jan. 27....	29.736	29.728	29.734	29.744	29.750	29.757	29.754	29.753	29.753	29.759	29.774	29.788	29.799	29.809
Jan. 28....	29.986	29.984	29.989	29.996	30.006	30.017	30.009	30.009	30.004	30.004	29.983	29.989	29.983	29.977
Jan. 29....	29.893	29.964	29.978	29.976	29.985	29.995	29.985	29.972	29.960	29.960	29.981	29.981	29.998	30.001
Jan. 30....	30.113	30.125	30.134	30.133	30.149	30.161	30.161	30.158	30.158	30.159	30.155	30.144	30.131	30.123
Jan. 31....	29.873	29.887	29.797	29.756	29.722	29.693	29.628	29.566	29.539	29.501	29.472	29.438	29.408	29.364
Means....	29.838	29.837	29.835	29.835	29.835	29.835	29.828	29.817	29.812	29.804	29.802	29.795	29.800	29.798
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Range.
1882.														
Jan. 1....	29.900	29.862	29.906	29.905	29.899	29.894	29.889	29.904	29.911	29.915	29.915	29.968	29.892	.066
Jan. 2....	29.849	29.854	29.857	29.859	29.848	29.830	29.819	29.823	29.809	29.817	29.809	29.912	29.809	.103
Jan. 3....	29.726	29.734	29.745	29.755	29.744	29.740	29.743	29.743	29.751	29.753	29.752	29.797	29.726	.071
Jan. 4....	29.775	29.776	29.780	29.788	29.774	29.779	29.780	29.803	29.799	29.799	29.776	29.803	29.753	.050
Jan. 5....	29.844	29.854	29.854	29.846	29.845	29.849	29.841	29.840	29.851	29.859	29.824	29.859	29.784	.075
Jan. 6....	29.850	29.853	29.854	29.851	29.850	29.850	29.850	29.847	29.856	29.863	29.831	29.863	29.755	.108
Jan. 7....	29.933	29.924	29.936	29.936	29.934	29.940	29.949	29.942	29.958	29.970	29.915	29.970	29.858	.112
Jan. 8....	30.037	30.063	30.071	30.069	30.064	30.063	30.074	30.069	30.072	30.084	30.072	30.072	29.978	.094
Jan. 9....	30.125	30.140	30.142	30.148	30.145	30.139	30.147	30.165	30.158	30.162	30.119	30.162	30.041	.081
Jan. 10....	30.148	30.131	30.133	30.128	30.120	30.113	30.100	30.095	30.082	30.073	30.142	30.185	30.075	.110
Jan. 11....	29.431	29.374	29.332	29.262	29.205	29.151	29.084	29.018	28.959	28.905	29.558	30.068	28.005	.163
Jan. 12....	28.351	28.398	28.447	28.485	28.517	28.536	28.590	28.642	28.690	28.716	28.511	28.821	28.266	.555
Jan. 13....	29.348	29.399	29.441	29.501	29.551	29.610	29.660	29.726	29.792	29.837	29.258	29.837	28.756	.081
Jan. 14....	30.462	30.485	30.488	30.489	30.518	30.516	30.533	30.519	30.548	30.516	30.525	30.543	29.890	.633
Jan. 15....	30.292	30.212	30.182	30.145	30.146	30.111	30.100	30.100	30.055	30.027	30.274	30.482	30.027	.455
Jan. 16....	29.823	29.824	29.818	29.827	29.816	29.837	29.828	29.830	29.797	29.802	29.864	30.005	29.797	.208
Jan. 17....	29.756	29.751	29.750	29.752	29.762	29.765	29.770	29.768	29.773	29.776	29.754	29.787	29.713	.074
Jan. 18....	29.599	29.584	29.570	29.560	29.558	29.535	29.540	29.522	29.522	29.519	29.639	29.779	29.519	.260
Jan. 19....	29.627	29.635	29.640	29.663	29.680	29.688	29.712	29.726	29.746	29.756	29.660	29.750	29.513	.243
Jan. 20....	30.027	30.040	30.060	30.071	30.108	30.117	30.134	30.141	30.171	30.161	29.981	30.171	29.775	.396
Jan. 21....	29.780	29.754	29.742	29.732	29.695	29.646	29.614	29.586	29.487	29.427	29.875	30.171	29.427	.744
Jan. 22....	29.684	29.194	29.313	29.412	29.477	29.560	29.604	29.649	29.670	29.690	29.281	29.690	29.086	.704
Jan. 23....	29.995	30.011	30.016	30.020	30.027	30.028	30.030	30.042	30.063	30.085	29.013	30.085	29.717	.368
Jan. 24....	30.376	30.381	30.386	30.395	30.392	30.389	30.374	30.367	30.360	30.344	30.317	30.315	30.115	.280
Jan. 25....	29.816	29.792	29.751	29.733	29.703	29.681	29.667	29.636	29.641	29.627	29.942	30.832	29.627	.765
Jan. 26....	29.750	29.759	29.752	29.749	29.751	29.750	29.750	29.739	29.741	29.734	29.705	29.759	29.630	.129
Jan. 27....	29.855	29.870	29.888	29.898	29.914	29.929	29.951	29.945	29.969	29.979	29.826	29.979	29.728	.251
Jan. 28....	29.991	30.005	30.004	30.004	30.004	30.000	30.009	30.009	30.008	29.996	29.993	30.017	29.977	.040
Jan. 29....	30.023	30.047	30.046	30.053	30.061	30.073	30.079	30.079	30.104	30.113	30.017	30.113	29.972	.141
Jan. 30....	30.096	30.110	30.099	30.071	30.048	30.023	30.004	29.980	29.955	29.923	30.096	30.161	29.923	.238
Jan. 31....	29.367	29.371	29.361	29.322	29.338	29.337	29.351	29.347	29.356	29.374	29.505	29.873	29.352	.541
Means....	29.807	29.812	29.818	29.820	29.821	29.821	29.824	29.825	2					

Tables showing pressure of air at Ugluamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Feb. 1....	29.870	29.389	29.397	29.410	29.428	29.433	29.452	29.450	29.456	29.458	29.468	29.465	29.475	29.470
Feb. 2....	29.432	29.417	29.414	29.407	29.418	29.418	29.411	29.393	29.383	29.370	29.355	29.346	29.330	29.327
Feb. 3....	29.313	29.309	29.310	29.310	29.316	29.328	29.323	29.325	29.325	29.332	29.335	29.344	29.345	29.355
Feb. 4....	29.413	29.415	29.427	29.442	29.452	29.470	29.470	29.479	29.501	29.532	29.532	29.540	29.574	29.609
Feb. 5....	29.836	29.834	29.837	29.829	29.826	29.811	29.793	29.794	29.769	29.751	29.714	29.704	29.680	29.667
Feb. 6....	29.522	29.520	29.520	29.510	29.531	29.530	29.523	29.515	29.515	29.516	29.501	29.500	29.501	29.514
Feb. 7....	29.577	29.582	29.574	29.569	29.576	29.580	29.589	29.584	29.587	29.593	29.576	29.571	29.583	29.584
Feb. 8....	29.650	29.641	29.641	29.622	29.636	29.632	29.621	29.624	29.631	29.635	29.635	29.635	29.651	29.654
Feb. 9....	29.641	29.635	29.620	29.624	29.625	29.629	29.619	29.614	29.617	29.622	29.617	29.621	29.630	29.641
Feb. 10....	29.656	29.631	29.624	29.602	29.588	29.577	29.563	29.554	29.548	29.544	29.542	29.528	29.540	29.554
Feb. 11....	29.819	29.833	29.840	29.869	29.880	29.904	29.915	29.925	29.927	29.949	29.950	29.958	29.981	29.992
Feb. 12....	30.083	30.071	30.076	30.073	30.074	30.065	30.049	30.040	30.029	30.016	29.993	29.969	29.969	29.948
Feb. 13....	29.800	29.820	29.814	29.807	29.807	29.803	29.796	29.796	29.804	29.812	29.812	29.821	29.833	29.829
Feb. 14....	29.902	29.976	29.991	30.016	30.051	30.086	30.084	30.100	30.119	30.125	30.121	30.130	30.132	30.149
Feb. 15....	30.237	30.236	30.249	30.250	30.237	30.219	30.194	30.177	30.142	30.099	30.078	30.084	30.064	30.048
Feb. 16....	29.073	29.090	29.056	29.028	29.014	29.075	29.830	29.779	29.739	29.685	29.624	29.614	29.589	29.589
Feb. 17....	29.476	29.477	29.459	29.470	29.490	29.485	29.512	29.538	29.577	29.613	29.620	29.650	29.673	29.690
Feb. 18....	29.482	29.459	29.420	29.370	29.361	29.324	29.300	29.266	29.224	29.209	29.171	29.153	29.145	29.142
Feb. 19....	29.269	29.271	29.298	29.311	29.350	29.358	29.385	29.402	29.426	29.442	29.464	29.479	29.513	29.522
Feb. 20....	29.658	29.660	29.664	29.670	29.703	29.712	29.717	29.725	29.727	29.741	29.741	29.736	29.758	29.759
Feb. 21....	29.885	29.894	29.902	29.915	29.921	29.941	29.946	29.965	29.982	29.981	29.989	29.994	29.994	29.998
Feb. 22....	30.113	30.107	30.101	30.101	30.108	30.119	30.126	30.126	30.134	30.142	30.149	30.155	30.158	30.161
Feb. 23....	30.254	30.203	30.263	30.257	30.257	30.262	30.268	30.269	30.259	30.250	30.232	30.211	30.199	30.175
Feb. 24....	30.053	30.046	30.034	30.030	30.021	30.013	30.003	30.004	29.987	29.988	29.988	29.979	29.963	29.963
Feb. 25....	29.935	29.933	29.932	29.923	29.926	29.919	29.901	29.887	29.878	29.856	29.820	29.802	29.785	29.772
Feb. 26....	29.677	29.668	29.670	29.665	29.665	29.667	29.662	29.662	29.654	29.637	29.621	29.608	29.581	29.549
Feb. 27....	29.348	29.333	29.339	29.333	29.330	29.332	29.332	29.387	29.429	29.451	29.494	29.529	29.529	29.562
Feb. 28....	29.604	29.591	29.551	29.513	29.489	29.431	29.389	29.337	29.289	29.237	29.168	29.130	29.092	29.051
Means...	29.712	29.714	29.712	29.708	29.714	29.712	29.706	29.703	29.701	29.699	29.688	29.686	29.686	29.687
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Range.
1882.														
Feb. 1....	29.443	29.470	29.470	29.483	29.476	29.478	29.476	29.467	29.437	29.430	29.440	29.483	29.379	.104
Feb. 2....	29.332	29.346	29.350	29.353	29.354	29.345	29.341	29.332	29.316	29.316	29.367	29.432	29.316	.116
Feb. 3....	29.358	29.367	29.374	29.390	29.394	29.395	29.402	29.403	29.412	29.402	29.353	29.412	29.309	.103
Feb. 4....	29.630	29.646	29.691	29.721	24.748	29.766	29.788	29.806	29.812	29.831	29.596	29.831	29.413	.418
Feb. 5....	29.642	29.627	29.614	29.602	29.587	29.579	29.570	29.563	29.535	29.537	29.696	29.837	29.535	.302
Feb. 6....	29.626	29.538	29.555	29.562	29.568	29.572	29.575	29.580	29.569	29.567	29.535	29.560	29.500	.080
Feb. 7....	29.593	29.594	29.606	29.612	29.621	29.628	29.623	29.647	29.628	29.654	29.598	29.654	29.569	.085
Feb. 8....	29.657	29.669	29.701	29.704	29.693	29.689	29.685	29.670	29.656	29.641	29.653	29.704	29.621	.083
Feb. 9....	29.656	29.671	29.690	29.699	29.712	29.713	29.694	29.704	29.681	29.670	29.652	29.713	29.614	.099
Feb. 10....	29.591	29.617	29.659	29.687	29.707	29.728	29.750	29.762	29.766	29.781	29.629	29.781	29.528	.253
Feb. 11....	30.001	30.003	30.030	30.048	30.063	30.061	30.068	30.083	30.073	30.073	29.969	30.083	29.819	.264
Feb. 12....	29.946	29.909	29.935	29.929	29.923	29.898	29.895	29.884	29.852	29.853	29.978	30.083	29.852	.231
Feb. 13....	29.851	29.845	29.868	29.884	29.904	29.924	29.939	29.940	29.936	29.957	29.851	29.957	29.796	.161
Feb. 14....	30.166	30.156	30.100	30.218	30.210	30.227	30.224	30.233	30.221	30.241	30.131	30.241	29.962	.279
Feb. 15....	30.041	30.067	30.015	30.071	30.066	30.069	30.076	30.068	30.031	30.029	30.119	30.250	30.009	.241
Feb. 16....	29.514	29.520	29.523	29.533	29.534	29.534	29.527	29.512	29.507	29.496	29.677	29.900	29.496	.404
Feb. 17....	29.684	29.659	29.662	29.666	29.661	29.637	29.600	29.573	29.537	29.517	29.581	29.690	29.459	.231
Feb. 18....	29.146	29.149	29.161	29.165	29.181	29.193	29.196	29.211	29.224	29.244	29.246	29.482	29.142	.340
Feb. 19....	29.538	29.542	29.565	29.582	29.592	29.594	29.602	29.627	29.635	29.641	29.475	29.641	29.269	.372
Feb. 20....	29.757	29.779	29.793	29.800	29.817	29.821	29.841	29.860	29.854	29.869	29.757	29.869	29.658	.211
Feb. 21....	30.021	30.059	30.064	30.066	30.060	30.070	30.069	30.081	30.098	30.094	29.990	30.098	29.885	.213
Feb. 22....	30.175	30.189	30.187	30.183	30.191	30.202	30.230	30.248	30.255	30.257	30.153	30.257	30.101	.156
Feb. 23....	29.959	29.959	29.956	29.956	29.971	29.971	29.959	29.956	29.956	29.963	30.067	30.196	30.067	.202
Feb. 24....	29.959	29.959	29.956	29.956	29.971	29.971	29.959	29.956	29.956	29.963	29.987	30.053	29.956	.097
Feb. 25....	29.762	29.738	29.731	29.733	29.734	29.732	29.720	29.716	29.383	29.682	29.812	29.935	29.682	.253
Feb. 26....	29.528	29.508	29.502	29.480	29.455	29.429	29.408	29.392	29.360	29.348	29.559	29.677	29.348	.329
Feb. 27....	29.595	29.620	29.640	29.662	29.674	29.686	29.679	29.662	29.662	29.651	29.504	29.686	29.324	.362
Feb. 28....	29.033	29.909	28.997	28.990	29.007	29.014	29.032	29.041	29.047	29.051	29.209	29.604	28.997	.607
Means...	29.600	29.693	29.703	29.712	29.717	29.717	29.718	29.719	29.708	29.710	29.705	29.832	29.593	.239

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Tables showing pressure of air at Uglanmie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Mar. 1...	29.072	29.061	29.111	29.137	29.156	29.182	29.220	29.226	29.257	29.285	29.299	29.316	29.331	29.357
Mar. 2...	29.304	29.416	29.414	29.461	29.565	29.544	29.574	29.600	29.628	29.653	29.655	29.667	29.684	29.707
Mar. 3...	29.762	29.746	29.735	29.729	29.731	29.721	29.716	29.711	29.709	29.725	29.721	29.723	29.744	29.751
Mar. 4...	29.951	29.980	29.978	29.983	29.981	29.991	29.999	30.002	30.007	30.001	30.003	29.990	29.990	29.989
Mar. 5...	29.902	29.906	29.886	29.887	29.901	29.881	29.877	29.867	29.865	29.846	29.841	29.851	29.840	29.841
Mar. 6...	29.945	29.956	29.962	29.968	29.983	29.999	30.005	30.006	30.011	30.011	30.005	29.988	29.988	29.987
Mar. 7...	29.992	30.005	30.013	30.036	30.045	30.054	30.067	30.088	30.088	30.096	30.096	30.071	30.070	30.066
Mar. 8...	29.980	29.963	29.954	29.934	29.919	29.901	29.878	29.851	29.834	29.813	29.786	29.776	29.751	29.746
Mar. 9...	29.777	29.785	29.767	29.775	29.785	29.785	29.759	29.743	29.734	29.724	29.702	29.689	29.693	29.721
Mar. 10...	29.776	29.782	29.773	29.773	29.782	29.784	29.777	29.780	29.786	29.789	29.781	29.776	29.776	24.779
Mar. 11...	29.786	29.806	29.827	29.852	29.875	29.908	29.925	29.943	29.967	29.992	30.026	30.071	30.074	30.113
Mar. 12...	30.326	30.320	30.328	30.321	30.323	30.314	30.285	30.255	30.215	30.189	30.145	30.121	30.086	30.055
Mar. 13...	30.201	30.286	30.351	30.411	30.459	30.508	30.542	30.583	30.597	30.601	30.589	30.574	30.583	30.536
Mar. 14...	30.128	30.167	30.160	30.148	30.155	30.151	30.141	30.131	30.122	30.113	30.097	30.079	30.071	30.051
Mar. 15...	30.346	30.380	30.415	30.456	30.506	30.534	30.552	30.586	30.618	30.617	30.643	30.649	30.673	30.689
Mar. 16...	30.688	30.690	30.683	30.680	30.680	30.664	30.660	30.642	30.631	30.632	30.633	30.616	30.609	30.596
Mar. 17...	30.517	30.510	30.489	30.472	30.496	30.502	30.479	30.463	30.463	30.447	30.453	30.413	30.424	30.398
Mar. 18...	30.296	30.257	30.243	30.229	30.208	30.187	30.152	30.135	30.117	30.092	30.068	30.056	30.029	30.019
Mar. 19...	29.998	30.027	30.032	30.055	30.087	30.112	30.135	30.162	30.184	30.224	30.242	30.267	30.251	30.295
Mar. 20...	30.331	30.366	30.373	30.408	30.424	30.438	30.470	30.489	30.513	30.525	30.525	30.529	30.542	30.542
Mar. 21...	30.470	30.451	30.445	30.438	30.435	30.443	30.431	30.426	30.406	30.386	30.374	30.373	30.364	30.368
Mar. 22...	30.052	30.017	29.997	29.960	29.934	29.914	29.879	29.867	29.853	29.842	29.832	29.811	29.796	29.783
Mar. 23...	29.734	29.728	29.709	29.692	29.682	29.662	29.648	29.645	29.636	29.627	29.655	29.617	29.607	29.599
Mar. 24...	29.710	29.715	29.742	29.740	29.752	29.785	29.803	29.818	29.823	29.827	29.834	29.839	29.846	29.853
Mar. 25...	29.950	29.966	29.966	29.974	29.992	29.997	29.993	29.997	30.005	30.012	30.009	30.008	30.031	30.034
Mar. 26...	30.053	30.016	30.030	30.032	30.039	30.037	30.027	30.015	29.994	29.988	29.988	29.994	29.994	30.001
Mar. 27...	29.943	29.973	29.988	30.002	30.034	30.045	30.053	30.063	30.085	30.101	30.115	30.133	30.149	30.165
Mar. 28...	30.319	30.335	30.358	30.361	30.380	30.381	30.372	30.384	30.386	30.380	30.369	30.356	30.340	30.335
Mar. 29...	30.139	30.120	30.115	30.108	30.089	30.082	30.069	30.057	30.029	30.014	29.979	29.957	29.935	29.925
Mar. 30...	29.877	29.911	29.924	29.941	29.967	30.000	30.014	30.032	30.062	30.075	30.089	30.089	30.121	30.146
Mar. 31...	30.306	30.317	30.323	30.320	30.325	30.324	30.317	30.312	30.313	30.296	30.285	30.277	30.270	30.262
Means...	30.026	30.032	30.035	30.041	30.053	30.059	30.059	30.061	30.063	30.062	30.058	30.053	30.054	30.055
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Range.
1882.														
Mar. 1...	29.373	29.375	29.402	29.402	29.399	29.409	29.402	29.400	29.383	29.393	29.291	29.409	29.072	.337
Mar. 2...	29.737	29.744	29.756	29.769	29.771	29.777	29.786	29.793	29.788	29.767	29.649	29.703	29.394	.360
Mar. 3...	29.788	29.795	29.821	29.842	29.862	29.885	29.903	29.921	29.914	29.937	29.787	29.937	29.709	.228
Mar. 4...	29.997	29.988	29.980	29.976	29.973	29.969	29.954	29.946	29.912	29.923	29.077	30.007	29.912	.085
Mar. 5...	29.856	29.855	29.857	29.859	29.868	29.892	29.905	29.914	29.915	29.905	29.876	29.915	29.840	.075
Mar. 6...	29.983	29.956	29.961	29.971	29.979	29.979	29.985	29.985	29.967	29.971	29.981	30.009	29.945	.061
Mar. 7...	30.068	30.066	30.080	30.074	30.061	30.055	30.046	30.039	30.010	29.995	30.053	30.096	29.992	.104
Mar. 8...	29.749	29.754	29.764	29.763	29.773	29.776	29.776	29.781	29.796	29.801	29.826	29.880	29.746	.134
Mar. 9...	29.744	29.804	29.816	29.816	29.812	29.832	29.826	29.816	29.796	29.779	29.768	29.832	29.689	.143
Mar. 10...	29.795	29.791	29.796	29.795	29.793	29.793	29.793	29.792	29.790	29.787	29.785	29.796	29.770	.026
Mar. 11...	30.138	30.175	30.200	30.235	30.259	30.276	30.285	30.302	30.307	30.325	30.069	30.325	29.786	.539
Mar. 12...	30.030	30.005	29.969	29.922	29.904	29.877	29.896	29.954	30.051	30.151	30.126	30.328	29.877	.451
Mar. 13...	30.516	30.474	30.422	30.371	30.303	30.283	30.248	30.227	30.189	30.175	30.417	30.601	30.175	.426
Mar. 14...	30.067	30.059	30.076	30.091	30.100	30.138	30.177	30.216	30.251	30.306	30.156	30.366	30.651	.255
Mar. 15...	30.066	30.704	30.715	30.718	30.723	30.716	30.713	30.703	30.701	30.697	30.614	30.723	30.246	.377
Mar. 16...	30.587	30.582	30.586	30.573	30.570	30.553	30.543	30.538	30.524	30.519	30.612	30.630	30.519	.171
Mar. 17...	30.383	30.387	30.405	30.407	30.403	30.383	30.349	30.337	30.316	30.298	30.425	30.517	30.298	.219
Mar. 18...	30.069	29.993	29.999	29.987	29.978	29.978	29.981	29.986	29.991	30.000	30.082	30.286	29.978	.308
Mar. 19...	30.309	30.313	30.332	30.340	30.343	30.347	30.346	30.343	30.332	30.339	30.257	30.347	29.998	.349
Mar. 20...	30.543	30.536	30.535	30.534	30.534	30.531	30.522	30.504	30.482	30.469	30.487	30.543	30.351	.192
Mar. 21...	30.358	30.345	30.335	30.316	30.307	30.278	30.244	30.203	30.127	30.102	30.351	30.470	30.162	.368
Mar. 22...	29.779	29.773	29.766	29.764	29.759	29.757	29.756	29.751	29.749	29.734	29.839	30.052	29.734	.318
Mar. 23...	29.584	29.594	29.609	29.609	29.614	29.630	29.645	29.665	29.680	29.697	29.647	29.734	29.584	.150
Mar. 24...	29.868	29.871	29.876	29.882	29.882	29.899	29.909	29.937	29.932	29.956	29.838	29.956	29.710	.246
Mar. 25...	30.645	30.657	30.664	30.667	30.663	30.661	30.661	30.662	30.656	30.650	30.622	30.667	29.950	.117
Mar. 26...	29.983	29.981	29.977	29.972	29.971	29.969	29.972	29.977	29.958	29.959	29.997	30.053	29.939	.094
Mar. 27...	30.189	30.207	30.228	30.258	30.260	30.268	30.262	30.264	30.293	30.323	30.144	30.323	29.942	.381
Mar. 28...	30.069	30.312	30.309	30.293	30.270	30.249	30.229	30.213	30.171	30.145	30.316	30.386	30.145	.241
Mar. 29...	29.925	29.913	29.905	29.902	29.905	29.899	29.901	29.891	29.867	29.865	29.983	30.159	29.845	.274
Mar. 30...	30.176	30.201	30.226	30.248	30.265	30.275	30.186	30.295	30.295	30.117	30.295	30.295	29.877	.418
Mar. 31...	30.264	30.257	30.265	30.261	30.252	30.244	30.235	30.229	30.225	30.234	30.280	30.325	30.225	.100
Means...	30.030	30.059	30.065	30.097	30.063	30.064	30.063	30.097	30.057	30.061	30.056	30.169	29.921	.248

Tables showing pressure of air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Apr. 1....	30.235	30.240	30.232	30.229	30.234	30.237	30.227	30.224	30.209	30.197	30.196	30.174	30.177	30.184
Apr. 2....	30.029	29.996	30.004	29.977	29.977	29.967	29.955	29.935	29.913	29.906	29.898	29.879	29.877	29.872
Apr. 3....	29.831	29.826	29.823	29.821	29.834	29.834	29.827	29.820	29.829	29.826	29.815	29.818	29.808	29.808
Apr. 4....	29.807	29.804	29.815	29.819	29.829	29.832	29.828	29.829	29.830	29.833	29.833	29.833	29.833	29.840
Apr. 5....	29.876	29.876	29.879	29.895	29.917	29.919	29.931	29.936	29.944	29.948	29.953	29.967	29.984	29.991
Apr. 6....	29.908	30.021	30.020	30.016	30.028	30.028	30.019	30.006	30.001	29.997	29.980	29.962	29.962	29.950
Apr. 7....	29.774	29.764	29.754	29.735	29.725	29.701	29.681	29.671	29.663	29.631	29.611	29.589	29.571	29.561
Apr. 8....	29.458	29.453	29.457	29.444	29.445	29.441	29.439	29.442	29.430	29.437	29.420	29.406	29.410	29.422
Apr. 9....	29.450	29.431	29.439	29.440	29.458	29.467	29.470	29.492	29.490	29.483	29.482	29.490	29.494	29.494
Apr. 10....	29.613	29.626	29.645	29.657	29.687	29.702	29.716	29.720	29.743	29.771	29.793	29.809	29.829	29.858
Apr. 11....	30.073	30.091	30.125	30.130	30.163	30.175	30.186	30.194	30.220	30.222	30.230	30.231	30.232	30.235
Apr. 12....	30.189	30.185	30.178	30.176	30.179	30.168	30.150	30.142	30.139	30.131	30.117	30.110	30.092	30.084
Apr. 13....	29.921	29.906	29.901	29.895	29.892	29.882	29.861	29.843	29.823	29.811	29.810	29.811	29.817	29.830
Apr. 14....	29.947	29.954	29.962	29.967	29.990	29.991	29.998	29.997	29.994	30.000	30.006	30.005	29.999	30.000
Apr. 15....	29.972	29.983	29.971	29.967	29.954	29.947	29.928	29.931	29.913	29.900	29.901	29.883	29.881	29.876
Apr. 16....	29.805	29.816	29.815	29.802	29.808	29.803	29.801	29.788	29.791	29.783	29.774	29.760	29.773	29.765
Apr. 17....	29.601	29.604	29.631	29.633	29.641	29.651	29.659	29.666	29.677	29.689	29.695	29.699	29.698	29.695
Apr. 18....	30.011	30.026	30.078	30.043	30.056	30.057	30.041	30.027	30.033	30.025	30.029	30.008	29.996	29.994
Apr. 19....	29.901	29.905	29.857	29.902	29.907	29.912	29.900	29.893	29.888	29.886	29.877	29.867	29.860	29.853
Apr. 20....	29.799	29.795	29.803	29.809	29.800	29.798	29.789	29.787	29.784	29.771	29.766	29.759	29.755	29.753
Apr. 21....	29.722	29.722	29.738	29.736	29.741	29.738	29.737	29.735	29.732	29.734	29.724	29.714	29.715	29.711
Apr. 22....	29.647	29.651	29.661	29.656	29.676	29.681	29.678	29.679	29.682	29.688	29.704	29.714	29.716	29.720
Apr. 23....	30.003	30.026	30.060	30.081	30.100	30.127	30.134	30.145	30.157	30.155	30.156	30.157	30.156	30.145
Apr. 24....	29.969	29.965	29.953	29.956	29.965	29.958	29.944	29.921	29.893	29.879	29.876	29.856	29.844	29.840
Apr. 25....	29.886	29.963	29.924	29.932	29.948	29.959	29.971	29.976	29.993	29.999	30.011	30.015	30.022	30.032
Apr. 26....	30.063	30.065	30.063	30.065	30.095	30.103	30.106	30.109	30.128	30.140	30.147	30.149	30.158	30.168
Apr. 27....	30.231	30.250	30.264	30.271	30.299	30.313	30.313	30.319	30.328	30.339	30.336	30.334	30.342	30.343
Apr. 28....	30.376	30.378	30.392	30.411	30.443	30.446	30.455	30.462	30.485	30.505	30.520	30.530	30.532	30.531
Apr. 29....	30.518	30.530	30.530	30.539	30.536	30.543	30.537	30.524	30.521	30.512	30.502	30.502	30.490	30.482
Apr. 30....	30.293	30.305	30.328	30.360	30.396	30.428	30.450	30.480	30.500	30.520	30.526	30.530	30.538	30.540
Means...	29.939	29.943	29.951	29.953	29.964	29.967	29.964	29.963	29.965	29.964	29.964	29.960	29.960	29.962
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Range.
1882.														
Apr. 1....	30.169	30.175	30.148	30.144	30.135	30.117	30.101	30.087	30.047	30.037	30.173	30.240	30.037	.203
Apr. 2....	29.862	29.854	29.857	29.867	29.866	29.865	29.842	29.845	29.827	29.824	29.904	30.029	29.824	.205
Apr. 3....	29.813	29.814	29.819	29.819	29.809	29.806	29.808	29.809	29.800	29.802	29.817	29.834	29.800	.034
Apr. 4....	29.851	29.848	29.853	29.863	29.863	29.864	29.869	29.869	29.847	29.863	29.840	29.869	29.804	.065
Apr. 5....	29.998	30.011	30.016	30.024	30.031	30.037	30.029	30.035	30.001	30.008	29.967	30.037	29.876	.161
Apr. 6....	29.933	29.937	29.939	29.931	29.922	29.909	29.887	29.877	29.801	29.800	29.956	30.028	29.800	.228
Apr. 7....	29.546	29.539	29.536	29.536	29.518	29.506	29.486	29.473	29.459	29.452	29.603	29.774	29.452	.322
Apr. 8....	29.430	29.436	29.458	29.429	29.425	29.424	29.430	29.442	29.429	29.424	29.435	29.458	29.406	.052
Apr. 9....	29.506	29.518	29.546	29.563	29.582	29.582	29.576	29.584	29.580	29.605	29.598	29.605	29.430	.175
Apr. 10....	29.881	29.905	29.928	29.949	29.973	29.991	30.018	30.026	30.046	30.060	29.831	30.060	29.613	.447
Apr. 11....	30.244	30.244	30.251	30.255	30.245	30.233	30.223	30.222	30.204	30.206	30.202	30.255	30.073	.182
Apr. 12....	30.082	30.072	30.057	30.039	30.014	30.005	29.998	29.979	29.942	29.936	30.090	30.189	29.936	.253
Apr. 13....	29.852	29.858	29.884	29.896	29.916	29.927	29.929	29.935	29.934	29.942	29.879	29.942	29.810	.132
Apr. 14....	30.013	30.019	30.017	30.011	30.009	29.996	29.981	29.983	29.965	29.970	29.991	30.019	29.947	.072
Apr. 15....	29.881	29.869	29.879	29.884	29.873	29.867	29.856	29.849	29.828	29.813	29.900	29.983	29.813	.170
Apr. 16....	29.770	29.778	29.785	29.788	29.776	29.777	29.790	29.796	29.785	29.796	29.789	29.816	29.765	.051
Apr. 17....	29.957	29.968	29.983	29.994	29.998	30.000	30.003	30.016	30.027	30.005	29.922	30.027	29.801	.326
Apr. 18....	29.984	29.982	29.980	29.971	29.970	29.965	29.955	29.951	29.918	29.915	29.999	30.057	29.915	.142
Apr. 19....	29.855	29.854	29.846	29.839	29.839	29.839	29.834	29.814	29.809	29.801	29.866	29.912	29.801	.111
Apr. 20....	29.754	29.753	29.761	29.761	29.751	29.751	29.741	29.734	29.734	29.733	29.769	29.803	29.733	.070
Apr. 21....	29.715	29.707	29.712	29.715	29.702	29.687	29.674	29.669	29.659	29.651	29.712	29.741	29.651	.090
Apr. 22....	29.741	29.757	29.797	29.816	29.848	29.878	29.909	29.939	29.951	29.980	29.757	29.980	29.647	.333
Apr. 23....	30.144	30.140	30.130	30.090	30.091	30.073	30.063	30.041	30.006	29.969	30.100	30.157	29.989	.168
Apr. 24....	29.854	29.862	29.876	29.867	29.862	29.865	29.858	29.875	29.866	29.881	29.895	29.969	29.840	.129
Apr. 25....	30.045	30.045	30.056	30.065	30.064	30.059	30.063	30.081	30.081	30.068	30.008	30.081	29.886	.195
Apr. 26....	30.181	30.194	30.210	30.205	30.201	30.221	30.211	30.226	30.221	30.231	30.154	30.231	30.063	.168
Apr. 27....	30.345	30.352	30.359	30.366	30.370	30.362	30.362	30.360	30.357	30.359	30.328	30.370	30.231	.139
Apr. 28....	30.541	30.545	30.554	30.541	30.539	30.537	30.534	30.541	30.526	30.516	30.493	30.554	30.376	.178
Apr. 29....	30.478	30.466	30.451	30.428	30.413	30.388	30.367	30.354	30.321	30.304	30.468	30.543	30.304	.239
Apr. 30....	30.553	30.550	30.548	30.534	30.523	30.510	30.500	30.481	30.432	30.430	30.469	30.553	30.293	.260
Means...	29.966	29.968	29.974	29.973	29.971	29.968	29.963	29.964	29.947	29.947	29.961	30.037	29.884	.173

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Tables showing pressure of air at Ugluamic from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for mean local time, — 5 hours 17 minutes.]

Table with 14 columns: Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m. Data covers September 1-30, 1882, with mean values at the bottom.

Table with 14 columns: Date, 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m., Daily means, Max., Min., Range. Data covers September 1-30, 1882, with mean values at the bottom.

Tables showing pressure of air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Barometer above sea, 17 feet. Washington mean time. Correction for local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Table with 14 columns: Date, 1 a. m., 2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 12 m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m. Rows include dates from 1883 Aug. 1 to Aug. 27, with a 'Means..' row at the bottom.

Table with 13 columns: Date, 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m., 7 p. m., 8 p. m., 9 p. m., 10 p. m., 11 p. m., 12 p. m., Daily means, Max., Min., Range. Rows include dates from 1883 Aug. 1 to Aug. 27, with a 'Means..' row at the bottom.

* Station abandoned August 27, 1883.

† Approximated.

Atmospheric pressure, corrected.

Summary table with columns: Month, Mean, Max, Min, Range. Rows for 1881 (November, December), 1882 (January, February, March, April), 1883 (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August), and Whole period.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1881.														
Oct. 18	31.1	30.3	29.9	30.4	31.5	33.3	33.3	33.8	34.6	35.7	35.9	35.6	37.5	38.5
Oct. 19	38.1	38.2	37.3	36.4	35.8	35.0	36.2	36.2	36.0	34.7	33.8	34.0	34.4	33.7
Oct. 20	31.3	31.9	30.7	30.8	31.0	30.3	30.2	29.4	29.4	29.2	28.2	28.2	27.4	26.6
Oct. 21	25.0	25.5	24.3	25.1	25.0	25.0	26.4	27.5	29.9	28.0	28.3	28.0	27.9	27.4
Oct. 22	21.6	21.0	20.3	19.9	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	17.4	16.1	16.1	14.5	15.5	16.2
Oct. 23	19.8	19.6	19.1	17.1	18.4	19.2	19.6	19.7	19.6	19.4	19.1	18.9	18.6	18.7
Oct. 24	15.8	14.5	15.6	15.2	14.1	12.9	12.3	13.7	14.9	17.8	17.4	19.1	17.0	16.8
Oct. 25	13.2	12.0	10.2	9.1	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.6
Oct. 26	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.5	11.7	12.7	12.9	12.6	11.1	11.2	12.0
Oct. 27	12.9	13.7	12.0	11.0	11.3	11.4	10.6	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.1
Oct. 28	14.8	14.2	14.6	15.1	15.2	15.7	17.2	17.3	17.9	17.6	16.8	17.8	18.6	19.8
Oct. 29	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.7	16.4	16.2	17.0	17.2	16.8	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.8
Oct. 30	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.2	21.7	20.8	15.8	13.7	9.9	7.0	6.2	8.8	8.2	9.5
Oct. 31	15.6	17.0	15.6	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.4	14.3	13.2	15.3	15.8	15.3	15.6	17.4
Means	20.59	20.51	19.95	19.64	19.78	19.64	19.54	19.36	19.40	19.31	19.05	19.06	19.08	19.37
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
1881.														
Oct. 18	36.9	39.1	39.1	37.7	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.1	38.3	38.2	35.75	38.1	28.3	9.8
Oct. 19	33.2	32.8	32.3	32.8	31.8	32.1	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.3	34.13	41.6	29.9	11.7
Oct. 20	26.8	27.2	26.4	27.2	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.5	28.22	38.1	24.4	13.7
Oct. 21	26.2	25.9	26.2	25.9	25.1	24.1	24.1	23.1	22.9	22.5	25.80	31.9	21.9	10.0
Oct. 22	18.2	18.1	18.6	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.6	17.7	17.6	18.6	18.17	29.9	14.4	15.5
Oct. 23	13.3	18.4	18.1	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.1	15.6	15.7	16.1	18.26	21.0	14.5	6.5
Oct. 24	16.6	16.6	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.1	13.2	13.7	15.20	25.0	10.4	14.6
Oct. 25	8.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	8.0	7.5	8.8	9.0	8.71	12.3	6.0	6.3
Oct. 26	12.9	12.8	12.0	12.8	12.7	13.1	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.6	11.97	16.5	7.4	9.1
Oct. 27	5.2	9.9	10.3	9.9	12.0	10.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	13.2	10.22	13.0	2.5	10.5
Oct. 28	19.9	20.6	20.6	19.3	19.1	19.5	19.3	18.5	15.6	17.1	17.59	20.0	10.4	9.6
Oct. 29	18.8	19.3	20.5	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.6	24.3	24.1	24.4	18.68	24.0	14.0	10.0
Oct. 30	12.9	17.9	18.6	18.7	15.8	9.1	8.9	13.0	18.8	14.9	15.16	24.2	4.3	19.9
Oct. 31	17.6	17.4	17.6	16.6	16.2	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.0	15.99	17.0	11.5	5.5
Means	13.57	20.26	20.21	20.65	19.79	19.16	18.69	18.85	19.69	19.58	19.56	25.19	14.28	10.01

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1881.														
Nov. 1 ...	16.0	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.2	14.9	14.7	13.7	12.5	11.8	9.0	11.0	10.8	10.9
Nov. 2 ...	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.8	11.0	10.6	11.1	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.8	12.7
Nov. 3 ...	12.0	11.6	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.4	9.8	9.4	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.1
Nov. 4 ...	6.8	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	6.0	7.1
Nov. 5 ...	3.3	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	-3.0	-3.0	-3.5
Nov. 6 ...	-3.4	-4.2	-4.7	-5.8	-5.8	-7.5	-7.9	-9.5	-9.3	-9.3	-9.3	-7.7	-8.2	-6.7
Nov. 7 ...	-4.9	-3.2	-3.0	-1.9	-2.3	-5.0	-5.7	-7.5	-7.0	-9.1	-9.7	-7.9	-11.0	-11.1
Nov. 8 ...	-3.7	-4.9	-5.3	-5.0	-4.9	-4.9	-4.6	-4.2	-3.8	-4.0	-4.9	-4.4	-3.9	-4.4
Nov. 9 ...	-2.7	-2.1	-3.1	-3.0	-2.3	-1.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-1.2	-1.9	-1.9	-1.2
Nov. 10 ...	-0.1	-1.3	-2.1	-3.0	-3.0	-3.4	-3.8	-4.8	-5.3	-5.4	-4.4	-3.2	-2.5	-3.0
Nov. 11 ...	-4.1	-3.9	-3.7	-5.1	-5.3	-5.4	-4.5	-5.6	-8.3	-7.5	-11.0	-11.0	-11.9	-11.0
Nov. 12 ...	-14.5	-14.5	-15.4	-15.4	-15.6	-15.2	-16.0	-16.4	-16.3	-15.9	-15.6	-17.5	-17.6	-16.6
Nov. 13 ...	-19.2	-19.2	-19.4	-19.4	-20.3	-20.4	-21.0	-21.6	-21.0	-21.8	-21.0	-21.1	-20.7	-20.1
Nov. 14 ...	-14.1	-11.9	-10.1	-11.8	-7.5	-3.6	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-7.7
Nov. 15 ...	20.8	20.7	20.6	22.4	22.7	23.5	24.0	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.8	25.6
Nov. 16 ...	26.3	24.0	23.7	20.9	19.8	18.6	15.7	8.5	6.0	4.6	3.7	3.0	-0.8	1.4
Nov. 17 ...	-13.2	-12.6	-13.0	-13.0	-14.7	-14.6	-15.5	-14.3	-12.5	-16.6	-16.6	-17.5	-16.4	-15.4
Nov. 18 ...	-4.0	-4.8	-5.3	-4.9	-6.2	-6.5	-6.7	-6.2	-5.6	-5.8	-5.2	-4.4	-4.2	-4.2
Nov. 19 ...	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.0	-2.1	3.0	4.4	5.2
Nov. 20 ...	6.2	6.4	3.8	2.7	1.4	4.4	3.4	1.5	1.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	4.2	5.2
Nov. 21 ...	8.8	6.0	4.7	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.1	1.5	-0.5	-0.8	3.6	2.8	2.4
Nov. 22 ...	-4.9	-5.8	-5.8	-6.0	-6.7	-7.5	-8.0	-8.2	-9.3	-12.3	-13.0	-15.7	-15.3	-15.5
Nov. 23 ...	-19.8	-19.0	-19.7	-20.2	-21.3	-23.1	-23.9	-22.6	-21.5	-21.5	-19.7	-17.3	-15.4	-15.4
Nov. 24 ...	-12.1	-11.7	-13.0	-11.9	-11.2	-11.4	-11.1	-11.0	-11.1	-10.6	-10.5	-9.7	-9.9	-12.2
Nov. 25 ...	-10.5	-9.7	-9.0	-7.7	-6.1	-3.7	-3.6	-5.0	-3.2	-2.0	-1.8	-1.9	-0.7	-0.6
Nov. 26 ...	5.4	5.3	5.1	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
Nov. 27 ...	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.3	6.4	7.2	8.8	9.8	10.0
Nov. 28 ...	22.9	21.9	19.8	15.6	14.1	12.3	11.6	11.6	9.8	9.6	8.5	8.2	9.7	12.0
Nov. 29 ...	19.0	19.4	19.6	19.4	20.0	20.7	23.5	23.5	23.5	22.9	21.5	15.4	11.8	8.0
Nov. 30 ...	3.3	2.2	0.4	-1.2	-3.2	-4.2	-5.6	-5.4	-5.6	-6.3	-6.1	-6.0	-5.0	-3.1
Means ...	1.15	1.67	0.60	0.15	-0.04	-0.05	-0.12	-0.70	-0.92	-1.55	-2.03	-1.84	-1.80	-1.50
1882.														
Nov. 1 ...	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.0	10.8	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.8	12.6	12.69	16.1	8.9	7.2
Nov. 2 ...	13.9	13.9	14.5	14.5	14.5	13.4	13.5	13.3	12.7	13.1	12.16	13.2	9.5	3.7
Nov. 3 ...	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.0	6.2	8.80	12.8	4.4	8.4
Nov. 4 ...	8.2	9.2	8.6	7.0	6.8	8.3	4.4	2.8	0.4	-1.9	5.18	9.0	-1.4	9.4
Nov. 5 ...	1.6	1.3	-1.9	-2.9	-3.0	-3.2	-3.7	-4.1	-3.2	-2.2	0.07	4.0	-6.0	10.6
Nov. 6 ...	-6.0	-7.5	-7.0	-6.2	-5.8	-4.2	-4.4	-4.4	-4.6	-6.9	-6.51	-3.0	-12.3	9.3
Nov. 7 ...	-9.8	-8.9	-8.2	-7.6	-7.4	-6.7	-5.3	-5.4	-5.1	-4.9	-6.61	-2.8	-14.1	11.3
Nov. 8 ...	-5.1	-5.6	-7.5	-4.9	-5.4	-4.4	-4.9	-3.8	-3.5	-3.5	-4.65	-5.5	-7.6	2.1
Nov. 9 ...	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	-1.4	0.4	-0.82	-0.3	-7.3	7.0
Nov. 10 ...	-1.4	-1.8	-2.1	-2.8	-3.6	-4.0	-4.0	-3.4	-3.0	-4.0	-3.14	-1.0	-7.5	6.5
Nov. 11 ...	-10.1	-11.4	-11.5	-15.2	-13.8	-13.8	-13.9	-14.6	-14.0	-14.7	-9.64	-4.5	-18.6	14.1
Nov. 12 ...	-14.5	-15.8	-15.8	-15.0	-16.2	-17.8	-18.2	-18.1	-18.1	-19.1	-16.30	-17.0	-23.5	6.5
Nov. 13 ...	-17.9	-17.7	-15.2	-16.2	-15.8	-16.4	-17.5	-17.4	-17.2	-16.0	-18.00	-18.5	-26.2	7.7
Nov. 14 ...	-2.8	-0.6	2.5	6.7	8.7	11.0	12.4	13.5	16.2	16.8	-0.95	15.4	-21.0	36.4
Nov. 15 ...	28.9	27.7	25.6	23.0	26.5	26.4	26.3	25.4	27.3	*30.9	24.82	29.0	14.4	14.6
Nov. 16 ...	0.5	0.9	0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-1.2	-2.5	-5.8	-11.2	-11.9	6.00	30.4	-14.4	44.8
Nov. 17 ...	-14.2	-14.3	-15.0	-14.0	-11.1	-8.6	-7.1	-6.5	-6.0	-5.1	-12.82	-6.0	-21.6	15.6
Nov. 18 ...	-4.2	-4.0	-3.5	-2.3	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-1.3	-1.2	-4.13	-3.0	-9.1	6.1
Nov. 19 ...	8.3	9.8	7.4	6.5	7.5	8.7	6.2	3.9	3.9	7.0	3.64	9.0	-3.6	12.6
Nov. 20 ...	21.2	20.7	23.5	28.5	20.7	12.0	15.4	12.7	12.5	10.8	9.47	28.0	-2.1	30.1
Nov. 21 ...	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	-0.4	-2.2	-1.7	1.93	9.8	-4.1	13.0
Nov. 22 ...	-15.1	-16.5	-17.0	-17.0	-17.3	-18.4	-16.4	-18.2	-18.7	-19.7	-12.85	-6.2	-22.6	16.4
Nov. 23 ...	-15.2	-15.6	-16.1	-16.0	-13.8	-14.9	-14.8	-14.7	-13.6	-12.1	-17.80	-17.0	-28.0	11.0
Nov. 24 ...	-11.1	-11.2	-11.1	-10.5	-9.7	-9.3	-8.4	-8.4	-9.3	-8.8	-10.65	-11.0	-19.2	8.2
Nov. 25 ...	1.4	0.7	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.4	4.7	6.5	5.4	-0.82	6.0	-12.6	19.6
Nov. 26 ...	0.0	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.9	4.7	2.53	5.0	-1.7	0.7
Nov. 27 ...	10.8	13.3	14.5	14.7	14.0	16.3	17.8	18.6	20.7	24.1	10.57	21.0	2.3	18.7
Nov. 28 ...	13.6	15.8	16.6	15.6	15.6	15.4	21.5	21.7	22.9	18.6	15.20	24.0	6.8	17.3
Nov. 29 ...	6.5	5.2	6.0	6.8	6.9	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.0	3.6	13.62	23.5	4.3	19.2
Nov. 30 ...	-0.6	-0.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.4	-1.4	-2.4	-1.64	4.8	-8.6	13.4
Means ...	0.27	0.29	0.58	0.74	0.85	0.75	1.03	0.63	0.63	0.60	-0.05	5.47	-8.14	13.61

* Standard read higher than maximum.

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 M.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Jan. 1....	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.2	-2.3	-1.2	-0.5	-2.3	-6.9	-7.7	-6.2	-7.7	-9.7	-10.6
Jan. 2....	-15.6	-16.6	-18.3	-19.4	-19.4	-18.2	-17.8	-18.2	-19.0	-19.6	-20.1	-19.7	-20.5	-21.2
Jan. 3....	-18.6	-18.2	-17.7	-17.7	-17.5	-17.1	-16.6	-16.2	-16.2	-16.7	-17.3	-17.6	-17.4	-17.9
Jan. 4....	-19.0	-20.1	-21.2	-22.2	-22.1	-23.1	-23.6	-24.5	-25.9	-26.1	-26.1	-27.6	-27.5	-26.1
Jan. 5....	-27.1	-28.0	-29.7	-29.8	-29.1	-29.1	-28.0	-29.0	-29.1	-29.9	-29.7	-29.1	-28.0	-27.8
Jan. 6....	-26.1	-26.1	-25.9	-26.7	-27.1	-28.8	-28.2	-28.7	-28.9	-29.1	-29.1	-29.5	-29.1	-29.0
Jan. 7....	-24.8	-24.2	-25.7	-25.5	-25.3	-25.7	-25.9	-26.2	-27.1	-27.2	-27.3	-27.3	-27.4	-27.6
Jan. 8....	-25.2	-25.2	-25.9	-26.9	-27.3	-27.6	-28.4	-29.4	-29.1	-30.9	-31.9	-30.9	-30.7	-29.7
Jan. 9....	-26.2	-26.6	-26.7	-25.5	-26.9	-27.4	-27.6	-27.8	-28.8	-28.2	-30.3	-29.7	-30.3	-29.1
Jan. 10....	-27.6	-27.8	-27.8	-28.0	-28.3	-29.0	-28.8	-29.0	-28.6	-29.0	-28.1	-28.3	-27.8	-27.6
Jan. 11....	-21.2	-21.4	-21.4	-21.6	-22.1	-22.6	-22.3	-22.1	-22.2	-22.6	-22.3	-22.5	-20.3	-17.5
Jan. 12....	-3.2	-2.4	-1.4	-0.7	0.4	1.2	3.9	4.0	4.7	6.4	7.5	10.3	9.3	6.3
Jan. 13....	-4.2	-4.2	-5.5	-6.3	-7.7	-8.4	-10.6	-11.2	-12.8	-14.6	-14.5	-13.5	-12.1	-11.4
Jan. 14....	-12.6	-13.0	-13.6	-13.8	-14.0	-15.1	-15.2	-15.6	-16.7	-17.7	-18.5	-17.8	-18.6	-19.5
Jan. 15....	-18.4	-17.7	-18.7	-18.8	-19.4	-21.1	-21.5	-22.4	-22.9	-23.1	-22.4	-22.1	-21.2	-21.9
Jan. 16....	-21.2	-21.2	-21.5	-22.1	-21.5	-21.0	-21.0	-20.5	-20.1	-19.9	-19.4	-19.4	-17.7	-18.7
Jan. 17....	-11.6	-11.4	-11.5	-12.3	-12.0	-12.6	-11.7	-10.6	-12.6	-12.1	-9.8	-6.2	-5.5	-6.3
Jan. 18....	-6.2	-6.4	-7.1	-7.5	-8.2	-8.8	-9.3	-9.3	-9.1	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	-9.1	-9.1
Jan. 19....	-5.5	-5.7	-4.9	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.5	-4.8	-4.4	-4.4	-4.5	-4.4	-4.3	-4.0
Jan. 20....	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.9	-1.7	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-2.0	-2.0
Jan. 21....	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	1.6	6.4	5.9
Jan. 22....	20.2	20.3	20.1	20.1	19.8	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.1	18.8	18.5	19.0	18.2	18.5
Jan. 23....	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	-0.7	-2.1	-2.4	-2.9	-4.6	-6.7	-7.9	-0.1	-9.8	-9.7
Jan. 24....	-8.4	-8.9	-10.0	-10.9	-11.4	-12.1	-12.8	-14.1	-13.9	-13.8	-14.5	-14.0	-14.0	-13.6
Jan. 25....	-9.7	-8.7	-7.5	-8.0	-9.5	-8.9	-8.9	-8.6	-8.2	-8.4	-8.6	-8.3	-7.1	-6.7
Jan. 26....	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.4	0.1	-0.8	-3.4	-7.2	-8.8	-9.8	-11.4	-11.4	-11.9
Jan. 27....	-14.1	-14.7	-14.7	-15.6	-16.1	-16.1	-16.1	-16.8	-17.3	-17.8	-18.2	-18.2	-19.4	-19.5
Jan. 28....	-21.2	-21.2	-21.2	-21.2	-21.2	-21.4	-21.5	-21.4	-20.5	-20.8	-21.2	-20.4	-19.6	-20.1
Jan. 29....	-29.9	-31.1	-31.7	-31.7	-31.7	-31.7	-31.9	-31.9	-32.6	-32.6	-32.9	-33.4	-32.9	-33.1
Jan. 30....	-31.9	-32.8	-33.1	-33.6	-34.4	-34.8	-34.4	-34.8	-35.7	-35.7	-36.3	-37.3	-37.0	-37.5
Jan. 31....	-37.5	-37.5	-37.9	-35.3	-34.8	-33.8	-33.1	-32.4	-32.0	-31.5	-31.3	-30.9	-31.1	-32.8
Means...	-14.01	-14.13	-14.17	-14.74	-15.17	-15.52	-15.47	-15.81	-16.38	-16.68	-16.76	-16.65	-16.37	-16.49

Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily Means.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
1882.														
Jan. 1....	-11.0	-9.9	-10.8	-9.7	-11.2	-13.0	-12.6	-13.6	-16.1	-16.1	-6.64	*5.6	-17.1	22.7
Jan. 2....	-20.7	-20.5	-19.4	-20.5	-19.2	-21.0	-21.2	-21.2	-19.4	-19.1	-19.40	-15.6	-25.1	9.5
Jan. 3....	-17.1	-17.0	-19.6	-21.0	-21.4	-21.0	-20.9	-21.5	-22.1	-19.7	-18.54	-16.2	-25.3	9.1
Jan. 4....	-26.4	-25.7	-28.2	-24.9	-24.9	-25.4	-24.9	-24.7	-26.7	-26.2	-24.63	-19.0	-30.1	11.1
Jan. 5....	-25.6	-24.6	-24.2	-23.8	-24.6	-24.0	-24.0	-25.1	-24.3	-26.1	-27.03	-23.6	-36.4	12.8
Jan. 6....	-23.0	-23.0	-27.6	-27.8	-27.9	-27.6	-27.5	-27.3	-25.2	-24.4	-27.05	-24.4	-33.9	9.5
Jan. 7....	-27.4	-27.5	-27.6	-27.6	-27.2	-27.1	-27.2	-26.1	-25.4	-25.2	-27.65	-24.2	-32.3	8.1
Jan. 8....	-29.7	-29.0	-29.5	-24.8	-29.0	-30.2	-29.9	-29.7	-27.1	-25.5	-28.65	-25.2	-33.1	7.9
Jan. 9....	-27.6	-27.8	-28.1	-27.8	-28.6	-24.4	-28.1	-27.8	-27.8	-27.8	-27.95	-25.5	-32.4	6.9
Jan. 10....	-25.1	-24.2	-24.5	-23.3	-22.0	-23.0	-22.2	-22.4	-22.1	-21.6	-26.12	-21.6	-33.2	11.6
Jan. 11....	-14.7	-13.3	-12.8	-11.0	-8.9	-8.2	-6.5	-4.6	-4.6	-4.2	-16.29	-4.2	-26.7	22.5
Jan. 12....	7.0	8.7	11.3	15.1	15.2	10.9	6.0	7.2	0.0	-3.2	5.19	15.2	-5.6	20.8
Jan. 13....	-11.0	-10.8	-10.5	-10.2	-9.4	-9.3	-9.8	-10.8	-11.6	-12.1	-10.10	-4.2	-16.3	12.1
Jan. 14....	-18.4	-18.9	-18.9	-19.1	-19.8	-19.8	-20.3	-20.1	-19.8	-20.1	-17.37	-12.6	-24.2	11.6
Jan. 15....	-21.7	-21.3	-21.5	-21.3	-21.3	-21.5	-21.3	-21.1	-21.4	-21.2	-21.05	-17.7	-28.6	10.9
Jan. 16....	-17.7	-17.7	-17.7	-17.4	-16.4	-14.5	-13.8	-13.0	-13.6	-13.6	-18.38	-13.6	-26.9	13.3
Jan. 17....	-3.1	-3.8	-1.6	-4.0	-4.5	-2.8	-2.9	-4.3	-4.6	-6.5	-7.70	-1.6	-15.9	14.3
Jan. 18....	-9.1	-8.2	-7.1	-7.3	-6.6	-6.3	-6.0	-5.6	-5.8	-5.8	-7.68	-5.6	-12.6	7.0
Jan. 19....	-3.3	-3.1	-2.3	-2.4	-2.3	-1.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-3.47	-0.5	-8.0	7.5
Jan. 20....	-0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.1	-0.65	1.1	-4.1	5.2
Jan. 21....	10.8	12.7	14.1	15.4	16.2	16.4	16.8	17.6	17.6	18.4	8.11	18.4	-0.9	19.3
Jan. 22....	17.1	12.8	10.1	8.2	7.5	5.6	5.1	4.4	3.7	2.9	14.49	20.3	1.2	19.1
Jan. 23....	-8.0	-7.6	-6.8	-6.0	-5.8	-5.7	-5.6	-6.3	-6.9	-7.4	-4.93	1.9	-7.1	9.0
Jan. 24....	-12.9	-12.8	-12.8	-12.1	-12.0	-12.0	-11.0	-10.2	-9.5	-9.5	-11.97	-8.4	-16.4	8.0
Jan. 25....	-4.7	-3.8	-2.4	-1.4	-0.3	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.2	-3.7	-4.86	3.7	-13.3	17.0
Jan. 26....	-12.3	-13.1	-13.0	-12.0	-12.7	-13.2	-13.2	-12.0	-14.0	-14.2	-7.28	4.4	-17.7	22.1
Jan. 27....	-20.3	-21.0	-21.1	-20.8	-17.3	-18.8	-19.0	-20.2	-20.7	-21.4	-18.13	-14.1	-24.3	10.2
Jan. 28....	-19.7	-23.1	-24.9	-26.1	-26.7	-24.7	-27.6	-25.9	-28.3	-29.0	-22.99	-19.6	-37.3	17.7
Jan. 29....	-33.2	-33.2	-32.7	-33.2	-31.9	-32.4	-33.0	-33.2	-33.2	-32.4	-32.39	-29.9	-39.6	9.7
Jan. 30....	-38.5	-39.1	-39.2	-38.1	-36.3	-38.2	-37.7	-38.2	-39.2	-39.2	-36.38	-31.9	-45.6	13.7
Jan. 31....	-32.4	-31.8	-32.0	-31.7	-31.7	-32.1	-33.2	-33.6	-34.6	-34.7	-33.32	-30.9	-44.3	13.4
Means...	-15.60	-15.61	-15.47	-15.07	-14.86	-15.09	-15.16	-15.05	-15.45	-15.56	-15.49	-10.31	-23.00	12.69

* Highest reading of standard for maximum of day from January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamic from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Feb. 1...	-34.8	-33.4	-34.8	-33.9	-34.4	-34.3	-34.2	-32.5	-31.9	-32.8	-32.6	-32.1	-32.8	-32.5
Feb. 2...	-31.7	-32.5	-33.6	-34.7	-35.5	-36.1	-36.1	-36.1	-36.5	-36.5	-36.3	-34.8	-33.7	-32.9
Feb. 3...	-28.0	-27.6	-26.5	-25.1	-23.5	-22.6	-22.1	-22.1	-22.1	-22.3	-22.1	-21.9	-21.7	-21.9
Feb. 4...	-16.6	-17.1	-17.4	-18.9	-19.4	-19.4	-20.3	-21.0	-21.2	-21.9	-22.1	-22.9	-22.5	-23.7
Feb. 5...	-29.9	-33.7	-31.8	-34.4	-33.6	-33.1	-32.4	-30.7	-29.9	-29.5	-29.0	-28.0	-27.6	-26.1
Feb. 6...	-7.6	-3.4	-3.1	-2.3	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	-3.1	-3.2	-3.5	-3.4	-4.2	-3.2	-2.6
Feb. 7...	-7.9	-8.6	-9.0	-9.1	-9.7	-9.9	-11.4	-10.6	-11.0	-11.7	-11.6	-12.1	-12.3	-11.9
Feb. 8...	-12.0	-12.3	-12.3	-12.0	-11.5	-11.0	-10.4	-10.4	-10.4	-10.2	-11.0	-10.6	-10.1	-10.2
Feb. 9...	-6.4	-6.4	-6.6	-7.6	-9.0	-9.5	-10.4	-10.6	-11.0	-11.5	-12.3	-13.2	-14.1	-14.9
Feb. 10...	-9.5	-10.6	-9.9	-10.6	-10.4	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.4	-10.6	-10.1	-9.0	-9.5
Feb. 11...	-21.2	-21.3	-22.1	-23.1	-24.3	-24.7	-25.3	-26.1	-26.7	-27.3	-27.6	-27.2	-26.5	-26.7
Feb. 12...	-29.5	-27.8	-29.2	-29.2	-30.2	-30.7	-30.7	-31.1	-31.7	-32.1	-32.1	-32.2	-32.6	-31.6
Feb. 13...	-31.5	-30.7	-29.0	-28.2	-29.2	-28.8	-28.8	-29.3	-29.3	-28.8	-29.9	-28.8	-29.9	-29.5
Feb. 14...	-24.2	-23.9	-23.5	-23.2	-23.5	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-24.0	-23.8	-23.8	-22.1	-21.5
Feb. 15...	-21.0	-21.1	-21.0	-20.6	-19.6	-18.9	-18.6	-18.4	-17.5	-16.5	-14.9	-14.2	-14.1	-14.1
Feb. 16...	-12.6	-12.3	-12.4	-11.9	-13.0	-13.0	-12.3	-12.3	-12.5	-12.1	-11.0	-10.7	-9.8	-9.7
Feb. 17...	-6.7	-6.2	-5.3	-5.9	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.9	-7.3	-7.7	-8.0	-8.1	-8.8	-9.5
Feb. 18...	-14.1	-14.0	-13.3	-13.0	-13.2	-12.1	-12.3	-12.3	-12.1	-12.1	-13.1	-13.2	-12.3	-12.3
Feb. 19...	-9.5	-8.8	-8.8	-8.9	-8.9	-10.6	-10.4	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.4	-11.1	-12.1	-14.1
Feb. 20...	-13.2	-12.9	-13.2	-12.9	-13.3	-13.0	-13.0	-13.1	-13.3	-13.3	-14.0	-14.7	-14.9	-15.0
Feb. 21...	-26.7	-26.6	-27.1	-27.4	-28.1	-29.2	-30.7	-31.9	-33.4	-34.1	-34.1	-33.4	-33.1	-33.8
Feb. 22...	-34.6	-35.5	-35.3	-35.8	-36.7	-37.3	-37.5	-38.8	-38.8	-39.4	-40.6	-40.3	-40.9	-40.7
Feb. 23...	-37.2	-37.0	-37.5	-37.0	-37.7	-38.4	-38.4	-38.7	-39.7	-40.4	-40.6	-40.8	-40.2	-40.2
Feb. 24...	-41.6	-41.6	-42.4	-43.0	-43.5	-43.6	-43.6	-43.7	-43.9	-44.3	-44.3	-43.0	-42.3	-42.3
Feb. 25...	-45.2	-45.5	-45.8	-46.1	-46.8	-47.6	-48.1	-48.5	-48.6	-49.1	-49.1	-48.9	-48.9	-47.1
Feb. 26...	-31.9	-32.5	-32.9	-33.8	-34.6	-35.1	-35.3	-36.5	-37.0	-37.5	-36.7	-37.1	-37.3	-37.5
Feb. 27...	-30.8	-29.5	-28.0	-28.0	-27.1	-24.9	-23.8	-20.7	-21.2	-24.9	-26.5	-29.0	-31.5	-32.6
Feb. 28...	-29.0	-29.5	-29.6	-30.3	-29.7	-28.3	-28.0	-23.8	-22.1	-19.8	-18.9	-16.4	-14.0	-13.3
Means...	-23.03	-22.94	-22.98	-23.10	-23.40	-23.33	-23.38	-23.29	-23.39	-23.68	-23.81	-23.71	-23.51	-23.49

Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
1882.														
Feb. 1...	-32.8	-33.4	-33.4	-33.6	-34.8	-35.4	-35.3	-35.0	-32.8	-32.4	-33.58	-31.9	-39.1	7.2
Feb. 3...	-32.4	-32.8	-32.6	-32.4	-32.1	-32.0	-32.1	-31.9	-30.3	-30.5	-33.59	-30.3	-40.6	10.3
Feb. 3...	-21.9	-21.4	-21.2	-21.0	-20.6	-20.7	-20.7	-20.3	-18.5	-17.9	-22.24	-17.9	-33.6	15.7
Feb. 4...	-24.9	-25.1	-25.9	-26.1	-27.2	-28.1	-29.2	-29.7	-27.8	-29.8	-23.36	-16.6	-33.7	17.1
Feb. 5...	-24.2	-21.7	-17.5	-16.1	-15.2	-14.0	-12.1	-9.6	-7.1	-7.1	-24.01	-7.1	-40.1	33.0
Feb. 6...	-2.8	-3.6	-4.2	-5.1	-6.1	-6.8	-6.9	-6.9	-6.7	-6.9	-4.28	-2.3	-9.8	7.5
Feb. 7...	-11.7	-12.1	-11.5	-11.5	-12.7	-12.7	-13.1	-13.0	-12.7	-12.3	-11.25	-7.9	-15.9	8.0
Feb. 8...	-9.8	-9.0	-9.4	-7.9	-6.7	-6.0	-6.0	-6.1	-5.4	-10.8	-9.65	-5.4	-16.1	10.7
Feb. 9...	-16.2	-15.3	-15.8	-16.1	-15.8	-15.1	-14.8	-14.0	-12.2	-11.2	-12.08	-6.4	-18.6	12.2
Feb. 10...	-12.1	-13.2	-14.7	-16.4	-19.4	-19.4	-19.8	-19.9	-19.9	-20.5	-13.16	-9.0	-25.1	16.1
Feb. 11...	-26.9	-27.2	-27.8	-28.0	-27.8	-27.0	-28.4	-28.5	-28.6	-29.8	-26.29	-21.2	-34.1	12.9
Feb. 12...	-32.1	-32.1	-32.0	-32.0	-31.7	-31.6	-32.6	-32.4	-31.5	-29.5	-31.22	-27.8	-39.1	11.3
Feb. 13...	-29.8	-29.2	-28.8	-28.0	-27.7	-27.1	-26.1	-25.9	-25.5	-25.5	-28.55	-25.5	-36.1	10.6
Feb. 14...	-31.4	-31.4	-31.2	-31.0	-30.6	-30.3	-30.6	-30.3	-30.5	-30.7	-22.40	-20.3	-28.6	8.3
Feb. 15...	-14.1	-13.6	-13.4	-13.7	-13.6	-13.4	-13.3	-13.5	-13.6	-12.8	-16.06	-12.8	-25.3	12.5
Feb. 16...	-8.6	-7.2	-6.9	-7.1	-7.2	-7.1	-7.3	-7.1	-8.0	-8.6	-10.03	-6.9	-16.4	9.5
Feb. 17...	-10.2	-12.1	-12.3	-12.4	-12.4	-12.3	-12.5	-13.2	-13.6	-14.5	-9.37	-5.3	-18.1	12.8
Feb. 18...	-11.8	-11.4	-11.2	-10.8	-10.6	-10.3	-9.9	-9.5	-8.0	-9.5	-11.73	-8.0	-18.4	10.4
Feb. 19...	-16.1	-14.1	-13.6	-13.3	-13.0	-13.0	-13.2	-12.6	-14.0	-14.3	-11.70	-8.8	-19.7	10.9
Feb. 20...	-19.4	-22.9	-23.1	-23.2	-23.1	-23.2	-24.0	-24.8	-24.2	-25.1	-17.62	-12.9	-30.3	17.4
Feb. 21...	-34.8	-34.0	-33.8	-33.4	-33.1	-33.0	-33.0	-33.6	-34.4	-34.0	-31.81	-26.6	-40.4	13.8
Feb. 22...	-40.9	-40.7	-39.9	-39.5	-39.6	-39.3	-39.4	-39.2	-38.6	-37.9	-38.63	-34.6	-46.1	11.5
Feb. 23...	-40.0	-39.2	-37.7	-36.9	-37.3	-33.3	-38.4	-39.3	-39.7	-40.8	-38.81	-36.9	-45.6	8.7
Feb. 24...	-42.6	-42.5	-41.4	-40.9	-40.6	-40.2	-41.4	-42.4	-44.2	-44.8	-42.67	-40.2	-49.1	8.9
Feb. 25...	-43.5	-40.8	-39.6	-39.2	-37.8	-37.0	-36.0	-34.8	-33.1	-33.6	-43.36	-33.1	-52.5	19.4
Feb. 26...	-37.5	-36.3	-35.7	-35.3	-34.1	-32.8	-32.8	-32.6	-31.9	-31.9	-34.90	-31.9	-42.6	10.7
Feb. 27...	-32.6	-32.0	-32.6	-32.6	-32.6	-31.9	-31.7	-31.7	-30.6	-31.1	-29.10	-20.7	-37.3	16.6
Feb. 28...	-11.5	-10.6	-10.4	-8.8	-8.1	-6.9	-6.4	-5.9	-6.9	-5.8	-17.10	-5.8	-35.1	29.3
Means...	-23.04	-23.41	-23.13	-22.04	-22.91	-22.71	-22.75	-22.63	-22.15	-22.49	-23.16	-13.36	-31.69	-13.33

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, — 5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Mar. 1...	-5.3	-5.9	-5.7	-4.8	-4.0	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-4.4	-4.4	-5.4	-6.0	-6.4
Mar. 2...	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5
Mar. 3...	-3.4	-4.2	-4.8	-5.5	-6.9	-6.9	-6.4	-7.2	-7.7	-8.0	-7.9	-7.1	-6.9	-6.7
Mar. 4...	-3.3	-2.9	-2.6	-2.5	-3.2	-3.0	-2.5	-2.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3
Mar. 5...	0.4	-0.7	-2.2	-2.4	-2.8	-3.2	-2.7	-2.7	-3.4	-4.2	-5.3	-5.1	-5.1	-5.4
Mar. 6...	-1.4	-1.5	-2.5	-3.1	-4.4	-4.9	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-4.4	-4.4	-4.5	-4.8
Mar. 7...	-1.1	-2.4	-2.9	-3.4	-4.5	-5.3	-5.8	-6.3	-6.9	-7.1	-6.9	-7.1	-7.1	-7.7
Mar. 8...	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.7	3.8	4.7	6.0	8.0	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.1	14.5	17.1
Mar. 9...	19.7	19.4	18.0	14.9	13.2	14.7	10.3	9.6	10.8	13.7	12.9	13.4	16.4	16.9
Mar. 10...	12.9	13.9	13.7	13.3	12.2	11.8	11.6	10.8	11.3	11.8	12.0	12.5	12.4	12.7
Mar. 11...	6.4	5.0	4.0	1.7	-0.1	-1.8	-3.2	-4.0	-5.5	-6.7	-7.9	-9.5	-10.6	-10.6
Mar. 12...	-10.9	-11.9	-14.1	-15.2	-14.7	-13.5	-11.0	-11.2	-8.6	-7.1	-5.1	-2.7	-0.5	2.5
Mar. 13...	-2.3	-3.1	-4.2	-4.8	-7.5	-10.8	-11.5	-12.3	-12.3	-12.4	-12.8	-13.6	-14.1	-15.3
Mar. 14...	-2.9	3.8	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.2	2.6
Mar. 15...	5.7	-8.1	-11.4	-11.2	-14.5	-15.7	-15.4	-16.6	-16.8	-16.8	-17.3	-17.8	-19.7	-19.3
Mar. 16...	-10.9	-10.9	-17.9	-19.4	-19.4	-19.8	-19.8	-19.8	-19.4	-18.6	-17.7	-18.0	-17.7	-16.9
Mar. 17...	-8.7	-8.9	-9.2	-10.3	-11.2	-12.1	-12.0	-12.0	-12.3	-12.6	-13.0	-13.4	-12.1	-11.5
Mar. 18...	-3.0	-4.0	-4.3	-5.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-5.5	-5.1	-4.0	-3.2	-2.4
Mar. 19...	-2.0	-3.2	-1.6	-0.2	0.4	1.4	2.0	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.2	1.4
Mar. 20...	12.0	11.2	8.9	4.4	2.8	0.1	-2.3	-4.4	-6.3	-8.0	-9.5	-11.4	-10.7	-9.9
Mar. 21...	-13.2	-13.7	-15.0	-23.8	-17.9	-17.9	-19.4	-19.7	-17.8	-18.4	-19.4	-20.1	-20.6	-20.5
Mar. 22...	-17.7	-18.4	-18.2	-16.4	-17.0	-16.1	-15.6	-13.8	-9.9	-6.0	-1.8	-0.3	-1.4	0.6
Mar. 23...	-1.5	-7.0	-9.5	-9.5	-8.8	-5.1	-2.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.7	-2.0	-0.8	0.4
Mar. 24...	-1.1	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7
Mar. 25...	0.3	1.9	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.3	0.2	-15.0	-16.6
Mar. 26...	-14.0	-13.5	-13.3	-13.7	-14.2	-14.2	-14.0	-12.3	-11.4	-11.2	-12.1	-14.0	-14.5	-13.8
Mar. 27...	-13.6	-13.5	-13.2	-12.3	-14.5	-15.6	-16.6	-18.4	-19.7	-20.0	-21.2	-21.7	-22.1	-22.2
Mar. 28...	-22.9	-23.4	-23.9	-24.6	-27.1	-27.3	-27.3	-26.5	-25.9	-24.4	-23.3	-21.5	-19.5	-17.7
Mar. 29...	-4.9	-4.8	-2.4	-3.9	-5.3	-5.3	-5.5	-6.3	-6.9	-6.9	-6.9	-4.5	-6.2	-6.0
Mar. 30...	-3.3	-5.1	-6.8	-7.4	-7.9	-7.9	-7.7	-7.2	-6.9	-6.4	-6.4	-6.0	-6.5	-8.4
Mar. 31...	-12.8	-14.1	-14.9	-15.7	-15.9	-16.8	-16.8	-16.9	-17.5	-16.1	-14.1	-11.1	-10.5	-7.9
Means...	-3.63	-4.19	-4.57	-5.35	-6.04	-6.25	-6.37	-6.40	-6.26	-6.04	-5.93	-5.85	-6.10	-5.85
1883.														
Mar. 1...	-0.7	-8.0	-8.4	-8.1	-7.4	-6.4	-4.6	-3.4	-1.8	-1.7	-5.42	-1.7	-11.5	9.8
Mar. 2...	-0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-2.1	-4.0	-0.80	0.2	-6.1	6.3
Mar. 3...	-6.8	-5.5	-5.1	-5.0	-4.6	-4.8	-4.9	-5.1	-4.6	-4.5	-5.85	-3.4	-12.1	8.7
Mar. 4...	0.2	0.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	0.4	-0.76	2.2	-6.1	8.3
Mar. 5...	-6.6	-5.3	-5.1	-5.1	-5.5	-5.5	-4.2	-3.7	-2.0	-2.8	-3.78	0.4	-9.1	9.5
Mar. 6...	-5.1	-4.4	-3.2	-3.0	-2.3	-2.1	-1.4	-1.0	-2.0	-2.7	-3.48	-1.0	-8.5	7.5
Mar. 7...	-5.5	-3.4	-2.3	-1.4	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	-3.77	0.8	-11.5	12.3
Mar. 8...	20.2	21.3	20.3	18.1	17.2	16.8	20.7	22.0	21.7	19.6	12.77	22.0	-0.1	22.1
Mar. 9...	20.3	20.9	22.8	23.0	18.6	14.7	13.7	14.1	14.3	14.0	15.80	22.8	8.4	14.4
Mar. 10...	12.7	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.3	12.5	11.0	10.5	9.6	8.1	12.13	13.9	6.5	7.4
Mar. 11...	-10.8	-11.0	-11.2	-11.4	-11.4	-11.3	-11.2	-11.2	-10.9	-11.5	-6.45	6.4	-15.1	21.5
Mar. 12...	4.6	5.4	7.2	8.1	10.3	10.8	11.2	12.9	6.2	1.1	-1.96	12.9	-20.1	33.0
Mar. 13...	-14.0	-11.9	-9.7	-7.2	-4.4	-2.7	-1.0	0.1	3.0	2.3	-7.61	3.0	-20.7	23.7
Mar. 14...	2.0	3.2	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.8	2.3	-0.2	-1.6	3.93	6.7	-4.4	11.1
Mar. 15...	-18.2	-18.3	-18.1	-17.9	-17.5	-15.6	-15.6	-15.8	-16.5	-16.5	-15.68	-5.7	-23.8	18.1
Mar. 16...	-14.7	-15.6	-13.0	-12.1	-10.6	-9.5	-9.5	-9.8	-9.8	-7.6	-15.43	-7.6	-23.5	15.9
Mar. 17...	-10.5	-10.1	-8.6	-7.9	-7.4	-6.2	-5.3	-4.8	-3.4	-3.2	-9.45	-3.2	-16.9	13.7
Mar. 18...	-0.9	-0.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.2	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-2.0	-3.15	0.2	-13.1	13.3
Mar. 19...	-3.0	-2.0	2.8	5.6	6.4	9.4	11.4	12.3	12.7	13.5	3.29	13.5	-5.7	19.2
Mar. 20...	-9.7	-7.7	-7.2	-6.9	-6.5	-6.9	-7.7	-11.2	-12.8	-13.3	-4.71	12.0	-16.1	28.1
Mar. 21...	-18.4	-15.6	-14.9	-14.1	-13.2	-13.3	-14.0	-14.6	-16.3	-16.6	-17.02	-13.2	-24.8	11.6
Mar. 22...	2.7	2.2	0.9	0.4	-0.4	0.9	1.8	4.6	5.7	3.9	-5.27	5.7	-23.1	28.8
Mar. 23...	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.3	-0.7	-1.55	2.5	-13.3	15.8
Mar. 24...	-0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.0	0.18	3.0	-4.0	7.0
Mar. 25...	-16.8	-16.4	-16.1	-14.9	-14.7	-14.3	-13.8	-13.9	-13.9	-14.4	-6.25	4.0	-20.5	24.5
Mar. 26...	-11.8	-9.5	-8.8	-7.7	-7.0	-5.8	-6.4	-7.9	-9.4	-11.6	-11.38	-5.8	-17.6	11.8
Mar. 27...	-22.2	-22.1	-21.4	-21.2	-21.3	-21.3	-21.5	-21.6	-22.1	-22.5	-19.24	-12.3	-26.6	14.3
Mar. 28...	-15.9	-14.9	-14.2	-13.4	-12.4	-11.9	-10.9	-7.2	-7.4	-7.7	-18.60	-7.2	-30.4	23.2
Mar. 29...	-4.9	-3.2	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.7	-3.2	-1.8	2.3	4.8	3.83	4.8	-12.0	16.8
Mar. 30...	-9.1	-9.0	-9.8	-10.2	-10.4	-10.5	-10.6	-10.6	-10.5	-11.9	-8.19	-3.3	-14.5	11.2
Mar. 31...	-6.5	-4.6	-4.2	-2.5	-0.9	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-9.20	0.4	-21.1	21.5
Means...	-5.29	-4.22	-3.51	-3.13	-2.85	-2.51	-2.16	-2.06	-2.12	-2.79	-4.55	2.36	-13.46	15.82

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 ft. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, --5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
May 1.....	18.0	17.6	17.0	16.4	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.6	15.7	15.6	17.1	18.1	18.5
May 2.....	12.8	10.8	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.5	11.2	11.1	8.5	6.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3
May 3.....	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.7	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.8
May 4.....	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.8	8.9
May 5.....	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.1	4.2	3.9	3.0	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
May 6.....	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.1	4.9	5.3	6.3	7.5	8.2
May 7.....	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.0
May 8.....	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	16.1	16.1	15.8	16.1
May 9.....	17.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.6	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.6	15.2
May 10.....	15.6	15.9	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.9
May 11.....	18.7	19.0	19.5	19.9	21.0	21.5	20.3	22.5	24.9	25.4	26.6	26.8	27.2	28.8
May 12.....	33.2	32.8	32.0	31.5	30.8	30.5	29.9	29.4	29.2	29.5	30.1	30.9	32.6	32.6
May 13.....	33.4	32.6	31.6	31.2	29.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.5	31.5	32.1	33.1	32.1
May 14.....	31.6	31.5	31.1	30.0	30.1	29.4	29.2	29.4	28.2	28.7	29.6	30.1	30.3	31.5
May 15.....	30.7	30.3	30.3	30.1	28.6	28.2	27.9	28.0	28.4	29.1	29.8	30.1	30.8	31.3
May 16.....	29.5	28.3	25.2	23.6	19.8	19.4	18.1	16.9	15.7	15.6	17.4	20.3	22.5	25.4
May 17.....	30.4	29.9	29.6	29.6	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	29.0	29.2	30.3	30.7	31.5	32.1
May 18.....	33.3	33.2	32.5	32.4	31.7	31.6	31.3	31.3	31.3	29.5	28.6	29.0	29.0	29.0
May 19.....	31.3	30.4	29.2	27.9	26.2	25.4	24.0	22.5	20.5	19.4	19.8	20.7	21.8	23.9
May 20.....	33.6	34.0	33.7	34.0	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.0	33.3	33.3	34.0	34.8	35.6	35.8
May 21.....	34.2	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.0	34.0	34.1
May 22.....	33.6	33.4	33.3	33.1	33.6	32.5	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.4	33.5	34.4
May 23.....	29.8	28.7	27.3	26.7	25.8	25.2	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.5	24.9	25.2	26.2	26.0
May 24.....	24.9	23.3	21.3	19.9	18.0	19.1	19.3	18.4	18.4	17.8	17.6	17.4	19.1	19.1
May 25.....	20.3	19.5	19.4	19.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.0	17.6	18.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.1
May 26.....	23.6	23.0	23.0	21.4	21.9	21.8	21.0	20.0	19.6	18.8	18.4	18.8	19.1	20.1
May 27.....	21.8	20.7	20.3	20.1	15.6	13.1	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.5	13.9	15.8	18.0	19.6
May 28.....	19.8	18.5	17.0	15.7	13.7	12.6	12.5	11.8	12.5	13.4	14.3	15.1	17.1	17.1
May 29.....	18.9	17.5	17.6	16.5	15.6	14.9	14.5	15.2	16.4	17.1	18.0	19.4	19.4	20.4
May 30.....	24.7	24.6	24.3	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.5	22.7	23.0	23.3	24.3	24.7	25.4	25.9
May 31.....	29.5	28.6	27.8	27.6	26.4	26.2	26.0	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.8	27.2	28.7	33.2
Means	22.86	22.28	21.81	21.42	20.52	20.16	19.73	19.56	19.43	19.30	19.92	20.43	21.16	21.84
1883.														
May 1.....	19.6	20.0	20.3	20.5	19.6	19.6	18.1	15.8	15.4	13.5	17.32	20.5	12.2	8.3
May 2.....	7.8	7.4	6.2	6.2	7.5	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9	8.32	12.8	3.4	9.4
May 3.....	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.5	9.1	6.65	9.0	0.0	9.6
May 4.....	9.5	10.6	11.3	10.6	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.2	7.4	8.65	11.3	5.0	6.3
May 5.....	3.4	4.6	5.6	5.9	6.8	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.6	7.0	5.22	8.6	-1.7	10.3
May 6.....	9.2	10.2	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.0	11.7	10.3	8.05	12.2	2.0	10.2
May 7.....	12.2	12.3	13.2	13.5	14.3	14.7	14.9	16.4	16.3	15.3	12.10	16.4	7.3	9.1
May 8.....	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.8	17.6	18.6	18.8	19.1	18.8	18.0	16.70	19.1	14.2	4.9
May 9.....	15.4	15.4	15.6	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6	19.5	17.8	15.89	19.5	11.0	8.5
May 10.....	16.4	17.4	17.6	18.8	19.0	19.4	19.6	19.7	18.9	18.0	16.72	19.7	13.3	6.4
May 11.....	29.6	30.7	32.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.8	33.9	26.98	33.8	17.0	16.8
May 12.....	33.5	34.2	34.7	35.2	34.8	34.2	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.0	32.33	35.2	28.0	7.2
May 13.....	33.9	34.2	34.6	35.7	32.8	32.1	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.1	32.05	35.7	26.0	9.7
May 14.....	31.7	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.3	33.1	33.1	32.9	31.4	30.95	33.1	27.2	5.9
May 15.....	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.4	30.2	29.2	30.68	31.7	26.8	4.9
May 16.....	28.6	28.4	28.9	29.7	30.8	31.5	31.0	31.6	31.3	30.3	24.95	31.0	14.1	17.8
May 17.....	32.6	33.1	33.3	33.7	33.5	33.4	35.2	34.6	33.3	33.3	31.40	35.2	27.8	7.4
May 18.....	29.0	29.0	28.2	29.4	31.3	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.2	31.5	30.82	33.3	27.0	6.3
May 19.....	24.3	25.7	27.4	28.4	30.5	31.6	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.1	26.80	33.5	18.0	15.5
May 20.....	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.0	37.0	36.4	36.1	35.2	35.2	35.2	31.72	37.0	32.3	4.7
May 21.....	34.4	34.4	35.0	35.2	35.2	34.8	34.4	34.2	34.2	33.5	33.93	35.2	31.8	3.4
May 22.....	35.0	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.0	33.5	33.5	33.1	32.6	32.2	33.41	35.4	30.8	4.6
May 23.....	26.1	26.8	26.9	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.2	27.2	27.4	26.4	26.40	29.8	21.8	8.0
May 24.....	19.1	19.6	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.3	21.3	21.0	21.3	20.6	19.85	24.9	15.3	9.6
May 25.....	19.1	19.1	19.8	21.5	23.0	23.3	23.5	23.4	23.7	23.5	20.19	23.7	16.3	7.4
May 26.....	20.1	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.7	22.0	21.5	21.3	21.0	21.5	21.00	23.6	15.8	7.8
May 27.....	21.0	22.3	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.0	22.6	21.3	18.99	23.6	10.2	13.4
May 28.....	18.4	18.9	19.6	20.1	20.9	20.5	21.1	19.8	19.9	19.5	17.68	20.9	10.0	10.9
May 29.....	21.1	22.5	23.0	24.5	24.5	24.8	25.0	24.5	24.9	24.5	19.99	25.0	12.8	12.2
May 30.....	26.4	27.2	27.4	27.7	28.4	28.0	29.3	29.2	29.7	29.4	25.82	29.7	21.2	8.7
May 31.....	28.6	29.4	30.1	30.4	30.9	31.2	31.0	31.6	31.6	30.5	28.61	31.6	24.0	7.6
Means	22.39	23.01	23.40	23.88	24.17	24.25	24.37	24.21	24.23	23.46	21.99	25.60	16.83	8.77

Table showing the temperature of the air at Ugluamic from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time,—5 hours 17 minutes.]

Dzte.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
June 1...	30.5	29.8	28.9	28.2	27.7	27.2	26.4	26.1	26.4	27.3	28.6	29.7	29.8	30.6
June 2...	30.5	30.4	29.6	29.2	27.9	27.6	27.6	28.2	27.6	26.7	26.6	26.2	27.4	28.2
June 3...	29.2	28.8	28.2	28.2	27.4	27.4	27.6	27.7	28.9	29.4	30.6	31.5	32.5	33.1
June 4...	33.5	32.7	32.4	32.3	31.5	31.1	30.5	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.7	32.1	33.1	33.5
June 5...	34.4	33.6	32.6	32.4	31.8	31.3	31.2	30.3	30.1	29.9	30.7	30.7	31.8	32.8
June 6...	38.3	36.0	35.6	35.3	33.6	33.3	34.2	31.1	31.8	35.2	36.5	38.1	39.1	39.5
June 7...	40.3	39.3	38.3	35.4	32.6	31.3	32.3	32.7	33.7	33.7	34.8	36.7	38.4	40.0
June 8...	38.2	37.1	36.2	34.2	30.3	29.5	29.4	29.7	30.5	32.8	33.5	34.1	34.1	34.5
June 9...	38.3	37.0	35.5	34.2	31.7	30.7	31.5	32.5	33.6	32.0	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.7
June 10...	34.0	33.1	32.4	32.1	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.6	32.5	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.4	34.4
June 11...	34.4	33.4	33.5	33.1	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.2	32.7	33.8	34.7	34.9	35.8	36.9
June 12...	46.2	42.0	40.1	38.6	38.6	38.7	37.9	36.3	38.3	38.3	39.3	40.7	41.2	39.8
June 13...	35.6	36.1	35.2	34.1	33.3	32.9	33.5	33.1	32.5	32.5	33.7	34.8	35.0	34.4
June 14...	33.7	34.0	33.2	33.2	32.7	32.7	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.5	34.0	34.0	34.0
June 15...	34.4	34.2	34.2	33.7	33.2	33.1	33.1	32.7	32.7	31.4	33.7	33.6	34.3	34.1
June 16...	33.2	32.4	31.6	31.3	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.5	31.2	31.4	32.3	31.9	33.1
June 17...	35.4	33.5	35.2	33.7	31.0	30.2	29.7	31.5	32.5	32.9	32.9	33.5	34.6	35.0
June 18...	34.4	33.5	32.9	31.4	31.8	32.9	34.4	35.8	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.3	41.8	42.9
June 19...	41.2	40.1	38.1	37.3	37.1	36.2	36.8	37.4	37.9	38.5	38.9	39.6	39.6	40.5
June 20...	38.9	37.0	36.0	36.2	35.4	34.0	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.4	35.0	35.4	35.9	36.4
June 21...	35.3	34.5	34.0	33.5	33.2	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.1	33.5	34.2	34.2	34.0
June 22...	33.1	31.3	29.8	30.1	29.3	28.2	28.6	28.1	28.8	29.0	29.9	30.4	30.7	30.7
June 23...	32.4	32.0	31.5	31.3	30.5	30.7	30.9	30.5	30.5	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.5
June 24...	34.0	36.2	37.3	36.6	33.9	33.3	31.3	20.7	31.3	32.7	33.1	35.8	34.1	33.0
June 25...	41.0	41.7	40.1	38.5	36.4	36.6	38.3	40.9	41.0	39.8	41.8	43.0	44.2	45.4
June 26...	38.8	38.1	34.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.1	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
June 27...	33.0	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.1	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.0	32.5
June 28...	32.1	31.6	31.4	31.2	30.7	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.8	30.8	31.5	32.5	33.0
June 29...	31.3	32.3	32.4	31.6	31.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.7	33.8	34.9	35.4	36.4
June 30...	34.2	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.2
Means...	35.33	34.62	33.90	33.26	32.24	31.93	32.65	32.04	32.53	32.87	33.54	34.13	34.66	35.09
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
1882.														
June 1...	31.1	32.1	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	32.0	31.3	29.92	32.8	24.5	8.3
June 2...	28.2	28.6	28.9	29.4	28.6	29.4	30.2	29.9	29.8	29.2	28.58	30.5	25.0	5.5
June 3...	34.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.0	33.4	33.5	31.41	35.1	26.5	8.6
June 4...	34.0	34.0	34.2	35.0	35.2	35.2	38.9	35.2	35.8	31.9	33.29	38.9	29.3	9.6
June 5...	33.8	35.0	37.7	38.1	38.9	37.7	37.9	37.4	38.3	37.5	34.00	38.9	29.1	9.8
June 6...	39.1	39.1	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.5	39.3	40.1	40.3	41.7	37.10	41.7	31.8	9.9
June 7...	36.8	36.0	36.7	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.0	36.4	37.1	38.1	36.20	40.3	30.8	9.5
June 8...	34.7	35.7	37.2	37.6	37.4	37.2	37.2	36.7	38.1	40.0	34.83	40.0	27.4	12.6
June 9...	34.0	34.4	35.2	36.7	36.0	35.4	35.3	34.9	34.5	34.2	34.18	38.3	28.8	9.5
June 10...	35.0	35.8	36.4	36.4	36.6	36.4	36.0	36.1	35.5	36.2	34.25	36.6	30.0	6.6
June 11...	38.3	39.5	41.2	41.3	41.1	38.7	39.3	41.5	42.9	45.2	36.75	45.2	31.6	13.6
June 12...	37.9	38.5	38.7	38.5	39.3	39.3	38.3	37.9	36.4	35.7	39.02	46.2	35.4	10.8
June 13...	35.0	35.4	35.2	35.6	34.4	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.6	34.25	36.1	31.8	4.3
June 14...	35.2	35.3	36.4	37.0	36.9	36.7	36.5	36.9	35.8	34.7	34.52	37.0	32.0	5.0
June 15...	33.9	35.0	34.6	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.8	33.5	33.6	34.2	33.79	35.0	31.9	3.1
June 16...	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.3	33.3	33.8	34.0	34.6	34.4	35.2	32.41	35.2	29.1	6.1
June 17...	35.4	36.2	35.9	35.7	35.8	36.4	36.9	36.6	36.0	34.3	34.20	36.9	29.0	7.9
June 18...	43.2	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.3	39.3	39.1	42.5	44.3	45.0	38.55	45.2	30.9	14.3
June 19...	41.5	40.9	40.5	38.8	39.9	38.9	38.6	38.3	39.1	38.9	38.94	41.5	35.1	6.4
June 20...	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.3	37.8	37.1	35.7	33.57	38.9	33.0	5.9
June 21...	34.2	34.7	34.9	34.0	33.7	33.7	32.5	32.5	33.1	32.4	33.52	35.3	31.0	4.3
June 22...	31.1	31.4	31.5	32.0	34.3	32.7	32.9	32.7	33.1	32.3	33.02	34.3	26.8	7.5
June 23...	32.5	32.5	32.0	31.7	31.7	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.3	33.2	31.85	33.2	29.0	4.2
June 24...	33.9	35.0	35.2	35.4	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	35.4	37.0	34.58	37.3	30.1	7.2
June 25...	47.2	48.8	49.7	50.5	52.0	53.5	51.2	52.2	51.3	43.0	44.50	53.5	34.0	19.5
June 26...	33.7	34.0	34.4	34.2	34.0	34.0	34.2	33.9	34.2	33.3	33.93	38.8	32.0	6.8
June 27...	39.7	39.5	39.5	32.7	32.5	32.1	31.7	31.5	32.4	32.1	32.27	33.7	19.6	4.1
June 28...	33.5	34.4	34.4	34.2	34.9	34.4	34.2	33.0	33.4	31.6	32.29	34.9	28.3	5.6
June 29...	36.4	33.4	37.4	36.2	35.4	35.4	36.4	35.6	35.2	34.0	34.20	37.4	29.8	7.6
June 30...	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	38.3	39.0	40.6	35.14	40.6	32.0	8.6
Means...	35.52	35.78	36.10	36.19	36.30	36.05	36.15	36.13	36.29	35.95	34.53	38.31	30.22	8.09

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —3 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
July 1...	37.9	34.4	33.5	33.0	32.8	33.5	38.8	40.7	38.3	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.8	40.8
July 2...	38.9	39.5	41.2	40.7	37.4	38.8	35.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	38.8	40.6	44.0	44.2
July 3...	39.8	39.3	37.4	37.0	35.8	35.6	36.4	37.2	37.8	37.9	35.4	34.4	33.1	33.3
July 4...	35.0	35.4	34.5	34.0	33.7	34.3	34.4	34.1	38.3	38.3	38.3	37.4	38.3	38.3
July 5...	40.1	38.1	36.2	34.7	34.4	33.9	34.4	35.6	37.4	40.3	43.0	46.2	46.0	46.2
July 6...	43.3	43.8	42.8	40.8	41.0	42.2	43.4	42.4	44.0	45.2	44.7	45.2	45.0	45.2
July 7...	48.2	49.8	49.2	45.3	46.2	45.9	48.2	50.2	51.0	53.2	55.5	56.2	49.2	56.4
July 8...	49.0	46.2	40.9	41.4	39.1	38.3	36.8	40.3	42.4	43.2	44.5	45.4	45.4	45.2
July 9...	41.1	39.7	38.2	35.3	35.5	32.0	31.0	30.7	31.5	32.5	33.9	34.4	34.4	34.2
July 10...	40.8	39.4	40.3	41.1	38.3	39.1	43.4	47.0	50.2	52.8	55.2	49.7	52.2	45.0
July 11...	40.8	41.5	39.7	38.3	38.1	40.1	42.0	46.2	47.8	52.7	56.0	56.2	56.7	59.9
July 12...	43.2	43.2	44.7	45.2	42.7	42.7	42.5	42.2	41.9	44.2	44.2	47.2	44.2	42.2
July 13...	39.1	36.9	36.6	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.2	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.9	38.3	38.3	38.3
July 14...	48.2	49.2	45.8	41.0	39.1	38.9	40.6	41.2	42.9	42.7	41.2	40.7	40.1	39.5
July 15...	33.5	33.5	31.0	30.1	29.0	29.0	28.6	32.5	31.5	33.1	32.3	32.5	33.1	33.5
July 16...	37.4	35.9	36.3	34.0	34.2	32.5	32.5	33.5	33.5	34.2	35.4	36.9	36.7	35.9
July 17...	34.9	34.8	34.5	34.3	34.4	34.4	34.1	33.7	33.7	32.7	33.7	34.4	34.6	35.2
July 18...	37.3	36.0	35.3	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.4	34.4	34.9	35.6	36.4	37.7	37.7	38.3
July 19...	40.4	39.9	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.1	37.9	38.1	40.5	41.2	43.4	46.3	50.7	49.0
July 20...	46.3	41.6	45.2	44.8	43.9	44.0	43.6	47.4	48.9	47.2	48.0	45.2	46.2	46.7
July 21...	46.5	43.2	41.3	41.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	39.6	39.3	39.3	40.1	42.2	44.7	44.4
July 22...	45.8	44.4	44.1	43.3	42.6	42.2	41.8	41.4	42.2	43.4	45.6	44.7	47.2	47.7
July 23...	46.8	46.8	45.4	43.4	43.2	43.4	42.5	43.2	45.7	49.5	49.2	50.4	50.4	55.2
July 24...	56.7	52.0	49.0	48.0	50.5	51.2	50.9	51.2	52.1	53.9	57.2	57.2	61.3	62.5
July 25...	61.3	59.1	55.1	55.2	52.2	53.2	53.2	53.9	57.2	60.3	61.1	55.2	53.7	51.2
July 26...	54.3	54.0	52.8	51.2	51.2	50.9	50.5	51.6	52.2	53.4	54.2	54.7	55.2	53.4
July 27...	44.7	43.1	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.3	41.0	40.3	41.7	43.0	43.0
July 28...	35.9	35.9	36.3	36.6	36.1	36.4	34.6	33.9	33.5	33.9	34.9	34.9	35.9	36.5
July 29...	36.2	35.5	35.2	35.0	35.2	35.7	34.9	34.9	35.9	35.9	36.9	38.8	37.4	40.3
July 30...	40.9	39.4	38.5	38.6	37.2	36.7	36.9	36.9	38.3	39.3	40.3	41.2	43.2	44.2
July 31...	54.7	54.6	54.6	53.0	51.2	50.4	50.7	50.2	50.9	52.7	51.6	52.2	52.7	53.9
Means...	43.20	42.13	41.23	40.30	39.52	39.51	39.77	40.69	41.64	42.79	43.56	43.82	44.24	44.50
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
1882.														
July 1...	40.7	40.8	39.3	40.8	41.4	41.0	41.8	42.0	42.0	43.4	39.10	43.4	32.2	11.2
July 2...	47.5	48.7	48.0	47.7	47.0	46.7	46.2	45.2	42.8	40.8	42.18	48.7	34.0	14.7
July 3...	34.2	33.2	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.0	33.1	34.2	34.4	34.6	35.37	39.8	31.6	8.2
July 4...	38.1	30.3	39.8	40.7	40.5	39.6	40.2	40.4	41.2	41.2	37.72	41.2	32.2	9.0
July 5...	47.4	46.7	46.2	45.4	44.2	44.0	43.4	44.2	43.2	44.7	41.50	47.4	33.2	14.2
July 6...	45.2	46.7	46.2	45.0	42.7	43.2	44.8	43.4	44.0	45.0	43.97	46.7	39.8	6.9
July 7...	56.8	58.3	59.3	60.4	60.6	59.1	57.7	56.4	56.0	52.2	53.35	60.6	42.2	18.4
July 8...	47.0	47.2	49.0	49.0	48.7	48.6	48.2	43.7	39.9	40.2	44.28	49.0	36.2	12.8
July 9...	34.2	31.4	35.4	35.6	36.4	37.0	43.4	43.2	40.3	40.3	35.98	43.4	20.8	13.6
July 10...	49.0	51.7	50.4	43.7	43.4	42.7	45.2	51.2	53.2	51.3	46.51	55.2	37.3	17.9
July 11...	56.7	59.1	55.7	50.4	48.2	45.2	46.0	43.2	45.2	42.0	47.82	59.9	36.5	23.4
July 12...	42.7	41.8	41.2	40.3	40.1	39.8	38.8	37.4	38.2	38.5	42.05	47.2	35.5	11.7
July 13...	38.8	39.3	39.9	40.3	40.6	40.4	41.0	42.2	43.8	40.2	39.50	49.2	35.0	14.2
July 14...	38.8	38.3	33.3	38.4	38.3	37.8	37.4	36.6	35.7	35.0	40.24	49.2	33.9	15.3
July 15...	33.7	34.0	34.4	35.4	34.6	34.4	35.2	35.4	37.1	37.4	33.12	37.4	27.1	10.3
July 16...	36.9	36.9	37.4	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.7	35.6	35.5	35.3	35.64	37.8	31.0	5.9
July 17...	35.6	36.6	37.2	37.0	38.5	37.8	37.2	36.1	37.4	36.9	35.44	38.5	32.8	5.7
July 18...	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.5	38.8	39.3	39.9	39.3	37.06	39.9	33.7	6.2
July 19...	51.7	47.8	48.0	48.0	45.8	46.7	49.0	42.3	46.8	43.7	44.00	51.7	37.0	14.7
July 20...	46.2	46.2	47.4	48.7	48.2	48.4	48.2	47.2	47.3	46.4	46.38	48.9	48.7	0.2
July 21...	45.4	47.9	47.7	45.2	42.7	43.0	43.4	43.8	45.0	46.3	43.02	47.7	38.3	9.4
July 22...	47.7	48.0	48.2	48.4	50.0	51.8	52.5	52.3	53.7	50.0	46.62	53.7	40.7	13.0
July 23...	57.2	60.8	60.9	61.1	54.4	53.7	57.4	57.8	55.4	55.2	51.21	61.1	41.8	19.3
July 24...	63.7	65.3	65.5	59.1	58.3	55.4	56.6	57.2	57.8	61.6	56.46	65.5	48.0	17.5
July 25...	49.7	49.2	50.8	53.4	55.1	56.0	57.1	56.7	54.8	55.0	51.99	61.3	48.1	13.2
July 26...	54.2	54.2	52.2	54.8	52.7	52.4	49.5	49.4	47.8	45.8	32.19	55.2	43.8	11.4
July 27...	41.0	42.2	43.2	45.0	42.2	40.5	39.0	37.5	35.9	36.2	41.12	45.0	35.0	10.0
July 28...	37.8	36.6	36.4	37.2	36.8	36.4	36.4	36.9	37.3	36.8	35.95	37.8	32.8	5.0
July 29...	41.0	41.2	41.8	43.2	43.0	43.0	42.8	43.5	42.2	41.8	38.80	43.5	33.8	9.7
July 30...	46.7	48.5	50.2	53.5	50.4	49.2	50.7	53.0	53.0	55.2	44.25	55.2	35.8	19.4
July 31...	54.5	56.6	56.7	54.2	54.2	54.2	55.2	56.8	58.3	57.2	53.80	58.3	49.0	9.3
Means...	45.11	45.64	45.77	45.57	44.80	44.42	44.83	44.84	44.60	44.47	43.21	49.01	37.02	11.89

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Aug. 1...	53.5	53.2	55.9	54.8	50.2	49.2	47.7	47.7	48.2	49.6	50.3	50.2	50.0	52.0
Aug. 2...	42.9	42.8	43.0	43.0	44.2	44.7	44.2	44.2	44.4	44.7	45.2	46.9	46.0	49.9
Aug. 3...	53.7	53.4	48.0	45.2	43.5	41.7	40.7	40.3	40.6	38.6	36.8	33.8	38.5	38.3
Aug. 4...	40.4	42.7	38.5	38.1	38.3	39.6	40.3	40.9	41.7	43.4	45.8	47.2	41.8	41.4
Aug. 5...	32.7	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.0	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.7	34.9	36.4	37.6	38.7	39.5
Aug. 6...	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.8	41.2	41.9	43.2	44.4	44.7	45.5	49.0	49.7	50.7	53.7
Aug. 7...	51.8	50.7	49.9	49.0	43.7	43.2	42.8	42.2	41.7	41.9	41.4	41.9	41.2	41.3
Aug. 8...	43.8	41.6	41.3	41.0	40.6	44.6	40.1	40.0	41.2	41.2	43.4	45.5	46.2	48.1
Aug. 9...	52.7	52.0	51.9	52.0	51.2	50.7	50.2	49.7	49.2	49.4	49.4	48.5	48.0	48.7
Aug. 10...	33.6	33.1	32.7	33.6	33.3	33.3	34.9	36.1	36.3	40.3	41.0	42.2	43.4	43.6
Aug. 11...	53.3	52.0	50.6	50.1	50.2	50.0	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	51.7	53.4	53.2
Aug. 12...	57.9	54.4	50.6	50.2	48.6	48.2	47.7	47.7	46.8	46.2	46.2	41.2	38.1	37.6
Aug. 13...	35.1	35.2	34.2	33.1	32.5	31.7	32.0	31.8	31.8	31.0	32.0	31.9	31.0	31.0
Aug. 14...	31.6	31.3	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.0	30.3	30.3	31.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	33.5	34.0
Aug. 15...	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.5	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	33.1	33.3	33.6	34.4	34.8	36.0
Aug. 16...	33.9	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.5	32.5	34.2
Aug. 17...	33.1	32.5	32.3	32.2	31.8	31.0	31.7	32.2	32.8	32.3	32.4	32.4	33.0	33.0
Aug. 18...	33.4	33.1	33.3	32.5	32.5	32.1	31.9	31.5	31.8	32.2	32.5	33.2	33.6	33.7
Aug. 19...	34.2	32.5	31.4	30.7	30.3	29.9	30.1	30.3	32.5	33.5	35.5	36.2	37.4	37.4
Aug. 20...	38.1	37.5	37.0	36.9	36.4	36.1	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.9	35.9	36.6	37.4	38.1
Aug. 21...	37.5	36.5	35.4	36.7	38.3	37.2	36.4	35.6	35.2	34.4	34.4	33.7	33.5	33.9
Aug. 22...	36.4	36.4	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.0	33.3	33.3	33.5	35.1	35.7	36.4	37.1
Aug. 23...	35.4	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.2	34.9	34.9	34.6	35.4	34.6	34.7	34.4	34.9	35.4
Aug. 24...	36.4	32.5	31.1	31.0	30.5	30.9	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
Aug. 25...	33.5	32.5	32.0	32.3	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.5	33.3	33.1	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.0
Aug. 26...	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.9	32.8	32.5	32.5	33.2	33.5
Aug. 27...	31.5	30.5	29.6	28.5	28.1	28.2	28.6	29.3	29.6	29.6	29.8	30.5	30.5	30.8
Aug. 28...	39.4	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.4	27.6	29.1	30.1	30.5	30.2
Aug. 29...	29.1	29.0	28.7	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.2	29.4	29.6	30.5	31.3	32.0
Aug. 30...	31.3	30.9	31.3	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.5	29.6	29.8	30.5	31.3	32.1	32.3
Aug. 31...	31.3	32.0	32.3	32.3	32.5	32.5	33.0	33.0	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.0	32.2	32.5
Means...	38.62	38.01	37.15	36.90	36.43	36.30	36.15	36.21	36.47	36.74	37.31	37.66	37.88	38.53
1883.														
Aug. 1...	52.2	52.7	50.3	48.8	47.4	48.2	46.4	45.4	42.6	42.2	49.70	57.6	40.8	16.8
Aug. 2...	48.7	48.7	48.3	48.0	47.9	48.2	49.9	50.0	53.9	55.1	46.99	55.0	40.7	14.3
Aug. 3...	37.8	38.3	38.4	38.5	36.7	36.6	35.0	35.2	36.1	37.2	40.42	56.1	33.6	22.5
Aug. 4...	41.5	39.3	37.1	35.6	35.7	35.8	36.3	36.2	35.1	34.2	39.45	47.5	33.0	14.5
Aug. 5...	40.1	41.2	41.2	40.4	39.8	39.5	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.6	37.08	42.0	31.7	10.3
Aug. 6...	54.2	55.3	56.7	57.2	57.0	56.4	55.3	53.0	52.6	49.02	57.5	57.5	39.3	18.2
Aug. 7...	41.2	42.2	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.0	42.7	42.8	41.3	43.62	53.6	53.6	39.6	14.0
Aug. 8...	50.2	51.4	53.0	54.2	56.0	50.4	52.0	52.5	52.8	52.8	46.84	56.5	38.0	18.5
Aug. 9...	50.0	49.4	39.8	37.4	35.6	36.2	35.0	36.2	35.8	34.4	45.56	52.9	33.2	19.7
Aug. 10...	50.4	51.5	52.5	52.8	51.3	53.2	53.3	51.4	54.7	53.3	43.91	56.1	31.4	24.7
Aug. 11...	54.2	54.2	54.0	55.4	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.0	57.7	53.8	53.01	54.9	49.0	9.9
Aug. 12...	37.4	36.4	36.1	36.4	36.2	35.5	35.1	34.5	34.8	35.8	42.52	58.3	31.3	25.0
Aug. 13...	30.5	31.0	30.8	31.4	31.5	31.4	32.2	31.9	32.1	32.1	32.09	33.9	29.0	6.9
Aug. 14...	34.0	34.6	34.0	34.7	35.4	36.4	36.1	35.5	36.0	35.4	32.93	37.3	29.0	8.3
Aug. 15...	36.1	37.4	37.2	37.2	36.9	36.6	35.4	35.2	35.1	34.2	34.64	37.9	31.5	6.4
Aug. 16...	34.6	34.9	36.2	35.6	35.2	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.4	34.3	33.54	36.9	30.7	6.2
Aug. 17...	33.9	34.4	33.8	34.6	34.4	35.2	34.9	34.8	34.6	34.3	33.24	36.1	30.7	5.4
Aug. 18...	35.4	36.4	36.2	36.6	36.4	35.9	31.9	35.0	35.0	35.0	33.80	37.7	30.8	6.9
Aug. 19...	39.3	39.8	40.1	41.1	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.3	40.4	39.1	36.05	42.0	29.0	13.0
Aug. 20...	39.1	40.3	40.9	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.5	39.4	40.0	38.9	38.10	42.1	34.8	7.3
Aug. 21...	34.4	34.9	38.8	34.6	34.7	34.0	34.4	33.8	34.4	34.0	35.28	40.1	32.3	7.8
Aug. 22...	36.6	37.5	37.0	36.9	37.2	37.6	37.1	36.5	35.2	35.4	35.42	38.2	31.2	7.0
Aug. 23...	35.8	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.7	37.1	36.9	36.6	36.2	34.5	35.55	37.7	33.5	4.2
Aug. 24...	33.5	33.6	34.0	34.1	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.0	34.2	33.3	32.89	35.9	29.7	6.3
Aug. 25...	32.9	33.3	33.5	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.0	33.9	34.0	33.7	36.18	34.0	31.0	3.0
Aug. 26...	33.5	32.5	33.6	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.6	35.2	34.0	33.5	33.63	36.2	30.9	5.3
Aug. 27...	31.5	31.7	30.6	30.3	29.2	30.1	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.88	35.5	26.6	8.9
Aug. 28...	31.0	30.9	32.0	32.0	31.8	31.3	31.0	31.5	30.5	29.6	29.75	34.0	31.0	3.9
Aug. 29...	32.6	33.0	33.3	33.5	33.3	33.3	34.0	34.1	33.0	31.9	31.02	35.6	27.3	7.7
Aug. 30...	32.2	32.1	32.3	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.9	33.0	32.3	31.3	31.61	35.7	28.5	7.2
Aug. 31...	33.6	33.7	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.9	33.08	36.1	29.9	6.2
Means...	38.98	39.31	39.20	39.18	39.08	39.01	38.75	38.57	38.48	38.07	37.86	43.75	32.93	16.82

Table showing the temperature of the air at Ugluamic from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1882.														
Oct. 1....	32.7	32.9	32.6	32.7	32.6	33.2	33.8	33.6	34.6	35.0	34.6	34.8	35.1	35.5
Oct. 2....	37.2	37.5	37.9	37.5	37.4	38.5	38.4	37.6	37.2	37.4	37.0	36.8	37.1	37.4
Oct. 3....	31.3	31.4	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	27.9	27.5	26.9	26.4	26.1	26.3
Oct. 4....	25.6	25.6	25.3	25.4	25.1	25.1	24.9	24.7	24.4	24.2	23.7	23.4	22.9	23.0
Oct. 5....	22.5	21.8	20.9	19.8	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.2	19.6	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.6
Oct. 6....	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.1	18.6	18.7
Oct. 7....	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.8
Oct. 8....	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.5	17.8	17.2	16.8	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.5
Oct. 9....	15.9	15.6	15.4	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.8
Oct. 10....	13.7	13.9	14.4	13.5	12.4	12.1	12.1	10.3	9.8	9.1	8.5	9.1	6.4	6.9
Oct. 11....	9.4	9.1	8.1	7.8	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	8.3	8.5	8.4
Oct. 12....	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.0	6.1	5.3	3.7	4.5	4.7
Oct. 13....	6.3	4.2	4.2	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.4	3.4	0.6	-0.5	-1.1	-1.9	-1.5
Oct. 14....	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.5	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	-0.9	3.0	3.4	5.5
Oct. 15....	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.1
Oct. 16....	-2.2	-2.4	1.2	3.0	6.0	6.5	6.7	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.4	1.6	0.4
Oct. 17....	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.4	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.6	-0.7	0.4
Oct. 18....	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	6.0	6.7
Oct. 19....	5.1	5.8	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.4	3.4
Oct. 20....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.9	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2
Oct. 21....	2.6	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.1	0.1	-1.4	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.2	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1
Oct. 22....	4.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	4.5	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.4
Oct. 23....	9.0	7.9	-7.8	-6.6	-6.2	-6.0	-5.3	-4.2	-4.5	-5.2	-5.2	-4.5	-4.2	-0.6
Oct. 24....	9.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5
Oct. 25....	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
Oct. 26....	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.1	-0.1	-1.2	-1.9	-1.7	-2.5	-2.9	-3.4	-3.9	-3.2	-3.0
Oct. 27....	-4.5	-6.1	-6.9	-7.1	-7.2	-7.5	-8.0	-9.3	-9.3	-9.1	-8.4	-8.5	-8.5	-8.5
Oct. 28....	-14.6	-14.7	-10.4	-8.2	-7.7	-5.8	-4.5	-4.4	-4.2	-3.9	-2.1	-1.2	-1.1	-0.7
Oct. 29....	-5.2	-4.6	-7.2	-9.6	-9.9	-13.2	-14.9	-16.7	-17.3	-17.9	-16.2	-14.8	-14.7	-14.0
Oct. 30....	-0.2	1.4	2.9	3.3	6.0	8.1	8.7	7.7	1.4	-1.4	-3.1	-1.9	0.4	5.2
Oct. 31....	18.6	17.2	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.0	17.4	15.8	14.4	13.9	14.5	15.3	19.0	18.8
Means...	9.51	9.39	9.65	9.05	9.07	9.01	8.90	8.49	8.05	7.66	7.49	7.71	7.71	8.17
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily Means.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
1882.														
Oct. 1....	35.6	37.2	36.9	37.6	37.2	37.2	38.7	37.8	36.5	36.1	35.19	39.5	31.6	7.9
Oct. 2....	37.7	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.1	37.9	37.6	36.9	36.5	32.5	37.33	40.7	31.6	9.1
Oct. 3....	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.6	26.3	26.2	26.2	27.77	37.3	24.4	12.9
Oct. 4....	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	22.9	24.00	31.8	21.4	10.4
Oct. 5....	20.6	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.39	29.0	17.8	11.2
Oct. 6....	18.6	18.6	19.1	19.1	18.6	18.6	18.9	18.0	18.9	18.8	19.35	26.2	17.1	9.1
Oct. 7....	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.9	21.0	20.7	19.5	19.0	18.1	18.5	19.46	23.0	16.8	6.2
Oct. 8....	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.0	15.8	16.94	25.2	14.5	10.7
Oct. 9....	14.8	14.9	15.5	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.7	15.0	14.4	14.4	15.05	21.4	12.8	8.6
Oct. 10....	7.7	7.9	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.2	8.9	8.8	10.13	20.8	5.3	15.5
Oct. 11....	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.80	10.2	3.2	7.0
Oct. 12....	4.5	5.6	7.0	7.0	5.1	4.2	3.4	3.1	5.3	6.0	6.09	11.4	0.8	10.6
Oct. 13....	-2.0	-0.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.6	2.97	14.4	-4.2	18.6
Oct. 14....	7.8	8.9	10.0	9.5	7.0	6.8	6.2	5.3	5.3	6.0	4.55	9.8	-0.8	10.6
Oct. 15....	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.5	1.8	-0.7	-3.0	-0.7	-0.2	1.65	12.2	-5.3	17.5
Oct. 16....	2.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	7.2	7.0	5.8	4.3	3.78	11.4	-4.6	16.0
Oct. 17....	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	4.8	2.15	12.7	-3.5	16.2
Oct. 18....	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.23	6.9	1.4	5.5
Oct. 19....	3.5	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.6	4.5	5.00	6.7	1.6	5.1
Oct. 20....	4.3	3.5	5.1	6.2	7.0	6.7	5.7	4.7	3.6	3.0	4.65	7.0	1.5	5.5
Oct. 21....	-0.6	0.4	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	0.3	2.5	2.2	3.1	0.68	4.9	-4.9	9.8
Oct. 22....	0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-3.2	-6.6	-7.5	-5.3	-6.7	-7.5	-7.9	0.89	8.3	-10.0	18.3
Oct. 23....	-2.1	-5.7	-6.0	-6.7	-6.9	-2.5	-2.7	-1.0	-0.3	0.2	-3.21	-0.2	-12.2	12.0
Oct. 24....	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0	0.63	2.0	-2.4	4.4
Oct. 25....	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.69	3.5	0.0	3.5
Oct. 26....	-3.6	-2.3	-2.4	-1.9	-1.7	-1.7	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-1.9	-1.36	3.0	-6.1	9.1
Oct. 27....	-8.0	-8.2	-7.7	-9.3	-10.6	-10.5	-13.1	-14.7	-14.8	-15.2	-9.21	-0.7	-19.1	18.4
Oct. 28....	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	-2.2	-5.3	-3.76	2.2	-19.3	21.5
Oct. 29....	-11.9	-9.5	-6.1	-5.3	-4.1	-3.2	-3.0	-1.7	-1.3	-0.9	-9.28	-1.3	-21.8	20.5
Oct. 30....	10.8	14.4	19.2	20.1	19.8	19.1	17.6	16.8	18.2	19.2	8.93	20.4	-5.6	26.0
Oct. 31....	18.6	18.0	17.6	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.6	16.46	21.5	12.5	9.0
Means...	8.61	9.03	9.65	9.61	9.20	9.29	9.16	8.92	8.79	8.67	8.77	14.88	3.05	11.83

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a.m.	2 a.m.	3 a.m.	4 a.m.	5 a.m.	6 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.
1882.														
Nov. 1 ...	13.7	12.1	12.8	13.1	11.8	8.7	8.0	11.0	12.0	11.5	9.8	6.2	5.0	5.7
Nov. 2 ...	-2.0	3.6	5.4	5.1	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	5.9	1.6	-1.2	-4.8
Nov. 3 ...	-6.0	-4.3	-4.2	-4.0	-2.2	-1.8	-1.4	-3.0	-3.9	-4.0	-4.9	-5.0	-4.9	-4.8
Nov. 4 ...	-2.4	-3.4	-3.8	-3.6	-2.5	-2.3	-2.5	-3.0	-4.3	-6.0	-5.0	-5.9	-6.1	-4.9
Nov. 5 ...	-5.0	-5.2	-5.6	-5.2	-4.5	-5.4	-5.6	-5.3	-5.1	-4.4	-4.0	-3.8	-4.9	-5.3
Nov. 6 ...	-3.1	-3.8	-4.0	-4.9	-5.8	-7.1	-8.2	-8.6	-8.6	-8.7	-7.5	-7.8	-7.1	-7.4
Nov. 7 ...	-4.0	-3.8	-3.8	-3.0	-3.4	-3.2	-5.1	-3.8	-4.0	-4.9	-6.6	-6.8	-7.5	-7.9
Nov. 8 ...	-7.6	-7.4	-6.6	-5.4	-4.9	-4.2	-1.9	-0.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	-0.5
Nov. 9 ...	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.1	3.4	4.0	5.7	8.9	9.9	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.8
Nov. 10 ...	28.6	27.9	26.4	26.6	26.4	26.6	26.7	26.3	25.8	27.4	24.5	22.4	19.0	14.2
Nov. 11 ...	6.6	5.9	5.1	5.5	6.3	6.8	6.2	5.1	4.4	2.9	1.4	-0.5	-1.2	-2.0
Nov. 12 ...	-12.6	-13.9	-14.7	-16.7	-17.7	-18.7	-20.1	-21.0	-21.0	-21.2	-21.0	-21.2	-21.4	-21.1
Nov. 13 ...	-25.3	-24.9	-25.8	-25.9	-26.1	-25.9	-25.2	-25.7	-25.8	-24.8	-24.6	-24.2	-24.3	-24.6
Nov. 14 ...	-24.6	-24.8	-25.2	-24.7	-25.9	-25.8	-26.9	-27.2	-28.6	-24.3	-29.8	-29.2	-29.5	-29.1
Nov. 15 ...	-30.5	-30.0	-30.3	-29.5	-30.0	-29.1	-28.9	-27.1	-25.9	-26.5	-26.0	-24.6	-23.6	-22.1
Nov. 16 ...	-18.9	-18.6	-18.8	-19.9	-18.7	-18.4	-18.6	-19.4	-18.5	-19.1	-18.5	-18.4	-18.3	-18.5
Nov. 17 ...	-12.5	-13.0	-12.1	-12.0	-11.2	-10.2	-9.6	-8.9	-8.5	-9.3	-7.9	-9.3	-9.5	-8.2
Nov. 18 ...	-5.4	-6.0	-7.3	-6.3	-6.3	-7.0	-7.9	-8.8	-9.1	-8.5	-7.8	-8.4	-9.2	-8.5
Nov. 19 ...	-10.4	-9.7	-10.0	-9.7	-10.0	-10.0	-9.8	-9.9	-10.2	-9.7	-8.6	-7.5	-7.0	-7.7
Nov. 20 ...	-5.1	-6.5	-7.9	-8.6	-8.2	-8.4	-8.8	-8.7	-8.7	-9.0	-6.7	-4.2	-3.1	-2.5
Nov. 21 ...	-6.6	-5.2	-4.2	-4.9	-4.9	-4.7	-4.0	-2.3	-2.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-1.7	-1.2
Nov. 22 ...	2.9	6.2	11.0	11.7	12.7	12.4	12.2	9.8	8.7	8.3	7.5	6.7	5.1	3.6
Nov. 23 ...	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.4	-1.9	-1.7	-0.7	-1.7	-2.5	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	-3.3
Nov. 24 ...	-8.6	-8.8	-6.7	-4.0	-3.8	-3.2	-3.2	-4.0	-6.2	-6.6	-6.8	-8.8	-10.8	-10.9
Nov. 25 ...	-1.6	-4.3	-7.0	-9.2	-10.6	-11.7	-12.1	-12.3	-12.6	-13.0	-12.8	-12.1	-12.0	-12.0
Nov. 26 ...	-11.4	-14.7	-16.7	-18.8	-19.3	-18.5	-19.2	-18.6	-17.5	-18.1	-18.4	-18.4	-18.5	-18.2
Nov. 27 ...	-9.5	-7.9	-6.6	-6.9	-7.3	-7.5	-7.8	-9.3	-10.0	-11.8	-12.1	-11.7	-11.3	-11.0
Nov. 28 ...	-12.8	-14.5	-13.3	-11.7	-11.5	-11.3	-10.6	-10.2	-10.0	-8.9	-7.7	-7.6	-8.9	-9.5
Nov. 29 ...	-10.5	-10.6	-10.2	-9.7	-10.2	-10.4	-10.5	-11.5	-11.5	-11.0	-11.5	-9.5	-9.1	-9.4
Nov. 30 ...	-7.5	-7.1	-6.6	-6.3	-6.9	-7.5	-7.1	-5.8	-6.0	-7.0	-6.7	-4.6	-3.6	-3.3
Means ...	-6.42	-6.38	-6.31	-6.27	-6.24	-6.27	-6.36	-6.37	-6.42	-6.60	-6.66	-6.85	-7.16	-7.41
Date.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 p.m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
1882.														
Nov. 1 ...	3.4	-0.6	-2.1	-3.2	-2.6	-1.7	8.0	5.1	2.5	-1.2	6.25	15.4	-6.5	21.9
Nov. 2 ...	-5.8	-5.2	-5.2	-3.8	-4.0	-5.2	-6.2	-6.8	-7.0	-7.1	0.02	7.7	-9.8	17.5
Nov. 3 ...	-4.8	-4.5	-3.0	-3.2	-2.1	-1.9	-1.0	-1.4	-2.1	-3.0	-3.39	-0.6	-9.2	8.6
Nov. 4 ...	-3.9	-3.2	-3.2	-4.9	-5.3	-5.3	-5.0	-4.8	-4.2	-4.9	-4.18	1.6	-9.7	8.1
Nov. 5 ...	-5.3	-5.2	-5.1	-5.1	-4.9	-4.7	-4.2	-4.7	-4.6	-4.1	-4.88	-4.0	-8.7	4.7
Nov. 6 ...	-7.4	-6.9	-6.9	-6.7	-7.3	-7.2	-6.3	-5.3	-4.4	-4.2	-6.47	-3.2	-11.7	8.5
Nov. 7 ...	-9.5	-9.7	-8.9	-8.7	-11.2	-8.9	-8.6	-8.6	-8.2	-7.6	-6.58	-4.2	-13.3	9.1
Nov. 8 ...	-1.7	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.5	2.7	-1.32	2.8	-10.6	13.4
Nov. 9 ...	14.9	14.7	14.7	15.3	16.6	18.0	19.7	21.1	23.5	25.6	11.35	25.5	-1.2	26.7
Nov. 10 ...	12.7	11.1	11.0	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.7	7.3	6.8	18.48	28.8	5.8	23.0
Nov. 11 ...	-2.8	-4.2	-3.8	-6.9	-7.9	-7.9	-8.6	-9.7	-10.2	-10.9	-0.93	10.5	-14.2	24.7
Nov. 12 ...	-21.0	-21.0	-20.8	-22.5	-23.1	-23.8	-22.9	-23.0	-23.0	-22.8	-20.26	-10.4	-27.5	17.1
Nov. 13 ...	-25.4	-25.6	-23.8	-24.7	-24.7	-23.8	-24.3	-24.6	-24.7	-24.7	-24.98	-21.2	-31.1	9.9
Nov. 14 ...	-20.0	-29.1	-29.1	-23.6	-28.7	-29.6	-30.7	-30.6	-30.5	-29.4	-23.12	-23.5	-35.5	12.0
Nov. 15 ...	-21.0	-21.1	-19.6	-19.9	-20.3	-20.8	-21.2	-19.7	-19.4	-18.4	-24.40	-19.4	-35.2	15.8
Nov. 16 ...	-18.4	-17.3	-17.8	-17.3	-14.6	-12.8	-11.7	-11.7	-12.5	-12.1	-17.03	-12.2	-24.0	11.8
Nov. 17 ...	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-8.2	-8.2	-8.4	-8.3	-8.4	-8.4	-7.3	-9.30	-7.5	-16.5	9.0
Nov. 18 ...	-10.2	-10.0	-9.8	-10.2	-10.4	-10.6	-10.0	-10.2	-11.1	-10.8	-8.78	-5.5	-14.5	9.0
Nov. 19 ...	-8.4	-9.0	-9.5	-9.5	-9.1	-8.9	-8.6	-6.6	-5.1	-4.3	-8.72	-4.3	-14.2	9.9
Nov. 20 ...	-2.2	-2.4	-3.2	-3.0	-3.2	-5.1	-5.7	-6.1	-6.9	-6.5	-5.86	-2.2	-12.0	9.8
Nov. 21 ...	-1.4	-1.8	-3.2	-3.0	-3.0	-2.8	-1.7	-1.2	0.6	2.3	-2.68	1.3	-9.5	10.8
Nov. 22 ...	3.0	4.3	2.4	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-1.2	5.50	12.8	-4.8	17.6
Nov. 23 ...	-3.2	-3.2	-2.8	-3.0	-3.2	-0.1	-11.8	-13.0	-13.3	-11.2	-4.10	0.4	-18.4	13.8
Nov. 24 ...	-11.9	-14.3	-15.4	-16.2	-16.2	-16.5	-17.4	-15.7	-4.0	-1.0	-9.21	-1.5	-21.5	20.0
Nov. 25 ...	-11.9	-11.8	-11.7	-11.4	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.5	-11.4	-11.0	-10.82	-1.2	-16.6	15.4
Nov. 26 ...	-17.6	-16.5	-15.8	-15.6	-15.5	-14.3	-13.8	-12.3	-11.5	-10.4	-16.23	-10.2	-24.1	13.9
Nov. 27 ...	-10.5	-10.8	-11.5	-10.4	-10.4	-11.3	-11.5	-12.1	-13.1	-12.7	-10.21	-7.3	-16.6	9.3
Nov. 28 ...	-9.3	-9.0	-9.5	-9.1	-9.1	-8.8	-8.5	-9.1	-10.0	-10.5	-10.06	-8.0	-18.2	10.2
Nov. 29 ...	-9.5	-9.6	-9.5	-9.1	-9.1	-8.9	-7.7	-6.9	-6.7	-6.6	-9.55	-6.4	-14.8	8.4
Nov. 30 ...	-5.1	-7.6	-9.3	-9.1	-9.1	-9.3	-10.4	-8.6	-8.1	-6.3	-7.04	-3.2	-12.8	9.6
Means ...	-7.67	-7.89	-8.13	-8.26	-8.28	-8.36	-7.99	-7.85	-7.48	-7.09	-7.12	-1.75	-15.23	13.43

Table showing the temperature of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the thermometer above the surface of the earth, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.
1883.														
Jan. 1....	-14.0	-13.3	-13.0	-13.0	-12.8	-12.9	-13.0	-12.2	-12.1	-11.9	-11.8	-11.5	-11.2	-11.3
Jan. 2....	-6.0	-5.8	-3.0	-2.8	-3.2	-2.7	-2.3	-1.7	-2.6	-3.5	-3.8	-5.0	-5.2	-4.0
Jan. 3....	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-4.2	-4.2	-4.8	-4.9	-2.3	-1.4	-2.8	-3.3	-4.4	-5.1
Jan. 4....	-4.0	-4.0	-4.3	-4.4	-4.0	-2.5	-3.5	-3.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.2	-2.0	-2.2	-2.1
Jan. 5....	-7.1	-8.4	-9.3	-9.6	-10.4	-10.6	-10.5	-10.6	-10.7	-11.4	-11.7	-11.5	-11.0	-10.7
Jan. 6....	-7.9	-8.4	-7.9	-7.8	-8.4	-9.0	-10.3	-11.0	-11.9	-12.8	-13.5	-14.8	-14.9	-15.6
Jan. 7....	-14.7	-15.5	-16.4	-16.9	-17.5	-17.7	-16.6	-15.9	-15.0	-16.2	-17.3	-18.2	-16.9	-15.9
Jan. 8....	-16.5	-16.5	-16.7	-16.6	-16.4	-15.6	-14.5	-13.8	-13.6	-13.2	-13.0	-12.7	-11.6	-11.2
Jan. 9....	-15.9	-16.8	-16.9	-16.4	-15.7	-14.9	-14.5	-13.2	-14.6	-14.5	-15.9	-16.9	-17.5	-19.0
Jan. 10....	-19.3	-20.1	-18.6	-15.6	-15.6	-16.7	-17.7	-16.3	-14.8	-13.4	-12.5	-13.4	-14.4	-14.6
Jan. 11....	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5	-18.3	-18.6	-20.3	-21.0	-21.4	-21.3	-21.1	-21.0	-22.0	-22.9	-23.7
Jan. 12....	-25.0	-25.8	-25.9	-25.7	-24.3	-23.8	-24.0	-24.9	-26.0	-26.0	-27.1	-27.4	-27.7	-28.6
Jan. 13....	-33.6	-33.6	-34.1	-34.6	-34.6	-34.4	-34.0	-33.4	-33.3	-32.8	-32.5	-32.2	-31.9	-32.2
Jan. 14....	-31.5	-30.9	-30.9	-30.7	-30.5	-30.0	-29.5	-28.8	-28.6	-27.6	-26.7	-25.4	-24.7	-25.5
Jan. 15....	-29.5	-29.5	-29.7	-29.6	-29.6	-29.3	-28.6	-28.8	-29.5	-29.2	-29.4	-31.5	-32.5	-31.7
Jan. 16....	-35.3	-35.5	-34.6	-33.4	-31.7	-28.8	-27.0	-24.7	-22.2	-19.5	-16.9	-15.3	-13.4	-11.2
Jan. 17....	-2.3	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7	-0.9	7.0	9.1	6.4	3.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	-0.3
Jan. 18....	6.2	7.0	7.4	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.1	11.0	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.8	12.5
Jan. 19....	-14.7	-15.4	-16.5	-17.2	-17.7	-18.2	-18.5	-18.6	-19.4	-19.3	-19.3	-19.6	-19.8	-20.0
Jan. 20....	-22.9	-23.7	-23.6	-25.1	-25.2	-25.5	-25.5	-25.3	-24.8	-24.2	-24.6	-22.3	-21.2	-20.1
Jan. 21....	-18.2	-18.1	-18.1	-18.1	-17.5	-16.8	-16.2	-14.9	-14.4	-12.9	-11.4	-10.5	-10.4	-10.2
Jan. 22....	-9.2	-8.7	-7.2	-6.3	-6.2	-6.0	-5.6	-5.8	-6.1	-5.9	-6.5	-6.0	-5.7	-5.8
Jan. 23....	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	-1.2	-0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Jan. 24....	12.3	11.3	9.8	7.3	5.0	3.2	0.4	-1.4	-3.1	-3.2	-3.8	-4.5	-6.6	-8.6
Jan. 25....	-13.7	-14.1	-14.1	-14.1	-16.6	-16.6	-16.4	-17.7	-18.1	-18.8	-19.8	-21.0	-21.2	-22.7
Jan. 26....	-24.3	-24.1	-24.2	-23.9	-23.3	-23.8	-24.5	-24.7	-24.2	-24.0	-24.4	-24.5	-24.0	-23.7
Jan. 27....	-27.8	-28.1	-29.4	-29.1	-29.7	-30.5	-30.5	-30.3	-31.2	-31.9	-31.9	-31.6	-31.5	-31.5
Jan. 28....	-30.9	-30.6	-31.0	-30.6	-30.5	-30.1	-29.5	-29.5	-30.3	-29.7	-29.5	-29.9	-29.7	-29.6
Jan. 29....	-26.8	-28.0	-28.0	-28.1	-28.1	-28.2	-27.8	-27.1	-27.1	-27.3	-27.5	-27.6	-26.9	-26.8
Jan. 30....	-27.8	-28.3	-29.1	-29.6	-30.3	-30.3	-30.7	-31.1	-31.8	-33.2	-33.4	-33.8	-32.7	-32.9
Jan. 31....	-28.9	-29.0	-29.4	-30.5	-29.9	-29.5	-29.5	-30.0	-29.5	-28.4	-27.6	-25.9	-24.3	-22.8
Means	-16.82	-17.06	-17.11	-17.17	-17.31	-16.99	-16.95	-16.92	-17.19	-17.05	-17.10	-17.17	-17.06	-17.03
Date.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	Max.	Min.	Diff.
1883.														
Jan. 1....	-11.0	-10.4	-10.2	-10.4	-9.7	-9.5	-9.5	-8.9	-7.8	-6.3	-11.15	-6.3	-18.2	11.9
Jan. 2....	-3.7	-3.3	-3.4	-3.0	-3.3	-3.3	-3.7	-4.6	-3.5	-0.7	-3.60	-0.7	-9.3	8.6
Jan. 3....	-5.0	-4.7	-4.7	-4.6	-4.3	-4.3	-5.2	-5.4	-5.3	-4.5	-3.83	-1.4	-8.2	6.8
Jan. 4....	-2.9	-3.8	-4.4	-4.8	-5.0	-6.7	-6.7	-6.2	-6.4	-6.8	-4.25	-2.0	-10.2	8.2
Jan. 5....	-10.0	-8.8	-7.8	-7.3	-7.1	-6.9	-7.5	-8.6	-8.8	-7.3	-9.32	-6.9	-15.3	8.4
Jan. 6....	-16.4	-16.2	-15.6	-15.6	-16.7	-16.8	-15.9	-15.7	-14.8	-14.5	-13.02	-7.8	-20.7	12.9
Jan. 7....	-14.8	-13.8	-17.7	-14.9	-14.9	-14.8	-14.1	-14.0	-15.4	-15.5	-15.90	-13.8	-22.0	8.2
Jan. 8....	-11.5	-11.8	-12.0	-11.7	-12.4	-12.8	-12.1	-14.0	-14.6	-15.1	-13.75	-11.2	-21.2	10.0
Jan. 9....	-19.2	-19.6	-20.5	-20.1	-19.9	-19.5	-20.2	-20.6	-20.7	-20.5	-17.65	-13.2	-25.2	12.0
Jan. 10....	-14.7	-14.7	-15.7	-17.3	-17.6	-17.6	-17.9	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5	-16.29	-12.5	-24.2	11.7
Jan. 11....	-24.5	-22.9	-24.5	-24.9	-25.0	-25.2	-25.5	-25.5	-25.2	-25.1	-22.18	-17.5	-30.3	12.8
Jan. 12....	-29.2	-29.3	-29.5	-30.3	-31.4	-32.0	-32.4	-32.4	-33.6	-33.8	-28.17	-23.8	-38.8	15.0
Jan. 13....	-32.1	-31.9	-30.4	-31.5	-31.7	-29.5	-31.5	-31.7	-31.7	-30.9	-32.50	-29.5	-39.2	9.7
Jan. 14....	-26.4	-27.4	-28.1	-29.3	-29.3	-29.0	-29.5	-29.5	-29.5	-29.3	-28.60	-24.7	-36.2	11.5
Jan. 15....	-31.6	-32.5	-34.7	-35.0	-35.0	-35.5	-35.9	-36.0	-36.8	-35.6	-31.96	-28.6	-41.8	13.2
Jan. 16....	-9.3	-6.9	-5.3	-4.3	-3.5	-3.3	-2.9	-2.6	-2.5	-2.5	-16.35	-2.5	-40.6	38.1
Jan. 17....	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.6	-2.1	-2.3	-3.4	-4.1	-4.4	-4.9	-0.18	9.1	-8.7	17.8
Jan. 18....	-12.7	-12.7	-12.8	-13.1	-13.4	-13.4	-13.0	-14.0	-14.1	-14.5	-11.55	-6.2	-18.7	12.5
Jan. 19....	-18.9	-19.5	-19.6	-19.4	-19.4	-19.4	-21.1	-21.6	-21.6	-22.0	-19.07	-14.7	-26.5	11.8
Jan. 20....	-20.7	-20.5	-19.4	-17.8	-17.5	-18.0	-18.0	-17.9	-17.5	-17.7	-21.62	-17.5	-30.0	12.5
Jan. 21....	-18.6	-19.9	-11.2	-11.0	-12.0	-12.1	-11.4	-10.2	-9.7	-9.9	-13.22	-9.7	-22.0	12.3
Jan. 22....	-5.8	-5.5	-4.3	-3.6	-3.3	-3.3	-3.0	-2.5	-2.1	-1.6	-5.25	-1.6	-13.2	11.6
Jan. 23....	0.5	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.6	10.0	2.11	10.0	-4.3	14.3
Jan. 24....	-9.4	-11.2	-13.1	-14.1	-14.8	-15.6	-15.5	-14.5	-14.1	-13.4	-4.90	12.3	-19.3	31.6
Jan. 25....	-22.8	-22.8	-23.2	-23.2	-23.6	-24.3	-24.8	-24.8	-25.1	-24.8	-20.18	-13.7	-28.4	14.7
Jan. 26....	-23.6	-23.8	-23.2	-23.8	-24.9	-25.7	-24.2	-24.3	-26.5	-25.7	-24.90	-23.2	-31.2	8.0
Jan. 27....	-30.7	-30.5	-30.3	-30.7	-31.0	-31.3	-31.0	-30.6	-31.1	-31.4	-30.57	-27.8	-36.0	8.2
Jan. 28....	-30.3	-30.4	-30.8	-29.0	-29.3	-28.4	-27.1	-27.0	-27.0	-27.8	-29.48	-27.0	-36.2	9.2
Jan. 29....	-20.7	-25.9	-24.5	-25.7	-26.4	-26.7	-26.9	-27.6	-28.0	-28.1	-27.16	-24.5	-32.9	8.4
Jan. 30....	-33.6	-32.4	-32.0	-31.9	-32.4	-32.2	-33.2	-32.5	-31.8	-30.2	-31.55	-27.8	-38.7	10.9
Jan. 31....	-29.2	-17.6	-15.2	-11.7	-10.2	-8.8	-8.8	-7.9	-7.5	-7.0	-21.25	-7.0	-35.2	28.2
Means	-17.07	-16.76	-16.80	-16.93	-16.88	-16.88	-17.02	-16.90	-17.03	-16.91	-16.99	-11.99	-23.25	13.26

* Highest reading of standard thermometer taken for maximum of day from January 1, 1883, to June 1, 1883.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Table showing the moisture of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883.

[Height of the hygrometer above the surface of the ground, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction reduced to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Table with columns for Date, time (1 a.m. to 12 p.m., 1 p.m. to 12 p.m.), and Daily means. Rows include dates from Oct. 18, 1881, to Nov. 30, 1881, and a final Means row. Values represent moisture percentages.

* Wet bulb read higher than dry bulb.

† Interpolated.

Table showing the moisture of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the hygrometer above the surface of the ground, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction reduced to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Table with columns for Date (1881 Dec. 1-31, 1882 Jan. 1-31, 1883 Jan. 1-31) and rows for hourly moisture readings (1 a.m. to 12 p.m.) and Daily means. Values range from approximately 33 to 100.

* Wet bulb reading higher than dry bulb.

† Interpolated.

‡ Below the scale.

§ On and after January 10, 1882, until August 27, 1883, relative humidity taken from hair hygrometer.

Table showing the moisture of the air at Uglamic from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the hygrometer above the surface of the ground 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction reduced to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m., and Daily means. It contains two sections of data for 1882, one for October and one for November, with a 'Means' row at the end of each section.

* Interpolated.

Table showing the moisture of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the hygrometer above the surface of the ground, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m., and Daily means. Rows include months June and July for the year 1883, with individual hourly data and a final 'Means' row for each month.

Table showing the moisture of the air at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of the hygrometer above the surface of the ground, 4 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily means.	
1883.																										
Aug. 1	88	88	88	89	90	92	93	95	95	95	94	95	95	90	88	88	88	87	88	83	85	85	88	91	89.9	
Aug. 2	91	92	92	94	94	95	95	96	95	95	94	94	90	86	84	83	82	84	82	81	86	86	88	90	89.5	
Aug. 3	93	96	94	94	95	94	94	94	93	94	95	95	91	90	88	86	85	82	84	86	86	86	88	90	89.6	
Aug. 4	92	95	95	96	95	96	95	95	95	94	94	94	94	91	90	90	87	87	87	85	88	88	88	89	91.6	
Aug. 5	90	91	91	93	94	94	94	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	95	93	93	93	90	91	85	87	88	89	92.1	
Aug. 6	89	91	90	91	92	94	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	92	92	94	92	90	91	92	92	92.3	
Aug. 7	92	92	92	93	94	93	93	95	94	94	94	92	91	89	88	90	80	85	84	80	80	81	83	86	87	88.6
Aug. 8	90	91	89	93	93	92	92	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	93	93	92	92	88	82	82	91.5	
Aug. 9	85	89	90	95	95	94	93	92	92	89	87	84	77	68	67	72	75	72	74	80	79	80	81	84	83.0	
Aug. 10	86	89	91	91	91	92	92	91	88	90	85	83	83	86	86	87	92	93	93	92	91	96	95	95	89.9	
Aug. 11	95	95	94	95	95	95	96	94	94	94	94	93	95	95	94	93	87	82	88	88	85	91	84	88	91.8	
Aug. 12	94	92	92	93	93	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	90	90	82	83	89	93	94	89	91	94	93	91	91.4	
Aug. 13	92	93	95	95	95	94	95	94	94	94	94	93	92	91	91	91	90	90	90	91	91	91	91	90	92.3	
Aug. 14	89	92	91	92	92	91	93	94	94	94	94	93	91	90	87	90	92	87	88	86	87	87	88	89	90.4	
Aug. 15	88	87	91	94	93	92	92	92	92	92	96	95	97	95	94	94	89	89	89	89	88	88	88	89	91.3	
Aug. 16	90	91	90	91	91	91	92	91	91	91	91	92	92	92	92	92	93	94	94	94	95	95	95	94	92.2	
Aug. 17	95	95	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	90	90	90	88	89	88	85	80	80	78	75	70	72	81	87.7	
Aug. 18	82	89	91	91	91	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	91	91	91	92	92	92	91	91	91	91	88	87	90.6	
Aug. 19	90	90	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	86	88	88	88	88	87	88	88	86	85	88	87	88.2	
Aug. 20	89	90	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	91	91	92	92	90	90	91	91	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	91.6	
Aug. 21	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	93	92	93.7	
Aug. 22	93	93	94	93	93	94	94	93	94	94	94	94	94	89	90	89	89	88	88	88	88	88	88	90	91.3	
Aug. 23	91	91	91	92	92	92	93	92	90	90	90	90	91	90	91	91	91	91	91	91	92	92	92	93	91.2	
Aug. 24	94	96	95	96	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	89	84	86	85	83	83	92.1	
Aug. 25	80	82	79	79	78	77	79	81	81	82	81	83	83	82	81	79	79	79	78	80	80	83	88	90	81.0	
Aug. 26	92	92	93	94	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	92	92	91	87	86	85	85	83	83	86	90.7	
Aug. 27*	87	86	88	84	88	89	89	89	89	90	86	90	90	93	94	94	94	94	92	91	91	93	93	96	90.2	
Means.	90.0	91.1	91.2	92.0	92.1	92.2	92.5	92.7	92.4	92.3	91.8	91.8	91.0	89.9	89.4	88.8	88.7	88.0	88.0	87.7	87.4	87.7	88.1	88.8	90.2	

* Station abandoned August 27, 1883.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the direction and velocity of the wind at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883.

[Height of anemometer above surface of ground, 21 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, - 5^h 17^m. Velocity given in miles per hour.]

Date.	1 a. m.	2 a. m.	3 a. m.	4 a. m.	5 a. m.	6 a. m.	7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	12 m.			
	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.
1881.															
Oct. 18	WSW. 36	S. 30	S. 30	S. 30	SW. 28	S. 28	SSW. 24	SSW. 21	SSW. 17	SSW. 20	SSW. 26	SSW. 24	SSW. 20	SSW. 26	SSW. 26
Oct. 19	W. 18	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10	W. 22	W. 20	WNW. 21	W. 24	W. 24	W. 24	W. 24	W. 24	W. 24	W. 24	W. 24
Oct. 20	ESE. 8	E. 8	E. 8	E. 8	E. 2	E. 4	E. 4	E. 6	E. 7	E. 12	E. 18	E. 18	E. 20	E. 20	E. 20
Oct. 21	N. 14	N. 15	N. 15	N. 15	N. 13	N. 13	N. 13	N. 18	N. 18	N. 18	N. 18	N. 18	N. 18	N. 18	N. 18
Oct. 22	NNE. 20	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 20	NNE. 20	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24
Oct. 23	N. 25	N. 24	N. 24	N. 24	N. 24	N. 10	N. 12	N. 13	N. 17	N. 16	N. 18	N. 18	N. 20	N. 20	N. 20
Oct. 24	N. 44	N. 44	N. 44	N. 44	N. 36	N. 32	N. 32	N. 32	N. 32	N. 32	N. 32	N. 32	N. 32	N. 32	N. 32
Oct. 25	N. 8	N. 10	N. 10	N. 10	N. 12	N. 15	N. 14	N. 20	N. 16	N. 19	N. 16	N. 16	N. 12	N. 12	N. 12
Oct. 26	NNE. 11	N. 8	NNE. 8	NE. 8	ENE. 8	E. 8	SE. 9	SE. 6	SE. 10	SE. 12	SE. 14	SE. 10	SE. 10	SE. 10	SE. 10
Oct. 27	NE. 14	NE. 19	NE. 20	NE. 20	NE. 20	NE. 24	NE. 20	NE. 21	NE. 22	NE. 24	NE. 24	NE. 24	NE. 24	NE. 24	NE. 24
Oct. 28	ESE. 4	ENE. 5	NNE. 3	NNE. 1	NNE. 1	E. 2	E. 2	E. 3	E. 3	E. 3	E. 3	E. 3	E. 3	E. 3	E. 3
Oct. 29	E. 4	E. 8	E. 8	E. 8	E. 8	E. 9	E. 9	E. 12	E. 6	E. 8	E. 8	E. 8	E. 8	E. 8	E. 8
Oct. 30	ESE. 5	E. 5	E. 5	E. 5	E. 5	E. 6	E. 6	E. 7	E. 14	E. 11	E. 11	E. 11	E. 11	E. 11	E. 11
Oct. 31	ESE. 5	E. 5	E. 5	E. 5	E. 5	E. 6	E. 6	E. 7	E. 14	E. 11	E. 11	E. 11	E. 11	E. 11	E. 11
Means.	16.23	16.69	16.61	16.07	14.61	14.61	16.23	16.46	16.46	15.53	15.53	15.46	15.46	15.46	15.46

Date.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.	7 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.	11 p. m.	12 p. m.	Daily mean velocity.
	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	Direction and velocity.	
1881.													
Oct. 18	SW. 28	SW. 28	SW. 28	SW. 30	SW. 32	SW. 20	SW. 28	SW. 36	SW. 34	SW. 40	SW. 40	SW. 40	(*)
Oct. 19	NE. 8	E. 8	E. 14	E. 12	E. 15	E. 18	E. 12	E. 12	E. 15	E. 16	ESE. 20	ESE. 20	18.04
Oct. 20	SE. 26	SE. 28	SE. 25	SE. 20	SE. 20	SE. 20	SE. 20	SE. 20	SE. 18	SE. 16	SE. 12	ESE. 8	20.62
Oct. 21	N. 20	N. 16	NNW. 18	NNW. 16	NW. 14	NW. 16	NW. 16	N. 16	N. 16	NNW. 16	NNW. 17	N. 13	12.70
Oct. 22	NNE. 20	NNE. 18	NE. 20	NE. 20	NE. 22	NE. 20	NE. 20	NE. 21	NE. 22	NE. 22	NNE. 21	NE. 24	18.12
Oct. 23	NE. 26	NE. 20	NNE. 20	NNE. 28	NNE. 24	NNE. 26	NNE. 27	NNE. 27	NNE. 24	N. 24	NNE. 24	NNE. 24	23.25
Oct. 24	NNE. 30	NNE. 19	NE. 36	NE. 34	NE. 36	NE. 40	NE. 36	NE. 32	NNE. 36	NNE. 41	NNE. 40	NNE. 44	26.95
Oct. 25	N. 24	N. 24	N. 22	N. 16	N. 17	N. 16	N. 12	N. 10	N. 10	N. 9	N. 11	NNE. 12	24.50
Oct. 26	N. 16	N. 16	N. 20	N. 18	NNW. 18	NNW. 18	NNW. 20	NW. 16	NW. 16	NW. 14	NW. 12	NW. 13	15.25
Oct. 27	SE. 10	SE. 8	SSE. 5	Calm.	SE. 4	SE. 3	SE. 3	E. 8	NNE. 10	NNE. 10	NE. 14	NE. 13	8.61
Oct. 28	N. 24	N. 24	N. 26	N. 25	N. 25	NE. 12	NE. 15	E. 16	E. 6	E. 3	SE. 11	SE. 4	18.62
Oct. 29	E. 8	E. 8	ENE. 3	ENE. 4	ENE. 6	ENE. 4	NNE. 4	NNE. 6	NNE. 6	E. 8	ESE. 7	E. 7	8.70
Oct. 30	SE. 2	SE. 2	Calm.	SSE. 4	SE. 10	E. 5	E. 5	E. 8	E. 8	E. 8	ESE. 3	E. 8	6.16
Oct. 31	E. 12	E. 16	E. 18	E. 22	E. 22	E. 22	E. 26	E. 28	E. 28	E. 28	E. 28	E. 28	15.58
Means.	16.23	15.53	17.46	16.69	17.92	16.92	17.30	16.92	16.88	16.15	16.92	16.67	16.81

* Record incomplete for October, 18.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the direction and velocity of the wind at Ugluamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of anemometer above surface of ground, 21 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5° 17'. Velocity given in miles per hour.]

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m. to 12 m., and 1 p.m. to 12 p.m. Each cell contains a direction and a velocity value. Includes a 'Means' row at the bottom of each section.

Statement showing the direction and velocity of the wind at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of anemometer above surface of ground, 21 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 17". Velocity given in miles per hour.]

Table showing wind direction and velocity from 1 a.m. to 12 m. for the month of April, 1882. Columns include Date, Direction and velocity (12 columns), and Means (12 columns).

Table showing wind direction and velocity from 1 p.m. to 12 p.m. for the month of April, 1882. Columns include Date, Direction and velocity (12 columns), Daily mean velocity (1 column), and Means (12 columns).

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the direction and velocity of the wind at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of anemometer above surface of ground, 21 feet.* Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5^h 17^m. Velocity given in miles per hour.]

Table with columns for Date, Direction and velocity (1 a.m. to 12 m.), and Daily mean velocity. Rows include dates from June 1 to June 30, 1882, and a Means row. Each cell contains a direction (e.g., E, NE, SE, SW) and a velocity value.

* On and after June 15, 1882, anemometer cups 28 feet above the ground.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the direction and velocity of the wind at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

(Height of anemometer above surface of ground, 23 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5h 17m. Velocity given in miles per hour.)

Table with 13 columns for hours from 1 a.m. to 12 m. and rows for dates from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1882. Each cell contains direction and velocity values.

Table with 13 columns for hours from 1 p.m. to 12 a.m. and rows for dates from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1882. Includes a 'Daily mean velocity' column on the right.

Statement showing the direction and velocity of the wind at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

[Height of anemometer above surface of ground, 28 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time. -5* 17". Velocity given in miles per hour.]

Table with columns for Date, Direction and velocity, and velocity values for each hour from 1 a.m. to 12 m. Data covers days Dec 1-31, 1882. Includes a 'Means' row at the bottom of the section.

Table with columns for Date, Direction and velocity, and velocity values for each hour from 1 p.m. to 12 p.m., plus a 'Daily mean velocity' column. Data covers days Dec 1-31, 1882. Includes a 'Means' row at the bottom.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the direction and velocity of the wind at Uglamie from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

(Height of anemometer above surface of ground, 28 feet. Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 17m. Velocity given in miles per hour.)

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m., and Daily mean velocity. The table contains wind direction and velocity data for 1883 from June 1 to June 30.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Date.	1 a. m.		2 a. m.		3 a. m.		4 a. m.		5 a. m.		6 a. m.		
	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
1881.													
Oct. 18	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	6 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Oct. 19	10 nim.	0 -	10 st.	W. -	10 st.	W.*	00 10 st.	W.*	00 10 st.	W.†	00 10 st.	W.†	00
Oct. 20	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Oct. 21	10 st.	0 -	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Oct. 22	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Oct. 23	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	0	0 -	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Oct. 24	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	
Oct. 25	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	
Oct. 26	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	
Oct. 27	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 -	10 st.	0 -	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Oct. 28	0	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	
Oct. 29	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 st.	0 .01	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Oct. 30	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	
Oct. 31	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Means . .	8.64		8.71		8.00		8.43		8.57		8.86		
Date.	1 p. m.		2 p. m.		3 p. m.		4 p. m.		5 p. m.		6 p. m.		
1881.													
Oct. 18	10 nim.	W.†	- 10 st.	W.†	- 10 st.	W.*	00 10 st.	W.*	00 10 st.	W.*	00 10 st.	W.*	00
Oct. 19	10 st.	0 -	10 st.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	
Oct. 20	Dense fog.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	SE.*	00 10 st.	SE.*	00
Oct. 21	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	NE.†	00 9 st.	NE.†	00 10 st.	N.†	00 10 st.	N.†	00
Oct. 22	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	10 st.	NE.*	- 10 st.	NE.*	00 10 st.	NE.*	00
Oct. 23	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	NE.†	- 10 nim.	NE.†	- 10 nim.	NE.*	.02
Oct. 24	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	
Oct. 25	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	N.†	00 10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	
Oct. 26	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 .01	
Oct. 27	8 st.	0 00	5 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	3 st.	NE.†	00
Oct. 28	10 st.	0 -	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	
Oct. 29	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	10 nim.	0 -	
Oct. 30	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Oct. 31	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	E.*	00 10 st.	E.*	00
Means . .	9.14		9.57		8.00		8.71		9.14		8.79		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below, amount of precipitation on the right above.]

7 a. m.		8 a. m.		9 a. m.		10 a. m.		11 a. m.		12 m.		Amount of precipitation.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	.—
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.—
Dense fog.	SE. † 00	Dense fog.	SE. † 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	.—
10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	9 st.	0 .—	9 st.	0 00	.—
10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 st.	0 .—	.00
10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 st.	0 .—	.08
10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .03	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .03	10 nim.	0 .01	.28
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .03	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .—	10 st.	0 .—	10 st.	0 .00	.13
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .05	10 nim.	0 .02	10 st.	0 .01	.24
9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	.07
10 st.	0 00	9 st.	NE. * 00	10 st.	0 00	9 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	.07
10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	.07
4 st.	0 .—	1 cir. 3 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	.—
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.—
8.79		8.79		8.79		8.71		8.71		8.71		.95
7 p. m.		8 p. m.		9 p. m.		10 p. m.		11 p. m.		12 p. m.		Daily means.
10 st.	W. * 00	10 st.	W. * 00	10 st.	W. * 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	8.58
Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	6.25
10 st.	SE. † 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	7.68
10 st.	N. † 00	10 st.	N. * 00	10 st.	N. † 00	10 st.	N. † 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9.83
10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 st.	0 .—	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10.00
10 nim.	NE. * .01	10 nim.	NE. * .01	10 nim.	NE. * .01	10 nim.	NE. † .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	8.33
10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10.00
10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 st.	0 .01	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10.00
10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10.00
3 st.	NE. † 00	4 st.	NE. † 00	4 st.	NE. † 00	2 st.	N. † 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	6.71
10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 st.	0 .—	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	7.88
10 st.	0 .—	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10.00
2 cir. 4 st.	0 00	5 cir. 1 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	6.88
10 st.	E. * 00	10 st.	E. * 00	10 st.	E. † 00	10 st.	E. † 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10.00
8.50		8.57		8.86		8.71		7.93		8.71		8.68

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARRROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below, amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with 12 columns for time periods (7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m.) and a final column for Daily means. Each column contains two sub-columns: 'Amount, kind, and direction of clouds' and 'Precipitation'. The table lists various weather conditions like '10 nim.', '10 st.', 'Light haze', and 'Dense fog' along with their corresponding precipitation amounts.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below, amount of precipitation on the right above.]

7 a. m.		8 a. m.		9 a. m.		10 a. m.		11 a. m.		12 m.		Amount of precipi- tation.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
1 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	2 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
3 cir. cum. D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. D. haze.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 01	.17
10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 02	9 st.	0 02	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.19
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	.00
D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.—
1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	7 st.	NW.* 00	9 st.	NW.* 00	4 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	.01
9 st.	0 00	9 st.	W.† 00	5 st.	W.† 00	4 st.	W.† 00	4 st.	W.† 00	4 st.	W.† 00	.00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.—
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	W.† 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.—
3 st.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.01
5 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	.00
Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	Light haze.	0 00	.00
10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 00	.03
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	.00
Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
Light haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	0	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	.03
Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 01	.00
Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	Light haze. 1 st.	0 00	Light haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	.00
1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	.00
Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	.00
Lt. haze. D. haze.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Light haze. 7 st.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	.00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
1 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 1 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 1 st.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	Light haze. 3 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	.06
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.01
9 st.	W.* 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
3.41		3.48		4.22		4.19		4.16		4.25		.45
7 p. m.		8 p. m.		9 p. m.		10 p. m.		11 p. m.		12 p. m.		Daily means.
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 6 st.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	5 st. Lt. haze.	0 00	6.08
10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 02	10 nim.	0 02	9.29
1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	7.04
2 cir. st. 7 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 7 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	D. haze. D. fog.	0 00	D. haze. D. fog.	0 00	7.00
1 cir. st. 7 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 7 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2.95
10 st.	S.† 00	10 st.	S.† 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	7.25
10 st.	W.† 00	8 st.	W.† 00	4 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	6.20
8 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	5.50
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 00	5.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	0	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	8.75
2 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 01	1 st.	0 —	1 st.	0 00	2.41
2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	2.41
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.41
1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	4.79
1 cir.	0 00	2 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	D. haze. 2 st.	0 00	1.04
1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	3.79
2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.83
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	1.50
2 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	2.12
1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	1.41
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	5.04
1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1.95
2 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1.20
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 5 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 5 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	4.70
2 cir. st. 6 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 cir. st.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	5.79
1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.25
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 5 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	4.08
10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 00	8.04
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9.37
5.67		5.67		5.00		4.00		2.41		2.51		4.07

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Date.	1 a. m.		2 a. m.		3 a. m.		4 a. m.		5 a. m.		6 a. m.	
	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.
1882.												
Jan. 1	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st. SE.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00
Jan. 2	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 3	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	Light haze. 2 st.	0 00
Jan. 4	5 cir. cum. 4 st.	0 00	2 cir. cum. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. cum. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. cum. 3 st.	0 00
Jan. 5	1 cir. st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 6	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 7	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 8	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 9	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 10	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 11	Light haze.	0 00	Light haze.	0 00	0	0 00	Light haze.	0 00	Light haze.	0 00	Light haze.	0 00
Jan. 12	16 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .02
Jan. 13	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01
Jan. 14	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 15	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 16	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 17	Light haze.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	Light haze.	0 00
Jan. 18	Light haze.	0 00	Light haze.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 19	5 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 20	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 21	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10 st.	0 .—	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 22	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .—
Jan. 23	0	0 00	0	0 00	9 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 24	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 25	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 26	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 .—
Jan. 27	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 28	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	Lt. haze. D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00
Jan. 29	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 30	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 31	2 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00
Means.	3.19		3.12		3.45		3.12		3.12.		2.61.	
1882.												
Jan. 1	1 st.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	10 st.	SE.* 00	8 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 2 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 4 st. E.*	0 00
Jan. 2	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 3	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 st.	0 00
Jan. 4	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	10 cir. st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00
Jan. 5	1 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	E.† 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	E.† 00
Jan. 6	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2 cir. st.	0 00	3 cir. st.	0 00	2 cir. st.	0 00
Jan. 7	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. cum. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. cum. 1 st.	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 8	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 9	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00
Jan. 10	0	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir. cum.	0 00	3 cir. cum.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00
Jan. 11	Dense haze. 4 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 12	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01
Jan. 13	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .—	10 st.	0 .—	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 14	Light haze.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 15	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00
Jan. 16	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00
Jan. 17	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	1 cir. 9 st.	0 00
Jan. 18	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	10 st.	SE.* 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 19	10 st.	0 00	7 cir. 3 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 20	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	W.† 00	10 st.	W.† 00	10 nim.	W.† .—
Jan. 21	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Jan. 22	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	SW.* 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	W.* 00	7 st.	W.* 00
Jan. 23	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	W.* 00
Jan. 24	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	W.* 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 25	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .—	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 st.	0 .—
Jan. 26	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00
Jan. 27	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 28	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 29	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 30	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Jan. 31	4 cir. 6 st.	0 00	Light haze. 6 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	6 cir. Dense haze.	0 00	2 cir. Dense haze.	0 00
Means	3.29		3.87.		4.22.		4.25.		4.54.		4.38.	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time periods (7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud types (Amount, kind, and direction of clouds) and precipitation amounts. Includes daily means at the bottom.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Date.	1 a. m.		2 a. m.		3 a. m.		4 a. m.		5 a. m.		6 a. m.		
	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
1882.													
Feb. 1	D. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 2	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	
Feb. 3	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	10 st.	D. haze. 0 00	
Feb. 4	D. haze.	2 st.	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	2 st.	0 00	D. haze. 2 st.	0 00
Feb. 5	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 6	D. haze.	4 st.	10 st.	D. haze. 0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 7	1 st.	0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	8 st.	0 00
Feb. 8	0	0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	10 st.	D. haze. 0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 9	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 10	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	
Feb. 11	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 12	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 13	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	
Feb. 14	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 15	0	0 00	2 st.	0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	
Feb. 16	1 ci. st.	Lt. haze. 1 st. 0 00	L. haze. 2 st.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	
Feb. 17	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 18	1 st.	0 00	D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 19	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 20	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 21	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	
Feb. 22	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 23	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 24	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 25	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 26	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 27	5 cir.	0 00	7 cir. st.	Lt. haze. 0 00	2 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	5 cir. st.	0 00	Lt. haze.	4 st. 0 00	
Feb. 28	D. haze.	3 st.	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	D. haze.	D. haze. 0 00	Lt. ha.	4 ci. s. D. ha. 0 00	10 st.	0 00	8 cir. st.	Lt. haze. 0 00	
Means.	1.3c		1.57		1.32		2.00		2.78		4.10		
1 p. m.													
1882.													
Feb. 1	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	5 st. 0 00	Lt. haze.	4 st. 0 00	1 cir. 3 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	
Feb. 2	2 cir.	3 st. 0 00	4 cir. st.	5 st. 0 00	4 cir. 6 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	2 cir. 3 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	
Feb. 3	D. haze.	3 st. 0 00	4 cir. 6 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 4	2 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 30	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 5	3 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	2 cir. 8 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 6	4 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. 6 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	
Feb. 7	3 st.	0 00	2 cir. 3 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	
Feb. 8	D. haze.	5 st. 0 00	5 cir. 4 st.	0 00	8 cir. 8 st.	0 00	4 cir. 5 st.	0 00	2 cir. 6 st.	0 00	1 cir. 6 st.	0 00	
Feb. 9	3 st.	0 00	D. haze.	2 st. 0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 10	D. haze.	6 st. 0 00	2 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 11	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 12	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 13	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 14	Lt. haze.	3 st. 0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	
Feb. 15	2 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 16	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 17	0	0 00	0	0 00	4 cir.	0 00	6 cir.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	7 cir.	0 00	
Feb. 18	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 19	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	
Feb. 20	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	3 cir. 7 st.	0 00	6 cir. 3 st.	0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	
Feb. 21	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 22	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 23	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	
Feb. 24	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	
Feb. 25	0	0 00	0	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze. 0 00	3 cir. st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	
Feb. 26	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	
Feb. 27	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	
Feb. 28	10 st.	0 01	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	
Means	3.28		4.42		4.78		4.35		3.75		3.71		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Ugluamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

7 a. m.		8 a. m.		9 a. m.		10 a. m.		11 a. m.		12 m.		Amount of precipi- tation.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	Lt. haze.	0 00
2 cir.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	Lt. haze. 2 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	Lt. haze.	0 00
10 st. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	10 st. D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	0 00
D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. 1 st.	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	D. haze. 8 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	5 st.	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 6 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 5 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	0 00
Lt. haze. 5 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 5 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 3 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 3 st.	0 00	0 00
D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze.	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
D. haze. 7 st.	0 00	D. haze. 8 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. 4 st.	0 00	19 st.	0 00	0 00
D. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	19 st.	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	19 st.	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	0 00
4.21		4.14		3.82		3.21		3.53		3.07		1.04
7 p. m.		8 p. m.		9 p. m.		10 p. m.		11 p. m.		12 p. m.		Daily means.
2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	D. haze. 3 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1.29
3 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 4 st.	0 00	D. haze. 2 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	3.16
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	D. haze. 4 st.	0 00	D. haze. 3 st.	0 00	5.41
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1.95
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 3 st.	0 00	D. haze. 5 st.	0 00	7.20
2 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	7.95
1 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	3.70
1 cir. 7 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. D. haze.	0 00	7.33
1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	2.87
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1.04
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	1.94
0	0 00	2 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. 4 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. D. haze.	0 00	1.50
0	0 00	1 cir. st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1.29
5 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2.79
0	0 00	2 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	5 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. Lt. haze. 2 st.	0 00	2.54
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	7.25
7 cir.	0 00	6 cir. 1 st.	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	5.83
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 5 st.	0 00	7.75
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	7.91
Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	1 cir. D. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	D. haze. 5 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 2 st.	0 00	6.95
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0 00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. D. haze.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1.45
4 cir.	0 00	-5 cir.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1.00
2 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0 00
4 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	5 cir. D. haze.	0 00	1 cir. st. Lt. haze. 1 st.	0 00	1.83
3 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. Lt. haze. 1 st.	0 00	1.16
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	D. haze. 5 st.	0 00	1.83
1 cir. 3 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	6 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	7.75
3.85		4.53		4.85		4.71		4.14		2.35		3.50

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Date.	1 a. m.		2 a. m.		3 a. m.		4 a. m.		5 a. m.		6 a. m.	
	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.
1882.												
Mar. 1	2 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	10 st.	W. * 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00
Mar. 2	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	10 st.	W. * 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 3	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00
Mar. 4	10 st.	W. † 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 5	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00	6 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 6	3 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	4 cir. cum. 4 st.	0 00
Mar. 7	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 8	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .02	10 st.	0 .01	10 st.	0 .01
Mar. 9	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	5 st.	0 00	5 st.	0 00	5 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00
Mar. 10	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 5 st.	0 00	Light haze. 8 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 11	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02
Mar. 12	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 13	1 cir. Lt. haze. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 14	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 15	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 16	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 17	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 18	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 19	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 3 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01
Mar. 20	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	3 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 21	Lt. haze. 4 st	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 22	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. Lt. haze. 1 st.	0 00	Light haze. 3 st.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00
Mar. 23	7 st.	SW. † 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 1 st.	0 00	Light haze. 9 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00
Mar. 24	8 st.	0 00	8 st.	NW. * 00	10 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	6 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00
Mar. 25	1 st.	W. * 00	1 st.	W. * 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	Dense haze. 2 st.	0 00
Mar. 26	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	Dense haze. 1 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 2 st.	0 00
Mar. 27	2 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 4 st.	0 00	Light haze.	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 28	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 29	9 st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	W. † 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00
Mar. 30	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	W. * 00	9 st.	NW. * 00	8 st. NW. * D. haze.	0 00	10 st. NW. † Lt. haze.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 31	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00
Means .	5.35		5.00		4.19		3.80		4.77		5.12	

Date.	1 p. m.		2 p. m.		3 p. m.		4 p. m.		5 p. m.		6 p. m.	
	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.
1882.												
Mar. 1	2 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 5 st. D. haz.	0 00	0	0 00	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00
Mar. 2	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 3	10 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 7 st.	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	4 cir.	0 00
Mar. 4	10 nim.	0 .01	10 st.	0 .01	5 cir. 2 st.	0 .00	6 cir. 3 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 5	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 6	2 cir. 6 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00
Mar. 7	3 cir. 5 st.	0 00	4 cir. 5 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00
Mar. 8	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. 3 st.	0 00	5 cir. 1 st.	0 00	4 cir.	0 00
Mar. 9	2 cir. cum. 3 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. 4 st.	0 00	5 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. cum. 1 st.	0 00
Mar. 10	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 11	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 12	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01
Mar. 13	3 cir.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	5 cir. 3 st.	0 00	6 cir. 2 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 14	4 cir. 4 st.	0 00	7 cir. 2 st.	0 00	8 nim.	0 .01	9 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01
Mar. 15	3 cir.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	6 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 16	5 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 17	3 cir.	0 00	4 cir. 3 st.	0 00	6 cir. 2 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 18	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 19	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 20	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 21	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 22	10 nim.	0 .01	10 st.	0 .01	4 cir. 3 st.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00
Mar. 23	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	3 cir. 5 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 00
Mar. 24	5 cir. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00
Mar. 25	0	0 00	0	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00
Mar. 26	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. 4 st.	0 00	6 cir. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01
Mar. 27	5 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 28	2 cir. 6 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. 5 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Mar. 29	0	0 00	0	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00
Mar. 30	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Mar. 31	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. 5 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00
Means .	6.29		6.19		6.20		5.45		5.58		5.41	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table, * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below, amount of precipitation on the right above.]

7 a. m.		8 a. m.		9 a. m.		10 a. m.		11 a. m.		12 m.		Amount of precipitation.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
2 cir. 4 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	.05
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	6 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	5 cir. 3 st.	0 00	.00
0	0 00	4 cir. Light haze.	0 00	5 cir. Light haze.	0 00	3 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00	2 cir. 4 st.	0 00	6 cir. 2 st.	0 00	.01
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.07
5 st.	0 00	6 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.01
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	8 st.	0 .01	.12
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.05
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	5 cir. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. 3 st.	0 00	.02
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	.00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 st.	0 .01	10 st.	0 .01	.04
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	3 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	.06
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.01
0	0 00	0	0 00	Light fog.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	D. haze. Lt. fog.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	.00
Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	Light haze. 6 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	.01
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.04
2 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	.02
Light haze. 6 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 8 st.	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	.00
0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	.00
Light haze.	0 00	Light haze. 7 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
3 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 4 st. N. W. †	0 00	.00
2 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
5.38		6.00		6.41		7.00		6.00		6.32		.51
7 p. m.		8 p. m.		9 p. m.		10 p. m.		11 p. m.		12 p. m.		Daily means.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	5.45
9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	8.20
3 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. cum. 7 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	6.58
3 cir.	0 00	2 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. cum. 5 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	8.58
6 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir. cum. 6 st.	0 00	5 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	7 cir. cum. 1 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	3 cir. cum. 4 st.	0 00	9.12
9 st.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	6.70
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	5.91
4 cir. 3 cir. cum. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 8 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	3 cir. cum. 4 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9.16
3 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	7 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	6.62
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 00	9.66
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	5.20
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	0 .01	1 cir. 3 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	8.68
10 st.	0 00	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. 4 st.	0 00	6 cir. cum. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. cum. 3 st.	0 00	4.00
10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 .01	2 cir.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	8.68
0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1.33
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	.62
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	5.12
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	2 cir. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. 4 st.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	9.33
10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	1 cir. 9 nim.	W. * .01	10 nim.	0 00	8.23
0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. Lt. haze. 3 st.	0 00	1.37
0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1.66
1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	9 nim.	0 00	3 cir. cum. 4 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	SW. * 00	5.54
2 cir. 6 st.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	0 00	1 cir. 6 st.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	0 00	7 st.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	NW. * 00	7.33
6 cir. 1 st.	0 00	5 cir. 1 st.	0 00	5 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	W. * 00	4.66
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1.37
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 .01	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	5.37
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1.58
4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 6 st.	0 00	2 cir. 5 st.	0 00	2 cir. 3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00	5.83
4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4.29
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	5.68
1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	4.70
5.61		5.51		5.51		5.67		6.03		5.99		5.61

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Date.	1 a. m.		2 a. m.		3 a. m.		4 a. m.		5 a. m.		6 a. m.	
	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.
1882.												
Apr. 1	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 2	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 3	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	7 st.	0 00	2 cir. Lt. haz. 3 st.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00
Apr. 4	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00
Apr. 5	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st. Dense haze.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 01
Apr. 6	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00
Apr. 7	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 8	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00
Apr. 9	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Light haze. 7 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 5 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 7 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 10	5 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 3 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 1 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 1 st.	0 00	Light haze. 8 st.	0 00	Light haze. 8 st.	0 00
Apr. 11	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Light haze. D. fog.	0 00	Lt. haz. 1 st. D. haz.	0 00	Light haze.	0 00	1 st.	0 00
Apr. 12	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00
Apr. 13	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	5 st.	0 00	10 st.	SE. †
Apr. 14	10 st.	WNW. †	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 15	10 st.	S. †	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 6 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 8 st.	0 00
Apr. 16	10 st.	S. †	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	SSW. *	10 st.	SSW. *	10 st.	SSW. *	10 st.	SSW. †
Apr. 17	10 st.	W. †	9 st. Dense haze.	0 00	9 st.	W. †	9 st.	W. †	6 st.	0 01	5 st.	0 00
Apr. 18	6 st.	NW. †	1 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 19	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 20	4 cir. st. 3 st.	W. †	2 st.	0 00	3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 3 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00
Apr. 21	8 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	7 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. D. haz. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00
Apr. 22	4 st.	NW. †	9 st. NW. * D. haze.	0 00	10 st. D. haze.	W. *	2 cir. st. D. haz. 3 st.	0 00	Light haze. 6 st.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00
Apr. 23	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Apr. 24	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00
Apr. 25	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 26	3 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. 4 st.	0 00	5 st.	0 00
Apr. 27	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	S. †	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 28	10 st.	W. *	1 cir. 7 st.	W. *	1 cir. 3 st.	W. *	1 cir. D. haz. 2 st. W. †	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00	Light haze. 4 st.	0 00
Apr. 29	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00
Apr. 30	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Means.	6.93		6.70		6.26		6.03		6.30		6.93	
1882.												
Apr. 1	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	7 st. NW. *	0 00	8 st.	0 00	4 cir. 3 st.	0 00
Apr. 2	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 3	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. 4 st.	0 00	5 cir. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. 5 st.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 00
Apr. 4	6 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	5 cir. 4 st.	0 00	4 cir. 5 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 03	5 cir. 1 st.	0 00
Apr. 5	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Apr. 6	8 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	4 cir. 4 st.	0 00	6 cir. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	5 cir. 3 st.	0 00
Apr. 7	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00
Apr. 8	1 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	4 cir.	0 00
Apr. 9	9 nim.	0 00	9 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 10	D. fog. D. fog.	0 00	D. fog. D. fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	D. fog. D. fog.	0 00	5 cir. cum. 3 st.	0 00	6 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00
Apr. 11	1 cir.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00
Apr. 12	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Apr. 13	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 01	10 st.	0 01	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 14	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 4 st.	0 00
Apr. 15	4 cir. 3 cir. st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	10 st.	SE. †	10 st.	SE. †	9 st.	ESE. †
Apr. 16	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. Dense fog.	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00	6 cir.	0 00	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00
Apr. 17	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Apr. 18	5 cir. Dense fog.	0 06	3 cir. Dense fog.	0 00	4 cir. Dense fog.	0 00	6 cir.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00
Apr. 19	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	5 cir. 4 st.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00
Apr. 20	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00	4 cir. 5 st.	0 00	3 cir. 5 st.	0 00	2 cir. 6 st.	0 00
Apr. 21	3 cir. 4 st.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00
Apr. 22	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00
Apr. 23	1 cir.	0 00	3 cir. st.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00
Apr. 24	10 nim.	0 02	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01
Apr. 25	7 st.	SSW. †	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00
Apr. 26	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00
Apr. 27	Dense haze.	0 00	Dense haze. 2 st.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	Dense haze.	0 00	5 cir. 2 st.	0 00
Apr. 28	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Apr. 29	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Apr. 30	2 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00
Means.	5.14		5.09		4.80		5.00		4.54		4.66	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below, amount of precipitation on the right above.]

7 a. m.		8 a. m.		9 a. m.		10 a. m.		11 a. m.		12 m.		Amount of precipitation.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
3 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	6 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	.00
10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 01	3 cir. st. 7 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	.02
Light haze. 7 st.	0 00	Light haze. 5 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	.00
10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 02	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 01	.07
Light haze. D. fog.	0 00	Lt. fog. Lt. fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	.00
1 st.	0 00	2 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 2 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 01	.05
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	8 st.	WNW.† 00	2 st.	WNW.† 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
2 cir. st. 8 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	5 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	4 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	5 cir.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	SSW.† 00	10 st.	SSW.† 00	6 st.	0 00	Lt. haze. 6 st.	SSW.† 00	4 cir. st. 3 st.	W.† 00	4 cir. st. 4 st.	W.† 00	.00
6 st.	0 00	9 st.	SSW.† 00	9 st.	SSW.† 00	8 st.	SSW.† 00	4 cir. 3 st.	SSW.† 00	3 st.	0 00	.01
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 4 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 4 st.	0 00	Dense haze. 5 st.	0 00	.00
10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 01	10 st.	0 00	.01
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
2 cir. st. 3 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	5 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 01	10 st.	0 00	.01
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	.00
10 nim.	0 02	10 nim.	0 03	10 nim.	0 02	10 nim.	0 03	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 01	.22
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	SW.† 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	SW.† 00	8 st.	SW.† 00	.00
4 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	.00
Light haze. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
2 st.	0 00	4 st.	W.† 00	2 cir. 3 st.	W.† 00	1 cir. 1 st.	W.† 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	.02
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	.00
											.41	
7.10		7.36		6.90		6.10		6.00		5.53		
7 p. m.		8 p. m.		9 p. m.		10 p. m.		11 p. m.		12 p. m.		Daily means.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	2 cir. 3 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	9 st.	NW.† 00	9 st.	NW.† 00	8.06
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	3 cir. 5 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9.83
2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	7.04
3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	2 cir. 5 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	6 st.	0 00	1 cir. 8 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	6.54
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	3.95
3 cir. 5 st.	0 00	1 cir. 8 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	SW.† 00	9 st.	S.† 00	6.91
5 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 6 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 5 st.	0 00	3 cir. 5 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	9.04
5 cir.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	NW.† 00	3.33
9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	1 cir. 8 st.	0 00	1 cir. 8 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 2 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	8.87
2 cir. 2 cir. cum. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st. Light haze.	0 00	0	0 00	2.29
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	.79
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	.70
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	6 cir. cum. 1 st.	0 00	4 cir. cum. 2 st.	0 00	9 st.	NW.† 00	10 st.	WNW.† 00	8.12
Light haze. D. fog.	0 00	Lt. haze. D. fog.	0 00	Lt. fog. D. fog.	0 00	D. fog. D. fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	4.12
9 st.	ESE.† 00	9 st.	ESE.† 00	9 st.	ESE.† 00	9 st.	ESE.† 00	1 cir. st. 8 st.	S.† 00	9 st.	S.† 00	8.58
Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	Lt. haze. Lt. haze.	0 00	3 cir. D. haze.	0 00	2 cir. D. fog.	0 00	1 cum. st. 8 st.	S.† 00	9 st.	NW.† 00	6.50
0	0 00	0	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 00	8 st.	NW.† 00	9 st.	NW.† 00	4.79
2 cir.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	8 st.	W.† 00	1 cir. st. 7 st.	W.† 00	6.37
Dense fog.	0 00	5 cir. 3 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	W.† 00	8 st.	NW.† 00	2 cir. st. 5 st.	SW.† 00	8.33
8 st.	0 00	4 cir. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. 4 st.	0 00	4 cir. 2 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	9 st.	W.† 00	7.57
D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	3 cir. 5 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	3 st.	W.† 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	4.54
2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	0	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	6.82
Dense haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	1.83
10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 02	10 nim.	0 01	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 st.	0 01	10.00
1 cir. 1 cir. st.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	1 cir. 1 cir. st.	0 00	1 ci. s. 1 ci. cu. 2 s.	0 00	9 st.	E.† 00	5 st.	0 00	6.79
1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	3 cir. 1 st.	0 00	4 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	2.87
D. haze. D. haze.	0 00	3 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	2 cir. 6 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	6.54
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1.45
1 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	3.08
1 cir. st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	0 00	6 st.	W.† 00	8 st.	NW.† 00	9 st.	NW.† 00	9 st.	W.† 00	5.66
											5.74	
3.66		4.50		4.86		5.23		6.08		6.23		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, 1 a. m., 2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m., and Means. Rows list dates from May 1 to May 31, 1882, with cloud amounts, kinds, directions, and precipitation values.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

7 a. m.		8 a. m.		9 a. m.		10 a. m.		11 a. m.		12 m.		Amount of precipitation.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.01
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 00	5 cir. 4 st.	NW.† 00	.01
10 st.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	Dense fog.	0 .01	.04
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	ENE.† 00	10 st.	ENE.† 00	4 st.	NE.† 00	.00
1 cir. st. 5 st.	SW.† 00	9 st.	SW.† 00	10 st.	SW.† 00	10 st.	SW.† 00	10 st.	SW.† 00	10 st.	SW.† 00	—
10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	.09
10 st.	0 00	10 st. Light fog.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .02	10 nim.	0 .03	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 .01	.09
10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 .01	.07
10 st.	E.† 00	10 st.	E.† 00	10 st.	E.† 00	10 st.	E.† 00	10 st.	E.† 00	10 st.	E.† 00	.00
10 st.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	.01
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	.02
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	W.† 00	10 st.	W.† 00	10 st.	0 00	.01
10 st.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
4 cir. Dense fog.	0 00	2 cir. Dense fog.	0 00	1 cir. Dense fog.	0 00	5 cir. Dense fog.	0 00	D. fog. D. fog.	0 00	3 cir. Dense fog.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	W.† 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.01
10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	0 00	.02
10 st.	W.† 00	1 cir. st. 7 st.	W.† 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	3 cir. 2 st.	0 00	3 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	.01
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	10 st.	S.† 00	.02
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.01
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.01
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4 cir. 5 st.	E.* 00	5 cir. 4 st.	E.* 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	ENE.* 00	8 st.	NE.† 00	5 cir. 4 st.	NE.† 00	.00
1 cir.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	1 st.	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	.00
1 cir. 1st.	0 00	2 cir. 1 st.	0 00	10 st.	NE.† 00	10 st. ENE.† D. fog.	0 00	10 st.	NE.† 00	10 st.	NE.† 00	.02
10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim. Dense fog.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	.01
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	.00
Dense fog.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	9 st.	W.† 00	10 st.	W.† 00	10 st.	W.† 00	.00
8.81		9.13		8.65		9.00		8.71		8.23		.14
7 p. m.		8 p. m.		9 p. m.		10 p. m.		11 p. m.		12 p. m.		Daily means.
Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.	Precipitation.	
10 st.	0 —	9 st.	N.† 00	5 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 st.	N.* 00	1 st.	0 00	8.71
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	N.† 00	7.92
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	NE.† 00	10 st.	NE.* 00	7.54
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10.00
2 cir.	0 00	2 cir.	0 00	1 cir. 2 cir. st. 1 st.	0 00	4 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 2 st.	NE.* 00	1 cir. 4 st.	NE.* 00	6.54
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	NE.* 00	8.50
10 st.	0 .01	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 .01	10.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	8 st.	NE.† 00	3 cir. 4 st.	0 00	9.68
5 cir. 3 st.	0 00	4 cir. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. 3 st.	0 00	2 cir. st. 4 st.	0 00	3 cir. st. 2 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	8.88
2 cir. 6 st.	0 00	1 cir. 7 st.	0 00	9 st.	0 00	2 cir. 6 st.	0 00	8 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9.25
Dense fog.	0 —	Dense fog.	0 —	9 st.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	3 cir. st. 5 nim.	0 —	9 nim.	SW.† 00	8.08
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	SE.† 00	10 st.	SE.† 00	10 st.	SE.† 00	9.82
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	4.70
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 00	10.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	Dense fog.	0 00	10 st. Dense fog.	0 00	9.58
3 cir. 5 st.	SE.* 00	10 st.	W.† 00	10 st.	SE.* 00	10 st.	SE.* 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 st.	0 —	6.90
10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 .01	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	9.88
10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	Dense fog.	0 —	10 st.	0 00	9.58
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9.38
2 cir. 1 st.	E.* 00	1 cir. 1 st.	E.* 00	1 cir. 1 st.	E.* 00	1 cir. 1 st.	E.* 00	1 cir. 1 cir. st. 1 st. E.*	0 00	1 cir. 1 cir. st. 2 st. E.*	0 00	7.14
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	7.88
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	E.* 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	9.92
0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	NE.* 00	1 cir. 1 st.	E.* 00	1 cir. 1 st.	0 00	1 cir. 1 st.	E.† 00	5.40
0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	0	0 00	1 cir.	0 00	1 cir. st.	0 00	1.50
9 st.	NE.* 00	10 st.	NE.* 00	10 st.	0 00	9 st.	E.* 00	10 st.	E.* 00	10 st.	E.* 00	6.08
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10.00
10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 nim.	0 —	10 nim.	0 —	8.33
10 st.	E.† 00	10 st.	E.† 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	0 00	10 st.	SW.† 00	9.04
8.32		8.32		8.48		8.35		7.71		8.65		8.40

† Light deposition of fine frozen particles.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, —5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m. and Means. Each column contains data for amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and precipitation.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.)

Table with columns for time intervals (7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud types (Dense fog, 10 st., 8 st., etc.) and precipitation amounts. Includes a 'Daily means' column on the far right.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time,—5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., and Means. Rows include dates from July 1 to July 31, 1882, detailing cloud amounts, kinds, and directions, along with precipitation amounts in inches.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time (7 a.m. to 12 p.m.), amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and precipitation. Includes a 'Daily means' column at the bottom right.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, — 5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, time periods (1 a.m. to 6 p.m.), and sub-columns for Amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and Precipitation. Includes data for 1882 from Aug 1 to Aug 31, and a Means row at the bottom of each section.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.

Table with columns for time (7 a.m. to 12 p.m.), cloud amount/kind/direction, precipitation, and daily means. The table is organized into two main sections: 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 12 p.m. Each section contains multiple rows of data for each hour, detailing cloud characteristics and precipitation amounts. Summary values for each hour are provided at the bottom of each section.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time intervals: 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., and Daily means. Rows include cloud types (e.g., 10 st., Light fog), precipitation amounts, and directions (e.g., ENE, NNW).

Table with columns for time intervals: 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m., and Daily means. Rows include cloud types (e.g., Dense fog, Light haze), precipitation amounts, and directions (e.g., SE, NE, NW).

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow.] Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time periods (7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud types (Amount, kind, and direction of clouds) and precipitation amounts. Includes daily means at the bottom.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with 10 columns for time periods (1 a.m. to 6 a.m.) and rows for dates from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30. Columns include Amount, kind, and direction of clouds; Precipitation; and Amount, kind, and direction of clouds. Rows show cloud types like '5 st.', '3 cir. cum. 3 st.', '9 st.', etc., and precipitation values.

Table with 6 columns for time periods (1 p.m. to 6 p.m.) and rows for dates from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30. Columns include Amount, kind, and direction of clouds; Precipitation; and Amount, kind, and direction of clouds. Rows show cloud types like '2 st.', '8 st.', '1 cir. 8 st.', etc., and precipitation values.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Ugluamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below: amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time (7 a.m. to 12 p.m., 7 p.m. to 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud amounts, kinds, directions, and precipitation. Includes daily means at the bottom.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglatic, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signities slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time (7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 1 p.m.) and rows for cloud types and precipitation amounts. Includes daily means and a total precipitation of 3.13.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction reduced to mean local time, - 5 hours, 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, time periods (1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m.), Amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and Precipitation. Includes data for 1883 from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time (7 a.m. to 12 p.m., 7 p.m. to 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud types (Light haze, Dense haze, etc.) and precipitation amounts. Includes daily means at the bottom.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time. —5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., and 6 a.m. Each column contains 'Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.' and 'Precipitation.' Data spans from Mar. 1 to Mar. 31, 1883, including a 'Means.' row at the bottom.

Table with columns for Date, 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. Each column contains 'Amount, kind, and direction of clouds.' and 'Precipitation.' Data spans from Mar. 1 to Mar. 31, 1883, including a 'Means.' row at the bottom.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table signifies rapid † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.

Table with columns for time (7 a.m. to 12 p.m., 7 p.m. to 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud types (Light haze, 2 st., 5 st., etc.) and precipitation amounts. Includes a 'Daily means' column on the right.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m. and rows for dates from Apr. 1 to Apr. 30, 1883, including precipitation amounts and cloud descriptions.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Uglamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time intervals (7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud amounts, precipitation, and daily means. Includes sub-columns for 'Amount, kind, and direction of clouds' and 'Precipitation'.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m. Each column contains cloud amounts, kinds, directions, and precipitation values. Includes a 'Means' row at the bottom of each section.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., and 6 a.m. Each column contains sub-columns for Amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and Precipitation. Data spans from July 1 to July 31, 1883, with a 'Means' row at the bottom of the section.

Table with columns for Date, 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. Each column contains sub-columns for Amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and Precipitation. Data spans from July 1 to July 31, 1883, with a 'Means' row at the bottom of the section.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Ugluamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.]

Table with columns for time intervals (7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud amounts, kinds, directions, and precipitation amounts. Includes a 'Daily means' column on the right.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the amount, kind, and direction of clouds, and amount and

[Washington mean time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. Precipitation is given in inches. In this

Table with columns for Date, 1 a.m., 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m. Rows include dates from Aug 1 to Aug 27, 1883, with cloud amounts, kinds, directions, and precipitation values. Includes a 'Means' row at the bottom of each section.

*Station abandoned August 27, 1883.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

character of precipitation, at Ugluamie, from October, 1881, to August, 1883—Continued.

table * signifies rapid, † signifies slow. Daily means of amount of clouds on the right below; amount of precipitation on the right above.

Table with columns for time (7 a.m. to 12 p.m., 7 p.m. to 12 p.m.) and rows for cloud amount, kind, and direction, and precipitation. Includes daily means at the bottom.

Precipitation—Rainfall or melted snow, in inches.

Month.	1881.	1882.	1883.
January	(*)	0.44	0.14
February	(*)	0.04	1.02
March	(*)	0.51	0.14
April	(*)	0.39	0.55
May	(*)	0.44	0.31
June	(*)	0.61	0.30
July	(*)	1.39	1.04
August	(*)	1.46	1.66
September	(*)	1.10	(*)
October	(*)	1.05	(*)
November	0.73	0.34	(*)
December	0.44	0.24	(*)
Whole period	1.17	8.01	5.16

* Not measured.

SOLAR RADIATION.

Observations on solar radiation were made with a pair of maximum thermometers, one black and one bright bulbed, *in vacuo*, exposed horizontally on a post 4 feet high on the knoll southwest of the station. They were mounted side by side in a movable frame so that they could be brought into the house in stormy weather. These thermometers were exposed for a short time on November 13 and 14, 1882, just before the departure of the sun, but the latter was too near the horizon to produce any sensible effect. On the return of the sun, January 29, 1883, they were exposed every day not stormy from sunrise to sunset, the indices being set and read at sunrise and read again at sunset, till February 19, and about midnight, Washington time, until May 14th, when, the sun being continually above the horizon, they were set at local midnight and read at Washington midnight. This was continued till the closing of the station.

Statement showing the solar radiation at Uglamie from February, 1883, to August, 1883.

[A pair of maximum thermometers, one black and one bright bulbed, exposed for solar radiation. Washington time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, $-5^h. 17^m.$]

Date.	Time of observation.	Black bulb.	Bright bulb.	Difference.	Time.	Black bulb.	Bright bulb.	Difference.	Weather.
1883.									
Feb. 1	3.00 p. m.	-9.8	-9.8	0.0	8.00 p. m.	13.8	-2.5	16.3	Clear.
Feb. 2	3.00 p. m.	-5.2	-6.2	1.0	7.30 p. m.	5.2	2.2	3.0	Fair.
Feb. 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	Light snow.
Feb. 4	3.00 p. m.	6.0	5.8	0.2	8.30 p. m.	14.2	11.0	3.2	Cloudy.
Feb. 5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	Light snow.
Feb. 6	2.30 p. m.	0.2	-0.4	0.6	10.00 p. m.	20.5	4.0	16.5	Fair.
Feb. 7	5.45 p. m.	31.2	29.0	2.2	7.00 p. m.	47.8	30.4	17.4	Fair.
Feb. 8	3.00 p. m.	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.00 p. m.	6.2	4.5	1.7	Light snow.
Feb. 9	3.00 p. m.	32.6	32.4	0.2	6.00 p. m.	60.0	45.0	15.0	Cloudy.
Feb. 10	3.50 p. m.	-11.0	-16.0	5.0	8.15 p. m.	1.4	-10.8	12.2	Fair.
Feb. 11	2.30 p. m.	-10.4	-15.0	4.6	9.00 p. m.	25.6	0.0	25.6	Clear.
Feb. 12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	Light snow.
Feb. 13	2.00 p. m.	-4.0	-13.2	9.2	10.00 p. m.	19.7	-3.4	23.1	Fair.
Feb. 14	2.45 p. m.	-4.6	-10.8	6.2	10.00 p. m.	31.7	0.8	30.9	Cloudy.
Feb. 15	3.00 p. m.	-7.6	-13.7	6.1	10.15 p. m.	17.8	-1.7	19.5	Cloudy.
Feb. 16	1.45 p. m.	-11.0	-26.0	15.0	9.10 p. m.	11.4	-6.0	17.4	Fair.
Feb. 17	2.00 p. m.	-2.2	-9.2	7.0	9.00 p. m.	48.5	9.6	38.9	Clear.
Feb. 18	1.15 p. m.	3.5	3.0	0.5	11.00 p. m.	17.0	11.7	5.3	Cloudy.
Feb. 19	1.15 p. m.	-1.0	-1.6	0.6	11.00 p. m.	21.8	10.4	11.4	Cloudy.
Feb. 20	1.15 p. m.	-17.0	-17.5	0.5	12 m	7.8	-6.0	13.8	Fair.
Feb. 21	1.20 p. m.	-13.1	-13.6	0.5	12 m	-1.2	-6.0	4.8	Cloudy and light snow.
Feb. 22	1.15 p. m.	-25.3	-27.9	2.6	12 m	41.6	7.5	34.1	Clear.
Feb. 23	12.50 p. m.	-24.2	-26.3	2.1	12 m	3.5	-11.5	8.0	Fair.
Feb. 24	12.25 p. m.	-28.6	-34.5	5.9	12 m	39.8	0.3	39.5	Clear.
Feb. 25	12.30 p. m.	-25.2	-28.8	2.6	12 m	49.4	7.4	42.0	Clear.
Feb. 26	12.25 p. m.	-36.8	-40.0	3.2	12 m	40.8	-2.4	43.2	Fair.
Feb. 27	12.20 p. m.	-23.8	-25.2	1.4	12 m	42.0	3.0	39.0	Cloudy.
Feb. 28	12.20 p. m.	-3.2	-3.5	0.3	12 m	49.6	21.4	28.2	Cloudy.

* Not exposed.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the solar radiation at Uglamie from February, 1883, to August, 1883—Continued.

Date.	Time of observation.	Black bulb.	Bright bulb.	Difference.	Time.	Black bulb.	Bright bulb.	Difference.	Weather.
1883.									
Mar. 1	12.10 p.m.	-27.9	-29.1	1.2	12 m	55.6	12.0	43.6	Clear.
Mar. 2	12 m	-37.5	-37.5	0.0	12 m	44.6	2.0	42.6	Fair.
Mar. 3	12 m	-28.5	-29.5	1.0	12 m	49.8	8.0	41.8	Clear.
Mar. 4	11.15 a.m.	-29.5	-29.5	0.2	12 m	52.3	10.7	41.6	Clear.
Mar. 5	12.10 p.m.	-3.0	-3.2	0.0	12 m	49.7	13.0	36.7	Cloudy.
Mar. 6	11.50 a.m.	-32.0	-32.0	0.0	12 m	51.1	8.8	42.3	Clear.
Mar. 7	11.50 a.m.	-35.0	-36.0	1.0	12 m	42.2	6.8	35.4	Fair.
Mar. 8	11.50 a.m.	-29.5	-30.0	0.5	12 m	45.5	1.8	47.3	Clear.
Mar. 9	11.20 a.m.	-40.0	-50.0	10.0	12 m	50.0	1.3	48.7	Clear.
Mar. 10	10.55 a.m.	-41.0	-55.0	14.0	12 m	51.6	4.0	47.6	Clear.
Mar. 11	11.55 a.m.	-38.0	-40.0	2.0	12 m	56.2	7.4	48.8	Clear.
Mar. 12	10.55 a.m.	-21.2	-22.0	0.8	12 m	30.2	3.0	27.2	Fair.
Mar. 13	11.15 a.m.	-29.0	-30.0	1.0	12 m	63.3	19.3	44.0	Clear.
Mar. 14	11.20 a.m.	-34.6	-35.6	1.0	12 m	61.5	18.5	43.0	Clear.
Mar. 15	11.25 a.m.	-33.5	-34.0	0.5	12 m	55.8	11.2	44.6	Fair.
Mar. 16	11.25 a.m.	-18.0	-18.5	0.5	12 m	69.2	24.0	45.2	Clear.
Mar. 17	10.48 a.m.	-16.5	-17.0	0.5	12 m	68.3	19.4	48.9	Clear.
Mar. 18	10.48 a.m.	-21.0	-21.0	1.0	12 m	70.4	25.0	45.4	Clear.
Mar. 19	10.48 a.m.	-26.0	-26.8	0.8	12 m	53.2	12.8	40.4	Clear.
Mar. 20	10.50 a.m.	-25.3	-26.0	0.7	12 m	66.3	19.8	46.5	Fair.
Mar. 21	10.48 a.m.	-16.5	-17.0	0.5	12 m	33.8	9.7	25.1	Cloudy.
Mar. 22	10.48 a.m.	-6.5	-7.5	1.0	12 m	27.8	8.8	19.0	Cloudy.
Mar. 23	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Mar. 24	10.25 a.m.	-0.5	-1.0	0.5	12 m	81.5	35.2	46.3	Cloudy.
Mar. 25	10.25 a.m.	18.3	18.0	0.3	12 m	101.7	55.2	46.5	Fair.
Mar. 26	10.25 a.m.	7.8	7.3	0.5	12 m	48.5	33.2	15.3	Cloudy.
Mar. 27	10.25 a.m.	20.0	29.0	0.0	12 m	67.1	39.7	27.4	Cloudy.
Mar. 28	10.25 a.m.	-9.8	-10.0	0.2	12 m	51.3	23.4	27.9	Cloudy.
Mar. 29	10.25 a.m.	14.8	14.5	0.3	12 m	107.0	61.4	45.6	Cloudy.
Mar. 30	10.25 a.m.	-3.5	-4.0	0.5	12 m	92.0	41.3	50.7	Fair.
Mar. 31									
1883.									
Apr. 1	10.15 a.m.	-18.0	-18.5	0.5	12 m	78.4	27.4	51.0	Clear.
Apr. 2	9.55 a.m.	-22.0	-22.5	0.5	12 m	65.0	25.1	39.9	Clear.
Apr. 3	9.45 a.m.	-24.8	-24.8	0.0	12 m	79.8	31.4	48.4	Clear.
Apr. 4	9.48 a.m.	-25.0	-25.0	0.0	12 m	71.7	25.8	45.9	Clear.
Apr. 5	9.48 a.m.	-7.3	-7.8	0.5	12 m	39.0	15.8	23.2	Cloudy.
Apr. 6	9.50 a.m.	-8.0	-8.5	0.5	12 m	52.0	15.8	36.2	Cloudy.
Apr. 7	9.48 a.m.	-14.7	-15.0	0.3	12 m	72.5	23.5	49.0	Fair.
Apr. 8	9.40 a.m.	-24.7	-25.0	0.3	12 m	70.8	30.7	40.1	Fair.
Apr. 9	9.20 a.m.	-17.0	-18.0	1.0	12 m	72.7	28.2	44.5	Fair.
Apr. 10	9.20 a.m.	-6.0	-6.0	0.0	12 m	83.4	34.2	49.2	Fair.
Apr. 11	9.25 a.m.	-6.0	-6.0	0.0	12 m	50.6	19.5	31.1	Cloudy.
Apr. 12	9.25 a.m.	-6.0	-7.0	1.0	12 m	44.0	20.0	24.0	Cloudy and light snow.
Apr. 13	9.25 a.m.	-10.0	-10.5	0.5	12 m	78.7	36.0	42.7	Fair.
Apr. 14	9.25 a.m.	-6.0	-6.0	0.0	12 m	73.8	34.6	39.2	Cloudy and light snow.
Apr. 15	9.17 a.m.	-3.5	-4.0	0.5	12 m	100.7	50.4	50.3	Fair.
Apr. 16	8.30 a.m.	-21.6	-22.0	0.4	12 m	83.3	29.7	53.6	Clear.
Apr. 17	8.30 a.m.	-25.8	-26.0	0.2	12 m	85.2	35.2	50.0	Clear.
Apr. 18	8.30 a.m.	-29.0	-29.5	0.5	12 m	41.8	10.0	31.8	Cloudy and light snow.
Apr. 19	8.30 a.m.	-9.0	-9.5	0.5	12 m	42.7	19.7	23.0	Cloudy.
Apr. 20	8.50 a.m.	4.2	4.0	0.2	12 m	67.6	32.6	35.0	Cloudy and light snow.
Apr. 21	8.30 a.m.	9.0	8.8	0.2	12 m	99.6	41.8	57.8	Cloudy and light snow.
Apr. 22	8.30 a.m.	-3.0	-3.0	0.0	12 m	92.7	43.3	49.4	Cloudy.
Apr. 23	8.30 a.m.	-8.8	-9.0	0.2	12 m	86.2	41.1	45.1	Fair.
Apr. 24	8.30 a.m.	0.5	0.0	0.5	12 m	67.0	33.9	33.1	Cloudy.
Apr. 25	8.30 a.m.	9.0	9.0	0.0	12 m	52.3	28.8	23.5	Light snow.
Apr. 26	8.30 a.m.	9.2	9.1	0.1	12 m	78.0	36.7	41.3	Cloudy and light snow.
Apr. 27	8.30 a.m.	3.0	2.8	0.2	12 m	93.9	45.7	48.2	Cloudy.
Apr. 28	7.42 a.m.	7.0	6.8	0.2	12 m	109.0	57.4	51.4	Cloudy.
Apr. 29	7.42 a.m.	6.2	6.0	0.2	12 m	54.2	30.0	24.2	Cloudy.
Apr. 30	7.42 a.m.	4.0	3.5	0.5	12 m	94.4	44.1	50.3	Cloudy.

* Approximated. Mercury apparently frozen.

† Disturbed by natives.

Statement showing the solar radiation at Ugluamic from February, 1883, to August, 1883—Continued.

Date.	Time of observation.	Black bulb.	Bright bulb.	Differ-ence.	Time.	Black bulb.	Bright bulb.	Differ-ence.	Weather.
1883.									
May 1...	7.20 a. m....	-12.0	-12.2	0.2	12 m.....	93.0	44.0	49.0	Clear.
May 2...	7.20 a. m....	- 8.5	- 8.5	0.0	12 m.....	96.6	49.6	47.0	Fair.
May 3...	7.20 a. m....	- 4.5	- 4.5	0.0	12 m.....	101.2	48.5	52.7	Clear.
May 4...	7.20 a. m....	- 1.0	- 1.0	0.0	12 m.....	99.7	51.5	48.2	Fair.
May 5...	6.45 a. m....	16.0	16.0	0.0	12 m.....	114.8	71.2	43.6	Cloudy.
May 6...	6.45 a. m....	28.1	28.0	0.1	12 m.....	100.9	56.0	44.9	Cloudy.
May 7...	6.40 a. m....	14.8	14.8	0.0	12 m.....	65.5	39.8	25.7	Cloudy & heavy snow.
May 8...	6.40 a. m....	18.5	18.4	0.1	12 m.....	115.1	72.8	82.3	Clear.
May 9...	6.40 a. m....	22.0	21.8	0.2	12 m.....	66.0	44.8	21.2	Cloudy.
May 10...	6.20 a. m....	18.6	18.5	0.1	12 m.....	109.2	63.3	45.9	Cloudy.
May 11...	6.20 a. m....	25.0	25.0	0.0	12 m.....	104.8	63.0	41.8	Cloudy.
May 12...	6.20 a. m....	22.0	22.0	0.0	12 m.....	102.7	62.7	40.0	Cloudy.
May 13...	5.25 a. m....	23.5	22.5	1.0	12 m.....	72.8	44.1	28.7	Cloudy and light snow.
May 14...	5.17 a. m....	23.6	23.5	0.1	12 m.....	120.4	73.6	46.8	Heavy snow & cloudy.
May 15...	5.17 a. m....	22.6	22.5	0.1	12 m.....	99.3	56.6	42.7	Cloudy and light snow.
May 16...	5.17 a. m....	27.0	27.0	0.0	12 m.....	70.7	47.9	22.8	Cloudy and light snow.
May 17...	5.17 a. m....	27.0	27.0	0.0	12 m.....	106.7	62.0	44.7	Cloudy.
May 18...	5.17 a. m....	22.0	22.0	0.0	12 m.....	62.3	39.9	22.4	Cloudy.
May 19...	5.17 a. m....	12.2	11.2	1.0	12 m.....	83.3	49.7	33.6	Cloudy.
May 20...	5.17 a. m....	16.5	16.0	0.5	12 m.....	109.5	69.6	39.9	Clear.
May 21...	5.17 a. m....	20.0	19.8	0.2	12 m.....	60.7	35.6	25.1	Cloudy.
May 22...	5.17 a. m....	24.0	23.8	0.2	12 m.....	98.7	58.7	40.0	Cloudy.
May 23...	5.17 a. m....	24.0	23.6	0.4	12 m.....	89.0	56.8	32.2	Cloudy.
May 24...	5.17 a. m....	31.5	31.0	0.5	12 m.....	78.0	55.4	22.6	Cloudy.
May 25...	5.17 a. m....	32.4	31.9	0.5	12 m.....	96.3	61.7	34.6	Cloudy.
May 26...	5.17 a. m....	28.8	28.0	0.8	12 m.....	109.2	68.7	40.5	Fair and light snow.
May 27...	5.17 a. m....	29.8	28.5	1.3	12 m.....	119.6	85.6	34.0	Fair.
May 28...	5.17 a. m....	30.2	28.0	2.2	12 m.....	87.3	57.4	29.9	Cloudy.
May 29...	5.17 a. m....	44.2	34.0	10.2	12 m.....	112.7	71.8	40.9	Fair.
May 30...	5.17 a. m....	29.6	29.2	0.4	12 m.....	105.0	69.9	35.1	Cloudy.
May 31...	5.17 a. m....	31.2	30.0	1.2	12 m.....	103.7	63.8	39.9	Cloudy.
1883.									
June 1...	5.17 a. m....	31.2	30.0	1.2	12 m.....	103.7	63.8	39.9	Cloudy.
June 2...	5.17 a. m....	30.0	29.2	0.8	12 m.....	73.3	50.8	22.5	Cloudy.
June 3...	5.17 a. m....	27.0	26.5	0.5	12 m.....	87.0	48.7	37.3	Cloudy.
June 4...	5.17 a. m....	30.2	19.9	0.3	12 m.....	93.6	59.3	34.3	Cloudy.
June 5...	5.17 a. m....	24.8	24.5	0.3	12 m.....	79.4	47.7	31.7	Foggy.
June 6...	5.17 a. m....	49.5	37.0	12.5	12 m.....	112.9	76.6	36.3	Clear.
June 7...	5.17 a. m....	45.0	36.2	8.8	12 m.....	90.3	61.3	29.0	Foggy.
June 8...	5.17 a. m....	30.2	29.0	1.2	12 m.....	95.0	60.0	35.0	Cloudy.
June 9...	5.17 a. m....	30.2	28.0	2.2	12 m.....	112.3	69.9	42.4	Fair.
June 10...	5.17 a. m....	48.4	33.8	14.6	12 m.....	110.6	73.6	37.0	Cloudy.
June 11...	5.17 a. m....	27.5	26.2	1.3	12 m.....	109.8	72.8	37.0	Fair.
June 12...	5.17 a. m....	30.0	29.5	0.5	12 m.....	103.4	69.0	34.4	Cloudy.
June 13...	5.17 a. m....	32.6	32.0	0.6	12 m.....	109.7	70.2	39.5	Cloudy and light snow.
June 14...	5.17 a. m....	32.5	31.8	0.7	12 m.....	70.9	49.5	21.4	Cloudy.
June 15...	5.17 a. m....	31.5	31.0	0.5	12 m.....	73.5	50.4	23.1	Cloudy.
June 16...	5.17 a. m....	32.8	30.6	2.2	12 m.....	114.2	73.7	40.5	Cloudy.
June 17...	5.17 a. m....	29.8	28.5	3.3	12 m.....	109.2	71.5	37.7	Fair.
June 18...	5.17 a. m....	30.4	29.5	0.9	12 m.....	87.3	64.0	33.3	Cloudy.
June 19...	5.17 a. m....	31.6	30.0	1.6	12 m.....	107.2	71.3	35.9	Cloudy.
June 20...	5.17 a. m....	29.6	28.0	1.6	12 m.....	112.5	77.3	35.2	Clear.
June 21...	5.17 a. m....	30.2	29.4	0.8	12 m.....	108.0	73.0	35.0	Cloudy.
June 22...	5.17 a. m....	28.8	27.2	1.6	12 m.....	64.7	46.7	18.0	Cloudy.
June 23...	5.17 a. m....	31.4	30.6	0.8	12 m.....	87.6	48.7	18.9	Cloudy.
June 24...	5.17 a. m....	34.2	33.8	0.4	12 m.....	108.2	70.5	37.7	Cloudy.
June 25...	5.17 a. m....	36.0	33.0	3.0	12 m.....	107.1	68.6	38.5	Cloudy.
June 26...	5.17 a. m....	50.2	40.5	9.7	12 m.....	59.7	40.5	19.2	Cloudy.
June 27...	5.17 a. m....	34.5	33.8	0.7	12 m.....	85.3	58.0	27.3	Foggy.
June 28...	5.17 a. m....	35.8	35.2	0.6	12 m.....	119.7	86.2	33.5	Fair.
June 29...	5.17 a. m....	64.2	49.0	15.2	12 m.....	118.7	84.7	34.0	Cloudy.
June 30...	5.17 a. m....	40.8	39.6	1.2	12 m.....	112.3	69.2	43.1	Cloudy.

Statement showing the solar radiation at Uglamie from February, 1883, to August, 1883—Continued.

Date.	Time of observation.	Black bulb.	Bright bulb.	Difference.	Time.	Black bulb.	Bright bulb.	Difference.	Weather.
1883.									
July 1	5.17 a. m.	33.5	33.0	0.5	12 m.	63.4	48.3	15.1	Cloudy.
July 2	5.17 a. m.	34.5	34.0	0.5	12 m.	51.4	42.7	8.7	Cloudy and light rain.
July 3	5.17 a. m.	35.8	35.0	0.8	12 m.	108.8	73.8	35.0	Cloudy.
July 4	5.17 a. m.	36.5	35.8	0.7	12 m.	99.0	67.3	31.7	Cloudy and light rain.
July 5	5.17 a. m.	33.6	33.0	0.6	12 m.	96.8	65.6	31.2	Cloudy.
July 6	5.17 a. m.	34.5	33.5	1.0	12 m.	104.8	73.0	31.8	Cloudy and light rain.
July 7	5.17 a. m.	38.8	38.0	0.8	12 m.	78.0	60.2	17.8	Cloudy.
July 8	5.17 a. m.	47.5	46.8	0.7	12 m.	102.5	66.5	36.0	Cloudy.
July 9	5.17 a. m.	57.2	44.0	13.2	12 m.	112.4	74.0	38.4	Fair.
July 10	5.17 a. m.	30.8	29.8	1.0	12 m.	105.7	71.6	34.1	Fair.
July 11	5.17 a. m.	56.0	44.2	11.8	12 m.	109.1	74.2	34.9	Clear.
July 12	5.17 a. m.	31.5	34.0	0.5	12 m.	56.5	45.3	11.2	Cloudy.
July 13	5.17 a. m.	34.0	33.5	0.5	12 m.	91.3	60.2	31.1	Foggy.
July 14	5.17 a. m.	37.2	33.3	3.9	12 m.	114.1	79.5	34.6	Cloudy.
July 15	5.17 a. m.	35.7	34.7	1.0	12 m.	66.5	50.7	15.8	Cloudy.
July 16	5.17 a. m.	33.5	33.0	0.5	12 m.	59.0	47.2	11.8	Cloudy.
July 17	5.17 a. m.	29.6	28.5	1.1	12 m.	110.5	75.4	35.1	Fair.
July 18	5.17 a. m.	55.5	42.0	13.5	12 m.	118.6	90.0	28.6	Clear.
July 19	5.17 a. m.	57.0	43.8	13.2	12 m.	118.2	80.8	37.4	Fair.
July 20	5.17 a. m.	35.8	35.5	0.3	12 m.	94.8	63.0	31.8	Cloudy.
July 21	5.17 a. m.	32.8	32.0	0.8	12 m.	64.0	48.5	15.5	Cloudy.
July 22	5.17 a. m.	31.2	31.0	0.2	12 m.	100.5	66.4	34.1	Cloudy.
July 23	5.17 a. m.	30.4	29.8	0.6	12 m.	110.8	78.7	32.1	Clear.
July 24	5.17 a. m.	30.4	30.0	0.4	12 m.	110.0	75.7	35.3	Fair.
July 25	5.17 a. m.	50.0	42.8	7.2	12 m.	112.5	81.4	31.1	Clear.
July 26	5.17 a. m.	31.5	31.0	0.5	12 m.	109.8	75.0	34.8	Clear.
July 27	5.17 a. m.	41.5	36.0	5.5	12 m.	111.0	74.4	36.6	Fair.
July 28	5.17 a. m.	34.0	33.6	0.4	12 m.	109.3	72.3	37.0	Fair.
July 29	5.17 a. m.	30.5	30.2	0.3	12 m.	79.0	54.0	25.0	Cloudy.
July 30	5.17 a. m.	29.8	29.6	0.2	12 m.	108.4	68.6	39.8	Fair and light snow.
July 31	5.17 a. m.	29.6	29.0	0.6	12 m.	112.1	72.2	39.9	Cloudy.
1883.									
Aug. 1	5.20 a. m.	33.2	33.2	0.0	12 m.	73.5	52.7	20.8	Cloudy.
Aug. 2	5.30 a. m.	33.5	33.2	0.3	12 m.	108.0	72.3	35.7	Cloudy.
Aug. 3	5.30 a. m.	34.5	34.2	0.3	12 m.	96.0	65.9	30.1	Cloudy.
Aug. 4	5.30 a. m.	35.2	35.0	0.2	12 m.	57.7	45.1	12.6	Cloudy.
Aug. 5	5.30 a. m.	33.0	32.8	0.2	12 m.	61.4	49.0	12.4	Cloudy.
Aug. 6	5.30 a. m.	33.8	33.7	0.1	12 m.	67.4	49.5	17.9	Foggy.
Aug. 7	5.30 a. m.	33.2	33.0	0.2	12 m.	89.8	67.0	22.8	Cloudy.
Aug. 8	5.30 a. m.	44.0	44.0	0.0	12 m.	116.2	84.3	31.9	Fair.
Aug. 9	5.30 a. m.	43.0	43.0	0.0	12 m.	130.4	94.8	35.6	Cloudy.
Aug. 10	5.30 a. m.	37.6	37.6	0.0	12 m.	98.8	71.5	27.3	Cloudy.
Aug. 11	6.30 a. m.	40.7	40.6	0.1	12 m.	119.0	84.3	34.7	Foggy.
Aug. 12	6.30 a. m.	43.8	43.6	0.2	12 m.	111.0	81.6	29.4	Cloudy.
Aug. 13	6.30 a. m.	40.4	40.4	0.0	12 m.	98.2	63.9	34.3	Cloudy.
Aug. 14	6.30 a. m.	33.7	33.7	0.0	12 m.	64.8	49.4	15.2	Cloudy.
Aug. 15	6.30 a. m.	33.5	33.4	0.1	12 m.	100.0	73.0	27.0	Cloudy.
Aug. 16	6.45 a. m.	42.5	42.3	0.2	12 m.	65.8	48.8	17.0	Cloudy and light rain.
Aug. 17	6.50 a. m.	36.2	36.0	0.2	12 m.	113.0	78.5	35.5	Fair.
Aug. 18	6.50 a. m.	38.0	37.8	0.2	12 m.	87.2	56.5	30.7	Cloudy and light snow.
Aug. 19	6.50 a. m.	28.1	27.9	0.2	12 m.	97.0	62.1	34.9	Cloudy.
Aug. 20	6.50 a. m.	29.8	29.7	0.1	12 m.	41.0	35.0	6.0	Cloudy and light snow.
Aug. 21	6.50 a. m.	27.0	27.0	0.0	12 m.	62.9	44.2	18.7	Cloudy.
Aug. 22	6.50 a. m.	24.1	24.1	0.0	12 m.	77.5	53.2	24.3	Cloudy and light snow.
Aug. 23	6.50 a. m.	34.8	34.7	0.1	12 m.	95.4	67.0	28.4	Cloudy.
Aug. 24	6.50 a. m.	39.1	39.0	0.1	12 m.	71.6	48.4	23.2	Cloudy.
Aug. 25	7.25 a. m.	26.9	26.8	0.1	12 m.	61.8	45.0	16.8	Cloudy.
Aug. 26	7.10 a. m.	39.9	39.8	0.1	12 m.	91.8	60.0	31.8	Cloudy.
Aug. 27	7.20 a. m.	28.2	28.2	0.0	12 m.	67.6	47.4	20.2	Cloudy.

TERRESTRIAL RADIATION.

A minimum thermometer was exposed for terrestrial radiation from November 16, 1882, to the closing of the station, and read every day at Washington midnight. It was laid upon a board securely fixed upon the surface of the ground, and a box was provided with which it could be covered during snow storms, to prevent injury to the thermometer in digging it out of a snow-drift. Snow storms or drift of snow of course prevented observations with this thermometer.

On January 14, 1883, the Yale special minimum thermometer, No. 7 (carbon disulphide), was exposed beside this in its case, but was destroyed on January 25th by the Eskimo dogs, which gnawed off the end containing the bulb, attracted probably by the varnish on the case.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the terrestrial radiation at Uglamie from November, 1882, to March, 1883.

[Washington time. Correction to reduce to mean local time, - 5^h 17^m. Special minimum, CS₂ No. 7, exposed for terrestrial radiation January 14, 1883; destroyed by Eskimo dogs January 25, 1883. Terrestrial minimum and air minimum read at 12 midnight, Washington time.]

Day of month.	November, 1882.		December, 1882.		January, 1883.		February, 1883.		March, 1883.	
	Terrestrial.	Air.	Terrestrial.	Air.	Terrestrial.	Air.	Terrestrial.	Air.	Terrestrial.	Air.
1.....			-22.2	-12.7	(*)	-18.2	-22.6	-15.1	-33.2	-37.2
2.....			-25.2	-15.4	(*)	-9.3	-16.4	-12.3	-42.2	-45.2
3.....			-20.6	-16.3	-10.6	-8.2	-5.8	-1.9	-28.4	-32.2
4.....			-30.0	-16.4	-11.6	-10.2	(*)	5.0	-27.0	-28.3
5.....			-30.9	-19.0	-15.2	-15.3	3.6	9.2	-21.7	-23.2
6.....			-28.5	-16.2	-26.2	-20.7	-11.0	-9.9	-34.8	-36.7
7.....			-34.8	-28.8	-28.0	-22.0	-7.2	-8.2	-36.8	-38.3
8.....			-38.0	-26.6	-22.2	-21.2	(*)	-4.8	-39.2	-43.8
9.....			-35.8	-25.5	-35.7	-23.2	(*)	-5.2	-47.4	-51.4
10.....			-34.5	-25.0	-36.8	-24.2	(*)	-21.8	-47.8	-46.7
11.....			-37.8	-20.3	-33.8	-30.3	-25.2	-20.6	-41.6	-43.4
12.....			-39.5	-28.0	-39.4	-38.8	-21.4	-19.2	-27.4	-30.1
13.....			-32.1	-26.2	-39.4	-39.2	-15.2	-13.8	-33.6	-32.7
14.....			-34.2	-26.4	(*)	-36.2	-25.0	-17.7	-38.4	-34.7
15.....			-36.0	-29.2	-40.8	-41.8	-27.2	-17.9	-35.4	-39.7
16.....	-25.0	-24.0	-36.5	-30.5	-40.4	-40.6	-27.4	-22.6	-24.4	-26.0
17.....	(*)	-16.5	-31.8	-25.1	(*)	-8.7	-17.2	-15.6	-23.4	-21.1
18.....	(*)	-14.5	(*)	-29.5	-17.2	-18.7	-16.4	-14.9	-28.4	-27.7
19.....	(*)	-14.2	-43.5	-29.2	-32.4	-26.5	-2.8	0.8	-29.7	-27.8
20.....	(*)	-12.0	-38.5	-25.2	-31.7	-30.0	-18.4	-17.1	-30.8	-32.2
21.....	(*)	-9.5	-44.0	-26.3	-31.7	-22.0	-20.8	-17.4	-21.8	-24.1
22.....	(*)	-4.8	-44.9	-31.8	(*)	-13.2	-31.6	-25.2	-0.0	-9.3
23.....	(*)	-18.4	-50.8	-32.2	(*)	-4.3	-33.2	-25.1	-15.0	-15.9
24.....	-32.0	-21.5	-55.2	-30.0	-20.4	-19.3	-64.2	-27.5	-15.7	-8.0
25.....	(*)	-16.6	-53.8	-36.7	-28.2	-28.4	-40.0	-27.4	8.6	9.6
26.....	-33.0	-24.1	-33.5	-22.0	-36.2	-31.2	-44.0	-34.3	-0.4	0.7
27.....	-34.0	-16.6	-48.2	-23.3	-36.7	-36.0	-31.4	-25.0	8.3	4.0
28.....	-25.5	-18.2	-43.8	-23.1	-37.4	-36.2	-16.8	-18.6	-8.6	-10.8
29.....	-21.6	-14.8	-49.8	-32.7	-40.5	-32.9			11.8	12.2
30.....	-21.4	-12.8	-51.2	-42.0	-43.5	-38.7			-4.0	-3.2
31.....			(*)	-26.2	-37.4	-35.2			-4.0	-3.2

* Not exposed on account of drifting snow.

Day of month.	April, 1883.		May, 1883.		June, 1883.		July, 1883.		August, 1883.	
	Terrestrial.	Air.	Terrestrial.	Air.	Terrestrial.	Air.	Terrestrial.	Air.	Terrestrial.	Air.
1.....	-32.0	-21.9	-13.2	-14.0	24.3	27.9	31.0	31.4	30.6	32.0
2.....	-31.0	-24.8	-10.7	-10.8	(*)	24.5	32.0	31.9	30.0	32.0
3.....	-34.0	-23.0	-6.5	-6.5	18.0	20.9	34.0	33.4	30.5	32.5
4.....	-33.0	-26.7	-2.0	-2.2	14.2	18.2	34.0	33.8	32.0	33.4
5.....	-11.4	-14.3	9.8	13.5	16.2	22.7	31.5	32.0	30.0	31.3
6.....	-18.0	-11.3	19.1	15.0	(*)	28.2	32.2	32.0	31.4	32.1
7.....	-27.0	-23.0	16.2	12.4	(*)	26.2	36.2	35.8	30.6	32.0
8.....	-39.5	-29.0	15.5	12.9	(*)	27.0	33.0	32.9	36.5	38.8
9.....	-22.0	-20.4	22.2	19.2	(*)	24.2	27.2	30.7	37.2	40.5
10.....	(†)	-9.9	21.8	17.5	18.7	25.7	28.5	28.3	33.2	36.5
11.....	-8.0	-9.0	24.5	22.2	18.3	24.7	32.3	33.7	33.5	36.2
12.....	-16.0	-13.6	22.6	13.3	23.9	27.5	32.8	32.5	37.8	37.7
13.....	-14.2	-10.6	23.8	18.6	26.5	30.8	34.6	32.5	33.8	33.4
14.....	-12.8	-10.9	27.3	21.8	26.6	30.5	19.0	30.4	28.0	31.2
15.....	-9.5	-9.7	24.7	18.5	24.5	29.8	33.5	32.3	25.5	31.0
16.....	-26.2	-27.7	30.4	24.7	23.7	28.3	32.0	31.9	34.0	35.5
17.....	-34.0	-28.9	28.5	22.4	18.5	23.6	25.2	28.0	30.0	31.8
18.....	-35.2	-35.0	25.5	19.5	23.5	27.3	29.0	34.2	29.0	30.3
19.....	-9.8	-11.8	11.0	7.6	24.0	26.5	30.6	34.8	19.0	26.2
20.....	1.0	2.8	13.0	11.5	20.7	25.6	33.5	34.0	24.0	27.2
21.....	6.0	-3.4	17.8	11.5	22.0	25.7	30.5	31.0	23.5	24.0
22.....	-3.5	-5.5	25.5	19.2	21.5	25.4	28.0	29.4	19.8	22.4
23.....	-12.0	-10.1	30.0	22.8	(*)	26.0	(†)	27.4	30.8	32.6
24.....	0.0	-2.5	25.0	18.9	(*)	30.1	27.5	27.7	25.8	26.8
25.....	7.0	6.6	33.8	28.7	(*)	30.0	25.2	30.8	20.2	25.2
26.....	4.0	3.0	(*)	28.6	31.2	32.0	27.5	29.8	27.2	28.5
27.....	1.0	-2.3	19.7	23.7	32.1	32.5	28.7	32.3	21.0	27.2
28.....	4.0	3.9	28.5	24.5	33.7	33.2	30.0	31.8		
29.....	(‡)	5.0	21.4	26.2	35.1	35.5	27.0	27.9		
30.....	(‡)	-0.8	23.2	28.3	32.5	34.6	26.5	27.3		
31.....			22.7	27.0			25.6	27.7		

* Column broken.

† Not exposed; drifting snow.

‡ Thermometer disturbed.

SEA-ICE TEMPERATURE.

On November 13, 1882, a wooden box, about 6 inches square on the bottom, with a sliding cover, was placed in an excavation about 4 inches deep made in the sea-ice about 50 yards from the shore. In this a spirit thermometer (No. 684) was set upright, and the bottom of the box filled with sea-water, which immediately froze, so as to inclose the bulb of the thermometer in ice.

A break in the ice near the shore occurred on the night of November 20, and the ice moved away, carrying the thermometer with it. Spirit thermometer No. 713 was exposed in a similar box on December 19, 1882, and was kept in place till June 6, 1883, when the ice was beginning to melt on the surface. These thermometers were read every day about local noon.

The ice formed to the depth of $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and while the temperature of the water immediately beneath it continued practically constant at about 29° F., the ice showed considerable variation. When the temperature of the air was low, the temperature of the ice was, as a rule, higher than that of the air. The reverse was true, as a rule, when the weather grew warmer.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SEA.

From November 11, 1881, till May 7, 1883, the temperature of the sea-water was observed once a day, from 12 m. to 2 p. m., local time, and hourly from May 7 to the end of the voyage home. It was taken at the surface and bottom in 17 feet of water, about 100 yards from the shore, through a hole in the ice in the winter, and by rowing out in a small boat when the water was open. The surface temperature only was taken from the vessel.

The temperature of the water in the various fresh and brackish lagoons was taken from time to time during the winter, and although ice was formed upwards of 6½ feet thick, leaving scarcely any water underneath it, unfrozen mud was found at the bottom.

Statement showing the sea-ice temperature at Ugluamie from November, 1882, to June, 1883.

[Observations taken at noon, local time; water temperature taken on bottom, 17 feet deep, one-eighth mile from shore.]

Day of month.	November, 1882.				December, 1882.				January, 1883.				February, 1883.			
	Ico.	Air.	Diff.	Water.	Ico.	Air.	Diff.	Water.	Ico.	Air.	Diff.	Water.	Ico.	Air.	Diff.	Water.
1									-4.5	-10.2	5.7	29.5	-3.5	-10.4	6.9	29.2
2									-0.4	-3.4	3.0	29.4	-0.8	-4.2	3.4	29.1
3									1.1	-4.7	5.8	29.5	5.7	6.2	0.5	29.4
4									1.1	-4.4	5.5	29.5	6.7	6.4	0.3	29.3
5									-1.2	-7.8	6.6	29.3	11.9	18.6	4.7	29.5
6									-3.5	-15.6	12.1	29.3	8.5	-4.2	12.7	29.2
7									-3.0	-17.7	14.7	29.4	11.4	19.0	7.6	29.4
8									-1.7	-12.0	10.3	29.3	0.7	3.2	3.5	29.2
9									-4.5	-20.5	16.0	29.5	(*)	17.2	(*)	(*)
10									-3.5	-15.7	12.2	29.4	2.9	16.9	14.0	29.0
11									-7.7	-24.5	16.8	29.2	-1.7	12.4	15.1	29.2
12									-9.1	-29.5	20.4	29.1	3.8	1.2	5.0	29.2
13	-25.0	-23.8	1.2	29.0					-11.0	-30.4	19.4	29.1	2.0	-8.2	10.2	29.2
14	-17.0	-29.0	12.1	29.1					-11.6	-28.1	16.5	29.1	1.1	-10.4	11.5	29.2
15	-14.0	-19.6	5.6	28.9					-13.4	-34.7	21.3	29.1	1.1	-11.0	12.1	29.1
16	-10.0	-17.8	7.8	29.0					-3.5	-5.3	1.8	29.3	3.8	-15.0	18.8	29.2
17	1.0	-7.9	10.9	29.0					1.1	-0.8	0.2	29.4	1.1	-10.4	11.5	29.1
18	2.0	-9.8	11.8	29.0					-2.2	-12.8	10.6	29.0	5.7	3.7	2.0	29.2
19	3.0	-9.5	12.5	29.1					-7.2	-19.6	12.4	29.2	7.6	6.9	0.7	29.1
20	6.0	-3.2	9.2	29.1	-0.2	-18.7	18.5	29.5	-6.8	-19.4	12.6	29.2	2.0	-12.3	14.3	29.1
21	(i)				-0.3	-18.2	17.9	29.6	-4.5	-11.2	6.7	29.0	2.9	-7.8	10.7	29.1
22					-0.4	-24.9	24.5	29.6	-0.8	-4.3	3.5	29.2	-1.7	-19.7	18.0	29.1
23					-0.6	-23.1	22.5	29.5	3.8	3.2	0.6	29.1	-2.6	-15.2	12.6	29.1
24					-1.1	-30.5	29.4	29.4	-0.9	-13.1	12.2	29.2	-6.3	-21.6	15.3	29.1
25					-0.3	-18.8	18.5	29.3	-3.0	-23.2	20.2	29.2	-6.3	-18.7	12.4	29.1
26					-7.7	-14.3	6.6	29.4	-0.3	-23.2	16.9	29.4	-8.2	-25.7	17.5	29.1
27					-10.1	-10.8	0.7	29.3	-9.1	-30.3	21.2	29.2	-5.4	-15.2	9.8	29.1
28					-7.2	-11.7	0.5	29.2	-9.1	-29.8	20.7	29.2	9.1	-2.4	2.5	29.1
29					-7.7	-22.9	15.2	29.0	-10.1	-24.5	14.4	29.2				
30					-11.0	-23.5	14.5	29.5	-12.9	-32.0	19.1	29.2				
31					-8.2	-12.6	4.4	29.5	-8.3	-15.2	7.0	29.2				

* Impracticable.
 † Ice thermometer carried off by the ice moving from shore November 21; impracticable to place another thermometer until December 20.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Statement showing the sea-ice temperature at Ugluamie from November, 1882, to June, 1883—Continued.

Day of month.	March, 1883.				April, 1883.				May, 1883.				June, 1883.			
	Ice.	Air.	Diff.	Water.	Ice.	Air.	Diff.	Water.	Ice.	Air.	Diff.	Water.	Ice.	Air.	Diff.	Water.
1.....	-6.3	-27.5	21.2	29.1	5.7	-12.7	18.4	29.0	10.4	2.7	7.7	29.1	31.2	33.2	2.0	29.3
2.....	-10.1	-28.2	18.1	29.1	3.8	-10.0	13.8	29.1	11.4	8.2	3.2	29.1	32.2	30.3	1.9	29.2
3.....	-7.2	-20.5	13.3	29.1	2.9	-11.2	14.1	29.0	12.3	5.1	7.2	29.0	30.3	27.4	2.9	29.2
4.....	-5.4	-22.3	16.9	29.2	1.1	-11.4	12.1	29.1	12.3	12.0	0.3	29.1	31.2	26.1	5.1	29.2
5.....	-2.6	-16.2	7.6	29.1	4.8	-0.9	5.7	29.1	22.5	33.6	11.1	29.1	32.2	35.6	3.4	29.2
6.....	-6.3	-20.3	14.0	29.1	4.8	-3.1	7.9	29.1	20.5	20.1	0.4	29.0	32.2	38.6	6.4	29.2
7.....	-5.4	-18.2	12.8	29.1	2.0	-7.6	9.6	29.1	20.5	25.2	4.7	29.0	(*)			
8.....	-10.1	-26.7	26.6	29.1	2.9	-6.0	8.9	29.1	21.5	23.0	1.5	29.0				
9.....	-12.9	-34.9	22.0	29.1	2.9	-4.7	7.6	29.1	21.5	25.3	3.8	29.0				
10.....	-11.9	-33.7	21.8	29.1	3.8	-1.6	5.4	29.1	25.4	27.4	2.0	29.0				
11.....	-12.0	-32.1	19.2	29.2	5.7	-1.2	6.9	29.1	25.4	26.2	0.8	29.1				
12.....	-7.2	-14.9	7.7	29.1	5.7	5.5	0.2	29.0	24.0	21.7	3.2	29.0				
13.....	-9.1	-22.9	13.8	29.1	6.7	3.8	2.9	29.1	23.5	24.9	1.4	29.1				
14.....	-9.1	-23.5	14.4	29.1	7.6	6.3	1.3	29.1	24.4	31.5	7.1	29.1				
15.....	-9.1	-21.6	13.5	29.1	6.7	-0.2	6.9	29.1	23.5	26.8	3.3	29.1				
16.....	-6.3	-10.4	4.1	29.1	2.9	-13.8	16.7	29.0	21.5	33.9	11.4	29.2				
17.....	-4.5	-12.3	7.8	29.0	3.8	-11.3	15.1	29.1	23.5	28.4	4.9	29.2				
18.....	-5.4	-10.5	5.1	29.1	2.0	-6.7	8.7	29.1	22.5	28.4	5.9	29.2				
19.....	-7.2	-16.6	9.4	29.1	4.8	1.3	3.5	29.1	23.5	30.8	7.3	29.2				
20.....	-7.2	-14.6	7.4	29.0	8.5	12.5	4.0	29.1	25.3	27.1	1.8	29.3				
21.....	-4.5	-8.4	3.9	29.1	9.5	-0.5	10.0	29.1	25.4	24.4	1.0	29.2				
22.....	-1.7	-4.6	2.9	29.0	10.4	4.4	6.0	29.1	25.4	25.9	0.5	29.2				
23.....	-0.8	-7.8	7.0	29.1	10.4	7.4	3.0	29.1	27.3	33.2	5.9	29.2				
24.....	2.9	9.8	6.9	29.1	11.4	8.9	2.5	29.0	28.3	35.4	7.1	29.2				
25.....	8.5	21.6	13.1	29.1	13.3	15.6	2.3	29.1	30.3	37.8	7.5	29.2				
26.....	9.5	22.5	13.0	29.1	12.3	8.5	3.8	29.1	30.3	32.5	2.2	29.2				
27.....	12.3	18.1	5.8	29.2	14.3	14.4	0.1	29.1	31.2	33.2	2.0	29.2				
28.....	9.5	10.3	0.8	29.1	15.4	13.7	1.7	29.1	31.2	32.5	1.3	29.2				
29.....	13.3	25.5	12.2	29.1	14.3	13.6	0.7	29.1	31.2	32.5	1.3	29.2				
30.....	11.4	10.6	0.8	29.1	11.4	5.3	6.1	29.1	31.2	34.4	3.2	29.2				
31.....	11.2	3.9	7.3	29.1					31.2	34.9	3.7	29.2				

* Discontinued; surface of ice melting.

Temperature of sea-water at Ugluamie, Alaska.

[From daily observations.]

Month.	Surface.				Bottom, 17 feet.			
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
1882.								
January.....	28.65	28.9	27.9	1.0	28.79	29.2	28.2	1.0
February.....	28.84	29.1	28.7	0.4	29.01	29.3	28.8	0.5
March.....	28.87	29.1	28.8	0.3	29.04	29.4	28.9	0.5
April.....	28.97	29.8	28.8	1.0	29.00	29.8	28.8	1.0
May.....	28.97	29.1	28.9	0.2	29.05	29.2	28.9	0.3
June.....	30.65	33.0	28.9	4.1	30.46	32.0	28.9	3.1
July.....	37.35	49.4	30.7	18.7	37.42	49.1	29.9	19.2
August.....	42.47	49.1	34.2	14.9	42.34	49.1	32.5	16.6
September.....	33.31	37.6	29.8	7.8	33.40	37.0	30.0	7.0
October.....	29.20	32.0	28.0	4.0	29.43	32.4	28.0	3.5
November.....	28.98	29.2	28.8	0.4	29.15	30.0	28.0	1.1
December.....	29.09	29.5	28.0	0.6	29.29	29.6	28.9	0.7
Whole period.....	31.279	49.4	27.9	21.5	31.350	49.1	28.2	20.9

* May 2, temperature at "lead" of open water 2 miles from shore off station: surface, 29° 2; bottom, 78 feet, 29° 3.

TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.

A shaft was opened in the frozen earth for the observation of earth temperatures December 8, 1881, and continued down to a depth of 37 feet 6 inches. A thermometer protected by a wooden case was buried at the bottom of the shaft by the workman every night and read on beginning work the next morning. From May 28, 1882, to April 23, 1883, a thermometer was kept suspended in the meat cellar at a depth of 13 feet below the surface and read once a day. From April 23, 1883, to the closing of the station the thermometer was let down by a cord to the bottom of the shaft and drawn up and read once a day. At this level the temperature remained constant at + 12° F.

Temperature of the earth at Ugluamic, Alaska, from December 8, 1881, to February 17, 1883.

Date.	Temperature.		Depth.	Formation.	Number of thermometer.	Observer.	Remarks.
	Earth.	Air.					
1881.	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	Ft. In.				
Dec. 8	- 5.0	-18.0	Surface	.....	752	Ray	Two feet of snow.
Dec. 8	- 4.0	-18.0	1	Turf and clay	752	do	Tundra covered with ice when the snow fell.
Dec. 9	- 3.0	-31.0	2	Clay and gravel	752	do	Tenacious and very hard. Black; when melted resembled mud taken from docks.
Dec. 13	- 2.0	-23.0	3	do	752	do	Tenacious and very hard. Large pieces of pure fresh-water ice, with gravel.
Dec. 14	- 1.5	-24.0	5	do	752	do	Tenacious and very hard. Put in blast, which blew out without moving any earth.
Dec. 17	4.1	- 6.6	6	Gravel	752	do	Work suspended; shaft covered.
1882.							
Apr. 15	7.1	- 6.2	*6	do	752	do	
Apr. 17	7.2	- 6.2	6	do	752	do	
Apr. 19	7.3	- 1.4	8	Clay and gravel	752	do	
Apr. 21	7.9	-12.0	9	do	752	do	Very hard and tenacious. Temperature taken as before, in the shaft; thermometer buried each time over night.
Apr. 22	7.2	-12.0	11	do	752	do	
Apr. 23	8.3	- 8.3	12	Gravel	752	do	Dry, and easily worked.
Apr. 24	8.5	- 18.0	13	do	752	do	Excavated from for meat.
Nov. 23	17.5	- 3.0	15	Clay	752	do	Quite dry, but firmly frozen. Resumed work November 23, sinking two feet. Temperature of store cellar for meat, +10°. 2, on same level of bottom of shaft.
Nov. 24	17.5	-13.0	16	do	752	do	Dry black clay.
Nov. 25	17.5	-13.0	18	do	752	do	Strongly impregnated with chlorine.
Dec. 1	14.5	- 5.0	19	do	752	do	Quite dry. Containing sufficient water to firmly solidify it when frozen.
Dec. 4	14.5	-14.0	20	do	752	do	
Dec. 5	14.5	-17.0	21	do	752	do	Dry and very hard. Containing sufficient water to firmly solidify it when frozen.
Dec. 7	14.5	-20.0	22	do	752	do	
Dec. 8	14.2	-12.5	23	do	752	do	
Dec. 9	14.2	-23.5	23	Sand	752	do	
Dec. 11	12.5	-17.0	24	Clay	752	do	
Dec. 12	12.5	-27.0	25	do	752	do	
Dec. 13	12.2	-20.0	25	do	752	do	
Dec. 14	12.0	-22.0	26	Sand	752	do	Sand and fine gravel. Layers dip to SSW. 45°. A pair of wooden goggles found, also fragments of clam-shells, † at 27 feet 3 inches. Stopped work on the 14th. On the morning of the 18th found water and mud in bottom of shaft, with temperature of earth +14°; water very salt; stood at 15° F. when brought to the surface.
Dec. 18	14.0	-27.0	27	do	752	do	Suspended work.
1883.							
Jan. 19	14.0	-27.0	28	do	752	do	Resumed work after bailing out one foot of water. No more came in.
Jan. 21	13.0	- 9.0	29	do	752	do	
Jan. 27	11.0	-35.0	30	do	752	do	
Feb. 3	11.0	0	31	do	755	do	
Feb. 6	12.0	- 7.0	32	do	755	do	
Feb. 12	12.0	- 6.0	34	do	755	do	
Feb. 14	12.5	- 7.4	34	do	755	do	
Feb. 15	12.2	-13.6	35	do	755	do	
Feb. 16	12.2	-18.4	36	do	755	do	
Feb. 17	12.2	-13.0	37	do	755	do	

* Five feet of snow was removed from over the shaft. The thermometer was buried in bottom, same as on December 17, when the temperature was taken.
 † From this date until the closing of the station the temperature was observed daily at this depth, and found to be constant at 12°.
 ‡ *Mya truncata*.

METEOROLOGY OF MEADE RIVER RECONNAISSANCE.

These observations were taken by Lieut. P. H. Ray, and Mr. A. C. Dark, during the sledge journey towards the headwaters of Meade River, from March 28 to April 7, 1883, inclusive. The instruments used were one aneroid barometer, and two ordinary spirit-thermometers, protected by tubular wooden cases open at the bottom, and exposed by hanging them to the mast of the sled, four feet from the ground. The velocity of the wind was estimated, and its direction indicated by a fly of bunting at the masthead.

Meteorological record of the reconnaissance to Meade River, Alaska.

[Washington time.]

Day and date of observation.	Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer (exposed).	Corrected barometer.	Latitude north.	Longitude west.	Wind.		Upper clouds.			Lower clouds.			Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow (inches and hundredths).	State of weather.
							Direction.	Velocity per hour.	Kind.	Amount in tenths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in tenths.	Direction (moving from—)	Commenced.	Ended.		
1883. Mar. 28	3 p.m.	29.780	6.8	29.860	71 00 1	157 00	E.	12s	Cir.	2	0	Strat.	3	0			00	Fair.
	7 p.m.	29.785	17.7	29.810	70 54 00	157 15	E.	9s	Hidden.			Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.*
	11 p.m.	29.715	24.3	29.790	70 47 00	157 12	E.	8s	Cir.	1	0	Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
Mar. 29	3 a.m.	29.720	16.0	29.800	70 47 00	157 12	SE.	2s	Cir.	2	0	Strat.	7	0			00	Cloudy.
	7 a.m.	29.760	17.7	29.840	70 47 00	157 12	SE.	4s	Haze.			Strat.	5	0			00	Cloudy.
	11 a.m.	29.800	16.4	29.880	70 47 00	157 12	SW.	5s	Hidden.			Nimb.	10	0	a.m.		00	H's snow.
	3 p.m.	29.820	29.3	29.900	70 37 00	157 11	W.	10s	Cir.	0	0	Strat.	3	0			00	Cloudy.
	7 p.m.	29.920	27.1	30.000	70 30 00	157 11	NW.	8s	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0	p.m.		00	Clear.
	11 p.m.	29.910	3.4	29.990	70 28 00	157 17	SW.	2s	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Clear.
Mar. 30	3 a.m.	29.935	-2.0	30.020	70 28 00	157 17	S.	4s	Haze.			Strat.	2	0			00	Hazy.
	7 a.m.	29.940	-6.4	30.020	70 28 00	157 17	S.	4s	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Clear.†
	11 a.m.	29.900	17.3	29.980	70 28 00	157 17	S.	0s	0	0	Es	Strat.	0-1	0			00	Clear.
	3 p.m.	29.900	20.0	29.980	70 20 00	157 30	SSE.	7s	Cir.	3	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Fair.
	7 p.m.	29.870	27.0	29.950	70 19 00	157 37	SSE.	7s	Cir.	3	0	Strat.	4	Es			00	Fair.
	11 p.m.	29.880	19.3	29.960	70 16 00	157 55	S.	2s	0	0	0	Strat.	7	0			00	Fair.
Mar. 31	3 a.m.	29.88	11.5	29.96	70 16 00	157 55	S.	4s	Hidden.			Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	7 a.m.	29.89	6.3	29.96	70 16 00	157 55	SSE.	6s	Haze.			Strat.	4	0			00	Hazy.
	11 a.m.	29.89	3.5	29.97	70 16 00	157 55	SE.	3s	Cir.	5	0	Strat.	4	0			00	Cloudy.
	3 p.m.	29.91	16.9	29.99	70 16 00	157 55	W.	10s	0	0	0	Strat.	8	0			00	Cloudy.
	7 p.m.	29.99	9.2	30.07	70 16 00	157 55	W.	12s	0	0	0	Strat.	5	NW ₂			00	Fair.
	11 p.m.	30.08	6.5	30.15	70 16 00	157 55	NW.	14s	Cir.	2	0	Strat.	4	NW ₂			00	Fair.
Apr. 1	3 a.m.	30.10	-5.0	30.18	70 16 00	157 55	W.	4s	0	0	0	Strat.	5	0			00	Fair.
	7 a.m.	30.11	-9.6	30.19	70 16 00	157 55	NNW.	4s	0	0	0	Strat.	2	0			00	Cloudy.
	11 a.m.	30.19	-11.3	30.27	70 16 00	157 55	N.	5s	Hidden.			Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	3 p.m.	30.26	-14.6	30.34	70 16 00	157 55	N.	6s	Cir.	2	N ₂	Strat.	4	0			00	Fair.
	7 p.m.	30.25	-13.8	30.33	70 16 00	157 55	N.	4s	0	0	0	Strat.	3	0			00	Clear.
	11 p.m.	30.24	-14.7	30.32	70 16 00	157 55	N.	5s	0	0	0	Strat.	2	0			00	Clear.
Apr. 2	3 a.m.	30.30	-25.8	30.38	70 16 00	157 55	Calm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			00	Clear.
	7 a.m.	30.25	-31.8	30.33	70 16 00	157 55	Calm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			00	Clear.
	11 a.m.	30.18	-28.3	30.26	70 16 00	157 55	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Clear.
	3 p.m.	29.80	-0.8	29.88	70 13 00	157 52	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Clear.
	7 p.m.	29.90	-1.0	29.98	69 55 00	157 40	Calm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			00	Clear.
	11 p.m.	28.85	-1.7	29.93	69 55 00	157 40	S.	5s	0	0	0	Strat.	2	0			00	Clear.
Apr. 3	3 a.m.	28.87	-23.2	30.51	69 55 00	157 40	S.	3s	0	0	0	Strat.	2	0			00	Clear.
	7 a.m.	28.87	-31.8	30.51	69 55 00	157 40	N.	2s	Haze.			Strat.	2	0			00	Clear.
	11 a.m.	28.87	-34.7	30.51	69 55 00	157 40	Calm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			00	Clear.
	3 p.m.	28.87	-17.0	30.51	69 58 00	157 40	N.	4s	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Clear.
	7 p.m.	28.70	-7.3	29.84	70 10 00	157 49	E.	4s	Cir.	2	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Clear.
	11 p.m.	28.45	-12.5	29.60	70 16 00	157 52	E.	3s	0	0	0	Strat.	0	0			00	Clear.
Apr. 4	3 a.m.	28.49	-31.2	30.13	70 16 00	157 52	Calm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			00	Clear.†
	7 a.m.	28.49	-37.8	30.13	70 16 00	157 52	Calm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			00	Clear.‡
	11 a.m.	28.45	-26.0	30.09	70 16 00	157 52	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Clear.
	3 p.m.	28.43	3.1	30.07	70 16 00	157 52	Calm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			00	Clear.
	7 p.m.	28.21	8.3	29.85	70 16 00	157 52	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Clear.
	11 p.m.	28.39	2.4	30.03	70 16 00	157 52	W.	1s	0	0	0	Strat.	2	0			00	Clear.
Apr. 5	3 a.m.	28.31	-32.2	29.85	70 16 00	157 52	S.	3s	0	0	0	Strat.	0	0			00	Clear.
	7 a.m.	28.39	-26.3	29.94	70 16 00	157 52	S.	5s	Hidden.			Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	11 a.m.	28.27	-18.5	29.91	70 16 00	157 52	S.	5s	Hidden.			Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	3 p.m.	28.17	-8.0	29.84	70 21 00	157 45	W.	2s	Hidden.			Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	7 p.m.	28.21	-7.7	29.85	70 27 00	157 25	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	1	0			00	Cloudy.
	11 p.m.	28.20	-10.6	29.84	70 28 00	157 17	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	4	0			00	Fair.
Apr. 6	3 a.m.	28.10	-13.4	29.74	70 28 00	157 17	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	7 a.m.	28.03	-14.8	29.73	70 29 00	157 17	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	11 a.m.	28.01	-13.4	29.65	70 28 00	157 17	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	3 p.m.	28.01	-24.0	29.65	70 37 00	157 15	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	7 p.m.	28.00	-3.2	29.64	70 42 00	157 10	S.	1 5s	Cir.	3	0	Strat.	5	0			00	Cloudy.
	11 p.m.	28.00	-9.8	29.64	70 47 00	157 12	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
Apr. 7	3 a.m.	28.10	-27.3	29.74	70 47 00	157 12	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	4	0			00	Fair.
	7 a.m.	28.15	-22.2	29.79	70 47 00	157 12	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	10	0			00	Cloudy.
	11 a.m.	28.10	-21.3	29.70	70 47 00	157 12	Calm.	0	0	0	0	Strat.	4	0			00	Fair.
	3 p.m.	28.05	-10.4	29.69	70 57 00	157 15	ESE.	5s	Cir.	3	0	Strat.	4	0			00	Cloudy.
	7 p.m.	28.00	-8.6	29.64	71 00 00	157 00	ESE.	7s	Cir.	2	0	Strat.	4	0			00	Cloudy.
																		00	Clear.

* Parhelion at 3.30 p.m.; also at 11 p.m. † Aurora E. & NE., altitude 25°. ‡ Aurora in S. § Aurora in S. & SW.
 Correction for barometer, April 7, + 1.64 by comparison upon return to station; applied from 3 a.m. April 3. Number of barometer used during trip, Aneroid No. 165. Instrumental error, + .076.

METEOROLOGY OF THE VOYAGE FROM POINT BARROW TO SAN FRANCISCO.

These observations are the direct continuation of the regular meteorological work of the station, and were taken as above described.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner *Leo* from Point Barrow, Alaska, to San Francisco, California.

AUGUST 28, 1883.

[Washington time. Correction to reduce to local time, -5 hours 17 minutes. *Italic s* signifies slow; *r* signifies rapid. Schooner abreast of station, Uglamie, Alaska, latitude 71° 17' N., longitude 156° 23' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.		Lower clouds.		Rain or snow.		Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.		
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)				Commenced.	Ended.	Amount of rain* or melted snow.
*1 a. m.				P. ct.													
*2 a. m.																	
*3 a. m.																	
*4 a. m.																	
*5 a. m.																	
6 a. m.	29.700	43.4	43.4	100	SE.	Fresh.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	SW.s			00	Cloudy	D.	
7 a. m.	29.700	42.5	42.5	100	SE.	Fresh.	0	0	Stratus	8	SW.s			00	Cloudy	D.	
8 a. m.	29.670	42.0	42.1		SE.	Fresh.	0	0	Stratus	8	SW.r			00	33.8	Cloudy	C.
9 a. m.	29.670	41.0	40.8	98	SE.	Fresh.	Cirrus	1	Stratus	7	SW.r			00	33.2	Cloudy	C.
10 a. m.	29.670	42.6	42.5	99	SSE.	Fresh.	Cir. cu	6	Stratus	4	SW.s			00	33.5	Cloudy	G.
11 a. m.	29.660	43.5	43.7		SSE.	Fresh.	Cirrus	4	Stratus	4	SW.s			00	36.1	Cloudy	G.
12 m.	29.640	44.0	44.0	100	SSE.	Fresh.	Cirrus	2	Stratus	7	SW.s			00	36.0	Cloudy	M.
1 p. m.	29.630	44.3	44.0	97	SSE.	Fresh.	Cirrus	2	Stratus	5	S.s			00	36.1	Fair	M.
2 p. m.	29.635	48.4	48.0	96	S.	Fresh.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	S.s			00	35.2	Cloudy	M.
3 p. m.	29.615	50.5	50.0	93	S.	Fresh.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	S.s			00	35.5	Cloudy	M.
4 p. m.	29.615	52.3	52.2	90	S.	Light.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	0			00	36.7	Cloudy	M.
5 p. m.	29.610	53.0	50.0	80	S.	Light.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	0			00	36.8	Cloudy	M.
6 p. m.	29.610	55.0	51.0	76	S.	Light.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	0			00	37.0	Cloudy	M.
7 p. m.	29.650	52.0	49.5	83	S.	Light.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	0			00	36.5	Cloudy	M.
8 p. m.	29.660	42.1	42.1	100	W.	Light.	Hidden.		Nimbus	10	0	7.30		.01	36.7	Light rain.	M.
9 p. m.	29.665	45.0	44.6	96	Calm.		0	0	Stratus	9	0			.01	36.0	Cloudy	A.
10 p. m.	29.675	48.2	47.8	97	E.	Light.	0	0	Cumulus	5	0	0.20		—	36.2	Cloudy	A.
11 p. m.	29.685	47.5	46.4	92	ESE.	Light.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	0			00	36.5	Cloudy	A.
12 p. m.	29.675	46.6	46.0	93	SSW.	Light.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	S.s	11.25	11.50	—	36.3	Cloudy	A.

AUGUST 29, 1883.

[From Uglamie, Alaska, to Seaborse Islands, latitude 70° 51' N., longitude 156° 25' W.]

1 a. m.	29.680	43.0	41.5	88	SW.	Light.	0	0	Stratus	9	SW.s			00	36.3	Cloudy	S.
2 a. m.	29.685	41.6	40.6	91	SW.	Light.	0	0	Stratus	8	SW.s			00	36.2	Cloudy	S.
3 a. m.	29.680	42.2	41.3	93	E.	Light.	0	0	Stratus	8	0			00	36.0	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.680	41.3	40.8	96	SE.	Gentle.	Cir. cu	2	Stratus	7	SE.s			00	35.8	Cloudy	S.
5 a. m.	29.680	40.5	40.0	96	ESE.	Gentle.	Cir. cu	3	Stratus	6	SE.			00	36.0	Cloudy	D.
6 a. m.	29.685	39.7	39.2	95	E.	Light.	0	0	Stratus	5	E.s			00	35.8	Fair	D.
7 a. m.	29.685	40.3	39.9	96	ENE.	Gentle.	0	0	Stratus	9	ENE.s			00	35.8	Cloudy	D.
8 a. m.	29.650	40.0	39.5	95	E.	Light.	0	0	Stratus	9	E.s			00	35.7	Cloudy	D.
9 a. m.	29.630	38.5	38.1	96	ENE.	Light.	Cir. cu	2	Stratus	6	E.s			00	36.0	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.625	39.0	38.7	97	ENE.	Gentle.	0	0	Stratus	7	E.s			00	36.4	Fair	A.
11 a. m.	29.615	40.8	40.6	98	E.	Fresh.	Cir. cu	3	Stratus	5	0			00	36.5	Cloudy	A.
12 m.	29.610	42.5	42.4	99	SE.	Gentle.	Hidden.		Nimbus	10	0	11.30		.01	35.8	Light rain.	A.
1 p. m.	29.610	42.3	42.3	100	SSE.	Gentle.	Hidden.		Nimbus	10	0			.01	36.0	Light rain.	G.
2 p. m.	29.593	43.2	43.2	100	SSE.	Gentle.	Hidden.		Nimbus	10	0	2.30		—	37.0	Cloudy	G.
3 p. m.	29.580	43.0	43.0	100	NE.	Gentle.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	0			00	38.5	Cloudy	G.
4 p. m.	29.570	44.6	44.2	96	NE.	Fresh.	Hidden.		Stratus	10	0			00	38.5	Cloudy	G.
5 p. m.	29.570	47.0	44.9	85	E.	Fresh	Cirrus	3	Stratus	3	0			00	38.5	Cloudy	C.
6 p. m.	29.580	47.0	44.0	92	SE.	Fresh.	Cir. st	7	Stratus	2	0			00	38.0	Cloudy	C.
7 p. m.	29.563	49.5	46.9	83	SE.	Fresh	Cir. cu	2	Stratus	2	0			00	38.5	Fair	C.
8 p. m.	29.570	50.0	46.9	80	SE.	Fresh	Cir. cu	2	Stratus	5	0			00	39.0	Cloudy	C.
9 p. m.	29.580	50.2	46.6	75	SE.	Fresh.	Cumulus	2	Cumulus	2	0			00	42.0	Fair	M.
10 p. m.	29.603	48.0	45.6	81	WSW.	Light.	Cirrus	1	Stratus	2	0			00	42.0	Fair	M.
11 p. m.	29.608	46.0	44.2	85	W.	Light.	Cirrus	2	Stratus	4	0			00	42.0	Fair	M.
12 p. m.	29.625	47.1	45.1	85	SW.	Light.	Cirrus	1	Stratus	6	0			00	41.5	Fair	M.

* Observations interrupted while moving instruments from shelter to the schooner. † Aneroid barometer used until 10 p. m. August 29th. ‡ Marine barometer used at and after this observation.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Leo, &c.—Continued.

AUGUST 30, 1883.

[Washington time. Italic *s* signifies slow; *r* signifies rapid. Schooner off Seahorse Islands, latitude 70° 54' N., longitude 158° 25' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.		Lower clouds.		Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.	
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)					Commenced.	Ended.
1 a. m.	29.551	45.3	44.0	90	SSW.	Light	Cirrus	1	0	Stratus	3	0		00	41.6	Fair	S.
2 a. m.	29.568	45.0	43.8	90	SSW.	Fresh	Cirrus	2	0	Stratus	4	SW.r		00	41.0	Fair	S.
3 a. m.	29.580	44.6	43.9	95	S.	Gentle	Cir. cu	1	0	Stratus	8	S.s		00	41.4	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.583	44.0	43.9	98	S.	Fresh	Cir. cu	3	0	Stratus	7	S.r	3.25 3.45	00	41.2	Cloudy	S.
5 a. m.	29.621	41.5	46.7	93	SW.	High	Hidden			Stratus	10	SW.r		00	41.6	Cloudy	D.
6 a. m.	29.661	35.4	35.0	94	W.	High	Hidden			Stratus	10	W.r		00	40.4	Cloudy	D.
7 a. m.	29.721	34.3	33.8	85	WNW.	High	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	40.2	Cloudy	B.
8 a. m.	29.754	35.0	34.3	93	NW.	Gentle	0	0	0	Stratus	8	0		00	40.4	Cloudy	D.
9 a. m.	29.747	33.5	33.4	99	W.	Brisk	Hidden			Nimbus	10	0	8.20	00	40.6	Light snow	A.
10 a. m.	29.778	33.0	32.9	99	SW.	Brisk	Hidden			Nimbus	10	0		00	40.5	Light snow	A.
11 a. m.	29.788	34.0	31.9	99	SSW.	Brisk	Hidden			Nimbus	10	0		00	40.8	Light snow	A.
12 m.	29.806	35.8	33.2	95	SSW.	Fresh	Cumulus	5	0	Stratus	3	0		11.10	40.8	Cloudy	A.
1 p. m.	29.829	36.7	35.2	85	SW.	Fresh	Cir. cu	1	0	Stratus	9	SW.s		00	40.7	Cloudy	G.
2 p. m.	29.850	36.0	36.5	77	SSW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Cumulus	6	SSW.s		00	41.1	Fair	G.
3 p. m.	29.865	36.7	36.7	73	SSW.	Fresh	0	0	0	Cumulus	4	SSW.s		00	42.1	Fair	G.
4 p. m.	29.879	40.5	39.5	91	SW.	Fresh	0	0	0	Cumulus	7	SW.s		00	42.0	Fair	G.
5 p. m.	29.889	40.0	38.4	87	SW.	Fresh	0	0	0	Cu. str.	8	SW.s	4.20 4.45	00	42.0	Cloudy	C.
6 p. m.	29.916	41.5	39.4	83	SW.	Fresh	Hidden			Cu. str.	9	SW.s	5.10 5.20	00	42.5	Cloudy	C.
7 p. m.	29.918	39.0	37.9	91	SW.	Fresh	Hidden			Nimbus	9	SW.s	6.45	00	42.5	Light rain	C.
8 p. m.	29.925	38.5	37.9	87	SW.	Fresh	0	0	0	Cu. str.	7	SW.s	7.05	00	42.5	Fair	C.
9 p. m.	29.925	46.6	37.8	73	WNW.	Fresh	0	0	0	Stratus	6	W.s		00	42.2	Fair	M.
10 p. m.	29.948	39.8	37.5	79	W.	Fresh	0	0	0	Stratus	9	W.r		00	42.2	Cloudy	M.
11 p. m.	29.943	39.8	37.5	79	WNW.	Fresh	0	0	0	Stratus	9	WNW.s		00	42.1	Cloudy	M.
12 p. m.	29.946	39.6	39.6	82	W.	Fresh	0	0	0	Stratus	9	W.s		00	42.1	Cloudy	M.

AUGUST 31, 1883.

[From Seahorse Islands to Point Belcher, latitude 70° 47' N., longitude 150° 30' W.]

1 a. m.	29.966	39.8	38.9	92	WSW.	Gentle	0	0	0	Stratus	9	WSW.s		00	42.0	Cloudy	S.
2 a. m.	29.968	39.5	38.3	87	W.	Gentle	0	0	0	Stratus	9	W.s		00	42.3	Cloudy	S.
3 a. m.	29.962	39.0	38.0	91	SW.	Light	0	0	0	Stratus	8	0		00	42.3	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.966	38.8	37.6	89	S.	Gentle	Cir. st	2	0	Stratus	6	0		00	42.0	Cloudy	S.
5 a. m.	29.950	39.4	38.5	91	S.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	42.0	Cloudy	D.
6 a. m.	29.944	38.5	37.5	90	SSE.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	41.9	Cloudy	D.
7 a. m.	29.930	38.5	37.5	90	SSE.	Light	0	0	0	Stratus	10	0		00	42.0	Cloudy	D.
8 a. m.	29.904	38.7	37.8	91	SSE.	Light	0	0	0	Stratus	7	0		00	42.0	Fair	D.
9 a. m.	29.894	39.0	38.5	85	SE.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	41.8	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.870	38.8	38.4	96	ESE.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	41.9	Cloudy	A.
11 a. m.	29.867	39.0	38.4	94	SSE.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	42.0	Cloudy	A.
12 m.	29.846	39.5	38.5	91	SE.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	41.7	Cloudy	A.
1 p. m.	29.831	38.2	37.6	92	SSE.	Fresh	Hidden			Nimbus	10	0	12.30	00	41.7	Light rain	G.
2 p. m.	29.867	37.8	37.1	96	S.	Gentle	Hidden			Nimbus	10	S.s		01	41.4	Light rain	G.
3 p. m.	29.786	37.7	37.6	90	S.	Gentle	Hidden			Nimbus	10	S.s		00	41.4	Light rain	G.
4 p. m.	29.762	38.0	37.8	96	S.	Gentle	Hidden			Nimbus	10	S.s		01	41.3	Light rain	G.
5 p. m.	29.747	38.0	37.4	95	SSE.	Gentle	Hidden			Nimbus	10	S.s		00	41.5	Light rain	C.
6 p. m.	29.780	37.5	36.9	94	S.	Gentle	Hidden			Nimbus	10	S.s		00	41.5	Light rain	C.
7 p. m.	29.725	38.0	37.4	95	Calm.	Calm.	Hidden			Nimbus	10	0		00	41.5	Light rain	C.
8 p. m.	29.712	38.0	37.0	96	Calm.	Calm.	Hidden			Nimbus	9	0		00	41.3	Light rain	C.
9 p. m.	29.724	36.4	37.7	93	NW.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0	9.00	00	41.2	Cloudy	M.
10 p. m.	29.724	38.0	37.0	90	NW.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	41.4	Cloudy	M.
11 p. m.	29.737	37.1	36.4	93	NW.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	41.2	Cloudy	M.
12 p. m.	29.741	35.0	34.8	83	NW.	Gentle	Hidden			Stratus	10	0		00	41.0	Cloudy	M.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner *Leo*, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

[Washington time. *Italic s* signifies *slow*; *r* signifies *rapid*. Latitude 70° 29' N., longitude 162° 25' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.		Lower clouds.		Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.	
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)					Commenced.	Ended.
1 a. m.	29.735	34.6	34.2	96	NW.	Light	Cirrus	4	0	Stratus	2	NW.		00	41.0	Fair	S.
2 a. m.	29.779	34.0	33.7	97	NW.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	41.3	Cloudy	S.
3 a. m.	29.774	33.5	33.3	98	NW.	Light	Hidden.			Dense fog.				00	42.2	Foggy	S.
4 a. m.	29.794	33.0	32.4	99	NW.	Light	Hidden.			Dense fog.				00	42.5	Foggy	S.
5 a. m.	29.865	36.0	30.1		N.	Light	Hidden.			Dense fog.				00	42.5	Foggy	D.
6 a. m.	29.804	31.2	31.0	98	N.	Light	Hidden.			Dense fog.				00	43.0	Foggy	D.
7 a. m.	29.815	30.8	30.5	97	N.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	43.0	Cloudy	D.
8 a. m.	29.822	30.5	30.2	97	N.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	43.1	Cloudy	D.
9 a. m.	29.825	30.0	29.9	99	N.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	42.8	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.830	30.0	29.9	99	NW.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	42.0	Cloudy	A.
11 a. m.	29.836	30.5	30.5	100	N.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	41.2	Cloudy	A.
12 m.	29.822	32.2	32.1	99	N.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	40.0	Cloudy	A.
1 p. m.	29.804	33.9	33.9	100	ENE.	Fresh	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	39.9	Cloudy	G.
2 p. m.	29.791	33.9	33.8	99	ENE.	Fresh	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	40.1	Cloudy	G.
3 p. m.	29.795	35.4	35.5		ENE.	Fresh	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	40.7	Cloudy	G.
4 p. m.	29.770	36.3	36.2	99	ENE.	Fresh	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	41.1	Cloudy	G.
5 p. m.	29.761	37.5	37.0	95	ENE.	Fresh	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0		00	41.2	Cloudy	C.
6 p. m.	29.724	38.3	38.0	98	E.	Fresh	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0	5.15		43.8	Light rain.	C.
7 p. m.	29.723	39.0	39.0	100	E.	Fresh	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0		.02	43.0	Light rain.	C.
8 p. m.	29.696	40.2	40.1	99	E.	Brisk	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0		.02	43.9	Light rain.	C.
9 p. m.	29.676	41.0	40.8	98	ENE.	Brisk	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0	8.30		43.0	Cloudy	M.
10 p. m.	29.633	41.1	41.0	99	ENE.	Brisk	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0	9.30		43.8	Light rain.	M.
11 p. m.	29.628	43.4	43.4	100	ENE.	Brisk	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0		.01	44.5	Light rain.	M.
12 p. m.	29.620	44.5	44.5	100	S.	Gentle	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0		.02	44.6	Light rain.	M.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1883.

[Latitude 68° 68' N., longitude 164° 50' W.]

1 a. m.	29.590	45.0	45.0	100	SW.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0	12.50	.01	45.0	Cloudy	S.
2 a. m.	29.668	44.8	44.0	100	SW.	Light	Hidden.			Nimbus	10	0	1.10	.02	45.0	Light rain.	S.
3 a. m.	29.643	44.5	44.3	98	WSW.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0	2.30		45.2	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.677	41.2	43.7	96	WNW.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.2	Cloudy	S.
5 a. m.	29.720	42.5	42.0	95	NNW.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.3	Cloudy	D.
6 a. m.	29.741	40.0	40.0	100	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.3	Cloudy	D.
7 a. m.	29.777	38.9	33.8	99	NNE.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.2	Cloudy	D.
8 a. m.	29.802	39.4	39.3	99	NNE.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.5	Cloudy	D.
9 a. m.	29.833	39.2	39.1	99	NW.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.5	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.861	39.2	39.0	98	NW.	Gentle	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.3	Cloudy	A.
11 a. m.	29.885	39.5	39.4	99	NW.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.3	Cloudy	A.
12 m.	29.891	40.0	39.7	97	NW.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.2	Cloudy	A.
1 p. m.	29.932	40.2	40.2	100	NNW.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.4	Cloudy	G.
2 p. m.	29.932	40.3	40.2	99	NNW.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.4	Cloudy	G.
3 p. m.	29.944	41.3	41.0	97	NNW.	Light	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0	2.10	2.40	45.4	Cloudy	G.
4 p. m.	29.979	40.8	40.6	98	NW.	Light	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0	3.55		45.3	Light rain.	G.
5 p. m.	29.904	40.8	40.5	97	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0			45.0	Light rain.	C.
6 p. m.	30.023	40.5	40.0	95	NNW.	Brisk	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.2	Cloudy	C.
7 p. m.	30.041	40.0	39.2	94	NNW.	Brisk	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0	5.45		45.8	Cloudy	C.
8 p. m.	30.072	39.4	38.7	91	NNW.	Brisk	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.8	Cloudy	C.
9 p. m.	30.084	39.5	38.0	83	N.	Brisk	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.0	Cloudy	M.
10 p. m.	30.100	39.8	37.8	82	NNE.	Brisk	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			45.8	Cloudy	M.
11 p. m.	30.105	39.6	37.6	82	NNE.	Brisk	Hidden.			Stratus	10	N.			45.8	Cloudy	M.
12 p. m.	30.121	39.9	37.0	82	NNE.	Brisk	Hidden.			Stratus	10	N.			45.6	Cloudy	M.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner *Leo*, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1883.

[Washington time. *Italic s* signifies *slow*; *r* signifies *rapid*. Latitude 63° 53' N., longitude 168° 22' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.		Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.		Lower clouds.		Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.
	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Direction.	Kind.		Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Commenced.	Ended.				
1 a. m.	30.138	37.2	36.2	90	NE.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	NE. s			00	44.8	Cloudy	S.	
2 a. m.	30.140	38.0	36.8	88	NE.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	NE. s			00	45.0	Cloudy	S.	
3 p. m.	30.168	37.7	36.1	85	N.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	45.0	Cloudy	S.	
4 a. m.	30.177	37.3	35.4	82	N.	Brisk	Cirrus	Stratus	6	0			00	44.2	Cloudy	S.	
5 a. m.	30.177	37.2	35.2	82	N.	Brisk	Cirrus	Stratus	7	0			00	43.8	Cloudy	D.	
6 a. m.	30.191	37.0	35.5	81	N.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	38.9	Cloudy	D.	
7 a. m.	30.197	36.4	35.0	66	NNE.	Brisk	0	Stratus	10	0			00	37.6	Cloudy	D.	
8 a. m.	30.208	36.4	35.0	88	N.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	37.8	Cloudy	D.	
9 a. m.	30.209	37.0	35.9	89	N.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	37.8	Cloudy	A.	
10 a. m.	30.197	37.0	35.9	89	N.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	N. r			00	37.9	Cloudy	A.	
11 a. m.	30.192	36.8	35.6	89	N.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	N. r			00	38.2	Cloudy	A.	
12 p. m.	30.202	37.0	35.9	89	N.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	N. r			00	38.6	Cloudy	A.	
1 p. m.	30.209	37.3	36.8	95	NNE.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	NNE. r			00	40.5	Cloudy	G.	
2 p. m.	30.206	38.0	37.0	90	N.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	N. r			00	44.2	Cloudy	G.	
3 p. m.	30.191	39.0	37.8	88	NNE.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	NNE. r			00	46.5	Cloudy	G.	
4 p. m.	30.168	40.5	39.0	87	NNE.	Brisk	0	Cumulus	9	NNE. r			00	46.9	Cloudy	G.	
5 p. m.	30.150	40.2	38.9	87	NNE.	Brisk	0	Cumulus	9	NNE. r			00	47.0	Cloudy	C.	
6 p. m.	30.121	41.0	39.9	90	NE.	High	0	Cum. st.	10	NE. r			00	47.0	Cloudy	C.	
7 p. m.	30.110	41.0	40.0	91	NE.	High	Hidden.	Stratus	10	NE. r			00	46.0	Cloudy	C.	
8 p. m.	30.075	42.0	41.1	92	NNE.	High	Hidden.	Stratus	10	NE. r			00	46.0	Cloudy	C.	
9 p. m.	30.067	44.5	43.0	86	NE.	High	Hidden.	Stratus	10	NE. r			00	47.8	Cloudy	M.	
10 p. m.	29.983	43.8	42.8	92	ENE.	High	Hidden.	Stratus	10	ENE. r			00	47.8	Cloudy	M.	
11 p. m.	29.984	44.8	43.8	92	E.	High	Hidden.	Stratus	10	E. s			00	47.9	Cloudy	M.	
12 p. m.	29.980	43.2	45.2	92	ENE.	High	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0	11.40		.02	48.0	Light rain.	M.	

SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

[Latitude 75° 15' 30" N., longitude 157° 30' W.]

1 a. m.	29.970	49.0	47.8	91	ENE.	Brisk	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			12.15	—	48.0	Cloudy	S.
2 a. m.	29.970	50.2	48.8	90	ENE.	Light	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	—	48.4	Cloudy	S.
3 a. m.	29.971	51.8	49.3	86	NW.	Light	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	—	48.3	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.975	49.9	48.8	91	NW.	Light	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	—	48.5	Cloudy	S.
5 a. m.	29.975	50.2	48.3	87	Calm.	Light	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	—	48.4	Cloudy	D.
6 a. m.	29.969	50.2	48.3	87	ENE.	Light	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0	5.10		—	—	48.3	Light rain.	D.
7 a. m.	29.969	49.3	48.3	92	ENE.	Light	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			6.15	—	48.3	Cloudy	D.
8 a. m.	29.960	49.3	48.3	92	E.	Light	Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	—	48.6	Cloudy	D.
9 a. m.	29.971	49.0	48.0	99	ENE.	Light	Hidden.	{ Lt. fog.	{	{			00		48.1	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.961	48.5	48.4	99	E.	Light	Hidden.	{ Lt. fog.	{	{			00		48.2	Cloudy	A.
11 a. m.	29.966	48.8	48.8	100	ESE.	Light	Hidden.	{ Dense fog.	{	{			00		48.0	Foggy	A.
12 p. m.	29.945	49.0	40.0	100	ESE.	Light	Hidden.	{ Lt. fog.	{	{			00		47.8	Cloudy	A.
1 p. m.	29.950	49.1	49.8	.....	ESE.	Light	Hidden.	{ Lt. fog.	{	{			00		47.8	Cloudy	G.
2 p. m.	29.935	49.3	49.3	100	ENE.	Light	Hidden.	{ Lt. fog.	{	{			00		47.9	Cloudy	G.
3 p. m.	29.930	49.2	49.4	.....	E.	Light	Hidden.	{ Stratus	{	{			00		48.1	Cloudy	G.
4 p. m.	29.925	49.7	49.9	.....	E.	Fresh	Hidden.	{ Stratus	{	{			00		48.0	Cloudy	G.
5 p. m.	29.908	50.5	49.7	94	ENE.	Fresh	Hidden.	{ Stratus	{	{			00		49.2	Cloudy	C.
6 p. m.	29.899	50.7	50.1	94	ENE.	Fresh	{ Cir. cu.	{	{	{			00		49.0	Cloudy	C.
7 p. m.	29.880	50.7	50.1	95	ENE.	Fresh	{ Cir. st.	{	{	{			00		49.0	Cloudy	C.
8 p. m.	29.840	51.0	50.4	96	ENE.	Fresh	{ Cir. st.	{	{	{			00		49.0	Cloudy	C.
9 p. m.	29.832	51.7	50.4	91	ENE.	Fresh	Hidden.	{ Stratus	{	{			00		48.7	Light rain.	M.
10 p. m.	29.819	51.7	50.4	91	ENE.	Light	Hidden.	{ Nimbus.	{	{	8.50		.01		48.7	Light rain.	M.
11 p. m.	29.799	52.2	50.7	90	E.	Light	Hidden.	{ Stratus	{	{	9.15		.01		48.7	Cloudy	M.
12 p. m.	29.788	52.3	50.3	86	ESE.	Light	Hidden.	{ Stratus	{	{			00		48.6	Cloudy	M.

*Light showers between observations.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Leo, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1883.

[Washington time. *Italic s* signifies *slow*; *r* signifies *rapid*. Latitude 61° 50' N., longitude 160° 47' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.			Lower clouds.			Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Commenced.	Ended.				
1 a. m.	29.780	50.1	49.1	93	ESE.	Light..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	12.45	.....	—	48.0	Light rain.	S.
2 a. m.	29.791	47.2	47.2	100	ESE.	Gentle.	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.02	47.8	Light rain.	S.
3 a. m.	29.781	47.0	47.0	100	ESE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.01	45.2	Light rain.	S.
4 a. m.	29.770	46.9	46.9	100	ESE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.01	43.0	Light rain.	S.
5 a. m.	29.757	46.8	46.8	100	ESE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	4.20	—	43.0	Cloudy....	D.
6 a. m.	29.703	45.8	45.6	98	ESE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	.....	.01	43.0	Cloudy....	D.
7 a. m.	29.700	45.1	45.1	100	ESE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	6.10	.....	.01	42.8	Light rain.	D.
8 a. m.	29.698	48.0	48.6	100	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	—	43.5	Light rain.	D.
9 a. m.	29.698	49.0	49.0	100	ESE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	—	46.8	Light rain.	A.
10 a. m.	29.698	49.8	49.8	100	ESE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.01	46.8	Light rain.	A.
11 a. m.	29.678	48.5	48.4	99	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.	.....	10.25	—	47.4	Cloudy....	A.
12 m.	29.672	47.2	47.1	99	ESE.	Fresh..	Cumulus 3 | 0		Stratus.	5	0	.....	.....	—	45.6	Cloudy....	A.
1 p. m.	29.677	48.4	48.2	98	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.s	.....	.....	00	48.1	Cloudy....	G.
2 p. m.	29.681	50.0	49.7	97	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.s	.....	.....	00	48.7	Cloudy....	G.
3 p. m.	29.694	50.6	50.2	95	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.s	.....	.....	00	49.0	Cloudy....	G.
4 p. m.	29.707	50.1	49.3	94	SSE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.r	.....	.....	00	49.0	Cloudy....	G.
5 p. m.	29.700	50.0	48.9	93	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.r	4.50	.....	—	49.2	Light rain.	C.
6 p. m.	29.701	49.4	49.4	100	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	SE.r	.....	.....	.02	49.2	Light rain.	C.
7 p. m.	29.686	49.7	49.1	96	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.r	.....	0.45	—	49.2	Cloudy....	C.
8 p. m.	29.681	50.0	49.5	96	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.r	.....	.....	00	49.2	Cloudy....	C.
9 p. m.	29.681	50.3	49.0	91	ESE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.r	.....	.....	00	49.2	Cloudy....	M.
10 p. m.	29.667	50.3	49.0	91	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.r	.....	.....	00	49.4	Cloudy....	M.
11 p. m.	29.650	50.3	49.0	91	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	SE.s	10.35	.....	.01	49.1	Light rain.	M.
12 p. m.	29.661	50.0	49.0	93	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.01	49.0	Light rain.	M.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

[Latitude 64° 30' N., longitude 160° 30' W.]

1 a. m.	29.602	50.8	49.7	92	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	12.30	—	49.4	Cloudy....	S.
2 a. m.	29.650	50.7	50.1	96	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	1.45	.....	—	49.2	Light rain.	S.
3 a. m.	29.648	49.2	49.2	100	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.02	48.7	Light rain.	S.
4 a. m.	29.626	48.4	48.4	100	SSE.	Gentle.	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.01	47.0	Light rain.	S.
5 a. m.	29.623	46.8	46.8	103	SSE.	Light..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	—	46.8	Light rain.	D.
6 a. m.	29.611	45.4	45.4	100	SSE.	Light..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	—	46.0	Light rain.	D.
7 a. m.	29.595	45.0	45.0	100	SSE.	Light..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	6.20	.01	45.5	Cloudy....	D.
8 a. m.	29.579	41.7	44.7	100	SSE.	Light..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	.....	.00	44.2	Cloudy....	D.
9 a. m.	29.554	45.4	45.4	100	SE.	Gentle.	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	8.30	.....	—	43.5	Light rain.	A.
10 a. m.	29.550	46.5	46.5	100	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.01	44.8	Light rain.	A.
11 a. m.	29.562	47.8	47.6	98	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.01	48.2	Light rain.	A.
12 m.	29.558	48.2	48.1	99	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	—	48.8	Light rain.	A.
1 p. m.	29.570	48.1	48.0	99	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	12.40	—	49.5	Cloudy....	G.
2 p. m.	29.582	47.3	47.0	97	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	.....	00	48.5	Cloudy....	G.
3 p. m.	29.576	47.3	47.0	97	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	.....	—	48.1	Cloudy....	G.
4 p. m.	29.575	48.0	48.1	96	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	.....	00	49.5	Cloudy....	G.
5 p. m.	29.577	48.8	48.1	95	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	.....	00	49.5	Cloudy....	C.
6 p. m.	29.540	48.2	47.7	96	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	.....	.....	00	48.8	Cloudy....	C.
7 p. m.	29.535	47.0	48.9	99	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	6.25	.....	.01	46.0	Light rain.	C.
8 p. m.	29.507	46.0	46.0	100	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	.....	.....	.02	44.7	Light rain.	C.
9 p. m.	29.510	45.0	45.4	96	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.s	.....	8.45	.01	44.7	Cloudy....	M.
10 p. m.	29.507	46.2	45.5	94	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.s	.....	.....	00	44.8	Cloudy....	M.
11 p. m.	29.505	46.2	45.5	94	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.s	.....	.....	00	46.2	Cloudy....	M.
12 p. m.	29.502	47.0	45.8	94	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	SE.s	.....	.....	00	49.1	Cloudy....	M.

* Light shower of rain between observations.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner *Leo*, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

[Washington time. *Italic s* signifies *slow*; *r* signifies *rapid*. Latitude 63° 44' N., longitude 164° 30' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.		Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.			Lower clouds.			Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.
	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Direction.	Kind.		Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Commenced.	Ended.						
1 a.m.	29.509	46.8	45.7	91	SE.	Fresh..	Cirrus	1	0	Stratus	8	SE.s			00	49.2	Cloudy...	S.	
2 a.m.	29.519	47.0	46.0	92	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	49.0	Cloudy...	Z.	
3 a.m.	29.524	47.2	46.3	93	SSE.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	49.0	Cloudy...	Z.	
4 a.m.	29.529	47.0	46.1	93	SSE.	Gentle.	0	0	0	Stratus	8	0			00	48.4	Cloudy...	Z.	
5 a.m.	29.517	46.0	45.3	94	SSE.	Gentle.	0	0	0	Stratus	8	0			00	46.0	Cloudy...	D.	
6 a.m.	29.509	45.0	45.0	100	SE.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0	5.40			45.0	Light rain.	D.	
7 a.m.	29.480	45.0	45.0	100	SE.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0				45.0	Light rain.	D.	
8 a.m.	29.466	44.3	44.1	98	S.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0				44.8	Light rain.	D.	
9 a.m.	29.462	44.2	44.0	98	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0	8.30			45.0	Cloudy...	A.	
10 a.m.	29.448	44.8	43.0	92	S.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	45.0	Cloudy...	A.	
11 a.m.	29.468	44.8	43.0	92	S.	Fresh..	0	0	0	Stratus	9	0			00	45.2	Cloudy...	A.	
12 m.	29.462	45.0	44.5	96	S.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	S.s			00	45.4	Cloudy...	A.	
1 p.m.	29.484	45.0	44.5	96	S.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	S.s			00	44.8	Cloudy...	G.	
2 p.m.	29.491	45.0	44.8	98	S.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	S.r			00	46.1	Cloudy...	G.	
3 p.m.	29.516	45.0	44.5	96	SSW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SSW.r			00	46.6	Cloudy...	G.	
4 p.m.	29.522	45.1	44.0	96	SSW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	SSW.r	3.55			46.7	Light rain.	G.	
5 p.m.	29.522	45.5	44.5	92	SW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SW.r	4.20			47.0	Cloudy...	C.	
6 p.m.	29.528	45.8	44.3	89	SW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SW.r			00	47.0	Cloudy...	C.	
7 p.m.	29.545	46.2	45.0	91	SW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Ca. str.	10	SW.s			00	47.5	Cloudy...	C.	
8 p.m.	29.557	46.5	45.0	89	SW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Ca. str.	10	SW.s			00	48.0	Cloudy...	C.	
9 p.m.	29.574	46.5	45.0	88	SW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Ca. str.	10	SW.s			00	48.8	Cloudy...	M.	
10 p.m.	29.586	47.0	45.0	85	SW.	Fresh..	0	0	0	Stratus	7	SW.s			00	49.7	Cloudy...	M.	
11 p.m.	29.606	47.2	45.2	85	WSW.	Fresh..	0	0	0	Stratus	7	WSW.s			00	50.0	Cloudy...	M.	
12 p.m.	29.611	47.0	44.8	83	WSW.	Fresh..	0	0	0	Ca. str.	2	0			00	50.3	Cloudy...	M.	

SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

[Latitude 63° 28' N., longitude 161° 33' W.]

1 a.m.	29.623	47.5	46.0	87	W.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	50.2	Cloudy...	Z.
2 a.m.	29.636	47.3	45.8	89	W.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	50.4	Cloudy...	Z.
3 a.m.	29.642	46.7	45.8	85	W.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	50.4	Cloudy...	Z.
4 a.m.	29.651	46.2	44.6	87	W.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	50.6	Cloudy...	Z.
5 a.m.	29.652	45.2	43.9	89	WSW.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	50.4	Cloudy...	D.
6 a.m.	29.652	45.0	44.0	92	WSW.	Gentle.	0	0	0	Stratus	9	0			00	50.3	Fair	D.
7 a.m.	29.632	45.0	44.0	92	WSW.	Gentle.	0	0	0	Stratus	8	0			00	50.4	Cloudy...	D.
8 a.m.	29.651	44.8	43.7	91	WSW.	Gentle.	0	0	0	Stratus	8	0			00	50.4	Cloudy...	D.
9 a.m.	29.669	44.0	43.0	96	WSW.	Gentle.	0	0	0	Stratus	9	0			00	50.5	Cloudy...	A.
10 a.m.	29.664	43.5	43.0	95	WSW.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	50.2	Cloudy...	A.
11 a.m.	29.672	43.6	42.8	92	SW.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus	10	0			00	50.3	Cloudy...	A.
12 m.	29.662	44.0	43.3	94	SW.	Gentle.	Cumulus	2	0	Stratus	8	SW.s			00	50.8	Cloudy...	A.
1 p.m.	29.679	44.0	43.9	99	SW.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Nimbus	10	SW.s	12.20	12.25		50.7	Light rain.	G.
2 p.m.	29.685	45.0	43.8	91	SW.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SW.s	12.40			51.0	Cloudy...	G.
3 p.m.	29.686	45.8	45.0	93	SW.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SW.s	2.10	2.30	.01	51.0	Cloudy...	G.
4 p.m.	29.694	47.0	45.5	98	SW.	Fresh..	0	0	0	Cumulus	6	SW.r				51.1	Fair	G.
5 p.m.	29.708	46.9	44.7	90	SW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus	10	SW.r				50.9	Light rain.	C.
6 p.m.	29.710	46.7	44.7	83	SW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SW.r				49.0	Cloudy...	M.
7 p.m.	29.722	46.0	44.6	84	SW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SW.s			00	50.7	Cloudy...	M.
8 p.m.	29.729	47.0	45.0	85	SW.	Fresh..	0	0	0	Stratus	9	SW.s			00	50.5	Cloudy...	M.
9 p.m.	29.731	48.0	44.9	77	SW.	Fresh..	0	0	0	Ca. str.	6	SW.s			00	50.4	Cloudy...	M.
10 p.m.	29.742	45.8	44.5	90	SW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus	10	SW.r	9.40			48.6	Light rain.	M.
11 p.m.	29.747	45.0	43.5	98	SW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SW.r			10.15	50.0	Cloudy...	M.
12 p.m.	29.755	45.1	45.1	84	SSW.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus	10	SSW.s			00	50.0	Cloudy...	M.

* Light showers at short intervals.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Ico, etc.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1883.

[Washington time. Italic *s* signifies slow; *r* signifies rapid. Latitude 66° 28' N., longitude 161° 29' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.		Lower clouds.		Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.	
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)					Commenced.	Ended.
1 a. m.	29.780	44.2	42.8	87	SSW.	Light..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	50.0	Cloudy....	S.
2 a. m.	29.782	42.0	41.8	93	SSW.	Light..	0	0	Stratus	10	0			00	50.1	Fair.....	Z.
3 a. m.	29.769	42.3	41.3	91	SSE.	Gentle..	0	0	Stratus	10	0			00	50.1	Fair.....	Z.
4 a. m.	29.769	41.3	40.2	92	SSE.	Gentle..	0	0	Stratus	5	0			00	50.0	Fair.....	Z.
5 a. m.	29.769	40.2	39.4	93	SSW.	Light..	0	0	Stratus	5	0			00	50.2	Fair.....	D.
6 a. m.	29.769	40.8	39.8	91	S.	Light..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	50.3	Cloudy....	D.
7 a. m.	29.756	40.8	39.8	91	ESE.	Light..	0	0	Stratus	0	0			00	50.2	Fair.....	D.
8 a. m.	29.886	41.0	40.0	91	SSE.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	50.0	Cloudy....	D.
9 a. m.	29.714	42.6	41.3	89	SSE.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	50.2	Cloudy....	A.
10 a. m.	29.689	43.0	41.4	87	SSE.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	50.0	Cloudy....	A.
11 a. m.	29.689	43.0	41.3	86	SSE.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE.			00	50.3	Cloudy....	A.
12 m.	29.659	43.4	41.8	87	SSE.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	50.1	Cloudy....	A.
1 p. m.	29.630	45.0	43.0	84	SE.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	50.1	Cloudy....	G.
2 p. m.	29.628	45.0	43.1	85	SE.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0	1.30		01	50.0	Light rain.	G.
3 p. m.	29.589	45.2	43.2	84	SE.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0			01	50.2	Light rain.	G.
4 p. m.	29.572	45.4	44.0	89	SE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0			01	50.1	Light rain.	G.
5 p. m.	29.541	46.0	44.0	84	SE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SE. <i>r</i>	4.20		01	50.1	Cloudy....	G.
6 p. m.	29.517	46.7	45.7	92	SE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	SE. <i>r</i>	5.25		01	50.0	Light rain.	G.
7 p. m.	29.484	47.0	44.5	81	SE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	SE. <i>s</i>			01	50.1	Light rain.	M.
8 p. m.	29.456	47.0	44.6	82	SE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	SE. <i>s</i>			01	50.1	Light rain.	M.
9 p. m.	29.413	47.3	44.6	80	SSE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE. <i>s</i>	8.12		01	50.1	Cloudy....	M.
10 p. m.	29.383	48.0	45.0	76	SSE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE. <i>s</i>			00	50.0	Cloudy....	M.
11 p. m.	29.370	48.3	45.3	78	SSE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE. <i>r</i>			00	50.1	Cloudy....	M.
12 p. m.	29.345	48.0	45.0	78	SSE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SE. <i>r</i>			00	50.1	Cloudy....	M.

NOTE.—2.45 a. m. two meteors observed passing from Cygnus to Lyra.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1883.

[Latitude 63° 28' N., longitude 161° 33' W.]

1 a. m.	29.324	47.3	46.0	89	ESE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0	12.45		01	50.0	Light rain.	A.
2 a. m.	29.299	47.0	44.8	84	SE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0	1.30		01	50.0	Cloudy....	A.
3 a. m.	29.272	45.0	44.0	92	SSE.	High..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0	2.20		01	50.2	Light rain.	A.
4 a. m.	29.227	45.5	44.3	90	SE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0	3.35		01	50.1	Cloudy....	A.
5 a. m.	29.195	45.5	44.3	90	SE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	49.8	Cloudy....	A.
6 a. m.	29.156	45.0	44.3	95	SE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0	5.10		01	49.8	Light rain.	A.
7 a. m.	29.110	44.0	43.5	96	SE.	High..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0			01	49.7	Light rain.	A.
8 a. m.	29.066	43.5	42.6	93	ESE.	High..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0			01	49.6	Light rain.	A.
9 a. m.	29.052	43.1	42.1	92	ESE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0			02	49.4	Light rain.	M.
10 a. m.	29.032	43.8	42.3	88	ESE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	0			01	49.0	Light rain.	M.
11 a. m.	29.005	45.5	43.5	84	SE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0	10.10		01	48.8	Cloudy....	M.
12 m.	28.978	46.0	43.8	83	SSE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE. <i>s</i>			00	49.2	Cloudy....	M.
1 p. m.	28.963	47.0	44.3	79	SSE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE. <i>s</i>			00	49.2	Cloudy....	M.
2 p. m.	28.960	47.7	45.3	83	SSE.	Brisk..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE. <i>s</i>			00	49.2	Cloudy....	M.
3 p. m.	28.901	48.0	46.3	87	SSE.	Fresh..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE. <i>s</i>			00	49.4	Cloudy....	A.
4 p. m.	28.961	48.0	46.3	87	SSE.	Fresh..	0	0	Stratus	8	SSE. <i>s</i>			00	49.5	Cloudy....	A.
5 p. m.	28.996	51.0	48.6	81	S.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSE. <i>s</i>			00	49.0	Cloudy....	A.
6 p. m.	28.996	51.0	47.5	76	SSW.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	0			00	49.4	Cloudy....	A.
7 p. m.	28.905	52.3	48.1	82	SSW.	Gentle..		Cir. Cu 1	Stratus	8	SSW. <i>s</i>			00	48.7	Cloudy....	G.
8 p. m.	28.992	51.0	48.2	83	SSW.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSW. <i>s</i>			00	48.2	Cloudy....	G.
9 p. m.	28.984	51.7	48.0	85	SSW.	Gentle..		Cirrus 2	Cumulus	7	SSW. <i>s</i>			00	48.6	Cloudy....	G.
10 p. m.	28.981	50.8	48.2	87	SSW.	Gentle..		Hidden.	Stratus	10	SSW. <i>s</i>			00	48.5	Cloudy....	G.
11 p. m.	28.990	49.0	47.5	89	SW.	Light..		Cirrus 1	Stratus	9	SSW. <i>s</i>			00	48.7	Cloudy....	G.
12 p. m.	28.988	48.3	46.8	89	SSE.	Light..		Hidden.	Nimbus	10	SSW. <i>s</i>	11.50		01	48.6	Light rain.	G.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Leo, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

[Washington time. Italic *s* signifies slow; *r* signifies rapid. Latitude 63° 25' N., longitude 161° 33' W.]

Table with columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected), Relative humidity, Wind, Upper clouds, Lower clouds, Rain or snow, Surface water, State of weather, Observer. Rows include hourly observations from 1 a.m. to 12 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

[Latitude 63° 48' N., longitude 161° 12' W.]

Table with columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected), Relative humidity, Wind, Upper clouds, Lower clouds, Rain or snow, Surface water, State of weather, Observer. Rows include hourly observations from 1 a.m. to 12 p.m.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Ico, etc.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

[Washington time. Italic *s* signifies slow; *r* signifies rapid. Latitude 64° 15' N., longitude 162° 20' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.			Lower clouds.			Rain or snow.		Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.	
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Commenced.	Ended.				Amount of rain or melted snow.
1 a. m.	29.697	45.0	42.8	81	NW.	Fresh..	Cir. st... 2	0	0	Cu. & st. 6	0				00	48.8	Cloudy....	S.
2 a. m.	29.700	45.2	42.8	80	WNW.	Fresh..	Cir. st... 4	0	0	Stratus. 2	0				00	48.7	Fair.....	S.
3 a. m.	29.708	45.2	42.8	80	WNW.	Gentle..	Cir. cu... 3	0	0	Stratus. 6	0				00	48.9	Cloudy....	S.
4 a. m.	29.715	45.1	42.7	80	WNW.	Gentle..	Cirrus... 1	0	0	Stratus. 4	0				00	49.0	Fair.....	S.
5 a. m.	29.715	45.1	42.7	80	WSW.	Gentle..	0	0	0	Stratus. 8	0				00	49.3	Cloudy....	D.
6 a. m.	29.729	45.0	42.0	80	WSW.	Gentle..	Hidden.			Nimbus. 10	0	5.15		.01	00	49.3	Light rain.	D.
7 a. m.	29.707	44.8	42.4	80	WSW.	Light..	0	0	0	Stratus. 6	0	6.50		.01	00	49.3	Fair.....	D.
8 a. m.	29.690	44.5	42.2	81	W.	Gentle..	0	0	0	Stratus. 3	0				00	49.5	Clear.....	D.
9 a. m.	29.672	44.0	42.0	84	WNW.	Gentle..	0	0	0	Stratus. 9	0				00	49.3	Cloudy....	A.
10 a. m.	29.657	43.5	42.3	90	WSW.	Gentle..	0	0	0	Nimbus. 9	0	8.45		—	00	49.2	Light rain.	A.
11 a. m.	29.642	43.0	41.6	88	WSW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus. 10	0	10.35		.01	00	48.0	Cloudy....	A.
12 m.	29.622	43.0	41.3	86	SW.	Gentle..	Hidden.			Stratus. 10	0			00	48.8	Cloudy....	A.	
1 p. m.	29.621	43.0	42.8	90	SW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus. 10	0	12.40		—	00	49.0	Light rain.	G.
2 p. m.	29.618	43.0	41.0	83	WSW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus. 10	0			—	00	48.8	Light rain.	G.
3 p. m.	29.597	42.9	41.5	88	WSW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus. 10	WSW. <i>s</i>	2.45		.01	00	48.5	Cloudy....	G.
4 p. m.	29.575	43.0	41.5	87	WSW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus. 10	WSW. <i>s</i>			00	48.8	Cloudy....	G.	
5 p. m.	29.565	43.0	42.0	92	SSW.	Gentle..	Hidden.			Stratus. 10	SSW. <i>s</i>			00	49.0	Cloudy....	L.	
6 p. m.	29.557	43.0	42.0	92	SSW.	Gentle..	Hidden.			Nimbus. 10	SSW. <i>s</i>	5.40		—	00	49.2	Light rain.	L.
7 p. m.	29.520	43.5	42.5	92	SSW.	Light..	0	0	0	Nimbus. 0	SSW. <i>s</i>			—	00	49.0	Light rain.	L.
8 p. m.	29.480	43.5	42.0	88	SSE.	Gentle..	0	0	0	Cu. st... 9	SSE. <i>s</i>	7.20		—	00	49.2	Cloudy....	L.
9 p. m.	29.460	43.0	40.5	79	SSE.	Light..	0	0	0	Cu. st... 7	<i>s</i>			00	49.2	Cloudy....	M.	
10 p. m.	29.441	43.7	42.0	86	NE.	Gentle..	0	0	0	Stratus. 2	<i>s</i>			00	49.3	Cloudy....	M.	
11 p. m.	29.421	43.8	41.8	84	NE.	Fresh..	0	0	0	Cu. st... 2	NE. <i>s</i>			00	49.3	Cloudy....	M.	
12 p. m.	29.414	42.2	40.5	88	NNE.	Gentle..	0	0	0	Cu. st... 3	NE. <i>s</i>			00	49.2	Cloudy....	M.	
										Stratus. 6	NNE. <i>s</i>	11.25	11.58	.01	00	49.2	Cloudy....	M.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1883.

[Latitude 62° 57' N., longitude 168° 16' W.]

1 a. m.	29.419	43.0	42.0	92	NE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus. 10	0	12.40		—	00	49.8	Light rain.	S.
2 a. m.	29.422	43.2	42.1	91	NE.	Fresh..	Cir. cu... 2	0	0	Stratus. 7	NE. <i>r</i>	1.45		.01	00	48.7	Cloudy....	S.
3 a. m.	29.422	43.0	41.0	83	NE.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Stratus. 2	0			00	48.6	Clear.....	S.	
4 a. m.	29.411	42.3	39.4	82	NNE.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Stratus. 1	0			00	47.9	Clear.....	S.	
5 a. m.	29.415	41.1	39.2	82	N.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Stratus. 1	0			00	47.3	Clear.....	D.	
6 a. m.	29.393	41.1	39.2	82	NNE.	Brisk..	0	0	0	0	0			00	47.0	Clear.....	D.	
7 a. m.	29.393	40.3	38.3	82	NNE.	Brisk..	0	0	0	e	0			00	46.5	Clear.....	D.	
8 a. m.	29.395	40.5	38.7	83	NNE.	Brisk..	0	0	0	0	0			00	46.3	Clear.....	D.	
9 a. m.	29.398	40.2	38.0	81	NNE.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Stratus. 3	0			00	45.8	Clear.....	A.	
10 a. m.	29.393	40.2	38.0	81	NNE.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Stratus. 5	0			00	42.5	Fair.....	A.	
11 a. m.	29.391	39.0	37.3	84	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Stratus. 5	0			00	41.0	Fair.....	A.	
12 m.	29.394	39.0	36.8	80	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Cumulus 4	0			00	39.6	Fair.....	A.	
1 p. m.	29.386	39.1	38.5	95	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Stratus. 9	NNW. <i>r</i>			00	40.5	Cloudy....	G.	
2 p. m.	29.391	38.8	38.4	96	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Stratus. 9	NNW. <i>r</i>			00	41.0	Cloudy....	G.	
3 p. m.	29.395	39.0	38.5	95	NNW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus. 10	NNW. <i>r</i>			00	42.1	Cloudy....	G.	
4 p. m.	29.388	39.3	38.6	94	NNW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus. 10	NNW. <i>r</i>			00	42.1	Cloudy....	G.	
5 p. m.	29.383	41.0	40.0	91	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Cu. st... 5	NNW. <i>r</i>			00	41.2	Fair.....	L.	
6 p. m.	29.375	40.5	39.0	87	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Cu. st... 7	NNW. <i>r</i>			00	40.8	Fair.....	L.	
7 p. m.	29.362	41.5	40.5	91	NNW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Cu. st... 10	NNW. <i>s</i>			00	41.6	Cloudy....	L.	
8 p. m.	29.366	44.0	43.0	92	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Cu. st... 9	NNW. <i>s</i>			00	42.0	Cloudy....	L.	
9 p. m.	29.351	39.5	38.0	86	NNW.	Brisk..	Cirrus... 1	0	0	Stratus. 6	NNW. <i>s</i>	8.45	8.55	—	00	41.8	Fair.....	M.
10 p. m.	29.347	39.2	37.7	86	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Nimbus. 9	NNW. <i>s</i>	9.50		—	00	42.1	Light rain.	M.
11 p. m.	29.336	40.0	38.0	82	NNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Cu. st... 6	NNW. <i>s</i>	10.15		—	00	42.5	Fair.....	M.
12 p. m.	29.336	39.2	39.2	86	NNW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Nimbus. 10	NNW. <i>s</i>	11.50		.01	00	43.2	Light rain.	M.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner *Leo*, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

[Washington time. *Italic s* signifies *slow*; *r* signifies *rapid*. Latitude 53° 9' N., longitude 160° 33' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.			Lower clouds.		Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Commenced.					Ended.
1 a. m.	29.338	39.8	32.6	89	NNW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Stratus.	6	NNW. <i>r</i>	12.30	43.7	Fair	S.	
2 a. m.	29.346	39.7	32.7	87	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	0	00	43.6	Cloudy	S.	
3 a. m.	29.350	39.7	32.7	91	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	7	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.7	Cloudy	S.	
4 a. m.	29.348	39.5	32.6	92	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.5	Cloudy	S.	
5 a. m.	29.328	39.3	32.3	91	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.5	Cloudy	D.	
6 a. m.	29.331	39.0	32.2	92	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.8	Cloudy	D.	
7 a. m.	29.341	39.0	32.1	91	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	44.0	Cloudy	D.	
8 a. m.	29.349	38.4	31.5	91	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	44.1	Cloudy	D.	
9 a. m.	29.350	37.0	30.5	95	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	44.3	Light rain	A.	
10 a. m.	29.338	37.0	31.0	95	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Nimbus.	10	0	8.30	44.3	Light rain	A.	
11 a. m.	29.339	38.5	32.3	98	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	0	9.55	43.8	Cloudy	A.	
12 m.	29.357	38.2	32.0	98	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.5	Cloudy	A.	
1 p. m.	29.384	37.0	30.9	90	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.0	Cloudy	G.	
2 p. m.	29.384	36.8	30.6	98	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.1	Cloudy	G.	
3 p. m.	29.434	36.3	30.2	96	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Nimbus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	2.10	43.1	Light snow	G.	
4 p. m.	29.413	37.6	30.6	90	NNW.	Gale	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	3.40	43.0	Cloudy	G.	
5 p. m.	29.417	38.0	31.5	95	NNW.	Gale	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	42.5	Cloudy	L.	
6 p. m.	29.429	40.0	33.0	91	NNW.	Gale	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.0	Cloudy	L.	
7 p. m.	29.444	39.0	32.0	91	NNW.	Gale	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	43.5	Cloudy	L.	
8 p. m.	29.437	38.0	31.0	90	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Cu. st.	9	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	42.9	Cloudy	L.	
9 p. m.	29.451	38.5	31.8	91	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Nimbus.	10	NNW. <i>s</i>	8.50	42.3	Light snow	M.	
10 p. m.	29.481	38.5	31.0	89	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>s</i>	9.06	41.8	Cloudy	M.	
11 p. m.	29.486	38.0	30.0	81	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNW. <i>s</i>	00	41.6	Cloudy	M.	
12 p. m.	29.491	38.0	30.0	81	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNW. <i>s</i>	00	41.7	Cloudy	M.	

SEPTEMBER 16, 1883.

[Latitude 53° 59' N., longitude 167° 18' W.]

1 a. m.	29.506	37.7	32.1	85	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.8	Cloudy	S.
2 a. m.	29.517	37.9	32.2	84	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	8	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.5	Cloudy	S.
3 a. m.	29.509	38.0	32.2	83	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.6	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.543	38.7	32.7	81	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	8	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.4	Cloudy	S.
5 a. m.	29.556	37.7	33.8	82	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.7	Cloudy	D.
6 a. m.	29.568	37.0	33.3	83	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.7	Cloudy	D.
7 a. m.	29.570	36.8	34.8	81	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.0	Cloudy	D.
8 a. m.	29.573	37.4	35.5	82	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.6	Cloudy	D.
9 a. m.	29.551	38.0	36.3	84	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.4	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.561	37.5	35.9	85	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>r</i>	00	41.5	Cloudy	A.
11 a. m.	29.576	37.5	35.9	85	NNW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NNW. <i>s</i>	00	41.2	Cloudy	A.
12 m.	29.566	37.8	36.3	86	NW.	High	0	0	0	Nimbus.	10	NW. <i>s</i>	00	43.0	Light snow	A.
1 p. m.	29.604	37.4	36.4	90	NW.	High	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NW. <i>s</i>	00	43.5	Cloudy	G.
2 p. m.	29.622	38.4	36.4	81	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NW. <i>s</i>	00	44.0	Cloudy	G.
3 p. m.	29.617	39.5	37.3	80	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NW. <i>r</i>	00	44.9	Cloudy	G.
4 p. m.	29.625	40.0	37.2	74	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NW. <i>r</i>	00	44.9	Cloudy	G.
5 p. m.	29.635	40.0	38.0	82	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NW. <i>r</i>	00	45.2	Cloudy	L.
6 p. m.	29.627	40.0	38.5	86	NNW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NW. <i>r</i>	00	45.6	Cloudy	L.
7 p. m.	29.696	41.0	38.3	70	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NW. <i>r</i>	00	45.7	Cloudy	L.
8 p. m.	29.707	41.5	39.3	82	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NW. <i>r</i>	00	45.8	Cloudy	L.
9 p. m.	29.702	41.0	38.8	76	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Stratus.	10	NW. <i>s</i>	00	44.8	Cloudy	M.
10 p. m.	29.727	42.0	39.0	74	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NW. <i>s</i>	00	40.0	Cloudy	M.
11 p. m.	29.746	42.0	39.0	74	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NW. <i>s</i>	00	45.2	Cloudy	M.
12 p. m.	29.750	41.9	38.9	74	NW.	Brisk	0	0	0	Cu. st.	10	NW. <i>s</i>	00	44.8	Cloudy	M.

* Light snow at intervals.

† Snow squalls at intervals.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner *Leo*, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1883.

[Washington time. Italic *s* signifies slow; *r* signifies rapid. Latitude 54° 24' N., longitude 166° 20' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.		Lower clouds.		Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.	
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)					Commenced.	Ended.
1 a. m.	29.773	42.2	39.1	74	NW.	Brisk	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	NW.			00	44.2	Cloudy	S.
2 a. m.	29.787	42.0	39.0	74	NW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	NW.			00	44.2	Cloudy	S.
3 a. m.	29.808	42.0	38.9	73	NW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	NW.			00	44.4	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.821	41.9	38.9	74	NW.	Fresh	0	0	Stratus.	8	NW.			00	44.4	Cloudy	S.
5 a. m.	29.833	42.0	38.9	73	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	NW.			00	44.5	Cloudy	D.
6 a. m.	29.835	41.8	38.8	74	NW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	NW.			00	44.0	Cloudy	D.
7 a. m.	29.823	41.8	38.8	74	N.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0			00	44.2	Cloudy	D.
8 a. m.	29.818	41.6	38.6	74	N.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0			00	44.0	Cloudy	D.
9 a. m.	29.811	41.5	39.8	85	N.	Fresh	0	0	Stratus.	8	0			00	43.8	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.783	41.0	39.3	85	NW.	Gentle	0	0	Stratus.	7	0			00	43.8	Fair	A.
11 a. m.	29.783	41.0	39.3	85	NW.	Gentle	0	0	Stratus.	9	NW.			00	44.0	Cloudy	A.
12 m.	29.775	41.2	39.6	87	WNW.	Light	Cir. cu.	3	Stratus.	0	0			00	43.7	Cloudy	A.
1 p. m.	29.785	42.2	40.0	81	NW.	Gentle	Cir. cu.	3	Stratus.	6	0			00	43.8	Cloudy	G.
2 p. m.	29.778	42.0	40.1	80	NW.	Gentle	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0			00	43.8	Cloudy	G.
3 p. m.	29.775	43.0	40.1	77	NNW.	Light	Cirrus	3	Stratus.	6	0			00	44.7	Cloudy	G.
4 p. m.	29.765	43.0	40.0	75	NNW.	Light	Cir. cu.	5	Cumulus	2	0			00	44.6	Cloudy	G.
5 p. m.	29.742	43.5	42.0	87	NNW.	Light	Cir. cu.	3	Stratus.	3	0			00	45.0	Fair	L.
6 p. m.	29.757	44.0	41.5	76	NW.	Light	Cir. cu.	2	Cu. st.	7	NW.			00	45.3	Cloudy	L.
7 p. m.	29.757	45.0	42.8	84	NW.	Light	Cir. cu.	2	Cu. st.	5	NW.			00	45.3	Fair	L.
8 p. m.	29.752	44.0	41.8	84	NW.	Gentle	0	0	Stratus.	3	NW.			00	45.8	Fair	L.
9 p. m.	29.736	43.8	40.8	76	NNE.	Fresh	0	0	Cumulus	3	0			00	45.0	Fair	M.
10 p. m.	29.737	43.4	40.4	76	NNE.	Fresh	0	0	Stratus.	3	0			00	45.0	Fair	M.
11 p. m.	29.745	43.0	40.0	78	NNE.	Fresh	0	0	Cumulus	3	0			00	45.8	Fair	M.
12 p. m.	29.747	42.5	39.5	76	NNE.	Gentle	0	0	Stratus.	3	0			00	44.7	Fair	M.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

[Schooner in outer harbor, Unalaska, latitude 53° 53' N., longitude 166° 32' W.]

1 a. m.	29.765	42.2	39.2	74	NNE.	Gentle	0	0	Stratus.	2	0			00	44.6	Clear	S.
2 a. m.	29.777	42.5	39.3	73	NNE.	Gentle	0	0	Stratus.	8	0			00	44.2	Cloudy	S.
3 a. m.	29.789	42.0	39.8	81	NNE.	Gentle	0	0	Stratus.	9	NNE.	2.30	2.55	.01	44.0	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.796	41.6	39.8	84	NNW.	Gentle	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	3.35		.01	44.0	Light rain	S.
5 a. m.	29.820	41.2	38.9	81	N.	Fresh	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0			.01	44.3	Light rain	A.
6 a. m.	29.823	40.5	37.6	75	N.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	N.	8.40		—	44.5	Cloudy	A.
7 a. m.	29.832	39.5	37.5	82	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0	6.30		.01	44.4	Light rain	A.
8 a. m.	29.837	39.5	37.9	85	N.	Fresh	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0			.01	44.3	Light rain	A.
9 a. m.	29.837	39.5	37.9	85	N.	Fresh	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0			—	44.1	Light rain	A.
10 a. m.	29.841	39.2	38.4	92	N.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	N.	9.45		—	43.8	Cloudy	G.
11 a. m.	29.842	39.5	37.8	84	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	NNW.			00	44.1	Cloudy	G.
12 m.	29.845	39.3	37.8	86	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	NNW.	11.30		—	43.6	Cloudy	G.
1 p. m.	29.860	39.7	37.7	82	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	NNW.			—	44.2	Cloudy	G.
2 p. m.	29.870	41.2	38.2	74	NNW.	Fresh	Cirrus	1	Stratus.	9	NNW.			—	44.0	Cloudy	G.
3 p. m.	29.890	40.0	39.0	91	NNW.	Fresh	0	0	Nimbus.	9	NNW.			.01	44.0	Light rain	L.
4 p. m.	29.881	42.0	40.0	83	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0			—	45.0	Light rain	L.
5 p. m.	29.885	41.0	38.8	82	NNW.	Fresh	Cir. cu.	1	Cu. st.	5	NNW.			—	44.8	Fair	L.
6 p. m.	29.887	42.0	41.0	91	NNW.	Fresh	0	0	Cu. st.	8	NNW.			—	45.0	Cloudy	L.
7 p. m.	29.900	42.0	40.0	83	NW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	0			.01	44.6	Light rain	L.
8 p. m.	29.896	42.5	39.5	75	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0	7.35		—	44.0	Cloudy	M.
9 p. m.	29.896	41.8	39.8	89	NNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	NNW.	8.10		.01	44.5	Light rain	M.
10 p. m.	29.900	40.4	38.4	82	NW.	Fresh	0	0	Cu. st.	9	NW.	9.25		—	44.2	Cloudy	M.
11 p. m.	29.898	40.5	38.5	82	WNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Stratus.	10	0			00	41.0	Cloudy	M.
12 p. m.	29.899	39.5	38.0	86	WNW.	Fresh	Hidden.		Nimbus.	10	WNW.	11.35		.01	43.7	Light rain	M.

*Short squalls of rain and snow at intervals.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Leo, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1883.

[Washington time. *Italic s* signifies *slow*; *r* signifies *rapid*. Schooner in inner harbor, Unalaska, latitude 53° 53' N., longitude 166° 32' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.		Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.		Lower clouds.		Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.
	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Direction.	Kind.		Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Commenced.	Ended.				
1 a. m.	29.018	39.5	38.9	91	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.8	Light rain.	S.
2 a. m.	29.025	39.3	38.3	91	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	NW.r					43.9	Light rain.	S.
3 a. m.	29.024	39.9	38.6	88	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.7	Light rain.	S.
4 a. m.	29.023	39.8	38.7	90	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.8	Light rain.	S.
5 a. m.	29.018	40.2	38.9	89	W.	Brisk..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.8	Light rain.	S.
6 a. m.	29.019	40.0	38.7	88	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	W.r		4.30			43.8	Cloudy.	A.
7 a. m.	29.019	40.8	39.4	87	NW.	Brisk..	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	0					44.0	Cloudy.	A.
8 a. m.	29.021	41.5	39.8	85	NW.	Brisk..	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	NW.r					43.8	Cloudy.	A.
9 a. m.	29.021	41.6	39.8	80	NW.	High..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	NW.r	7.25				43.7	Light rain.	A.
10 a. m.	29.038	42.0	40.7	89	NW.	High..	0	Nimbus.	10	NW.r					43.8	Light rain.	A.
11 a. m.	29.035	41.7	40.2	87	NW.	High..	0	Cumulus.	9	NW.r		0.30			43.8	Cloudy.	G.
12 m.	29.070	41.7	40.5	80	NW.	High..	0	Stratus.	10	NW.r					43.7	Cloudy.	G.
1 p. m.	29.078	42.6	41.0	87	NW.	Brisk..	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	NW.r					43.8	Cloudy.	G.
2 p. m.	30.013	42.2	41.0	89	NW.	Fresh..	0	Stratus.	9	NW.r					43.7	Cloudy.	G.
3 p. m.	30.027	42.0	41.6	90	NW.	Fresh..	0	Stratus.	9	NW.r					44.0	Cloudy.	L.
4 p. m.	30.031	44.0	43.0	92	NW.	Fresh..	0	Stratus.	8	NW.s					44.2	Cloudy.	L.
5 p. m.	30.033	44.0	42.3	87	NW.	Brisk..	0	Cumulus.	3	NW.r					44.5	Cloudy.	L.
6 p. m.	30.043	43.8	43.0	92	NW.	Brisk..	0	Cum. st.	4	NW.r					44.0	Cloudy.	L.
7 p. m.	30.030	44.0	43.0	92	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Cum. st.	10	NW.s					44.4	Cloudy.	L.
8 p. m.	30.045	43.0	40.0	75	WNW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Cum. st.	10	NW.s					44.0	Cloudy.	M.
9 p. m.	30.046	44.0	41.0	75	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	NW.s					44.0	Cloudy.	M.
10 p. m.	30.048	43.0	41.0	83	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	NW.s					44.0	Light rain.	M.
11 p. m.	30.043	43.0	41.2	85	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	NW.s					44.0	Light rain.	M.
12 p. m.	30.043	43.0	41.3	85	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	NW.r					44.0	Light rain.	M.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

[Unalaska harbor, latitude 53° 53' N., longitude 166° 32' W.]

1 a. m.	30.047	43.0	41.3	86	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					44.0	Light rain.	S.
2 a. m.	30.053	42.3	41.0	89	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.9	Light rain.	S.
3 a. m.	30.055	41.3	40.8	94	NW.	Light..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.8	Light rain.	S.
4 a. m.	30.056	41.2	40.2	91	NW.	Gentle.	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.7	Light rain.	S.
5 a. m.	30.051	40.8	39.8	91	WNW.	Gentle.	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	0					43.7	Cloudy.	A.
6 a. m.	30.045	40.5	39.6	92	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0		4.50			43.8	Light rain.	A.
7 a. m.	30.036	40.0	39.1	92	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.7	Light rain.	A.
8 a. m.	30.019	40.0	39.0	91	NW.	Brisk..	Hidden.	Nimbus.	10	0					43.6	Light rain.	A.
9 a. m.	29.997	40.0	38.5	87	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	NW.r		8.25			43.8	Cloudy.	A.
10 a. m.	29.987	40.5	39.5	91	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	NW.r					43.0	Cloudy.	G.
11 a. m.	29.985	40.4	39.8	95	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	NW.s					43.1	Cloudy.	G.
12 m.	29.998	41.0	39.8	89	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.	Stratus.	10	NW.s					43.1	Cloudy.	G.
1 p. m.	29.955	41.0	39.8	89	WNW.	Fresh..	Cir. cu.	4	0						43.2	Cloudy.	G.
2 p. m.	29.971	42.3	40.3	83	WNW.	Fresh..	Cir. cu.	2	0						43.4	Cloudy.	G.
3 p. m.	29.973	43.0	40.0	73	WNW.	Gentle.	0	0	0						43.8	Cloudy.	L.
4 p. m.	29.965	43.5	40.3	75	WNW.	Gentle.	0	0	0						43.8	Fair	L.
5 p. m.	29.981	44.2	42.2	84	WNW.	Gentle.	0	0	0						44.0	Cloudy.	L.
6 p. m.	29.958	45.0	42.8	84	NW.	Gentle.	Cir. cu.	2	0						44.0	Fair	L.
7 p. m.	29.938	44.0	42.3	80	WNW.	Gentle.	0	0	0						44.0	Fair	L.
8 p. m.	29.963	44.4	40.9	72	NE.	Gentle.	Cir. st.	2	0						44.3	Fair	M.
9 p. m.	29.963	42.8	40.3	72	NE.	Gentle.	0	0	0						44.8	Clear	M.
10 p. m.	29.967	43.5	40.0	72	NE.	Gentle.	0	0	0						44.9	Clear	M.
11 p. m.	29.956	42.4	39.2	74	NE.	Light..	0	0	0						45.0	Clear	M.
12 p. m.	29.975	40.8	38.3	78	NE.	Light..	Cirrus	1	0						44.7	Clear	M.

*Occasional rain squalls between observations.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner *Leo*, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

[Washington time. *Italic s* signifies *slow*; *r* signifies *rapid*. Unalaska, latitude 53° 59' N., longitude 166° 32' W.]

Time of observation.	Corrected barometer.	Hygrometer (corrected).		Relative humidity.	Wind.		Upper clouds.			Lower clouds.			Rain or snow.		Amount of rain or melted snow.	Surface water.	State of weather.	Observer.
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Direction.	Kind.	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Kind.	Amount in 10ths.	Direction (moving from—)	Commenced.	Ended.				
1 a. m.	29.996	37.7	36.4	87	SE.	Light..	0	0	0	Stratus.	2	0			00	44.8	Clear	S.
2 a. m.	30.005	37.2	35.9	87		Calm.	0	0	0		0	0			00	44.2	Clear	S.
3 a. m.	30.010	36.0	34.9	80	E.	Light..	Cirrus..	2	0	0	0	0			00	44.5	Clear	S.
*4 a. m.	30.012	37.1	36.0	89		Calm.	Cir. st..	5	0	0	0	0			00	44.3	Fair	S.
*5 a. m.	29.991	37.5	36.1	85		Calm.	Cir. st..	3	0	0	0	0			00	41.3	Clear	A.
*6 a. m.	29.967	40.5	38.0	78	SE.	Light..	Haze. Light.	3	0	0	0	0			00	44.5	Clear	A.
*7 a. m.	29.953	42.0	38.9	74	SE.	Light..	Hidden.			Haze. Dense.	0	0			00	44.0	Hazy	A.
8 a. m.	29.943	43.0	39.8	73	SE.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Haze. Dense.	0	0			00	43.2	Hazy	A.
9 a. m.	29.920	42.8	39.8	75	SE.	Gentle.	Haze. Light.			Stratus.	8	0			00	42.7	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.879	45.0	42.0	76	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	42.8	Cloudy	G.
11 a. m.	29.871	43.0	42.4	73	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	SE.s			00	42.8	Cloudy	G.
12 m.	29.873	46.0	43.3	82	SSE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	SSE.s	11.40		—	42.8	Lt. rain	G.
1 p. m.	29.854	47.0	45.0	85	S.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	SSE.s	12.10		—	42.0	Cloudy	G.
2 p. m.	29.859	48.0	46.0	85	S.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	S.s			00	43.1	Cloudy	G.
3 p. m.	29.857	44.5	45.5	96	SE.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	SE.s			00	44.0	Cloudy	L.
4 p. m.	29.875	50.0	47.5	79	SE.	Gentle.	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	44.0	Cloudy	L.
5 p. m.	29.870	52.0	50.0	80	SE.	Fresh..	Cir. cu..	2	SE.s	Stratus.	6	SE.s			00	44.5	Cloudy	L.
6 p. m.	29.871	53.8	52.0	87	SE.	Gentle.	Cir. cu..	2	SE.s	Stratus.	4	SE.s			00	45.2	Fair	L.
7 p. m.	29.864	54.5	52.3	87	SE.	Gentle.	Cir. st..	3	0	Cu. st..	4	SE.s			00	45.5	Fair	L.
8 p. m.	29.864	54.0	51.0	80	SE.	Fresh..	Cir. st..	2	0	Stratus.	4	SE.s			00	45.0	Fair	M.
9 p. m.	29.834	53.8	50.3	77	SE.	Gentle.	Cirrus..	2	W.s	Stratus.	4	SE.s			00	45.0	Cloudy	M.
10 p. m.	29.873	53.4	50.9	83	SE.	Light..	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	0			00	45.5	Cloudy	M.
11 p. m.	29.877	51.8	49.3	83	SE.	Light..	0	0	0	Stratus.	9	0			00	45.5	Cloudy	M.
12 p. m.	29.877	51.4	49.1	84	SE.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.3	Cloudy	M.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

[Latitude 53° 53' N., longitude 166° 32' W.]

1 a. m.	29.880	51.4	49.3	85	SE.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.0	Cloudy	S.
2 a. m.	29.889	48.2	46.2	85		Calm.	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.8	Cloudy	S.
3 a. m.	29.892	48.0	46.8	91		Calm.	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.8	Cloudy	S.
4 a. m.	29.865	47.3	46.8	96	ENE.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.7	Cloudy	S.
5 a. m.	29.823	47.9	46.3	88	ENE.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.5	Cloudy	D.
6 a. m.	29.803	41.0	49.0	86	ENE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.5	Cloudy	D.
7 a. m.	29.779	41.0	49.0	86	ENE.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.6	Cloudy	D.
8 a. m.	29.737	41.0	49.0	86	ENE.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.0	Cloudy	D.
9 a. m.	29.692	50.2	46.8	77	ENE.	Light..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.4	Cloudy	A.
10 a. m.	29.643	50.0	46.6	77	ESE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	45.2	Cloudy	A.
11 a. m.	29.578	50.0	46.8	79	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	SW.s			00	45.0	Cloudy	A.
12 m.	29.511	51.0	48.0	80	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	SW.s	11.30		.01	45.1	Lt. rain	A.
1 p. m.	29.478	53.5	50.0	77	SE.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	SW.r			—	45.1	Lt. rain	G.
2 p. m.	29.445	52.3	49.8	83	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	SW.r			.01	45.4	Lt. rain	G.
3 p. m.	29.415	51.0	49.0	86	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	SW.r			.03	45.3	Lt. rain	G.
4 p. m.	29.384	51.0	49.2	85	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	SW.r	4.35		.02	45.3	Lt. rain	G.
5 p. m.	29.364	52.0	49.8	86	SE.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			—	46.0	Cloudy	L.
6 p. m.	29.357	51.0	51.8	86	S.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	46.0	Cloudy	L.
7 p. m.	29.365	50.5	49.0	89	SW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0			00	46.3	Cloudy	L.
8 p. m.	29.417	48.0	46.3	87	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0	7.10		.01	46.3	Lt. rain	L.
9 p. m.	29.443	46.7	45.3	90	WNW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Nimbus.	10	0			.01	45.0	Lt. rain	M.
10 p. m.	29.472	45.0	43.8	90	NW.	Fresh..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	0	9.30		—	45.2	Cloudy	M.
11 p. m.	29.497	44.0	41.8	82	WNW.	Brisk..	Hidden.			Stratus.	10	NW.s			00	45.0	Cloudy	M.
12 p. m.	29.521	44.0	41.0	76	WNW.	Brisk..	0	0	0	Cu. st..	8	WNW.s			00	44.9	Cloudy	M.

* Complete lunar bale at 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Leo, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

[Washington time. Italic *s* signifies slow; *r* signifies rapid. Unalaska, latitude 53° 53' N., longitude 166° 32' W.]

Table with columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected) (Dry bulb, Wet bulb), Relative humidity, Wind (Direction, Kind), Upper clouds (Kind, Amount in 10ths, Direction), Lower clouds (Kind, Amount in 10ths, Direction), Rain or snow (Commenced, Ended), Amount of rain or melted snow (Inch), Surface water, State of weather, Observer.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

[Latitude 53° 53' N., longitude 166° 32' W.]

Table with columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected) (Dry bulb, Wet bulb), Relative humidity, Wind (Direction, Kind), Upper clouds (Kind, Amount in 10ths, Direction), Lower clouds (Kind, Amount in 10ths, Direction), Rain or snow (Commenced, Ended), Amount of rain or melted snow (Inch), Surface water, State of weather, Observer.

* Occasional light rain between observations.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Leo, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

[Washington time. Italic s signifies slow; r signifies rapid. Latitude 50° 10' N., longitude 157° 53' W.]

Table with 17 columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected) (Dry bulb, Wet bulb), Relative humidity (P. ct.), Wind (Direction, Kind), Upper clouds (Kind, Amount in 10ths, Direction), Lower clouds (Kind, Amount in 10ths, Direction), Rain or snow (Commenced, Ended), Amount of rain or melted snow (Inch), Surface water, State of weather, Observer.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

[Latitude 48° 29' N., longitude 154° 4' W.]

Table with 17 columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected) (Dry bulb, Wet bulb), Relative humidity (P. ct.), Wind (Direction, Kind), Upper clouds (Kind, Amount in 10ths, Direction), Lower clouds (Kind, Amount in 10ths, Direction), Rain or snow (Commenced, Ended), Amount of rain or melted snow (Inch), Surface water, State of weather, Observer.

Meteorological record of the voyage of the schooner Lco, &c.—Continued.

OCTOBER 5, 1883.

[Washington time. Italic *s* signifies *slow*; *r* signifies *rapid*. Latitude 30° 50' N., longitude 128° 23' W.]

Table with columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected), Wind, Upper clouds, Lower clouds, Rain or snow, Amount of rain or melted snow, Surface water, State of weather, Observer.

OCTOBER 6, 1883.

[Latitude 38° 39' N., longitude 124° 47' W.]

Table with columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected), Wind, Upper clouds, Lower clouds, Rain or snow, Amount of rain or melted snow, Surface water, State of weather, Observer.

OCTOBER 7, 1883.

[Latitude 37° 48' 26" N., longitude 122° 24' 30" W.]

Table with columns: Time of observation, Corrected barometer, Hygrometer (corrected), Wind, Upper clouds, Lower clouds, Rain or snow, Amount of rain or melted snow, Surface water, State of weather, Observer.

* 10.30 a. m. small, incomplete rainbow.

† Light shower of rain between observations.

* 4.55 a. m. passed the "Heads" into the Harbor of San Francisco.

AURORA.

The aurora was observed hourly during the whole period when there was sufficient darkness to allow it to be visible, and any extraordinary appearances observed between the hours were also noted.

The bearings given all refer to the true meridian, and as well as the altitudes are all estimated, as the aurora was never quiet enough for instrumental observation.

The brightness of the aurora was estimated on a scale of 0 to 4.

AURORAL RECORD, OOGLAAMIE, ALASKA, 1881, 1882, 1883.

Time of beginning and time of ending—Washington time.

October 17, 1881, 1.57 a. m. to 3.35 a. m.—From a point 30° W. of N. through Ursa Major and the Pleiades to a point about 15° E. of S. It was a brilliant arch of white light showing very little tremulous or lateral motion and only a few merry-dancers were observed. As a whole it had a motion to the S. and moved nearly 45° past the zenith before it was obscured.

October 22, 1881, 2.40 a. m. to 6.30 a. m.—From the NNW. to the SE., passing through Ursa Major, the Pleiades and Hyades. Very brilliant white light without any changes of color. Very bright toward its southern end. Several arches appeared in succession. Very little lateral motion.

October 27, 1881, 7 a. m. to 7 a. m.—Observed through breaks in the clouds. It was apparently brilliant, but the weather was too cloudy to allow it to be observed.

October 27 and 28, 1881, 10.30 p. m. to 8 a. m.—From a point 5° W. of N. to the SE. Not remarkably brilliant, but displayed a good deal of tremulous motion, and sometimes assumed the curtain form. At first it was white, but changed to sulphur yellow. Position constantly changing, but the change confined to the higher part of the arch, the ends retaining a comparatively fixed position. Time of ending is the time last seen.

October 30, 1881, 7 a. m. to 10 a. m.—General position as usual, and not stationary for any time. A bright arch of the curtain character possessed a good deal of motion, both of vibration and translation. A few streamers at 7.30 a. m.

November 3, 1881, 2.30 a. m. to 5 a. m.—NW. to SE., passing through Ursa Major and the Pleiades. An arch of irregular form and pale color. Cloudiness prevented much observation. But little motion observed.

November 6, 1881, 12.15 a. m. to 7.10 a. m.—From NNW. to nearly SE. Position constantly changing. Not very brilliant, but dimmed by the superior brilliance of the moon. There were intervals of cessation amounting at times to an hour and more, when it became imperceptible. At 7 a. m. it flashed into great brilliance for a short time. It then extended from the horizon NNW. through Cygnus to Cassiopeia, where it curved back toward the NW. It was then full of quivering vibratory motion, the motion being mainly lateral or back and forward from E. to W.

November 7, 1881, 6 a. m. to 8.10 a. m.—General direction from NW. to SE.; position constantly changing. Three bands sometimes uniting and forming one, and sometimes two arches. Very brilliant at times and a great deal of vibratory motion observed.

November 11, 1881, 9 a. m. to 10 a. m.—N. to NE. Faint bands changing rapidly and vertical to the horizon. There were several patches of flocculent light, sometimes approaching the curtain form, but always very faint.

November 12, 1881, 4.50 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.—When first seen it was low down near the northern horizon extending from NNW. to SE., and rising slowly. At 7 a. m. it extended through Ursa Major and Leo down to the SE. At 8 a. m. nothing remained but a short curtain directly below Cygnus. A faint and irregular arch with a slow upward motion. Very few traces of color and very little quivering or lateral motion. Rendered fainter by the moonlight. Weather clear.

November 12 and 13, 1881, 10.50 p. m. to 10.30 a. m.—North, low down. At 12 m. a very faint arch with its center in Gemini. At 7 a. m. a faint light extending from Orion to the moon. A streamer in the E. at 9 a. m.; still visible at 10 a. m. Faint rays perpendicular to the horizon, sometimes scarcely perceptible, but possessing a quick flashing motion as if it were the reflection

of lights below the horizon. When the arch appeared it had no apparent motion and only lasted a short time; the light in the S. at 7 a. m. resembled a band of faintly illuminated cirrus cloud.

November 15, 1881, 3 a. m. to 3.15 a. m.—Position not observed. Seen through breaks in the clouds.

November 16, 1881, 6.45 a. m. to 10.30 a. m.—NW. to SE.; position continually changing. First seen at 6.45 a. m., when the clouds rolled off. At 8 a. m. an irregular curtained arch ran from the NW. horizon, passing S. of the Pleiades through Orion and down to the moon. Below this to the S. was a complete arch elevated about 15° above the horizon with a well defined dark segment below it. Patches of nebulous light were, at the same time, visible in different parts of the sky to the N. and NE. At 9 a. m. several detached segments of curtains were scattered over the zenith and N. and NE. sky, while a broad and pale band extended round the southern sky from the NW. to the SE., forming a semicircle elevated about 10° above the horizon with the "dark segment" below it. At 10 a. m. all that remained was a pale narrow band passing through the zenith, and at 10.30 all had faded away.

November 16, 1881, 9.30 p. m. to 11.55 p. m.—From NNW. to SE., constantly changing both in position and appearance. Arch developed rapidly into a broad curtain with a number of streamers at its northern end. It rose rapidly, passed the zenith and soon faded away, and was succeeded by another very brilliant one, of intense sulphur-yellow color, running through the zenith from NW. to SE. There was a quick quivering motion, curtains formed and faded, and faint rays shot upward in the well-known form of flames arising from burning alcohol; these arches followed each other in quick succession and seemed mostly to be propagated from the SE. to the NW. Disappeared at 11.35 p. m.

November 17, 1881, 7 a. m. to 11.40 a. m.—NW. to SSE. A low arch passing through the belt of Orion, brightness 2. Another narrow band (brightness 3) reached from NW. horizon to the Hyades. Very little change was exhibited except that the light grew gradually paler, and at 9 a. m. had resolved itself into a number of nebulous patches scattered over the southern half of the sky, but at the same time a bright curtain appeared near the northern horizon. All faded and became more diffused, and finally disappeared at 11.40 a. m.

November 18, 1881, 1 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Large auroral streamers rising from near the northern horizon almost to the zenith, first seen at 1 a. m., and had disappeared at 2 a. m. At 7.20 a. m. it reappeared, and several bands or irregular arches appeared, passing through the zenith from NW. to SE., but being, to a great extent, obscured by clouds, their position and peculiarities could not well be determined. The arches had changed at 9 a. m. to a broad band of very pale diffused light to the southward running through Orion. Seen at intervals, though very indistinct, until 1 p. m., when it entirely disappeared.

November 19, 1881, 3.10 a. m. to 3.30 a. m.—A pale narrow band appeared in the zenith running from from NW. to SE. Disappeared at 3.30 a. m.

November 19, 1881, and 20, 1881, 8 p. m. to 10.40 a. m.—This aurora was a very extensive one and assumed a very great variety of shapes and positions. It was at no time very brilliant as a whole, though some of the curtains were quite bright. There were but few traces of color other than bright sulphur yellow and white. There seemed two foci from which the rays, bands, and arches seemed to spring, one in the NNW. and the other in the SE. From these points the arches were mostly propagated in direction of their length, not simultaneously but very irregularly. The development of the arches was always rapid, and, once they were formed, their motion upward to the zenith and to the southward, though not very perceptible at any particular instant, was also very rapid. At 7 a. m. the greater part of the sky was more or less illuminated; bands, curtains, and patches of pale nebulous light were scattered over it in great confusion. After this it began to fade, and disappeared at 10.40 a. m.

November 21, 1881, 9 a. m. to 10.20 a. m.—Indistinct and dim; seen through the clouds, so that peculiarities, if any, could not be observed.

November 21 and 22, 1881, 12 mid-day to 10.40 a. m.—Had some short intervals of intermission and periods of comparative brilliancy. The light was very pale and diffusive, the bands mostly broad and ill-defined. At 7 a. m. reached its greatest brilliancy, when a bright irregular arch was formed, narrow at the ends and very broad at the top. The broad part consisted of a number of bands,

sometimes reaching the number of six, but mostly fewer. When at their broadest they extended from Regulus to the head of Orion. All the arches that appeared had the usual motion to the southward. There was a good deal of vibratory motion, but the vibrations being extremely short they were scarcely perceptible. Most of the arches were propagated laterally from the SE. Finally it broke up into numerous rays and nebulous patches scattered over the sky and disappeared.

November 23, 1881, 1 a. m. to 10.20 a. m.—Commenced as faint diffused light near the northern horizon, which soon brightened and extended to the eastward, so as to form a bright curtained arch which at 2 a. m. extended through Ursa Major, through Gemini, and a little above Orion, with both its ends sharply curved toward the N. From its upward side rose numerous slender quivering rays of almost imperceptible light, which sometimes separated from the parent arch and united laterally at their bases, forming a second but less brilliant arch above the old one. Occasional streamers appeared at its north end. I may here remark that the sharp curvature of the ends of arches toward the N. is a general feature up to the present. At 7 a. m. reduced to a broad band extending a few degrees along the northern horizon with steady light and brightness 3. Very faint arches in the S.

Eight a. m. low arch running from SSE. to SW., E. end brilliant, highest point between Orion and the Hyades; at 9 this arch had developed into a broad fan-shaped sheaf of pale streamers rising nearly to the zenith. After this it gradually faded and disappeared at 10.20 a. m.

November 23 and 24, 1881, 9.30 p. m., 12 noon.—Faint streaks and partly developed rays in the SE. at 9.30 p. m. Soon afterwards developed into several broad bands of very irregular shape extending from SE. to NW. through Ursa Major. Very bright spiral whorls in the SE. at 11 p. m. while a faint band crossed to the NW. At 12 p. m. top of arch was in Cygnus pale in the SE. but bright in the NW. with an occasional streamer. After this slowly faded, and all that remained until 6 a. m. was a band of very pale diffused light lying along the S. and SW. horizon.

At 7 a. m. a pale semicircular arch extended around the horizon with an elevation of about 15° from a point right under Regulus through the head of Orion, and ended in the NW. In the W., when brightest, a number of pale converging rays shot up occasionally towards the zenith, which soon afterwards rose and formed an imperfect corona with converging point exactly in the zenith. There was a great display of motion—very rapid—up and down and lateral, but with nothing approaching regularity. Merry dancers, whorls, and convolutions followed each other in quick succession. The general motion was from S. to N., the opposite of what it usually is. After it passed the zenith it became very bright in the NW. so that the illumination cast therefrom on the snow was distinctly visible; occasional dark rays at this time shot across it upwards towards the zenith. They appeared very dark, and seemed like shadows of some opaque bodies thrown across the surrounding brightness. At 9 a. m. it was considerably faded, and all that remained was the usual faint band lying near the southern horizon running from SE. to NW. At about 11 a. m. it brightened somewhat again and a few rays again appeared in the NW. and extended nearly to the zenith. Disappeared at 12 m.

November 25, 1881, 5 a. m. to 9 a. m.—Faint patches appearing at intervals at different parts of the sky, principally in the E.; at 8 a. m. had developed into a broad wavy line running from SE. horizon through zenith to the NW., its brightest point being in the SE. At 8 a. m. a small arch from SE. to N. about 15° above the horizon, and another broken irregular arch from the same point to the NW. but very faint; still seen through breaks in the clouds at 9 a. m., but immediately afterwards obscured.

November 26, 1881, 2.20 a. m. to 3.30 a. m.—Occasional glimpses of auroral bands through the clouds to the SE. during this time.

November 27, 1881, 1 a. m. to 9 a. m.—Probably brilliant, but the clouds prevented it being satisfactorily seen. At 2 a. m. the light appeared to form a circle round the zenith, a corona being probably formed. An arch of irregular shape ran from N. to SE. at an elevation of about 15° above the northern horizon at 7 a. m., brightest at the N. end, with occasional streamers. After this it became much dimmer, but did not disappear until it was obscured by clouds about 9 a. m.

November 28, 1881, 2 a. m. to 1 p. m.—When first observed it appeared as two low broken arches running from the SE. to a point NNW. At the same time the sky was covered with patches

of nebulous light resembling cirro-cumulus cloud. Changed rapidly, and was succeeded by a brilliant convoluted arch running up through Orion's "belt," through Taurus, and through Cassiopeia, which was in the zenith towards the NW. Faint and irregular until 7 a. m., when there was another burst of brilliancy. A brilliant serpentine arch extended from the NNW. through Ursa Major to the SE. It exhibited none of the usual quiescence, but was rapidly and intensely in motion with streamers shooting upwards and converging towards a point in Auriga. There was no predominant direction of motion, and the general characters changed with great rapidity. The sky near the zenith was filled with bands, patches, and segments of arches, but all was changing every minute. The amount of light was 2, but no traces of color appeared other than white and pale sulphur yellow. After this there was no further display. The light became diffused and difficult to locate, with isolated patches appearing at intervals in different parts of the sky until it finally faded about 1 p. m.

November 28 and 29, 1881, 11.50 p. m. to 6 a. m.—First observed as a faint band starting exactly at Arcturus and running a little below Ursa Major until lost in the clouds near Gemini. This was rapidly succeeded by other bands and patches in various parts of the sky until about 1.50 a. m. of the 28th, when a magnificent burst of energy occurred. Over every part of the sky uncovered by clouds masses of light of every shape and form flashed out all in a condition of intense vibration. There seemed to be three foci of activity, one E., one S., and one W. (magnetic), each about 20° above the horizon. The changes in character were extremely rapid, so that it was impossible to get a mental image of the whole phenomena at any particular instant of time owing to this fact; the variety and multiplicity of features being such that the mind could not grasp them all at once. A brilliant but irregularly formed corona appeared with its converging point in Cassiopeia, which was then in the zenith, and flashed and gyrated, changing its character and shape every instant. The colors displayed were various and very intense—orange, green, pink, rose, yellow, and crimson; green and rose predominated. Magnet at this time was deflected $4^\circ 17'$ to the west of magnetic meridian. The display lasted about twenty minutes, after which it gradually faded and assumed the usual diffused and indistinct form. The increasing cloudiness prevented its being clearly observed afterwards, but traces were visible until 6 a. m.

November 30, 1881, 4.30 a. m. to 7.25 a. m.—Patches of nebulous light, incipient arches, and occasional pale rays slowly developed in various parts of the sky, all more or less diffused, but constantly changing in character. A pale wavy arch at 7 a. m. ran from the NW. through Cygnus to Arcturus, where it bent off to the S. until lost in the clouds at the feet of Orion. Sky obscured after 7 a. m.

December 1, 1881, 1.50 a. m. to 10 a. m.—Faint band appeared extending from a point almost due N., passing through Taurus and ending in Orion; narrow and moving slowly to the southward. Patches and bands and much diffused light succeeded, but assumed no very definite forms; obscured by clouds about 5.30 a. m.; still visible, though faint, until 10 a. m.

December 5 and 6, 1881, 11 p. m. to 2 a. m.—First observed as a faint band running from E. to SSW., with an altitude of 20° . Remained faint, and faded away occasionally, but very difficult to observe from the haziness of the sky. At 12 m. several bands appeared to the northward, passing through Ursa Major. Not seen after 2 a. m. of the 6th, but as the magnetic needles were constantly disturbed for several hours afterwards, it probably still continued, though obscured by clouds.

December 7, 1881, 8 a. m.—Small patches of curtain aurora in NW. at 8 a. m., with an altitude of 10° , sending up one long streamer; changing rapidly.

December 8, 1881, 12.30 a. m. to 12 midday.—This was one of the most magnificent displays that has yet occurred here. First appearance was in the S. and SE., and for several hours nothing appeared but a few pale arches and bands which had no remarkable feature worthy of notice except the rapidity with which they changed their position and character. They appeared faded, and reappeared in various parts of the sky so quickly that it was very difficult to localize them. At 2.40 a. m. a narrow greenish-yellow arch with a beautiful rosy fringe developed in the SSE. and in a few minutes extended through Taurus, Cassiopeia, and Cygnus down to the N., and for about ten minutes displayed some extremely beautiful tints, especially along its northern half; it seemed to be composed of an infinite number of short rays in a condition of intense vibration, the

motion being principally in direction of its length, while flashes of the most vivid coloring beamed out in most bewildering variety. At the same time numerous rays and patches of quivering light appeared in various parts of the sky in quick succession, dancing and gyrating to and fro swift as the lightning's flash. While the northern half of the arch remained thus brilliant, the southern half faded away. A few minutes afterwards a patch of rosy greenish light appeared in the middle of Orion and in a minute or two developed into numerous sheafs of rays with the greatest variety and intensity of motion and displaying the most brilliant colors as they rose and converged to a point close to the star Algol, forming an imperfect but most brilliant corona, which swayed and swirled and eddied round our zenith with a kaleidoscopic magnificence utterly indescribable; the changes of tint, aspect, and position were so rapid and numerous that the eye strove to following their bewildering confusion in vain. The general motion was to the N., though a brilliant curtain was at the same time moving towards the zenith from the N. The brilliance of the moon seemed to have little effect on the intensity of the colors which appeared. The colors were very numerous, orange, yellow, rose, ruby-red, peach-blossom, emerald-green, and numerous intermediate tints changed and interchanged in beautiful confusion; the whole phenomena of waving wreaths, flickering fumes, rays, curtains, fringes, bands, and flashing colors, the strange confusion of light and motion, presented a picture of which words can convey a very poor idea. The whole display lasted about 30 minutes. There was also intense magnetic disturbance during this time, the needles being almost unmanageable. A peculiarity of this Aurora was its lowness in the atmosphere, several patches of cloud apparently not very elevated appearing far above it. Did not entirely disappear until about 12 midday. The apparent elevation of the cloud may have been caused by an optical illusion.

December 8 and 9, 1881, 10.50 p. m. to 10 a. m.—First appeared as a patch of nebulous light immediately below Ursa Major; other patches soon afterwards appeared, and several partially developed arches were observed up to midnight, when it brightened a little and several broad diffused bands were found passing through the zenith. Quivering rays appeared to the SE. in Orion, and a partly formed corona in the zenith at 1 a. m. After this to 10 a. m. occasional bands, patches, and rays of light appeared in various parts of the sky, and several times a complete arch was formed, but mostly pale and ill-defined. The magnetic needles were disturbed to a considerable extent about 8 a. m.

December 10, 1881, 10.30 p. m. to 12 m.—Faint detached rays appeared in various parts of the northern quarter of the sky, and a few converged towards the zenith from Ursa Major. Soon afterwards they faded considerably, and for intervals of half an hour at a time were entirely invisible.

December 11, 1881, 5 a. m. to 8 a. m.—Faint and irregular in shape, no variety of color, and but little motion other than the general motion of translation.

December 11, 1881, 11 p. m. to 11.15 p. m.—Straight auroral bands converging towards the zenith, all faint and pale, lasted about 20 minutes.

December 12, 1881, 2 a. m. to 10.50 a. m.—Two narrow bands (brightness 2) running from the north point to the SE. For the next four hours the sky was clouded, but at 7 a. m. a pale curtained band low down in the north under Cygnus with a few rays above it; this rose and expanded into numerous others, which covered the sky for about 20° on each side of the zenith, running from NW. to SE. There was very little motion at this time, but the magnetic needles were a good deal disturbed. At 9 a. m. there was a very irregular curtained arch in the zenith which constantly and rapidly changed both its position and character, the magnets being still disturbed. From 9.20 to 10.30 a. m. the aurora was invisible, but at 10.30 it reappeared in the shape of several bands and patches of flocculent light in various parts of the sky and lasted 20 minutes, when it finally disappeared.

December 12 and 13, 1881, 9 p. m. to 10.30 a. m.—First seen at 9 p. m. as a broad pale arch of lambent luminiferous vapor running from N. to SE. with its center in Gemini. From this position it did not materially change until nearly 1 a. m. of the 13th. The dark segment was very strongly marked below it. This is the first aurora of this kind I have seen since our arrival; it is also the first that has remained for so long a period stationary—nearly four hours. About 1 a. m. it began moving upwards and augmented greatly in brightness, and in a few minutes developed

into an extremely brilliant band of yellowish white light rising from the horizon due N., making a great sweeping curve upwards, and extending through Cygnus to the zenith, Taurus, and down into Orion. There was much quiet movement, the vibrations being very short, mostly in direction of its length, but no variety of coloring. The pale hazy arch and dark segment reformed underneath, and hung for some time longer in the N. and NE. The bright arch above, however, soon moved to the southward, and a very brilliant series of broken curtains and convolutions appeared in Orion, but all soon faded considerably, and nothing appeared except numerous disconnected bands and patches of diffused and flocculent light until about 4.30 a. m., when it disappeared for nearly an hour. About 6 a. m. there was another brilliant burst in the N. moving very rapidly towards the horizon. Up to this time the magnets showed very little disturbance, but immediately on this display the disturbance became very great, the unifilar magnet being deflected out of the field to the W. so far that the azimuth circle had to be removed $2^{\circ} 10'$ to bring it back so as to point the telescope on its axis. After 6 a. m. there were occasional rays and bands in various parts of the sky, but mostly pale and indistinct. All disappeared about 10.30 a. m.

December 14, 1881, 1 a. m. to 1 p. m.—First seen very indistinct near the SE. point of horizon, and afterwards only at intervals glimpses were had of it through the clouds, and was last seen as a narrow band of white light extending from NW. to SE. with its highest point in Ursa Minor at 1 p. m.

December 14 and 15, 1881, 10 p. m. to 2.30 p. m.—Faint traces in NE., where it remained as a series of irregular patches and partly arches, disappearing and reappearing from time to time up to about 2 a. m. of the 15th, when it became more extensive but still retained its diffused and irregular character. At 4 a. m. the magnets were much disturbed, though the display at the time was very faint; the weather being very hazy however at the time, it was difficult to determine its extent. Occasional bands formed and moved southward up to 12 midday, when several bands appeared and remained for a short time, but displayed no remarkable features. Disappeared about 2.30 p. m.

December 15, 1881, 11 p. m. to 11 a. m. December 16.—Pale arch in NE. with its highest point in Gemini, but as the clouds soon increased rapidly its after position could not be determined, though occasional traces were observed through breaks. At 9 a. m., 16th, a broad pale band was visible through the clouds. It was not seen afterwards, but at 11 a. m. the magnets were greatly disturbed; the unifilar needle being so strongly deflected to the eastward that it was necessary to move the azimuth circle $3^{\circ} 4'$ so as to enable observer to point on axis. It remained in this condition for nearly three hours.

December 16 and 17, 1881, 11 p. m. to 10.30 a. m.—Faint traces of auroral light low down in the NE.; at 12 midnight a still arch, broad, pale, and with the dark segment strongly marked below it, extended from the center of Boötes through Gemini down to the head of Orion. Very little motion was perceptible, and soon afterwards it disappeared, but soon reappeared again as a few straggling rays in Boötes, which continued to fade and flicker for a time and then faded away for a short interval, and so it fluctuated until about 6 a. m. of the 17th, when it suddenly became more brilliant. A brilliant series of bands and arches extended across the sky from NW. to SE., passing through and on both sides of the zenith with a general southward motion. There was much, but not to a remarkable degree, internal vibratory motion. The unifilar magnet was deflected so strongly to the westward that the azimuth circle had to be moved $7^{\circ} 12'$ to bring it into the field. Numerous bands and arches, though not very brilliant, succeeded each other rapidly until about 8 a. m., when the phenomena became less distinct, and about 10.30 a. m. all had faded. The magnets remained in a disturbed condition until 8 a. m.

December 17 and 18, 1881, 11 p. m. to 1 p. m.—Pale nebulous patches appeared low down in the N. and NE. and a scarcely perceptible arch accompanied by a few slowly waving rays formed about 12 m. Afterwards patches appeared and disappeared at intervals, and occasional arches were formed, principally low in the NE. About 6.30 it began to brighten, and a rather bright arch passed down to the southward and faded away into a band of nebulous haze. After a few minutes' quiescence a brilliant patch appeared in the SE. and rapidly developed into an irregular curtain arch which shot up numerous slender rays, and exhibited very intense activity. In a few minutes it had risen to the zenith, where a brilliant but imperfect corona was formed, which whirled

round and quivered and vibrated for a minute or two with intense rapidity and then slowly moved to the northward, its coronal character changing into the irregular curtain form. There were some beautiful flashes of rosy red and deep green, but in general the color was an intensely brilliant yellowish white, and the light emitted was such as to render objects distinctly visible half a mile away. The magnets were disturbed, but not extremely. At 8 a. m. the greater portion of the sky seemed covered by a faintly luminous haze, and a very pale circle of diffused light extended all around the sky at an elevation of a few degrees above the horizon. After this only occasional streaks and patches appeared until about 1 p. m., when it disappeared.

December 18 and 19, 1881, 10.50 p. m. to 1.30 p. m.—A very faint arch formed in the NE., low down, which rose slowly with a few flickering rays shooting from its upward side, and at 12 m. its highest point just touched Cor Caroli in Canes Venatici. After this there was but little display other than a few straggling patches and rays scattered irregularly over the sky until about 8 a. m., when the brightness increased considerably and streamers appeared in various parts of the sky. Several narrow bands or arches rose from the N. and NE., broke up into irregular curtains, and finally passed down to the south, when they faded away into a kind of faintly luminous haze. The magnetic needles were deflected to the W. An intermittent period again intervened until about 10 a. m., when another period of brilliancy occurred. Several bright curtains and streamers appeared in the S. and W. but did not exhibit much apparent motion. The magnets were again deflected, this time to the E. After this no noticeable features appeared, and at 1.30 p. m. a few pale bands were visible in the zenith, but they soon disappeared before the brightening twilight.

December 19 and 20, 1881, 11 p. m. to 11 a. m.—Auroral light pale and diffused and appearing in the NE. as usual, but rather unusually stretching thence as a broad diffused band towards the W. At 11.30 this band faded away into a kind of luminous haze, which covered the greater part of the sky, and across this, stretching from Boötes down to the SW., two parallel black bands appeared, which slowly rose towards the zenith, still retaining the same shape and relative positions and looking exactly like a jet-black aurora. They possessed all the characteristics of ordinary auroral bands except the color, and occasionally rays of shadow, if I may use the expression, streamed from their upper side, much the same as rays of light ordinarily do from auroral arches. The cause of this phenomenon seemed to be that two long rents appeared in the luminous haze and took and maintained for a considerable time the form of long bands stretching across the sky. They were certainly not streaks of cloud, for the stars shone brighter through them than in any part of the neighboring sky; their motion was not that of cloud, and their black color was given by contrast with the surrounding luminous haze. After passing the zenith they disappeared, but afterwards nothing appeared for several hours other than a few nebulous patches here and there, and the faintly luminous haze, which still remained unchanged as long as it could be observed, observation being rendered difficult by the increasing cloudiness. From 8 to 10 a. m. several bands appeared through the clouds in and near the zenith, and during that time the magnets were very much disturbed. Last traces observed at 11 a. m.

December 20 and 21, 1881, 11 p. m. to 10.30 a. m.—Faint nebulous masses of faint light low down in the NE., which soon expanded into a narrow still arch running from Arcturus through Canes Venatici and down until lost in the haze in the SE. It rose very slowly, and as it approached the zenith divided into two, and afterwards into several, which passed towards the S., where they faded into a nebulous haze and at 4.15 of the 21st nearly all the visible sky was covered with bands, patches, and imperfect arches, the general direction of which was from NW. to SE. This condition of things remained until about 10 a. m., when there was a brilliant burst of short duration, consisting chiefly of vertical rays in extremely rapid motion, and converging towards the zenith where a brilliant but imperfect corona was formed, lasting for a few minutes. A broad waving band moved up rapidly from the N. and collected into a mass at the zenith, and passed as rapidly to the SE. The brightness was fully 4, and the colors principally white and yellow with tinges of green and rose on the edges. Magnets much disturbed. Unifilar deflected towards the east. In about twenty minutes the display was over, and all that remained were numerous patches of light all round the horizon, which soon also disappeared.

December 21 and 22, 1881, 10 p. m. to 1 p. m.—As has been usual for some time back in the commencement of auroras, a few flocculent patches of hazy light appeared low down in the NE., which

slowly changed from time to time; those first appearing soon fading away and giving place to others of similar character until about 11.30, when they assumed the form of a regular arch, quiet and narrow, and extending from N. to SE. with an altitude of about 20 degrees. It rose very slowly and showed varying degrees of brightness, but was generally pale. At 3 a. m. of the 22d its center was in Ursa Major, and between 6 and 7 a. m. its center was in Auriga. After it passed the zenith it imperceptibly faded into a diffused luminous haze, which covered the greater part of the visible sky. Sections of half-formed curtains and arches appeared from time to time, and afterwards a very bright one formed in the E. about 11 a. m. Traces of it were still visible at 1 p. m.

December 22 and 23, 1881, 11.30 p. m. to 2.15 p. m.—Faintly luminous haze appeared in the NE. at 11.30, but soon afterward disappeared in the haze which covered the sky. About 2 a. m., 23d, it reappeared in nearly the same position and apparently shining through the haze. After this it became brighter, showed more motion, and developed more rapidly. Faint arch succeeded faint arch, and bands and curtains flourished and faded too numerous and too irregularly to particularize, until about 4 a. m., when an imperfect corona was formed with its culminating point almost in the zenith. There was considerable variety of colors, yellow, pink, red, and white, the total light emitted being probably equal to that of a full moon, but as the emitting surface covered the greater part of the sky the light was much more diffused than moonlight. This period of intensity continued until about 5.30 a. m., when the bands and arches gave place to a diffused light spreading over the greater part of the visible sky. There was great magnetic disturbance during the period of maximum displays. The unifilar magnet was deflected to the E. so as to necessitate the movement of the azimuth circle through $4^{\circ} 10'$, while the dip of the weighted dip needle increased $2^{\circ} 15'$. Last traces were observed at 2.15 p. m.

December 23 and 24, 1881, 8.30 p. m. to 2.15 p. m.—At 8.30 p. m. a faint pinkish ray rose from the SE. and extended upwards almost to the zenith, but lasted only a few minutes. Luminous patches soon afterward appeared in the NE., and a narrow quiet arch soon was formed, which remained quiescent for about half an hour, when it began to move rapidly, shooting out rays as it approached the zenith, forming a pale but imperfect corona with its culminating point in Cassiopeia. This is the first occasion of such activity at such an early hour. It was of short duration, however, and was succeeded by the usual diffused light or luminous haze occasionally interspersed by bands and patches of deeper light. Several bands developed about 1 a. m. of the 24th, and afterwards became numerous, forming generally low down in the NE. and moving slowly toward the zenith, where they generally became broader and more diffused, sometimes dividing into two or more. The brightness seldom exceeded 2, but the haziness of the sky dimmed it to a great extent. At 7 a. m. all that remained was a rather bright light low down in the SW. behind the clouds, with patches of luminous haze in various parts of the sky. Although the phenomenon at this time showed no appearance of intense activity, yet the magnets were greatly disturbed. The horizontal force was greatly increased, as was also the vertical, while the needle of the declinometer was deflected first to the W. and then to the E., the former deflection taking the magnet out of the field of the telescope. Very little brilliancy was exhibited until about 1 p. m., when there was quite a burst of light and intensity. Rays, bands, convoluted curtains, and flashes of quivering light appeared over the greater part of the sky. Numerous rays shot up from all sides toward the zenith, but no proper corona was formed. Magnetic disturbance lasted all through the display, which finally disappeared about 2.15 p. m.

December 24 and 25, 1881, 9 p. m. to 10 a. m.—Patches of light low down in the NE., which broadened out into luminous haze, that extended slowly upward toward the zenith, shooting up occasional rays, which about 1 a. m. developed into a faint arch near the zenith. Other arches increasing in brightness succeeded this in quick succession until about 3 a. m., when the light was spread all over the sky, sometimes as curtains and bands and broken segments of arches, sometimes as large flocculent masses looking like cumulous clouds illuminated by transmitted light. There were periods of quiescence alternating with brief displays of activity. No colors, however, were observed beyond the usual white and yellow, but these at times were very intense, reaching the maximum of brightness. After lasting for about an hour the display gradually subsided, and until 7 a. m. only occasional patches and bands appeared irregularly in various parts of the sky, but being mostly brightest in the W. From 7 to 8 a. m. the brilliance rapidly increased. Curtains,

broken arches in every variety of convolution spread extensively over the sky, being propagated from the E. toward the W., and being brightest in the S. and W. Declination and vertical force increased and the horizontal intensity decreased. Ended at 10 a. m.

December 26, 1881, 1 a. m. to 10 a. m.—Very pale and irregular in shape and position. Seldom a complete arch appeared, and when it did its outlines were mostly very undefined and its continuance very brief. The sky was very hazy, so that it was only near the zenith that the phenomenon could be observed. At 9 a. m. a narrow but bright arch formed in the NE. and rose rapidly toward the zenith. As it rose it displayed a peculiar intermittent kind of activity, especially when it reached the zenith. Pulsations of intense vibratory motion passed along it from NW. to SE. in direction of its length at short intervals, each succeeded by brief intervals of quiescence. Once it reached the zenith it began to fade, or, rather, its outlines became indistinct, and it slowly passed down to the southward, when it changed into the usual luminous haze. The magnets at this time showed great increase in vertical force and decrease in horizontal intensity. Previously, at 6 a. m., they showed another period of disturbance, although scarcely any aurora was visible. There was at no time a brilliant display, but during most of the time the magnets were as much disturbed as during the most brilliant ones.

December 26 and 27, 1881, 11 p. m. to 7 a. m.—A faint arch running from N. to E. very low down appeared behind the haze, and afterwards traces of light and portions of bands were observed in various parts of the sky near the zenith, until about 7 a. m. the 27th. The night was however so cloudy and hazy, that its characteristics could not well be observed.

December 27 and 28, 1881, 11 p. m. to 1 p. m.—A faint diffused arch appeared low down in the NE., which remained with but very little change for several hours. This aurora lasted with several periods of intermission until 1 p. m. of the 28th, but there was no brilliant display of either light or color. Occasional arches and parts of arches formed in various parts of the sky, but they were always pale and of brief duration. The only noticeable peculiarity of this aurora was the extent and brightness of the luminous haze. It covered most of the sky, and at times assumed a peculiar stratified appearance, like numerous polar bands very close together. Sometimes it broke up into patches of deeper density, and sometimes was so diffused as to almost disappear. At 5 a. m. the magnets were considerably disturbed, the unifilar being strongly deflected to the east.

December 29, 1881, 4 a. m. to 2 p. m.—First appeared as narrow bands running from the SE. towards the zenith, which soon rose and spread over the sky, assuming the usual hazy and diffused character. Bands, rays, and partly formed arches appeared from time to time, but presented no marked features worthy of notice. There was no apparent internal motion and no variety of color. At 8 a. m. it was at its brightest, and covered the greatest extent of the sky, but did not reach a brightness exceeding 2. The magnets were however a good deal disturbed, the vertical force and eastern declination increased and horizontal intensity decreased. These conditions continued with but slight change until 10 a. m., after which the magnetic disturbance decreased, and the auroral light faded away, but did not entirely disappear. Traces of it were visible until about 2 p. m.

December 30, 1881, 1 a. m. to 1 a. m.—Traces of aurora seen through haze at 1 a. m., but it was too cloudy to observe either its beginning or ending.

January 1, 1882, 7 a. m. to 7 a. m.—Traces of aurora bands seen through the clouds at 7 a. m. Beginning or ending not observed, owing to cloudiness of weather.

January 2, 1882, 4.15 a. m. to 10.30 a. m.—Narrow arch running from W. to SE. low down toward the southern horizon. Very little motion, and brightness about 2. It rose very slowly toward zenith where it became broken up, and assumed the diffused character. After this it maintained a fluctuating existence until 10 a. m. At 8 a. m. a few rather bright streamers appeared in the N., and extended themselves across the sky toward the SE. but soon faded away. Magnets were slightly disturbed.

January 3, 1882, 7 a. m. to 9 a. m.—A few patches appeared at intervals between 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. None of them were bright; all were irregular in shape and seemed to start from no point in particular but apparently seemed suddenly to burst out of the sky and after flickering for a short time, disappeared. Magnets were slightly disturbed.

January 4, 1882, 2 a. m. to 9 a. m.—Faint arch low down in the NE., scarcely distinguishable from a long band of cirrus cloud which after languishing for a short time disappeared and did not reappear until 7 a. m., when a few fugitive bands appeared in the NE. which soon developed into a well marked curtain (brightness 3). There was but little vibratory motion and not much change in color. Declinometer needle deflected slightly to the E. and vertical intensity increased, accompanied by a slight decrease in horizontal intensity. After this there was very little visible except an occasional patch or ray, lasting generally only a few minutes. All disappeared at 9 a. m.

January 5, 1882, 1 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.—Occasional rays, curtains and patches of light from 1 a. m. to 7 a. m., none very bright and all of brief duration. There was very little apparent motion. The various curtains and patches did not usually have a regular forward motion in any direction. They appeared to burst out of the sky, fluctuate for a few minutes, and then disappear. At 7 a. m., however, an irregular curtained arch appeared ascending from Taurus to Boötes with its center slightly N. of zenith. It exhibited momentary bursts of vibratory motion and was brighter at its southeastern end. Its brightness was about 2. The magnets were greatly disturbed, the horizontal force decreased, the vertical intensity greatly increased, and the declination to E. also increased; ended about 8.30 a. m.

January 5 and 6, 1882, 11 p. m. to 3.30 p. m.—Appeared as a narrow pale arch running from N. to SE., with its center in Gemini. It lasted only a short time, and exhibited no apparent motion. It reappeared at rather lengthened intervals, mostly low down in the N. and NE., and never very bright or high, and was last observed at 3.30 p. m.

January 6 and 7, 1882, 11 p. m. to 7.30 p. m.—Luminous haze all round the horizon, with a dark circle of about 5° width, corresponding to the well-known dark segment below it. From this haze numerous rays, so faint and ethereal as to be almost imperceptible, shot up towards the zenith. In fact, it appeared as if a series of pulsations or ethereal quiverings, which almost eluded the grasp of vision, passed over the sky in a kind of rhythmic unison; the converging point of motion being the zenith. This phenomenon continued until the light of the moon, which soon rose, rendered it invisible. Occasional curtains and arches, mostly pale and irregular in shape, followed. At 7 a. m. a very pale arch ran from NW. to SE., through Taurus and Boötes, and after remaining a short time it slowly faded away.

January 8, 1882, 1 a. m. to 10.40 a. m.—Appeared first in the usual form of a faint still arch, extending from N. to SE., and possessing a slow upward motion. At 2 a. m. it had risen to the zenith, when it divided into six or seven narrow bands, brightness about 2, with considerable vibratory motion, but no streamers. After passing the zenith it became diffused and soon disappeared. Bands and curtains, patches of light, and detached rays succeeded in quick succession, appearing in various parts of the sky, but none were very brilliant or of long duration. There were intervals of quiescence when scarcely any light, other than the usual luminous haze, was visible, and this was generally by an interval of display more or less brilliant until about 10 a. m., when there was quite a brilliant one. Several rays appeared in the NW. and the SE., which propagated themselves toward the zenith where they met, forming an irregular but brilliant arch, exhibiting an extremely rapid motion. Numerous short rays shot up and whirled to and fro, beautiful tints of pink, yellow, and green flashed out, convoluted curtains appeared and rolled and unrolled themselves, swaying to and fro, as if hung out by invisible hands, but all changing so rapidly that it was very hard to point their place. The brightness at this time was fully 4. At 10.30 a. m. it began to fade; in about twenty minutes all had disappeared.

January 8 and 9, 1882, 10 p. m. to 10 a. m.—Occasional rays appeared in the SE., just above the head of Orion, and soon afterwards a pale arch was formed extending from NW. to SE., which grew brighter as it rose, and at 12 m. formed quite a brilliant arch, with its center in Ursa Major, and after remaining for a time in zenith slowly faded away towards the S. Occasional arches, bands, and flocculent patches followed, but presenting no remarkable features until about 7 a. m., when there was a great increase in brilliancy, lasting for about half an hour. A series of great semi-circular whorls spread over the sky in a condition of intense agitation. There was one in Orion, one in Boötes, one in Andromeda, and a very brilliant one curved through Ursa Major. The color was bright sulphur yellow, with some tints of pink and rose. The magnets were considerably disturbed. Horizontal force decreased, and vertical intensity greatly increased, while

the declination was irregular, being sometimes easterly and sometimes westerly. After this display was over the light greatly faded and finally disappeared about 10 a. m.

January 9 and 10, 1882, 10 p. m. to 1.50 a. m.—Appeared as a quite still arch, low down in the NE., with the dark segment distinctly visible below it. About 12 m. it had risen almost to zenith and grown considerably brighter, but at no time did the brightness exceed 2. There was some slight vibratory motion, but it soon began to fade, and after nearly disappearing brightened up and formed a broad irregular arch, running from the NW. through Cygnus, through the zenith and down through Canis Minor, displaying considerable vibratory motion; this was at 1 a. m. of the 10th. At 2 a. m. all had disappeared. Magnets very little disturbed.

January 10 and 11, 1882, 11 p. m. to 8 a. m.—Traces of hazy light appeared low down in the E.; afterwards succeeded by several faint arches, which rose slowly and generally faded or became very diffused as they approached the zenith. At 3 a. m., 11th, a bright broad arch ran from NW. to SE. through Cygnus, Ursa Major, and Leo. Several whorls and patches succeeded until about 8 a. m., when all had disappeared.

January 13, 1882, 11 p. m. to 12 m.—Auroral arches observed through the clouds and drifting snow near the zenith between 11 p. m. and 12 m.

January 14 and 15, 1882, 10 p. m. to 12 midnight.—Pale narrow arch appeared low down in the NE., which rose slowly and as it approached the zenith was succeeded by others below, flocculent patches and much diffused light at the same time in various parts of the sky. This condition of arches, patches, and bands and diffused light constantly changing, but the general features remaining the same, continued till 10 a. m., after which they became paler and entirely disappeared at 12 m.

January 15, 1882, 10 p. m. to 6.30 a. m.—The usual low arch appeared in the NE. with the dark segment for a time clearly visible, but as the arch arose the segment disappeared. This arch rose very slowly, but presented an appearance of an extremely rapid internal quivering while numerous short rays fringed its upper side which swayed and flickered like the flame of burning alcohol. A succession of similar arches followed until 5 a. m. They were all pale, and after the latter hour only a few patches were visible, and all had disappeared at 6.30 a. m.

January 17, 1882, 1 a. m. to 7 a. m.—Faint low arch in NE. remained stationary for a time and then rose slowly and became broken up and diffused; sometimes it entirely disappeared for a time, reappeared as occasional patches and curtains which maintained a fluctuating existence until 7 a. m. when it had disappeared.

January 17 and 18, 1882, 10 p. m. to 8 a. m.—Quiet arch low in NE. It rose very slowly, and about 2 a. m. 18th, had reached the zenith where it had broken up into sundry bands and patches which soon faded away into an extensive luminous haze which continued until about 8 a. m.

January 19, 1882, 1 a. m. to 4 a. m.—Traces visible through rents in the clouds near zenith at 1 a. m. and 4 a. m.

January 20, 1882, 4 a. m.—Several bands in the zenith visible through rents in the clouds at 4 a. m.

January 21, 1882, 4 a. m. to 4.30 a. m.—At 4 a. m. the sky which had been previously cloudy suddenly cleared up and a pale arch appeared extending from NW. to south and elevated about 20° above the SW. horizon. After rising slowly for a few minutes it suddenly burst into a state of intense activity, and at the same time moved rapidly toward the zenith, the distance between the head of Orion and the zenith being passed over in about five minutes. Numerous swirling rays ran along it shooting upwards and apparently converging toward Capella. A kind of compressed or foreshortened corona was formed, and from the rapidly changing swirls and convolutions various brilliant colors flashed out, green, pink, rose, and yellow being the prevailing tints. The magnetic instruments were strongly deflected. The horizontal force decreased, the vertical intensity increased and the easterly declination increased. The sky became clouded at 4.30. No more was observed.

January 23, 1882, 12 a. m. to 10 a. m.—A patch of flocculent light appeared near the horizon in the NE. Others soon after appeared and several times approached the arch form until 2 a. m. From that time there was a period of cessation until 4 a. m., when a faint arch appeared to the S. and moved slowly up toward the zenith, where it divided into a broad series of bands running from N. to SE. After a time the diffused condition succeeded, and remained until 10 a. m.

January 23 and 24, 1882, 10.30 p. m. to 8 a. m.—A few patches low down in the NE. soon rose and formed a pale broad arch with its center touching Ursa Major, which soon faded away and did not appear until about 4 a. m. of the 24th, when a low pale arch appeared to the southward with its center in Orion. This slowly rose until it approached the zenith, when it became stationary and remained in an irregular hazy condition until about 8 a. m.

January 25, 1882, 2 a. m. to —.—Patches of light appeared low down in the E., which slowly gave place to a series of faint irregular arches running from the N. to NE., which mostly faded away as they approached the zenith into a faintly luminous haze. Several bright whorls appeared in the E. at various times, but did not extend higher than 30° from the horizon. Time of ending not reported.

January 27, 1882, 4 a. m. to —.—A very pale band running from NW. to SE., and rising very slowly, reached the zenith, where it divided into pale, very broad, and ill-defined arches, and at 6 a. m. nothing was visible except a few patches of flocculent and a great deal of diffused light. Termination not reported.

January 28, 2 a. m. to 2.30 a. m.—A few faint rays appeared low in the N. from 2 a. m. to 2.30 a. m.

January 29, 1882, 4 a. m. to 7 a. m.—A faint ray rose from the N., and after reaching the zenith curved to the eastward, forming a broad irregular arch. At 5 a. m. the N. end had faded away, or rather seemed to be drawn up towards the zenith, when it became twisted into a series of whorls and convolutions; the other end at the same time extended in irregular curves to the SE. There was a slow motion to the northward, the light at the same time fading away. At 6 a. m. there was a repetition of the phenomenon, but at this time the convolutions and whorls extended from the zenith down towards the N. horizon. Last reported at 7 a. m.

January 29 and 30, 1882, 10 p. m. to 8 a. m.—Faint arch from N. to E., with altitude of about 10° , a few streamers at its N. end. It rose slowly in the usual manner until it reached the zenith, when it slowly faded away. Others of a similar character followed at intervals, accompanied by flocculent whorls and much diffused light. Occasionally several bands passed through the zenith at the same time, always from the NW. to SE., but none of them were brilliant. Last observed at 8 a. m.

January 31, 1882, 3 a. m. to 6 a. m.—Faint patches of light appeared low in the NE., which soon arranged themselves into the usual form of a faint broad arch, which rose slowly, and had reached the zenith at 4 a. m., when it looked exactly like an immense tail of a comet, curving from the NW. to the SE. horizon. It soon afterwards faded, and was succeeded by faint nebulous light in various parts of the sky, chiefly in the NE. Last reported at 6 a. m.

February 1, 1882, 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.—A few very faint arches were formed, differing from the usual character in the circumstance that their general direction was from N. to S.

February 2, 1882, 1 a. m. to 7.30 a. m.—First observed as a narrow wavy band, running from NW. to S., with an altitude of about 50° . At 2 a. m. it had become lower and more sinuous and exhibited a rapid vibratory motion, its lower edge being slightly tinged with pink. It soon afterwards faded away, and was succeeded by occasional patches and whorls until 7.30 a. m., when it entirely disappeared. For the last few days the light of the aurora has been much dimmed by the brilliance of the moon.

February 2, 1882, 11 p. m. to —.—At this hour a few streaks and patches were observed in the E., but the haziness and cloudiness prevented further observation.

February 4, 1882, 11 p. m. to 9 a. m. February 5.—Low arch in the NE., indefinite outlines, and rising very slowly. At 12 m. a few streamers appeared at its N. end, but did not continue long. Several similar irregular arches appeared up to 3 a. m. Streaks, patches, and bands appeared also at intervals during the same time, but afterwards it was too cloudy, and nothing more was observed until 9 a. m., when a few streaks were seen through breaks in the clouds in the zenith.

February 5, 1882, 11 p. m. to —.—At this time traces of auroral light were visible low in the NE., but the weather being cloudy nothing was had but an occasional glimpse through breaks in the clouds, so it was impossible to give a description. Magnets read very irregularly.

February 6, 1882, 10.30 p. m. to 9 a. m. February 7.—An irregular but rather bright arch appeared low in NE., with faint rays occasionally shooting from its N. end. Occasional arches followed, but they could not well be observed, owing to cloudiness. Last observed at 9 a. m. of the 7th. Magnetic needles very irregular.

February 7 and 8, 1882, 11 p. m. to 7 a. m.—Faint arch low in NE., rising slowly. The cloudiness of the sky prevented observation, but occasional glimpses were had of arches near the zenith up to 7 a. m. of the 8th.

February 8 and 9, 1882, 10.30 p. m. to 11 a. m.—Beginning of display could not well be observed in consequence of haziness of the sky, but occasional glimpses were had until 3 a. m. of the 9th, when there was quite a brilliant interval. Several bands passed through the zenith and on each side of it, running from N. to SE. The haziness was such, however, that it was only near the zenith that a distinct view could be had. It was still visible from time to time until about 11 a. m.

February 9 and 10, 1882, 10.30 p. m. to 10 a. m.—Commenced low down in the N. and extended as low arches towards the SE. and SW., and afterwards rose to the zenith, but the haziness of the sky still obstructed observation. Last seen at 10 a. m.

February 10 and 11, 1882, 11 p. m. to 10 a. m.—This was the most brilliant display that has been observed for some time past. It commenced the usual way, as an irregular arch low in NE., which rose slowly, and became brighter as it rose towards the zenith, but after reaching that point it immediately faded away. This was followed, in rapid succession, by other arches, brighter and broader, which mostly faded away on reaching the zenith, or broke up into numerous fleecy masses of light, which often spread over the greater part of the sky, and which, though individually not of great brightness in the aggregate, yielded an amount of light approaching that of a full moon. It differed, however, from moonlight in its more diffused character, but still large objects, over a mile distant, were clearly visible. Several times during the night arches were formed, which deserved the name much better than auroral arches usually do. Instead of being large and concentric or parallel, as is usually the case, they were end to end, small, and resting on long straight columns, running down to the horizon, as many as five appearing at one time. One in SE., one in the E., one in the NE., one in the N., and one in the NW. In most cases two arches sprang from one column and went in opposite directions. None of the arches were, of course, exactly symmetrical, but sometimes they approached it closely. Faint tints of pink and green were occasionally visible, but the prevailing color was yellowish white. The magnets displayed much irregularity.

February 12, 1882, 12 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.—Began very faint and went through the same succession of changes, but with much less brilliancy than last night. After 9 a. m. it was very irregular and mostly faint, and finally disappeared at about 11.30 a. m. The needles, as usual, disturbed and irregular.

February 12 and 13, 1882, 11.30 p. m. to noon.—Began as usual faint and low in the NE., but did not increase much in brightness or become very extensive until after 3 a. m. of the 13th. After that hour arches, bands, and fleecy masses of light, very extensively distributed, succeeded each other quite rapidly. There was very little appearance of the parallelism usually observed, and seldom more than one band or arch appeared at the same time, but as each arch which retained its shape approached the zenith it generally became very broad and hung overhead like a great elongated canopy, and again it stretched across the sky in graceful convolutions like an immense scroll, but the commonest form was that of irregular detached masses which spread over the greater part of the sky and faded into a sort of nebulous haze. The general motion was from N. to S. and rather slow. The magnets read irregularly, but there was not very much disturbance even when the whole sky was nearly covered with light. Ended about 12 noon.

February 14, 1882, 12.30 a. m. to 10 a. m.—Began as faint irregular patches low in NE., afterwards succeeded by the usual series of irregular arches, bands, and patches, but at no time was the display very brilliant; less so than on the two last preceding evenings. Last observed at 10 a. m.

February 14 and 15, 1882, 11.45 p. m. to 10 a. m.—Began as a faint light low down on the N. and NNE. horizon, appearing like twilight behind the haze and light clouds. Several arches afterwards appeared in the zenith through the clouds, extending in the usual direction from NW. to SE., but they presented no marked feature other than the slowness of their movement. This slowness of motion seems to be increasing as the brilliance of the display decreases. Maintained a fluctuating

existence until 10 a. m. of the 15th, after which it was no more seen. Needles, as usual, reading irregularly.

February 15 and 16, 1882, 11.30 p. m. to 7 a. m.—Began as faint light behind the clouds on the NW. horizon, and afterwards an occasional band or arch was dimly visible in the zenith through the clouds and were apparently for the most part stationary, and the last time they were visible was 7 a. m. of the 16th.

February 17, 1882, — to 10 a. m.—Time of beginning could not be ascertained, owing to the cloudiness, nor could the extent be observed from the same cause. Was last seen at 10 a. m.

February 18, 1882, 1 a. m. to —.—First observed at 1 a. m., but owing to the increasing cloudiness no proper observation of its extent or brilliance could be had. Bands and whorls were sometimes visible in and near the zenith, where they seemed in or very near to the haze or thin cloud. To the eye they seemed below it, but this could not be really the fact or more of their length would have been visible than what appeared in the zenith. After 5 a. m. the clouds were too thick for any light to get through.

February 19, 1882, — to —.—Beginning or ending could not be observed, owing to the cloudiness. The display seemed to be quite brilliant, however, at times as its light could be seen through the clouds, although no stars could be seen at the time. The magnets were, as usual, considerably disturbed.

February 20, 1882, — to —.—Time of beginning not observed, owing to the cloudiness, and only occasional glimpses of it were had during the night, when in the zenith. Needles disturbed.

February 20 and 21, 1882, 11.30 p. m. to 10.30 a. m.—This was a rather brilliant display and exhibited somewhat more motion than has been usual for some time. It commenced as pale nebulous patches, sometimes in the NE., in N., and NW., but always rose rapidly and culminated in the zenith, after reaching which it remained stationary for a time, sometimes flashing and gyrating, and then gradually fading into a luminous haze to the southward. At 5 a. m. of the 21st, the whole sky for about 60°, on each side of the zenith, was filled with light which looked like a luminous cloud. There were periods of activity lasting about half an hour, with similar intervals of quiescence, which constituted a succession of waves which culminated in or near the zenith. Continued until obliterated by daylight, about 10.30 a. m.

February 22, 1882, 1 a. m. to 10.30 a. m.—First appeared as luminous patches in the NE., which soon rose and formed a narrow, faintly luminous arch and rose slowly to the zenith, where it broke up into numerous patches which, after a time, faded away in a kind of luminous haze to the southward. Faint arches and patches thus succeeded each other at short intervals until a little before the dawn, when they entirely faded away.

February 23, 1882, 2 a. m. to 10.20 a. m.—Begun as usual, very faint in the NE., and the usual succession of phenomena occurred. Narrow arches were found to be succeeded by whorls, patches, and nebulous haze, but on the whole there was more activity than has been displayed for some days. Occasional rays appeared and several imperfect coronas were formed. At 5.15 a. m. one of these was quite brilliant. Numerous faint rays appeared converging in Ursa Major, then S. of zenith. The motion was very rapid and some flashes of color appeared—green, yellow, and rose. The general motion during the display, and for some time before and after, was from S. to N.; the arches generally appearing as patches in the S. or SE. and were propagated to the northward. The display lasted, with periods of intermission, till daylight. The magnets were considerably disturbed.

February 23, 1882, 11.30 p. m. to —.—Began in the usual manner in the NE., but although several faint coronæ were formed they were not so brilliant as on the previous evening and there was besides considerably more diffused light and luminous haze.

February 24, 1882, 12.30 a. m. to 10 a. m.—Appeared first as faint patches, which developed into faint, narrow bands and irregular arches, and faded away into the usual luminous haze. At no time was this display very brilliant, nor did it apparently pass through any of the active stages. The bands often broke into detached masses which were scattered irregularly over the sky. Disappeared before the advance of the dawn at 10 a. m. The needles were disturbed.

February 25, 1882, 2 a. m. to 10 a. m.—Commenced in the usual way in the NE., but seldom

assumed the arched form so common on other nights. Irregular-shaped masses of hazy light appeared in various parts of the sky, principally in the N. and SE., which extended imperceptibly upwards until they formed broad cloud-shaped masses in or near the zenith, and then after a time faded away into the usual luminous haze. Needles disturbed. Disappeared before daylight; about 10 a. m.

February 26, 1882, 6 a. m. to 7.30 a. m.—A faint patch appeared in the SE. and one in the N., which soon extended towards each other and formed a faint arch, which rose slowly until it reached the zenith, when it broke up into irregular-shaped masses, which arranged themselves round the zenith in a form almost circular. A period of activity then ensued, and numerous short rays shot upward and converged directly overhead. While in this condition it was simply a corona with the center wanting. A few tints of green, rose, and yellow were observed during this active period, but they were of very brief duration. The display lasted about fifteen minutes, and then gradually faded, and was no more visible after 7.30 a. m.

February 27, 1882, 3 a. m. to 7 a. m.—Impossible to determine the beginning or end of this aurora, owing to the cloudiness of the sky. It was occasionally seen until 7 a. m. The magnets were slightly disturbed.

February 28, 1882, — to —.—Too cloudy to permit observation. Auroral light was only seen once, near the zenith to the NE. Needles somewhat disturbed.

March 1, 1882, 7 a. m.—Seen through the clouds in the SE. at 7 a. m., but the rest of the night the sky was clouded.

March 2, 1882, 9.15 a. m. to —.—At 9.15 a. m. the clouds rolled off for a few minutes and left a rather bright auroral band visible, passing through the zenith in a NW. and SE. direction.

March 3, 1882, 3 a. m. to —.—Commenced faint and irregular, and at 4 a. m. there were two arches at right-angles to each other, the brightest running from N. to SE. Soon afterwards they became broken up into segments, and soon faded into the usual luminous haze, and as the sky soon became obscured by clouds the termination of the display could not be ascertained. The magnets, as usual, were agitated.

March 4 and 5, 1882, — to —.—On the 4th and 5th, especially the former, there was magnetic disturbance at times, but being cloudy no aurora could be seen.

March 6, 1882, 2 a. m. to 8 a. m.—First observed about 2 a. m., when three somewhat sinuous rays or bands extended from N. to SE. about 10° west of zenith. Between 2 and 3 a. m. there was quite a brilliant interval when the sky in and near the zenith was covered with fleecy cloud-shaped aurora. There was very little apparent motion, and after 3 a. m. there was a constant decrease in brilliance, and after 4 a. m. but little light was seen. The last was seen at 8 a. m., when a faint ray was visible in the W. The increasing cloudiness, however, prevented its termination from being observed.

March 7, 1882, 1 a. m. to 9 a. m.—Commenced as faint rays in the N. and SE., which soon formed a narrow arch with a few streamers at its northern end. Occasional arches and scattered streamers followed at intervals, but none were very brilliant and there was much less of the luminous haze which has been so common during last month. After 4 a. m. only an occasional ray appeared until 6 a. m., after which no more were visible until just as the dawn began to appear at 9 a. m. (3.43 a. m. local time), when a few rays appeared for a few moments just above the line of light in the E. and parallel to the rays of light coming from below the horizon.

March 8, 1882, 5.15 a. m.—The night was cloudy and only one glimpse of auroral light was had at 5.15 a. m. The magnets were considerably agitated.

March 9, 1882, 3 a. m. to 8 a. m.—Commenced about 3 a. m. while the sky was partly covered by clouds. There were occasional displays of streamers, irregular curtains, and arches, accompanied by considerable motion. The streamers were long, pale and slender, and sometimes approached the coronal form converging towards the zenith. The prevailing character, however, was the diffused form distributed in patches all over the sky; the light threw the intervening clouds into strong relief and seemed on many occasions similar to the diffused brightness of the dawn. The general motion was from N. to S., but it was mostly very difficult to determine its direction owing to the cloudiness and the extensive distribution of the light. The sky became entirely cloudy after 8 a. m. and no more of the display was observed. The magnets were very

much disturbed and the perturbations were more than usually intense after sunrise and continued up to noon, local time.

March 10, 1882, 3 a. m.—Commenced about 3 a. m., but very little of it was seen owing to the cloudiness. There was considerable magnetic disturbance.

March 12, 1882, 3 a. m. to 5 a. m.—The usual time of commencement for some time back has been about 3 a. m. (10 p. m. local time). This was quite a brilliant display while it remained visible. At 4 a. m. there was a very broad irregularly convoluted arch through the zenith from NW. to SE. with a number of scattered whorls. There was little apparent motion, but still constant change; a little before 5 a. m. the clouds came suddenly up and obscured the sky, but the thinner portions were rendered quite luminous by the light behind them at 5 a. m., but it was not visible afterwards. The magnets were disturbed.

March 13, 1882, 1 a. m. to 9 a. m.—Appeared as soon as the twilight had faded sufficiently to permit it to be visible as a broken and sinuous arch from N. to SE. with an elevation of about 45° , which soon afterwards reached the zenith where it remained stationary for a short time, and then passed to the southward. Other arches followed, mostly broken and bright in places, with occasional rays shooting toward the zenith. The general motion was, as usual, from N. to S., but most of the arches that appeared to swing round on their northern end as a pivot until they reached a position running from N. to SW., and an elevation of about 35° or 40° , when they became stationary. After 6 a. m. they became paler, but did not wholly disappear until the twilight rendered them invisible about 9 a. m. (4 a. m. local time); but slight magnetic disturbance.

March 14, 1882, 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.—Probably extensive, but the clouds were very dense and no observation could be had. At 6 a. m. and 9 a. m. light shone through near the zenith. The needles were slightly disturbed.

March 15, 1882, 1 a. m. to 10 a. m.—Began probably during daylight, for it appeared as a narrow arch high up even before twilight had faded. After this, arch succeeded arch until the approaching daylight rendered them invisible. The movement of the arches was in general from N. to S. Sometimes, however, after passing the zenith some of them seemed to pause and retrograde toward the N., at the same time casting out numerous short rays from their upper side and exhibiting a good deal of motion. Sometimes tints of green and rose were visible, but they were faint and transient. Several of the arches on reaching the zenith expanded into broad, irregular canopies which extended down on all sides as much as 25° . Sometimes several arches and irregular shaped curtains appeared at the same time, and faint, almost invisible, rays shot up to the zenith. At times the arches became broken up into numerous broken rays scattered over the sky, but close enough together and with enough parallelism to give them a very peculiar appearance, like patches of luminous scud swept along by the wind; in fact a kind of luminous or auroral drift. Another peculiarity of those arches was that they did not rise from a low point near the horizon, as was usually the case earlier in the winter, but first appeared as faint rays in various parts of the sky, mostly in the N. and SE., and then rapidly developed into arches mostly rather brilliant but mostly very narrow. There was besides a good deal of the usual haziness, especially towards the southward after the arches had passed the zenith. The magnets were somewhat disturbed, but not remarkably so.

March 16, 1882, 3 a. m. to daylight.—This was a much more brilliant display than has occurred for some time; the degree of brightness was higher, there was more activity, and the variety of feature was greater. For some weeks back the successive phases of the phenomenon followed each other rather slowly, and even the culminations were not characterized by much intensity or brilliance, but on this occasion it was different; there was rapidity of motion both collective and vibratory, and brilliant culminations. The arches, bands, and whorls were very numerous and very irregular both in position and shape, the perfectly arched form being seldom reached until the light masses had passed the zenith and become pale to the southward. Sometimes the whole sky overhead was covered with a great field of fleecy light, which after passing through a variety of changes mostly seemed to fade away from the center, while the surrounding margin seemed to sink down towards the horizon like a great ring, which, as it slowly faded, gave birth somewhere in its northern or southeastern quarter to rays or whorls which soon developed into new arches or bands and new phases of the phenomenon. There were numerous rays, fringes, and curtains,

and often small canopies or imperfect coronæ were formed in the zenith. The culminating point was at 6 a. m., when a brilliant canopy of dancing rays, circling whorls, and waving banners covered the sky overhead and extended down on all sides 30 or 40 degrees. The culminating point was in Ursa Major, and the whirling, gyratory motion was not in the plane of an arch, but in that of a circle having its center almost in the zenith. There was but little variety of color—pink, rose, and green appearing occasionally at the base of the rays and columns. The brightness was at the maximum, the ice surface along the horizon out to sea being pretty clearly visible. The magnets were greatly disturbed.

March 17, 1882, 4 a. m. to 7 a. m.—This was not an extensive display, nor was it of long duration. The arches were not numerous nor very bright, and were very irregular in shape, more like great whorls or scrolls than arches. The only noticeable feature about them was that they never passed the zenith to the southward, but generally faded on reaching it. They commenced probably in the north and extended towards the SE., but displayed little motion and but few rays appeared. After 7 a. m., or 2 a. m., local time, it was no more visible. The magnets were very slightly disturbed.

March 20, 1882, 3 a. m. to 8 a. m.—Began probably some time earlier than 3 a. m., as immediately on the clouds rolling off, a bright sinuous but broken arch was visible extending from NNW. to SE., and passing close to the zenith. After this for three hours there was quite a rapid succession of bands, arches, and whorls, accompanied by much internal or vibratory motion. The general motion of the arches was from N. to S., but on several occasions they seemed to part in the middle when near the zenith, and the broken ends became folded up like a rope that had broken at a high tension; generally, however, on reaching the zenith the arch broadened or divided up into several, or spread out into an immense field or canopy, dim at first in the center, and brighter round the margin. When this form was reached, numerous rays shot up from this bright margin towards the zenith, where a more or less bright but irregular shaped corona was formed which swirled and swayed and assumed a great variety of form, but was always of brief duration. At 4 a. m. (11 p. m. local time), the display had reached its maximum, where there was an immense canopy covering a great part of the sky, numerous streamers, several imperfect coronæ, and great vibratory activity. There were numerous flashes of color at the base of the streamers; red and yellow were the predominant colors. This period did not last more than fifteen minutes, and was succeeded by the usual hazy condition of the sky, with a whorl and patch here and there. At 6 a. m. there was another period of activity, similar to the above, but on a smaller scale. The activity was probably equal, but the brilliance and extent of their display was much less. There was one bright arch extending from about N. to SE., through the zenith with much paler light on each side of it. Its center when overhead broadened, and being like a curtain swaying to and fro, and looked remarkably near. After slightly passing the zenith it remained stationary for some minutes, and its upper side became very jagged or serrated, and seemed as if a strong wind were blowing against it, while projecting points protected it in front. This condition remained nearly ten minutes, and was indeed very peculiar. The jagged appearance was too irregular and too persistent to be caused by a series of rapid undulations, and conveyed very strongly the idea that a strong wind was blowing across the arch. After this there was very little activity and but few arches, and all faded at the approach of the dawn. The magnetic disturbance was very great, especially during the appearance of greatest activity. There was great decrease in horizontal force and increase in vertical intensity, and a large increase in declination to the eastward.

March 21, 1882, 2 a. m. to daylight.—Not a brilliant display, but there was great rapidity of change and motion. There were very few perfect arches, the general form being that of whorls and patches, which were scattered nearly all over the sky. It was last visible at 9 a. m. (4 a. m. local time), when there was a period of great activity, the flashing of the light being faintly visible overhead, notwithstanding the brightness of the twilight. There was very great magnetic disturbance, the greatest we have had since this year commenced. The needles were very much agitated, but at 9 a. m. the agitation became extreme; the bifilar needle went far out of the field and remained for two hours out, the force greatly decreased. The unifilar was deflected $20^{\circ} 30'$

from the meridian towards the E. and the dip increased about 2° above its average amount. The needles did not get back to their normal condition until about 4 p. m.

March 22, 1882, 3 a. m. to 7 a. m.—A faint and irregular display, with very little motion. A few faint arches developed in the NE. and rose slowly to the zenith, but as clouds lay along to the southward the light soon became lost behind them. At 7 a. m. the sky was completely overcast, which rendered it impossible to determine whether the display continued till daylight or not. The needles were but slightly disturbed.

March 23, 1882, 3 a. m. to ———.—A faint display as far as observed, but clouds soon obscured the sky and hid it from view. The magnetic needles were somewhat disturbed all through the night, especially towards daylight.

March 24, 1882, 4 a. m. to ———.—Very irregular and not brilliant, but as the sky was mostly cloudy until the coming of daylight it could not be well observed. The needles were only slightly disturbed.

March 25, 1882, 3 a. m. to 8 a. m.—Faint and very irregular, but could not well be observed, owing to the cloudiness; was last seen at 8 a. m.; needles reading irregularly, but not much agitated.

March 26, 1882, 3 a. m. to ———.—A few irregular arches appeared in the E. and NE., which generally rose to the zenith and then faded into indistinct diffused light. The display was at no time brilliant, and owing to the cloudiness could not well be observed. There was very little apparent motion and the needles were less disturbed than during any display for some time past.

March 27, 1882, 2 a. m. to daylight.—Rather more brilliant than the preceding one. The arches were much more numerous and bright, but the brightness of the moon dimmed them considerably. The arches mostly formed in the NE., but seldom rose higher than the zenith until about 7 a. m., when they began to pass to the S. At 8 a. m. (2.43 a. m. local), there was a bright convoluted curtain in the NE., just outside of the boundary line of the advancing twilight, which exhibited much lateral and vibratory motion and the needles were considerably agitated.

March 28, 1882, 3 a. m. to 6.15 a. m.—The beginning of auroras cannot now be determined with much correctness owing to long continuance of daylight. They are generally first seen about two hours after sunset and generally high up near the zenith and at present the brightness of the moon dims their brightness considerably. This display was first observed as a pale streak rising vertically from SSE., and occasional pale arches followed without exhibiting much brilliance and mostly faded out in the zenith. At 6 a. m. (12.43 a. m. local), a convoluted arch appeared to the southward at an elevation of about 50° where it hung for a short time and passed through a variety of changes until about 6.15 a. m., when it suddenly moved upwards to the zenith where it formed a very brilliant corona and exhibited the most intense activity, swirling and gyrating with great rapidity. The principal motion was not that of detached vibrating rays but that of a kind of intertwined curtain or fringe which was bent back and folded on itself into a kind of true lover's knot, which seemed to hang out of the sky. The vibrations followed each other from right to left in direction of length of the figure, passing round every turn and convolution and coming back to their starting point with too great a rapidity for the eye to follow. There was great variety of color from the intensest red, yellow and green through every shade and variety of those colors; rose being probably the predominating color. The whole period of activity lasted about ten minutes after which the corona expanded, lost its activity, and spread over the sky as a kind of milky haze. Clouds soon afterward intervened and no further display was seen. During the active period the vertical intensity was greatly increased accompanied by a strong easterly deflection, and a decrease in the horizontal force.

March 29, 1882, 3 a. m. to 7 a. m.—When first observed as daylight faded the arch had already passed the zenith but was very pale. The display was not a noticeable one, mostly appearing as hazy masses and partly formed bands or curtains of no great brilliance and was not observed after 7 a. m. The needles only slightly disturbed.

March 30, 1882, 2 a. m. to ———.—Was probably visible as the decrease of daylight permitted, but the sky being cloudy only glimpses of it were had during the hours of comparative darkness. The needles were considerably agitated.

March 31, 1882, 4 a. m. to 8.15 a. m.—Began later than usual and was very faint. It was mostly confined to a single ray rising from the SE. towards the zenith and occasionally extended through to the NW. Sometimes none were to be seen for a short time, but the brightness of the moon may have hidden it. It was last seen after 8.15 a. m. (2.43 a. m. local), but the needles which had been steady during the greater part of the night became disturbed and read very irregularly for several hours afterwards.

April 3, 1882, 2 a. m. to 7 a. m.—Very pale and irregular shaped. Appeared only occasionally and mostly near the zenith. The cloudiness of the sky prevented it being observed. The moon being about the full and the clouds somewhat striated it was often difficult to say which was cloud and which aurora. Magnets somewhat disturbed.

April 4, 1882, 4 a. m. to 6 a. m.—First seen at 4 a. m. The brightness of twilight and the moon being too great to permit of its being observed much sooner. First appeared as a faint narrow arch running from from N. to SE. with an elevation of about 20° . A few rays appeared and the arch assumed a curtain form, which was soon succeeded by the usual hazy condition of the sky. At 5 a. m. a similar curtain appeared for a short time, extending from NW. to SE. and elevated about 30° above the horizon. At 6 a. m. a faint corona was formed with long, slender, and very faint rays converging towards zenith, but although displaying considerable motion no variety of colors was noticeable. It was only of few minutes' duration and was again succeeded by the hazy condition of the sky. Clouds soon afterwards covered the sky so that nothing further could be seen. The needles were considerably agitated.

April 5, 1882, — to ——Beginning or end not known in consequence of the cloudiness, but at 5 a. m. (11.43 p. m. local of the 4th) the clouds around the zenith were all rendered luminous by transmitted light, the aurora behind them being apparently very bright. The magnets were very much disturbed, the disturbance continuing until the afternoon.

April 6, 1882, 4 a. m. to ——The brightness of twilight prevents the beginning of displays being correctly ascertained, and when this one was first observed it was rather brilliant in the SE. at an elevation of 40° . While in this position, rays and streamers were rapidly developed which shot up towards the zenith while individually possessing a rapid swirling motion. An arched form combined with that of the curtain was then assumed, which extended across towards the NW., rising at the same time towards the zenith, the motion of translation being from W. to NE. After reaching the active condition it ceased and was succeeded by the usual hazy appearance of the sky. During the burst of activity the base of the whirling rays was often tinged with pink and rose; the prevailing color was yellow. During this time the magnets were much disturbed, the vertical intensity on eastern declination being largely increased and the horizontal force decreased. Afterwards but little was seen, but as the cloudiness increased very rapidly it was impossible to say if any further bursts occurred. The needles were occasionally disturbed until several hours after sunrise.

April 7, 1882, — to ——The 7th was cloudy, but the magnetic disturbance was large.

April 8, 1882, 4 a. m. to 7 a. m.—Began as a narrow band in the SE. stretching toward the N., which after a few minutes' quiescence became active and displayed considerable motion and a few traces of color, but very soon broke up into hazy patches. At 5 a. m. a narrow pale yellow arch extended across from NW. to SE. at an altitude of about 35° above the S. horizon. After remaining stationary for a short time it rose towards the zenith. Pale slender rays shot up from its eastern end, and several small patches of yellow light in a condition of rapid motion appeared along it. There was a slight approach to the coronal form, but all faded very rapidly, and at 5.20 no trace of it remained; no more appeared until about 7 a. m., when a faint ray appeared in the N. just outside of the line of twilight. There was a strong easterly deflection of the declination needle and an increase in the vertical intensity and decrease in horizontal force.

April 9, 1882, 4 a. m. to ——A sudden burst of auroral activity a few minutes after 4 a. m. occurred, but only lasted about ten minutes. When first seen it was in and around the zenith, which was filled with whirling vibrating rays. Flashes of green and rose appeared, but yellow, as usual, was the prevailing color. The magnets were considerably disturbed, the vertical intensity increasing, the horizontal force decreasing, and the deflection sometimes E. and sometimes W. The night became cloudy and no more was seen.

April 10, 1882, 3 a. m. to 4 a. m.—The sky was hazy and partly covered with foggy stratus clouds, so that only the larger stars were visible, and then only near the zenith; besides, the twilight was so bright behind the clouds that it was sometimes very difficult to say which was twilight and which aurora. At 3 a. m. several pale white bands, probably auroral, extended from SE. to N. and to the E. of zenith. At 3.15 a. m. a pale yellow arch, certainly auroral, appeared in the SW. with an altitude of about 20° . At 4 a. m. there were luminous traces in the SE., but the clouds soon afterwards became too dense, and nothing more was seen. Needles slightly disturbed.

April 11, 1882, 4 a. m. to 6 a. m.—About the usual time as a faint ray running from SE. to NW. with an altitude of about 30° above the SW. horizon. At 5 a. m. it had moved up to the zenith, where a kind of elongated corona was formed, the elongation being in direction of the length of the arch. This had been the general form of all the coronæ that have appeared. Elongated in direction of the arch and compressed at right angles to it. I may here remark that the auroral light is almost always something more, apparently, than simply so many areas of light of various shapes. It is composed of luminous medium which seems quite tangible, more like luminous cloud or dense vapor than anything else. Its distinctness of character and outline strongly tends to give it an appearance of nearness which I had never noticed any place else, but at the same time I have never been able to observe a case of where it appeared below any cloud strata. The clouds are often rendered luminous by it, but I am almost certain that in every case it was by transmitted light. At 6 a. m. a faint streak was visible in the NE., but the twilight soon became too strong to permit its being visible.

April 12, 1882, 4 a. m. to 6 a. m.—Very faint, but interfered with by the increasing brightness of the twilight. At 4 a. m. there was a pale narrow arch running from the SE. horizon, S. of zenith, to NW. with an altitude of about 30° . After a short time this broke up into hazy patches which occasionally emitted a few rays, and appearing and disappearing from time to time until 6 a. m., after which the daylight was too bright to allow them to be seen. Magnets steady during the time display was visible, but some time after sunrise they were largely disturbed, the disturbance, however, lasting only for a short time.

April 13, 1882, 5 a. m. — ?.—A few patches appeared in the SE. at 5 a. m., exhibiting considerable motion. The highest and brightest was immediately below α Boötis. They being immediately afterwards overcast, no more was seen. The needles were considerably disturbed for several hours after.

April 15, 1882, 5.50 a. m. to — ? .—Weather cloudy, but about 5.50 a. m. (12.30 a. m. local) auroral light appeared a little southward of zenith and apparently in rapid motion, the direction of motion being from S. to N. From the character of the light when in zenith there was a corona formed possessing a rapid gyratory motion. The magnets were largely disturbed, the horizontal force decreased, and vertical intensity being increased, and the easterly declination also increased; the needle swinging out of field, but afterwards there was a westerly deflection, but not so pronounced as the easterly. No more of the display was seen, but the needles continued unsteady for several hours afterwards.

April 16 and 17, 1882, magnetic storm.—On the 16th, about 1 p. m. (8 a. m. local) a very intense magnetic storm set in, which continued at intervals until about 9 a. m. of the 17th. The night was cloudy and no aurora was seen; the greatest disturbance, however, took place in the daytime. At first there was a strong E. deflection attended by a decrease in the horizontal and an increase in the vertical intensities, but about 7 p. m. there was a great change, the deflection changed to the W. so that the azimuth circle had to be moved several degrees to bring the needle into the field. An increase took place in horizontal force and an increase in the vertical intensity. Again, after a period of about five hours another change took place to the E., the vertical intensity increasing and the horizontal decreasing as usual, which conditions continued to the end.

April 20, 1882, 5 a. m. to — ? .—At 5 a. m. auroral light was discernible a little S. of zenith. The twilight was too bright to allow a distinct view to be had. The magnets were considerably disturbed. A very intense disturbance, however, took place some hours previously, commencing at 11 p. m. (5.43 p. m. local) of the 19th, and continuing more or less to 6 p. m. (12.43 p. m. local) of the 20th. The range of the various changes of declination amounted to over 10° , while that of the dipping needle amounted to 7° . The greatest deflection was westerly, but the E. was

of much longer duration. As formerly, the westerly deflection was accompanied by an increase in horizontal force and a decrease in the vertical intensity, and the E. by an increase in the vertical intensity and a decrease in the horizontal force.

September 3, 1882, 4 a. m. to 4.30 a. m.—When first noticed at the 4 a. m. observation, the twilight was still bright in the N. The aurora appeared in the constellation Auriga, as a small arched band rapidly shifting, extending in azimuth from about N. 70° E. to N. 90° E. (brightness 2) and showing faint tinges of red, green, and yellow. In fifteen minutes the whole aurora had risen and greatly extended, forming a number of sinuous shifting bands, color white brightness 2, extending from the NNE. horizon to SSW., passing through Ursa Major, Ursa Minor and Cygnus. At this time the needles were slightly agitated, while the earth currents showed no disturbance. Fifteen minutes later the aurora had disappeared, except a few scattered streaks, which continued faintly visible for an hour.

September 4, 1882, 4 a. m. to 4.05 a. m.—The sky was still quite light and overspread with enough hazy cirro-stratus cloud to dim the stars slightly. When noticed at the 4 a. m. observation the aurora occupied mostly the whole of the eastern sky, reaching the zenith. Color white; brightness 2; form utterly inconstant, shifting with the rapidity of lightning. In general the bands had a north and south direction and were inclined to be sinuous. The display was most prominent in the constellations Cassiopeia, Auriga, and Camelopardalis. In five minutes only a few pale streaks were faintly visible. The magnetic needles were slightly agitated.

September 5, 1882, 2 a. m. to 7.30 a. m.—The aurora appeared at 2 a. m., while the twilight was so bright that no stars were visible. It was then a slightly luminous band, white and unstable, extending from the SE. horizon to NW. about 10° W. of zenith; brightness 1 to 2. At 3 a. m. the bands were broad and more numerous, sinuous and shifting, running from N. to SE. through Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cassiopeia, and Pegasus; brightness 2; color white, with several paler arched bands in SW., one of which at 3.15 had reached the brightness of 3, with a bright yellow color, while the main aurora had somewhat faded. The magnetic needles were slightly agitated. At 4 a. m. the aurora overhead had almost wholly disappeared, while a new band had appeared in Taurus near the NE. horizon, extending into Gemini. This band was yellow, sinuous, and rapidly changing in form, approaching, however, the curtain type. Altitude about 20° ; brightness 3, brightest in Hyades. It was replaced at 4.15 by a comparatively steady pale (1) arch with streamers, reaching its greatest altitude close above α Geminorum, extending in azimuth about 40° . At 5 a. m. a sinuous band with streamers was observed in Canis Minor, stretching into Hydra close to eastern horizon (brightness 2). At 6 a. m. there was an extensive sinuous band, approaching the curtain form, mostly in Hydra and Virgo. This showed violet color in Hydra, where it was brightest (3; elsewhere 2). The whole aurora was exceedingly changeable and shifting, ending with a long sinuous band, pale (brightness 1), running through Ophiuchus, Corona Borealis, and Canes Venatici.

September 6, 1882, 3.30 a. m. to 6 a. m.—As early as 3.30 a. m. streaks of auroral light were visible through the fog, and at 4 a. m. a definite aurora in the form of a pale band stretched across from the southern horizon to the W. of the zenith, starting in Aries and passing through Triangulum, Andromeda, Lacerta, and Cygnus, and ending near α Lyrae. This band moved towards the zenith, fading and reappearing, and at 4.05 passed through Cassiopeia. The fog cleared as the night grew darker, and the aurora appeared as bright horizontal bands near Aquila. At 5 a. m. a bright (2 to 3) sinuous arched band with streamers ran along the western horizon, from Libra, through Hercules and Vulpecula, to Pegasus. At 5.30 a brilliant whirl in the S. sent up streaming bands, one through Cassiopeia across the zenith, ending in Boötes; a second through Andromeda and Cepheus, ending in Corona Borealis; a third through Pisces to Aquila. The aurora ended with a single sinuous band running up through Taurus and Auriga from the southern horizon and reaching to Ursa Major.

September 12, 1882, 4.17 a. m. to 4.50 a. m.—The clouds which had covered the sky during all the evening cleared off near the zenith at 4 a. m., and at 4.17 a white, hazy but well defined rather narrow band, shifting its position, appeared stretching from NE. to SW., passing through Ursa Major, Ursa Minor close to the zenith, and Cepheus, ending in Cygnus (brightness 1). The mag-

netic declination and vertical force were but little affected, while the horizontal force was very greatly increased. The band was invisible at 4.50, and the sky soon clouded over.

September 15, 1882, 2 a. m. to 7 a. m.—As early as 1 a. m., while the twilight was still bright, pale whitish bands were to be seen crossing the sky from the N. to SE. These at 2 a. m. had developed into an aurora, brightness as high as 2, beginning near the SE. horizon in Pegasus, where it was brightest, narrow, and of a yellow color. As it approached the zenith in the form of a sinuous shifting band it became somewhat paler, and stretched in width from Cassiopeia to Cygnus, narrowing again and ending in the twilight just below Ursa Major. Most of the aurora was white in color. At 3 a. m. a broad arch (brightness 3) passed from the SE. horizon, beginning in Pisces and running through Pegasus, Andromeda, Lacerta, Draco, and the tail of the Dipper, and ending in Canes Venatici. Slight magnetic disturbance. At 4 a. m. the sky was hazy and no aurora visible, and at 5 a. m. the sky was clouded over. At 6 a. m. pale bands (brightness 1) stretched across the sky from Taurus and Aries in the SE. through Ursa Major near the zenith, ending in Corona Borealis. At 7 a. m. there was one pale band (brightness 1) in SE., occupying the constellations Gemini and Leo, and another similar but smaller band low in W., in Hercules and Vulpecula.

September 25, 1882, 2.17 a. m. to —.—Up to 2 a. m. the sky was completely covered by heavy stratus clouds, but at 2.17 these broke away near the zenith, exposing several horseshoe-shaped concentric sinuous arches rising from the N. The apex of the brightest arch was near Polaris, and other paler bands apparently forming part of similar arches were visible in Cassiopeia. The near arch had a brightness of 2, the others about 1, and all appeared quite unstable. The sky continued much covered with rapidly moving clouds and the aurora was only visible at intervals through openings between them. At 3.17 a. m. three pale (0 to 1), motionless, slightly arched horizontal bands were visible in the N., in the constellation Canes Venatici. At 4 a. m. the sky was much clearer, and a band of streamers pointing towards zenith flashed across the sky from NW. to S. on an arched course at an altitude of about 45° . The motion of translation from N. to S. was very rapid and accompanied by a rapid vibration from S. to N., and *vice versa*. The brightest part of the display was tinged with red and yellow, and reached a brightness of 3. At 4.17 there was a small patch of aurora reaching a brightness of 3 in the constellation Aries on the SE. horizon. This had the form of a vertical sinuous streak, and showed red and yellow colors, fading rapidly and shifting and twisting. At the same time the clouds in the SW. were illuminated with a bright greenish auroral glow. After this the sky became completely overcast. A magnetic disturbance began in the afternoon and continued all night (local time), the declination varying through a range of $1^\circ 38'$, the horizontal force .424 and the vertical force .055.

September 26, 1882, 3 a. m. to 6 a. m.—At 3 a. m. the clouds had broken away so as to leave the northern sky clear, and then there appeared three horizontal curtains taking in about 45° of azimuth from the N. to NE., the altitude of the highest being about 30° . They occupied for the most part the constellation Leo, though with the twilight and moonlight it was impossible to see the stars distinctly. Their brightness was 3, the lower edge of each curtain colored bright rose, then yellow, and finally pale yellowish green. There was a rapid lateral vibration and the whole had completely faded in about five minutes, leaving only a few bright streaks, and a new curtain then formed a little farther to the E. At 4 a. m. there were small patches in Boötes and a quiet narrow arch, greenish with a faint rose tinge on lower edge, brightness 3, running from near Arcturus, on the northern horizon between Castor and Pollux, and ending in the clouds near the Hyades. This had entirely faded at 4.17, when a broad sinuous band rapidly developed from the N. running from near Arcturus, through Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cassiopeia, and Taurus, toward the SE. horizon. This moved rapidly towards the W., reaching Cygnus in two minutes and quickly fading there, the southeast end in the meanwhile having broken into irregular streaks. At 5 a. m. the aurora was faint and pale yellowish green, in the form of two streaks running through Leo, Gemini and Cancer. At 6 a. m. a broad bright sinuous band crossed the sky from N. to S., passing through the zenith and moving rapidly toward the E. Brightness 3. The sky then became cloudy. A large magnetic disturbance lasted through the aurora, with decrease of all three elements.

September 30, 1882, 1.17 a. m. to 4.30 a. m.—The aurora was fully developed at 1.17 a. m., when

The clouds broke away sufficiently to allow it to be visible. It was very pale (0 to 1) and in the form of a sheaf of narrow, quiescent, white, hazy bands, stretching across the sky in the NE. from a point near Arcturus in the N. through Ursa Major, Auriga, and Persens. At 2.17 the clouds were merely open enough to show traces of aurora in the form of pale streaks in Ursa Major, in the N. and overhead. At 3 a. m. the sky was quite clear, and only pale, quiet, white bands, radiating from a point in Boötes near the NW. horizon and converging to a point in Taurus near the SE. horizon, covered nearly the whole sky. The light was much dimmed by the full moon. At 3.17 and at 4 the aurora was essentially unchanged, though some bands faded and others were formed, and the whole was much obscured by haze at 4. At 4.17 there was rapidly developed near the southern horizon, dimly visible through the haze, a twisted horizontal band with a rapid motion and indications of color which must have had a brightness of 3. The stars near it were invisible. After this the aurora faded, none being observed at 5 a. m.

October 1, 1882, 1 a. m. to —.—At 1 a. m. there was a break in the clouds in the N. and a portion of a vertical band of aurora (brightness 1 to 2) was visible. No stars were to be seen. The opening soon closed, and the weather continued rainy most of the night. A large and long-continued magnetic disturbance indicated a considerable aurora.

October 3, 1882, — to 8.30 a. m.—The sky was alternately clear and overcast during the early part of the night, but no aurora was noticed until 4.45 a. m., when bright bands, white and motionless, crossed the zenith from N. to S. The sky soon clouded and no aurora was observed at the 5 a. m. observation. At 6 a. m. a quiet yellowish band had passed up from Orion on the SE. horizon nearly to Cassiopeia, then declining towards Andromeda (brightness about 1). At 7 a. m. a small yellowish patch in Taurus (brightness about 1) was all the aurora visible. At 8 a. m. another pale yellowish green arch stretched from the N. to the E. point of the horizon, reaching an altitude of about 20°. At 8.30, though the sky was perfectly bright and clear, no aurora was to be seen. Neither the galvanometers nor magnetic instruments indicated any disturbance.

October 10, 1882, 2 a. m. to 6 a. m.—Light snow fell during most of the night, but the sky cleared at intervals. At 2 a. m. traces of aurora were visible through the hazy clouds, in the form of a quiet band running across from N. to SE. near the zenith. At 4 a. m. the sky cleared off, showing a bright patch in Aries near the S. horizon with some horizontal bands in SW., brightness 2 to 3. At 4.17 bands, brightness 2, beginning in Lyra and passing through Cygnus. There was no rapid motion or vibration, only a slow drifting and breaking of the bands, which quickly faded and new ones developing, especially one somewhat twisted and undulating from Lyra, through Cygnus and Andromeda, to Aries on the S. horizon. At 5 a. m. the arch was in the SW., running from W. to S., yellowish in color and vibrating rapidly, also twisting up and down vertically. At 6 a. m. a bright band passed from NE. to SE. with a rapid lengthwise vibratory motion, several times parting in the middle. The clouds then became too thick for the aurora to be seen. A considerable magnetic disturbance commenced at 6 a. m., continuing twelve hours.

October 11, 1882, 3 a. m. to 4.30 a. m.—Light snow was falling up to 3 a. m., when the hazy nimbus cloud broke rapidly away, disclosing a white hazy band (brightness 0 to 1), quiet, stretching across from Hercules in the N., through Cygnus, Lyra, Cassiopeia, and Andromeda, ending on clouds near Aries in SE. This was a little brighter at the SE. end at 3.17, when the horizon again thickened up. At 4 a. m. the sky was again clear, but the aurora had faded to a pale band on the edge of the clouds in the SW., and in 10 minutes there was only a vague luminosity in the E. and SW. During the rest of the night the sky was cloudy.

October 12, 1882, 12 midnight, October 11, to 9 a. m.—The sky cleared suddenly, disclosing an arch in the NE., with its crown in Andromeda, and its extremities buried in the clouds. Its brightness was 2, and it continued to rise and spread till, at 1 a. m., a broad, bright sinuous band ran from the N. to SE. horizon, occupying mostly the constellations Corona Borealis, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Persens, and Aries. Until 1.17 the only change was a slow spreading and undulation, moving from the zenith eastward and slowly back again. The N. and SE. ends remained quiet, the SE. end the brightest, while the center changed into one, two, and three bands of vertical streamers and back again to wavy bands. The brightness of the band was from 3 to 4, and the edges were tinged with rose and green. There was a magnetic disturbance, with increased declination and decreased horizontal force. At 2 a. m. there was merely a quiet arch, with streamers

running from Leo, on the N. horizon, reaching its greatest height above α Geminorum, passing through the Hyades and ending at a point below these on the SE. horizon. This had faded almost completely at 2.17, and a few pale streaks crossed the zenith from N. to SE. The aurora was similar in character to this at 3, but the arch passed between Castor and Pollux. The magnetic needles had in the mean time returned to their normal readings since the disturbance at 1 a. m. At 4 a. m. a broad hazy band stretched from Boötes close to zenith through Cygnus and Lyra to the SE. in Aries. At 5.17 this began to spread and break up, rapid gyratory motion commencing in Cassiopeia, and spreading in a few minutes all over the sky except the NE. There was an indescribable confusion of smoke-like wreaths, whirls, curtains, and shooting streamers. The motion was all gyratory, or motion of translation, very rapid and in no given direction. A special center of gyration, whirling from N. to S., developed rapidly and as rapidly disappeared in Perseus. The display reached a brightness of 3 to 4, and showed rather faint colors—green, rose, and peach-blossom. In about 5 minutes all became suddenly pale and quiet, but showed sign of breaking out again. At 5 a. m. a pale yellowish band ran from N. to SE. horizon, reaching an altitude of about 40° , quiescent (brightness 1 to 2). At 6 a. m. three arches were observed forming a triangle (brightness 1 to 2). At 7 a. m. one broad band crossed the zenith from NW. to ESE. (brightness 1 to 2). No aurora was observed at 8, but at 9 a. m. a pale, arched band (brightness 0 to 1) was observed low in the SW. (20° altitude), running from Canis Minor in the SE. to the lower part of Taurus, through Orion. This was the end of the aurora, fading before daybreak.

October 13, 1882, 2 a. m. to 9.50 a. m.—The haze which overspread the sky was quite thin at 2 a. m., and a hazy, quiet, arched, and slightly sinuous band, white in color, passed from a point in Taurus on the SE. horizon to a point in Coma Berenices on the northern. The arch slowly rose; the crown being just above Castor and Pollux at 2, close to Capella at 2.10, and when last observed at 2.17 just above Capella and still rising, the band spreading slightly (brightness 1, rising to 2 at the N. end at 2.10). At 3 and 4 this aurora was replaced by a few vague traces. Up to 9 a. m. no aurora was observed, the weather being hazy. At that time a white, quiet arch was observed passing from the ESE. through Canis Minor and Taurus to the WNW., about 2° in breadth, altitude 50° brightness 2. At 9.20 there was a second arch about 2° above and parallel to the first, not continuous, but consisting of a series of luminous patches resembling long-drawn cirrus clouds, motionless, and similar in brightness to the first arch. At 9.40 a. m. the western extremity of the first and broader arch was observed to slowly change form until it resembled the folds of a curtain, when the whole slowly drifted southward and disappeared about 9.50 a. m.

October 14, 1882, 2 a. m. to 9.46 a. m.—At 2 a. m. a narrow and barely perceptible band, perfectly straight, ran from the SE. horizon through Andromeda nearly to the zenith; paler than the Milky Way. This was perceptibly brighter at 2.20, and there was a pale glow along the horizon in the NE. At 3 this had developed into a slightly sinuous band running from the SE. horizon through Pegasus across the sky through Cygnus and Lyra to the NNW. (brightness 1). Also a pale arched band, much curled at the east end, from Taurus through Auriga, running close to the Dipper and fading in the N. The main arch drifted to the SW. slowly and beamed brighter (1 to 2), dividing longitudinally into three bands, while the eastern aurora faded. At 4 a. m. three bands crossed the southwestern sky, united at the horizon, and spreading at the center from the SE. to NW. Altitude about 20° , breadth at broadest part 10° , brightness 2 to 3, occupying constellations Pegasus, Delphinus, Aquila, and Ophiuchus. Upper band somewhat broken into streamers, especially at SE. end. This was all fading rapidly at 4.20. At 5, two luminous yellowish bands (brightness 2 to 3), passed from SW. to NW. through Delphinus and Serpens. At 6, one arch, with bright streamers moving from W. to E. and vibrating, passed from Orion through Ursa Major and ended in Boötes (brightness 3). At 7, a band (brightness 2 to 3) ran from Cancer through Ursa Minor. At 8, a band with bright streamers at the north crossed the zenith from NNW. to SSE. (brightness 3 to 4). The whole moved slowly southward. At 9, a broad, broken, vaporous arch from N. to S. crossed the zenith. This changed its form a little but not its position, until it faded about 9.46 (brightness 0 to 1).

October 15, 1882, 12.5 a. m. to 10 a. m.—The aurora commenced as a narrow pale band, beginning near the Pleiades and running along the horizon fading in Gemini. This was a little brighter at 12.20. At 1.20 it extended across the zenith from Aries on the SE. horizon to Leo on the

northern, consisting of several sinuous bands, shifting and somewhat wavy, occupying Taurus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Ursa Minor, and Ursa Major (brightness 3 to 4), color white, with tinges of green and yellow; motion undulating and rather rapid. At 2 a. m. the aurora passed through α Boötes to Leo Minor and to Gemini. At 3, two bands rose together from Serpens near the horizon, one passing through Pegasus and Cygnus, and the other through Andromeda and Lacerta, while an arched band crossed the eastern sky from Boötes in the N. to Taurus in the SE., passing through Ursa Major. Both sets of aurora were quiet and yellowish (brightness 3 to 4). At 4, a broad, quiet, white band (brightness 2) crossed the zenith from Leo Minor through Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Cygnus, ending in Sagitta. At 5, three bands (brightness 3) crossed the zenith, occupying Lyra, Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Pegasus, and Taurus, with a few bright streamers in the NNW. At 6 a. m. an arch (brightness 2) ran from Boötes through Canes Venatici and Lynx, ended in Gemini, while a double arch (brightness 0 to 1) lay about 10° above the SW. horizon, running from NNW. to ESE. This arch was still in the same position at 8 and had become a single band at 10. At 7 there were pale patches of yellowish light in the NNE. near the horizon. Between 9 and 10 the arch in the SW. was bright, quiet, and well defined, with tremulous streamers (brightness 3 to 4), colors bright green, yellow, and rose. Extensive magnetic disturbance.

October 16, 1882, 12.40 a. m. to 4 a. m.—Streamers flashed up in the E., forming a low arch from Taurus in the SE. to Leo in the N., with the crown in Gemini (brightness 1). At 1 a. m. there was a definite narrow arched band with one end in Leo in the N. and the other in the lower part of Aries in the SE., with the highest part in Auriga and Perseus. From the northern end numerous long quiet streamers ran up as high as Ursa Major (brightness 1). The whole was rising slowly when last observed at 1.20. From 2 to 2.20 the aurora was in the form of a broad band, narrow at the ends and spreading, and crossed the zenith from Pisces in the SE., near the horizon, to a point in Boötes, near the northern horizon. It occupied chiefly the constellations Andromeda, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Ursa Minor, and the western portion of Ursa Major. The band was slightly sinuous, and by imperceptible degrees changed its shape without changing its position, breaking into several bands, and consolidating itself into one again, its brightness increasing from 1 to 2. An eastern band joining this at the ends passing through Auriga was well defined at 2.17, and almost wholly gone at 2.20. At 3 the aurora was in the same place, but had grown paler and more diffused, while at 3.15 the eastern band was again well developed and the aurora was spreading westward as far as Cygnus. At 4 the sky was so hazy that only the brightest stars were visible, but through the haze twisted bands of aurora in rapid motion were to be seen. After this the cloud thickened up and no more aurora was observed. A magnetic disturbance commenced at 3 and lasted till 7 a. m., with decrease of horizontal force from .530 to .215, while the declination increased $6^\circ 07'$, the vertical force being but slightly affected.

October 17, 1882, 11 p. m., October 16, to 10 a. m.—Before the stars were definitely visible a twisted band of aurora was observed across the zenith from the NNW. to the SE. (brightness 1). At 2.17 there were three bands nearly overhead, running from NW. to SE. through Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Canes Venatici, and Boötes. These bands were white, tinged with greenish (brightness 2), with undulating motion, the ends shifting and disappearing. The magnets were slightly disturbed. At 1 a. m. there were two small horizontal curtains in Taurus, from whose western end rose a broad, spreading, sinuous band across the zenith to Boötes in the N., occupying Andromeda, part of Cassiopeia, and Ursa Major, spreading W. into Cygnus and Lyra (brightness 2), with slight wavy motion. This was breaking up and paler at 1.10, and had become a single twisted band, with a tendency to divide lengthwise at 1.17. At 2 the aurora was in essentially the same position, but the western part was brighter, and had sunk lower in the SW., passing through β Cygni and Vulpecula. This portion reached a brightness of 3 at 2.17, while the rest had paled considerably. At 3 there was a twisted mass of light in Taurus, and a narrow bright (3) band running along the SW. horizon through Aquila, extending about 90° in azimuth. At 3.17 a brilliant display began, which was observed up to 3.25. The aurora developed from the SW. up to the zenith and a little past it with great rapidity in the form of whirling, circling bands and smoke-like wreaths, mingled with pale streamers, which latter formed an imperfect corona at 3.20 in Cassiopeia at the zenith, which disappeared quickly. The motion was very rapid, and the light reached a brightness of 3 to 4. The light was mostly yellowish-white, but tinged on the lower edge with

greenish and rose. The magnets were violently disturbed, with great decrease of horizontal force. At 4 a. m. three bands ran along the SW. from Orion to Aquila at an altitude of about 25° . These reached a brightness of 3 at 4.15, and then quickly paled, while the aurora developed from Orion and spread over the eastern sky in broad, sinuous, undulating bands (brightness 1 to 2), which formed a very transient, imperfect corona. This aurora was brightest in Ursa Major, and spread over the whole sky at 4.20. The motion was comparatively slow, and the magnets less disturbed. At 5 there were two quiet greenish bands (brightness 2), one in the NE. through Gemini, Leo Minor, and Coma Berenices, and the other in NW. from Boötes through Hercules and Aquila. At 6 a pale broad band ran from the western to the southern horizon, and at 7 a similar band in the NE. ran from Gemini through Ursa Major and ended in Boötes. At 8 there were numerous streaks (brightness 2 to 3) in the NE. moving rapidly westward. No aurora was observed at 9, but at 10 there were traces of a pale arch extending from the NNW. to ESE. at an elevation of about 12° above the southern horizon. The extremities were lost in the haze and cloud which obscured the horizon.

October 21, 1882, 7 a. m. to 8 a. m.—Up to and during the 6 o'clock a. m. observation the sky was clouded over and it was snowing; but at 7 a. m. it was clear, and a stationary yellowish-white band of aurora was observed running from Hercules in the WNW. through Pegasus to Taurus in the SSE. At the WNW. end there were vertical streamers, vibrating upwards rapidly (brightness 2 to 3). At 8 a greenish band without motion crossed the zenith from Boötes through Ursa Minor to Triangulum (brightness 2 to 3), while at 9 a. m. the same band, somewhat paler (2), passed beyond Triangulum into the haze on the eastern sky. Magnetic instruments showed no signs of disturbance.

October 22 and 23, 1882, 10.30 p. m. to 10.20 a. m.—As soon as it was dark enough for an aurora to be seen, a slightly sinuous, narrow, hazy band was observed crossing the zenith from N. to the SE., passing straight up through the middle of the Dipper. In the twilight it appeared a pale rosy color, and a slight wavy motion was observed (brightness 0 to 1). Next observed at 11.15 in the shape of a broad, waving band from the NNW. to SE., not reaching the horizon at either end, passing through Ursa Major, Draco, and Cygnus (brightness 1), color yellowish. At 12.15 a. m. October 23 it was a narrow arch from the NW. to SSE. through Vulpecula, Delphinus, Cygnus, and Lyra to Boötes, with little or no motion (brightness 1). At 1 a. m. a low arch (brightness 2), somewhat tinged with yellow, lay in the SW., taking in about 40° in azimuth and reaching an altitude of about 20° near α Aquilæ. All the stars on the SW. horizon were obscured by the bright moonlight. This arch had not changed its position when last noticed at 1.20, while at 1.10 an additional hazy, wavy band had developed in the NE., running from Taurus in the SE. through Auriga to Coma Berenices in the N. (brightness 1). At 2 a. m. the starting point of the aurora was in Taurus, near the SE. horizon. From this ran a band of streamers to the NNW. through Aries, Pegasus, highest in Cygnus, near β Cygni, through Lyra and Hercules round to Boötes (brightness 1 to 2), and also bands (brightness 1) across zenith passing through Cassiopeia. From 2.10 to 2.20 the western band became brighter, with considerable motion, and gradually faded, while the eastern bands, still pale, spread eastward into Auriga, developing a bright patch in Canes Venatici. The magnets were slightly disturbed. At 3 a. m. the western streamers were replaced by a pale (0 to 1) band, and another band equally pale crossed the zenith from the same starting point. At 3.10 to 4 an additional sinuous band (1 to 2) developed in the E. from Orion just rising in the SE., through Gemini, Leo Minor, and Canes Venatici to a point in Boötes, now just above the northern horizon.

From 4 to 4.10 there was an extensive display, which would have been brilliant had it not been for the moonlight. Starting from Orion it spread into Taurus, Aries, and Auriga in the shape of twisted forks, one streak crossing the zenith to NNW., with a band nearly in the position of the western band seen at last observation. This latter band had risen about 10° at 4.10. No rapid motion was observed (brightness 2 to 3). The whole was fading rapidly at 4.17. There was a great magnetic disturbance, the horizontal force falling too low to be read, and the declination rising. At 5 a. m. only one pale (0 to 1) band was visible running from Leo to Ursa Major, resembling hazy cirrus cloud. At 6 a. m. there was a pale arch over the NE. horizon, and at 8 a. m. another similar arch (brightness about 1). At 9 and 10 a. m. there was simply a trace of aurora in the form of an arch closely resembling the twilight curve, spanning the southern horizon at an

altitude of about 40° , the extremities hidden in the haze which obscured the horizon. This had wholly disappeared at about 10.20 a. m.

October 27, 1882, 1 a. m. to 4 a. m.—The clouds which had covered the sky broke away about 1 a. m., having a few patches of fleecy cirrus-stratus clouds hiding the stars in the SE. At the 1 a. m. observation two hazy, narrow, sinuous bands crossed the zenith from this bank of clouds, ending near Arcturus in the NNW., about 15° above the horizon, passing through Cassiopeia, Cepheus, and Draco. At 1.17 the top of the arch had drifted west to Cygnus and Lyra, the ends remaining fixed, while the arch itself showed a tendency to split lengthwise (brightness 1); brightest in Boötes, where it had a faint ruddy tinge. There was a slight magnetic disturbance. At 2 a. m. an arched narrow band (brightness 2) stretched from a point in Serpens about 10° above the NW. horizon to the bank of clouds in the SSE., reaching an altitude of about 30° near α Aquilæ. There was a faint suggestion of green and rose color at the northern end. At 2.10 to 2.19 the band faded slightly, and at 2.17 the crown rose about 2° , while at the same time there were also faint traces of a band in the position of the one observed at 1 a. m. From 3 to 3.17 there was a broad aurora running from a point in Boötes W. of Arcturus just above the northern horizon up through Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Perseus, ending in the clouds near Taurus (brightness 1 to 2). It consisted of broad, hazy, waving bands and twisted streaks fading and reappearing quickly, with slight motion, shifting rather to the westward. At 2.10 there were whirls approaching the curtain shape in Canes Venatici, and a low ill-defined arch in the NE. in Leo Minor, and at 2.17 also a faint band through Cygnus in the W. The magnetic disturbance increased in violence, all the elements being much diminished. From 4 a. m. onwards the sky was obscured by thin clouds. During the whole time the aurora was visible its brightness was much dimmed by the exceedingly bright moonlight.

October 27 and 28, 1882, 10.30 p. m. to 1.17 a. m.—As soon as it was dark enough for the aurora to show, a bright patch with bright streamers was observed in the SE., about 20° above the horizon. At 11.13 the aurora was in the form of a hazy arch, with its crown passing through Cygnus and Lyra, and its extremities hidden in the haze NW. and SE. At 12.13 the sky was so hazy and the moonlight so brilliant that the position of the aurora among the stars could not be definitely traced. It had the form of a faint arch of hazy light. The crown of the arch bore SW. at an altitude of about 30° . Extremities bore SE. and W. by N. At 1 a. m. only the brightest stars were visible through the haze. One broad band made up of transverse streamers, moving rapidly westward with quick undulations from N. to S., crossed the zenith from the N., ending in the clouds in the SE. Several paler secondary bands W. of the main band. The whole aurora was paler and much broken at 1.10. At 1.17 it had almost wholly faded, but quickly reappeared in the N. in the form of curled streaks, covering a large extent of sky. A large magnetic disturbance commenced at 10 p. m., continuing all night. The horizontal force ranged through .517, the declination through $2^\circ 54'$, and the vertical force through .088. At 2 a. m. the sky was clouded, and no more aurora was seen.

October 29, 1882, 5 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.—Up to 5 a. m. the sky was covered by thin, patchy, stratus clouds, through which the moon shone; after this the sky cleared off. Soon after dusk faint traces of aurora were seen through the clouds. At 2.13 a. m. a bright streak showed through the clouds in the NNE., the base about 20° above the horizon and running up towards the zenith. At 3 to 3.10 the sky was clear enough near the zenith to expose a band crossing from the N. when it was visible through the clouds to the SE. It could be seen to pass through Lyra and Cassiopeia. At 5 a. m. a band, partly covered with clouds, ran from Boötes through Draco, ending in Andromeda. It was pale and hazy (brightness 0 to 1), and moved slowly to the W. No more aurora was visible till 9 a. m., when a band passed from Ursa Major through Camelopardalis, ending in Cassiopeia (brightness 1). At 10 a. m. a band ran from Leo Minor to Perseus, passing through α Aurigæ (brightness 2). At 11 a. m. a patch was visible in Gemini. A violent magnetic disturbance commenced at 3 a. m., lasting all night. The horizontal force fell too low to be read.

November 2, 1882, 12.30 a. m. to 4 a. m.—From 12.30 to 12.45 a pale, glowing segment, resembling the twilight curve, was discernible in the NE., extending from N. to SE., and reaching an altitude of about 30° in the NE. It was very pale, a little brighter in the N., and continued indistinctly visible until 3, when it developed into two or three definite, but wavy, pale (0 to 1) bands crossing

the zenith from the N. to the SE., one from Taurus up through Cassiopeia to Cygnus, and another from Boötes also reaching Cassiopeia through Draco. At 3.17 there was also a streak in Leo in the NE. Very faint traces of these bands were still discernible at 4 a. m., but no more aurora was observed.

November 3, 1882, 12.17 a. m. to 8 a. m.—Streamers of a slightly yellowish tinge (brightness 1 to 2) shot up all round the horizon, being brightest in the NW. and SE. At 1 a. m. they had arranged themselves in the form of an arch of streamers (brightness 1), running from Taurus in the ESE. through Auriga to Ursa Major in the N. This had faded a good deal at 1.10 and was replaced by a pale arched band at 1.17. At 2 there was a vertical streak in the N. in Boötes, running up from near the horizon into Draco, and a few additional streamers were to be seen in Ursa Major at 2.10. This had faded at 2.17 and there appeared a pale arched band in Leo in the NE. At 3 a. m. there was a pale glow in the S. and SW., and at 3.10 a definite band (brightness 1) from Aries in the SE. up through Perseus and Andromeda to Cassiopeia near the zenith. At 3.17 there were merely patches of pale glow in the N. and NE. At 4 a. m. these bands (brightness 1 to 2) ran from the SE. to the NNW., not reaching the northern horizon (brightest in the SE.); one (the brightest) from Orion through Taurus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, and Lyra; a second (paler) through Aries and Andromeda and just above α Aquilæ; and the third (palest) close to the horizon. These bands were in essentially the same position and a little brighter at 4.10, but had faded to 0 to 1 at 4.17. At 5 a. m. there was a pale band (0 to 1) in the NE. through Leo and Gemini. At 7 a. m. two bands (brightness 1) of a slightly greenish tinge crossed the zenith from Serpens to Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis. At 8 a. m. there was an arch of very pale light over the SE. horizon, and after this no more aurora was observed.

November 4, 1882, 4.10 a. m. to 9.30 a. m.—The sky was covered with rather thin hazy stratus clouds which cleared away more or less at intervals. At 4.10 a. m. there was a quiet arch (brightness 1) visible through the clouds in the NE. There were no stars visible near this, so it could not be charted. The crown bore NE. altitude about 30° , and the extremities NNE. and ENE. altitude about 10° . This was wholly observed at 4.17. At 9 a. m. the sky was clear and a faint arch (brightness 0 to 1), extending from NNW. to ENE. with an altitude of about 30° , was observed, lasting until 9.30.

November 5, 1882, 1 a. m. to 6 a. m.—At 1 a. m. there was an arched bank of clouds in the NE. on the horizon, and above this a pale steady glow gradually fading into the starlight. At 2 a. m. this glow had faded, but at 2.10 a broad definite band (brightness 1) crossed the NE. sky, white and motionless, from a point in Orion near the ESE. horizon, reaching its greatest height at Castor and Pollux in Gemini and ended in the upper part of Leo in the NNE. Its altitude was about 5° less at 2.17. Clouds and haze obscured the aurora till 6 a. m. when an arched band was observed, with essentially the same bearing, running from Orion through Auriga to Ursa Major (brightness 2) and color slightly greenish, sometimes varying slightly in color and brightness, especially in the SE., where a few streamers were observed. No more aurora seen.

November 6, 1882, 7 a. m. to 7.15 a. m.—Up to 7 a. m. the sky was not clear enough to allow any aurora to be seen. An arch of pale yellowish green was then visible through the haze, running from Orion to Leo through Gemini (brightness 0 to 1). This was invisible at 7.15 and no more was observed.

November 7, 1882, 4.17 a. m. to 11.20 a. m.—The weather was stormy and the clouds thick during the early part of the night. At 4.17 a. m. an arched band was visible through the clouds in the SW. at an altitude of about 40° , quickly disappearing, while a similar streak in the NW. moved rapidly towards the zenith. No stars were visible at this time. There was a slight magnetic disturbance, with a decrease of horizontal force and declination and an increase of vertical force. The earth currents were notably increased in strength. At 11 a. m. the sky was comparatively clear, and a band was observed stretching from Andromeda through Ursa Minor to Canes Venatici, characterized by frequent flashes from W. to E. and a rapid vibratory motion. At 11.10 a. m. it had moved further toward the NE. and extending from N. to E. through Cygnus, Draco, and Boötes. It now consisted of a broad regular arch formed of streamers about 10° in length and perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. The streamers were agitated by a vibratory motion and a motion of translation to the E. (brightness 2). The aurora disappeared about 11.20 a. m.

November 8, 1882, 4 a. m. to 10.35 a. m.—During the early part of the night the sky was covered with thick clouds, but at 4 a. m. these had thinned away sufficiently to allow a few of the brightest stars to be seen, and broad bands of aurora, apparently in rapid motion, were observed crossing the zenith from the NNW. to ESE., spreading out at the zenith to a trail some 40° in width. No more aurora was observed until 9.10 a. m., when it appeared for about twenty minutes in the form of a quiescent faint band across the zenith from NW. to SE., with the extremities lost in the haze. At 10.10 a. m. a band (brightness 0 to 1) encircled the entire horizon, about 10° in breadth, and resting on a dark band of uncertain character (apparently hazy and stratus cloud) of about the same breadth. At the same time a second similar band formed an arch intersecting the first in the SE. and N., with its crown at an altitude of about 45° . At about 10.35 the sky clouded over and no more aurora was observed. A magnetic disturbance commenced about 4, chiefly affecting the horizontal force, which was largely decreased.

November 9, 1882, 12.30 a. m. to 7.30 a. m.—At midnight no aurora was observed, but at 1 it was already well developed in the form of a brilliant zone (2) from a point in Taurus in the ESE. horizon into Ursa Major and Leo Minor on the N. In the NE. it did not reach lower than Gemini, but extended also into Auriga. The zone consisted of three or four bands changing rapidly, but not moving fast, forming sometimes whorls and streamers, and had spread into Perseus and Andromeda at 1.10. At 1.17 it had faded a good deal, while two streamers started up in the N. and ESE., meeting across the zenith, while a large whorl formed in Canes Venatici. At 2 a. m. the zone was still broader and contracted at the horizon, ran from Hercules in the N. to Taurus in the SE., mostly west of the zenith, occupying Pegasus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, and Lyra, drifting westward with rapid shooting and circling motion from SE. to NW. It had faded a little at 2.10, and was quiet, while quiet glowing banks of light replaced the 1 o'clock aurora. At 2.17 the western aurora had almost wholly faded, and the eastern developed into a regular arch, which lost its regularity in a few minutes. At 3 a. m. the eastern zone had developed again from Orion in ESE. to Boötes in NNW., narrowing at the horizon, in the middle stretching from Gemini up to Ursa Minor (brightness 3), made up of sinuous bands, sometimes narrow, sometimes broad, with some longitudinal motion from N. to S., spreading a little towards the W., and not so bright at 3.17. At 4 there was a similar broad band or zone, but quiescent (2 to 3) from a point in Menoceros in the ESE. through Orion, Taurus, Pegasus, Cygnus, and Lyra, to a point in Ophiuchus near the NNW. horizon, also spreading eastward in paler bands to Ursa Major, growing paler at 4.17. At 5 a. m. two parallel bands 4° to 5° apart crossed the zenith from Taurus, through Perseus and Cassiopeia, to Corona (brightness 2), drifting slowly S., with a rapid waving motion from W. to E. At 6 a band with a few streaks above it, moving slowly to the S., stretched from Orion through Gemini to Leo Minor. 7 a. m. saw a luminous band stretching round close to the horizon, without motion, extending from Pegasus to Serpens. Haze then began to cover the sky, and soon became clouds. A magnetic disturbance, affecting the horizontal force, and to a less degree the declination also, commenced at 2 a. m., and continued several hours after the end of the aurora.

November 10, 1882, 3 a. m. to 9.10 a. m.—The sky was cloudy during most of the night. When it cleared, at 3 a. m., no aurora was observed. A faint glow in the N. and NW. may have been auroral. At 5.15 a. m. the clouds again broke away sufficiently to show an arch from Taurus through Pegasus to Lacerta from SE. to SW., partly hidden by clouds and haze (brightness 1). At 8 a. m. the sky partly clouded again, disclosing a motionless band from Orion to Leo, about 5° – 8° above the horizon, showing through haze (brightness 0 to 1). At 9.10 a. m. a few faint traces of aurora were visible through the haze and clouds. The magnetic needles were very slightly affected.

November 12, 1882, 3 a. m. to noon.—During the early part of the night a furious storm of wind and snow was raging, accompanied by a violent magnetic storm affecting all three elements, which lasted several hours after the aurora disappeared. Through a break in the clouds at 3 a. m. sinuous bands and streamers (brightness 2) were observed in the N., in and near Ursa Major. At 3.17 the sky was nearly clear, and sinuous bands from the NNW. to ESE. occupied most of the western sky, the ends of the bands being lost in haze, while an incomplete corona formed E. of the zenith (brightness 2). Accurate observation was rendered impossible by the violence of the weather. From this time on the storm moderated. At 4 a. m. a whirling band ran up from Orion's belt in

the SE. towards the Pleiades, and two arched and nearly parallel bands ran along the SW. horizon, the upper band the broader and brighter, through Taurus, Cetus, and Pisces into the lower part of Pegasus below the square (brightness 2). It had faded considerably at 4.10, but at 4.17 had developed into two bands of curtains and streamers, with rapid vibration and play of colors, yellow, green, and rose (brightness 3), intermittent, sometimes sinking to 2 or rising in places to 4. At 5 a. m. two yellowish green bands ran from WSW. to WNW., through Aquila to Hercules, with a few streamers on the WNW. end (brightness 1 to 2). At 6 a. m. there were several bands and streamers in the northern sky, the streamers vibrating from W. to E. At 7 a pale arch with streamers ran from the SE. to SW., about 9° or 10° above the horizon (brightness 1). At 8 there was a sheaf of beams in the NNE. from Leo to Camelopardalis, with slow lateral vibration, changing in brightness from 1 to 2. At 9 a. m. the horizon was encircled by a band of pale quiet white light 10° in breadth, from which arose a perfect fringe of streamers, some approaching the zenith, most of them, however, not exceeding 10° or 15° in length, and apparently motionless. This display continued for nearly an hour, with but slight change, when a broad white band (brightness 0 to 1) was observed to start from the luminous base in the W. through the Pleiades and Ursa Major, stopping at a point about 30° E. of the zenith. No further change was observed till 11 a. m., when a second like arch was formed about 6° – 8° in breadth and 60° in diameter, having its crown in the zenith. From this band streamers shot out and formed a complete corona. At this time the magnetic disturbance was particularly great. The corona continued apparently unchanged and motionless until it faded before the dawn.

November 12 and 13, 1882, 9.30 p. m. to 11.30 p. m.—As soon as the sky grew dark enough for an aurora to be visible, it appeared well developed and probably a continuation of the preceding aurora. At 10.17 p. m. a waving band of light extended across from SE. to NW., brightest in the SE., where it had the curtain form, with the streamers in the same direction. At 11.17 there was a faint streak (brightness 1) through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Draco, and Boötes, with bright curtains in Pegasus and Cygnus. At 12.17 there was an arch whose extremities bore SE. and NW., and below this, on the horizon, a well marked dark segment, with wavy faint streamers above it, and faint patches of light in Andromeda and Cassiopeia. At 1 a. m. there was a broad bright zone occupying nearly all the western sky, and extending east of the zenith, from Boötes, in the NW., through Ursa Major, round above Capella to Taurus, in the ESE. The zone was composed of several broad sinuous bands, converging near the horizon, and sometimes developing streamers (brightness 2 to 3). It drifted westward, and had passed the zenith at 1.10, in motion especially on the edge, in the N., and at the zenith, waving and vibrating, with some slight display of colors, yellow, green, and rose. There was a particularly bright portion in the SE. The whole had sunk low in the SW. at 1.17. From 2 to 2.17 a. m. the aurora was reduced to two bands lying low in the SW., from Ophiuchus in the NW. through Aquila to Pegasus in the S., with streamers from the upper band, all growing gradually smaller (brightness 2 to 3). At 3 a. m. a broad bright zone of the usual type crossed the zenith from Orion and Taurus in the SE. to Boötes, with streamers forming a half corona E. of the zenith, centering in Cassiopeia (brightness 2). At 3.10 the half corona was W. of the zenith, with the bands as before, developing wavy curtains at the zenith. At 3.17 there were bands low in the NE., running from Procyon through Leo Minor and Canes Venatici to Boötes, made up of streamers flashing rapidly from N. to S., and showing beneath them a well-marked dark segment (brightness 2 to 3). At 4 a. m. these bands had become curtains; there was a broad band (1) in the S. and sinuous streaks covered most of the sky at right angles, roughly speaking, to the magnetic meridian, converging towards the horizon in the NW. and SE. At 4.10 to 4.17, radiating from Aquila in the NW., near the horizon, and Canis Major, near the SE., bands, streaks, and streamers covered most of the sky, constantly changing and shifting, with much flickering motion. There was a special center of activity in the N., where curtains were developed. At 5 the aurora consisted of two bands, with yellowish streamers. At 6 it was an arch made up of curtains and streamers in rapid motion (brightness 2 to 3). At 7 there were only faint traces around the horizon, while at 8 no aurora was visible, but it broke out again at 9 in the form of a white striated band (brightness 2 to 3), about 30° in width, passing from the SE. to NW., about 3° to 5° SW. of the zenith. There was much wave-like motion from W. to E., with considerable change of form, but not of position. The horizon was fringed with streamers, generally about 20° long and

motionless. From 10.15 to 10.30 the aurora filled almost the entire southern half of the sky, passing from SE. to NW. north of the zenith. The lower half of the sky was filled with curtains brilliantly colored, green, yellow, and red predominating, in narrow bands parallel to the magnetic meridian, the whole in rapid motion from E. to W. (brightness 2). At 11.20 there was a perfect corona, with curtains in the S. and a luminous band on the northern horizon from the SE. to NW., sending up streamers to the zenith, white and quiet (brightness 1 to 2). At 11.17 the corona still continued, and the whole aurora was of the same general type, but moving slightly. It faded about 11.30 a. m. The magnetic needles were but slightly disturbed up to 3 a. m., when the disturbance became very violent, not subsiding until about 5 p. m. All these elements were affected, especially the horizontal and vertical force, the former decreasing and the latter increasing so much that it was frequently impossible to measure them, while the declination ranged from 310 to 510.

November 13 and 14, 1882, 11.17 p. m. to 1.20 p. m.—The aurora commenced at dusk and was first observed (11.17 p. m.) as a wavy band through Pisces, Perseus, Auriga, Leo Minor, and Coma Berenices, whence a faint streak rose to the Pole star, through Ursa Major. At 11.17 a. m. the same or a similar band passed through Perseus, Draco, Lacerta, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici, with faint streaks also in Cygnus. At 1 a. m. a rather broad arched band (brightness 0 to 1) extended from Taurus in the ESE. through Auriga to Ursa Major below the Dipper and Canes Venatici, brightest at the northern end, and sending off one or two long streamers at the ESE. end. This had faded greatly and become much broken at 1.10. At 1.17 a broad zone of the ordinary type of sinuous bands crossed the zenith from a point in Boötes, near the northern horizon, to Taurus in ESE. This zone was pale, only reaching a brightness of 1 in a few places. At 2 a. m. this had condensed into a twisted band 4° to 5° wide (brightness 2) from Eridanus on the ESE. horizon through Taurus, where it was much twisted like a smoke wreath, Perseus, close to Cassiopeia, through Ursa Minor and Draco to Corona Borealis. The whole was drifting slowly westward, having reached Cygnus and Lyra at 2.17, changing but little in character. At 3 a. m. there was a pale band low in the SW., while another zone crossed the zenith, spreading over the eastern sky with the bands much twisted, and forming something like curtains, varying in brightness from 1 to 3, with slight motion, and some faint rosy orange tinges in SE. The extremities were in Monoceros in the ESE., where it had a curdled appearance, and reached a brightness of 3 at 3.17. At 4 a. m. the aurora was of the same character, but paler (0 to 1), and lying more in the SW. At 4.17 there was a well-pronounced zone, which only reached a brightness of 1 in places, radiating from points in the lower part of Orion in the ESE. and Serpens in the NNW., so broad as to cover most of the sky, arching above the square of Pegasus in the SW. At 5 a. m. two arches ran from Orion through Andromeda to Cygnus, with bright streamers of various colors from yellow to red, blue and green, vibrating rapidly from W. to E. (brightness about 3). At 6 there was an arch from S. to W., with green streamers at the western end. At 7 there were simply traces around the horizon, and at 8 only faint traces. At 9.17 there was a broad, quiet, white nebulous band from Orion through Gemini, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici to Boötes (brightness 1). At 10.20 there was a corona of pale, white, quiet streamers from the horizon to the zenith (brightness 0 to 1). At 11.10 a. m. pale, white, quiet striated bands running E. and W., filling the sky from about 10° west of Polaris to the southern horizon. Only faint traces were visible at 12.17 p. m., and continued to be visible, especially in Ursa Major and the NW., till broad daylight. The magnetic needles were but slightly disturbed up to 9 a. m., when a disturbance of great violence set in. This had not ended at midnight.

November 14 and 15, 1882, 9 p. m. to 12.15 p. m.—While the twilight was still bright the aurora appeared as pale, vertical streamers in the ESE. in Perseus and Andromeda at about 20° above the horizon, and at 10 p. m. had developed into an arch of streamers still pale (0 to 1), from Leo Minor, some distance above the northern horizon, through Auriga ending in Triangulum, maintaining essentially the same position and character up to 11 p. m., though growing brighter. At 12, midnight, a twisted band 4° or 5° wide passed from Boötes in the N. through Ursa Major and Ursa Minor to Pegasus, and there were also faint bands in Cassiopeia, Andromeda, and Draco. At 1.17 a zone of the usual type crossed 4° or 5° W. of the zenith, from a point low in Taurus in the ESE., through Aries, Triangulum, Andromeda, Cygnus, Lyra, and Corona Borealis to Boötes,

close to the horizon in the NNW. This zone was much twisted in the N. (brightness 2), showing a faint rose tinge in the N. and SE. At 2 a. m. it was in the form of two bands, one from Canes Venatici through Ursa Minor to Andromeda, the other across the zenith from Ursa Major to Taurus (brightness 3). Between this observation and the next the aurora reached its maximum, being a great display of the usual type, bands, curtains and streamers covering the whole sky, with much play of colors, and vibration, fading rapidly. At 3 a. m. there were three bands with streamers, two from Aquila in the NW., through Cygnus and Hercules, and one arch from Pegasus to Aries (brightness 1 to 2), displaying yellow, green and pale blue colors, and vibrating rapidly. Between this observation and the next the aurora was again brilliant, but at 4 a. m. had faded to a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1), round the horizon, and at 5 there were two similar bands from NW. to SE. At 6.17 there was a faint illumination in the southern horizon, and quiet curtains in the N. At 7 a. m. there was a faint band in the SW., from Pegasus through Taurus to Gemini, with pale streamers moving slightly at the western end, and also several patches in Lacerta, Cassiopeia, and Cepheus. At 8.15 there were a few pale, white, quiet streamers between the N. and SE., and no aurora was seen at the next observation; but at 10.15 there was a faint arch from the SE. to SW., with an altitude of about 20° , with the lower edge well defined and showing a dark segment. At 11.15 there were faint streamers in the E., passing from the horizon through Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Boötes, and Lyra, and converging to a point just above α and β Ursæ Majoris. At 12.15 there were very pale streaks in Ursa Major, nearly reaching the zenith, and traces of aurora in the NW. obscured by clouds. The magnetic disturbance of yesterday continued pretty violent up to about 6 a. m., since which time the instruments have been comparatively quiet.

November 16, 1882, 12.15 p. m. to 11.20 a. m.—The aurora did not begin till some time after dark, first appearing as a faint streak of light in Leo Minor. At 1 a. m. there was a pale glow all around the horizon, brightest in the N., when at 3.17 three vertical streaks had developed, the largest running from near Arcturus to Draco, very pale (0 to 1). At 2 a. m. there was a narrow hazy band (brightness 0 to 1) across zenith from a point in the lower part of Taurus in the ESE. through Perseus, Triangulum, and Cassiopeia to Draco, brightest close to the SE. part, where it reached brightness 1 at 2.17, the crown having drifted westward to Cygnus and the band broadened a little, running down closer to the NNW. horizon in Corona Borealis. At 3 a. m. there was a broad, pale zone, much broken (brightness 0 to 1) from the same points in the NNW. to SE., from the SW. horizon to an altitude of about 20° , beginning to brighten and develop streamers at 3.10. At 3.17 it was rising in the form of an arch of streamers, approaching the curtain form, till it reached the square of Pegasus, Cygnus, and Lyra, where it began to fade and then develop into a paler zone of sinuous streaks. There was some vibration from E. to W. and a faint green tinge on the upper edge, shading through yellow to pale rose. There was a similar but smaller arch in the E. in Gemini and Cancer, and another in Leo. At 4 a. m. there was a broad zone of the usual type (brightness 2 to 3) from a point in Monoceros close to the ESE. horizon to a point in Serpens in NNW. occupying Orion, Taurus, Auriga, Perseus, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Pegasus, Cygnus, and Lyra. The eastern edge was the brightest and much twisted. The aurora in the E. was essentially unchanged. There were additional streamers from the tail of Ursa Major to the zenith at 4.10. At 4.17 the bands of the zone were separating and growing paler except the westernmost (brightness 3). At 5 a. m. there was a band with motionless streamers from Canis Minor through Orion to Pisces about 5° to 8° above the horizon, and a paler band shaped like a horseshoe from Orion to Leo. At 6 a. m. a bright band crossed the zenith from Lyra through Ursa Minor to Gemini, moving slowly to the south. At 7 there were two faint arched bands around the horizon. At 8 there was a corona, with its center a little W. of the zenith, covering almost the whole sky. From the center beams extended to bands and streamers. It was nearly gone at 8.20 a. m. (brightness 1 to 2). At 9.17 there was a broad white quiet band (brightness 1) from Andromeda through Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, and Ursa Minor, ending in Boötes, with also a faint glow on the southern horizon. The band had disappeared at 10.17, and the glow had developed into an arch with its corona at an altitude of about 20° , with short streamers from the arch. There were also streamers 45° long in the NE., E. and S. about 20° above the horizon. At 11.20 there were a few faint quiet streamers in the NE. The needles were but slightly disturbed; most so about 4 a. m.

November 17, 1882, 12.15 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.—At 12.15 a. m. faint streamers were observed in the N., partially obscured by clouds. At 1 a. m. there was merely a pale glow all around the horizon, but ten minutes after there was rather a broad arched streak (brightness 1) running up from close to Arcturus in the N. near the horizon, through Canes Venatici and Ursa Major, ending close above Castor and Pollux. At 1.17 there was a twisted band from the same point in the N. up to Ursa Major. From 2 to 2.17 there was a pale glow all around the horizon, with occasional faint streamers close to the horizon in the SE. At 3 a. m. there was a pale band (brightness 1), divided lengthwise, so the ends overlapped at the zenith, crossed the zenith from Auriga high in the ESE., through Cassiopeia to Draco, reaching down towards Boötes at 3.10 and fading at the E. end. There were also traces in the E. in Orion, Cancer, and Leo Minor, developing into a pale arch of streamers at 3.17, while the rest of the aurora faded. At 4 a. m. there were pale bands and streamers in the NE., developing at 4.17 into a twisted vertical band in the NE. (brightness 1), occupying Leo Minor and the whole of Ursa Major, and spreading pale and hazy toward the zenith. The horizontal force fell suddenly with the development of this band. There was also a pale band in Lyra in the NW. At 5 a. m. there was a pale arch from Hercules to Serpens, and three or four bunches of streamers in Cygnus, Lyra, and Corona Borealis (brightness 0 to 1), and no motion. At 6 a. m. there was a quiet band from Pegasus, through Triangulum to Taurus, with no motion. This was almost hidden by haze at 6.20. After this the sky became covered with clouds, only clearing at intervals. Traces of aurora were observed at 9.17 and 10.17, at the latter observation giving indication of an extensive aurora behind the clouds. Traces were again visible at 11.20 through the clouds. At 12.15 p. m. the sky cleared, and was observed to be encircled by a broad band of white, quiet light. In a few minutes the sky from the NE. to SE. points became colored a bright rosy red, the color fading away towards the zenith. About the same time a large white curtain formed across the rest of the sky, remaining nearly motionless for several minutes, and then gradually disappeared, while the red color spread farther S., and bright rays shot up towards the zenith, forming a perfect corona, which continued about forty minutes. The streamers of the corona were white and motionless. When the red color first appeared the light was striated with the rays parallel to the magnetic meridian, and several stars were visible showing through the colored portion with undiminished brilliancy. At 1 a. m. traces of aurora were observed in Boötes. The magnetic were almost undisturbed up to 6 a. m., when a violent disturbance commenced, still going on at daylight.

November 18, 1882, 7 a. m. to 12.17 p. m.—The weather was stormy during most of the night, but the clouds thinned away from 7 a. m. to 12.30 p. m., permitting portions of the aurora to be seen. At 7 a. m., a band of streamers vibrating up and down, and also from E. to W. (brightness 1 to 2) was seen stretching from Orion through Aries to Pegasus, while another band without streamers ran from Orion through Perseus and Cassiopeia to Cygnus, moving slowly towards the SW. At 8 there was a faint arch (brightness 0 to 1) from Orion to Pegasus. Traces were seen through the clouds at 9.17 and at 10.17 in the E. and SE. At 12.17 there was a quiet white nebulous band (brightness 0 to 1) from the SE. to the N., reaching an altitude of about 40° above the horizon, in the S.

November 18 and 19, 1882, 9.15 p. m. to 9.17 a. m.—During most of the night the sky was covered by thin hazy stratus clouds, through occasional breaks of which traces of aurora were observed from time to time, beginning as early as 9.15 p. m. on the 18th. At 10.15 the sky was clear enough to display a waving band (brightness 1) from Coma Berenices in the NNW. through Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cassiopeia to Pegasus in the ESE. It was brightest in Ursa Major, where it was broken into streamers. At 11.15 an arch was observed through the haze, very dim and wide in places, broken into three parallel bands, with its extremities bearing NW. and SE. The next hour it was cloudy, but the clouds appeared luminous here and there. At 1 a. m. on the 19th there were traces of aurora through the clouds in the N., and at 3 a. m. traces of bands crossing the zenith from NW. to SE. were seen through the clouds. At 4 similar traces were seen in the NE., and at 8 and 9.17 a. m. in the S. and W., and at the last hour also at the zenith. There was considerable magnetic disturbance during the whole night.

November 19 and 20, 8 p. m. to 11.17 a. m.—Just before the 8 p. m. observation, the sky being clear and the twilight still bright, pale streaks of aurora were observed in the N., high up in the

sky. No aurora was recorded at the 8 p. m. observation. The sky then clouded over and did not clear again until 1 a. m. on the 20th, when there was visible a band from near [ϵ] Ursæ Majoris in the NNW. across the zenith to Cassiopeia, with a corresponding band in the ESE. running up towards it but not meeting it, from Taurus through Aries and Andromeda (brightness 1). There were pale broken bands in the W. and an arch low in the NE. in Canis Minor and Leo. The SE. part of the band was gone at 2.17, the eastern aurora was paler, and there was an additional streak in Ursæ Major. At 2 a. m. there were two broad streamers in Ophiuchus in the NNW., about 5° above the horizon (brightness 1); pale and shifting at 2.10 to 2.17. At 3 a. m. there was a pale band from the same point in the NNW. to Eridanus in the SE., passing close to β Cygni and through Pegasus. This developed rapidly into a band of curtains and streamers, forming an incomplete corona, which centered near α Cygni at 3.10. These streamers vibrated rapidly from E. to W. and from W. to E. The curtains were 2 to 3 in brightness, the streamers were 1, brightest in the NW.; and brightly colored yellow and green, succeeding one another in the order named, from the horizon up. At 3.17 there was a rosy glow in the NW. and a broad zone across the zenith, made up of writhing, twisting bands of streamers in exceedingly rapid motion, both rotating and shooting from N. to S. and the reverse. There were the usual green, yellow, and red colors, bright, and the brightness was 2 to 3, possibly 4 in places, though much dimmed by the bright moonlight. The magnetic disturbance which had hitherto affected only the horizontal force now extended to the declination, which fell over 6°. At the same time a semi-corona was formed from Ursæ Major to Andromeda. At 4 there were streamers all around the horizon except in Andromeda (brightness 1 to 2), white, about 45° long and 10° or 15° above the horizon. The whole faded rapidly, having nearly disappeared at 4.17. The declination increased about 13°. At 5 a. m. there was another complete corona (brightness 1 to 2), centering in Camelopardalis, a few degrees SW. of the zenith. At 6 there were several yellowish-green arched bands with streamers from Gemini through Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, and Lacerta to Cygnus, slightly vibrating. At 6.15 the whole had moved a few degrees southward (brightness 1 to 2). At 7 there were two faint arches (brightness 0 to 1), one from Taurus to Pegasus, and the other from Hercules to Boötes. At 8 there was a short, broad, yellowish-green band (brightness 1 to 2), from Monoceros to Taurus in the S., sending up motionless streamers. At 9.17 there was another perfect corona, with the rays brightest and most numerous in the SE., S., and SW., apparently motionless, and white (brightness 1 to 2). The corona still continued at 10.17 a. m., but its rays in the NE. no longer sprang from the horizon, but from a bright arch whose extremities were in the SE. and NW., and its crown about 40° northeast of the zenith. The rays vibrated slightly; traces of aurora were still to be seen through the clouds at 11.17 a. m., but after that the sky was completely covered. The magnetic disturbance continued during the night, though its maximum was reached between 3 and 9 a. m.

November 21, 1882, 4 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.—The early part of the night was cloudy, and when it cleared at 4 a. m. there was only a pale glow in the N. and NE., and two or three very faint arched streaks close to the southern horizon, which wholly faded away. The sky became clouded at 9, clearing partially at 11.17, when traces of aurora were visible for an instant only through the clouds, apparently without color or motion. At 12.17 a. m. a corona was observed (brightness 3 to 4) in the form of a circle all round the horizon, fringed with short rays, centering towards the zenith, but not reaching it, lasting only a few minutes. Its color was white, and the streamers vibrated slightly. At 12.30 another corona was observed in the form of an ellipse, with its longest diameter E. and N., with long streamers converging to the zenith, and fringed with streamers on the outer edge, colored bright rose, with interspaces of bright myrtle green (brightness 3 to 4). There was considerable rapid E. and W. vibration, and the display lasted only a few minutes. The magnetic needles were exceedingly quiet up to about 8 a. m., when a disturbance commenced, lasting till 10 p. m., especially affecting the horizontal force and declination, reaching its maximum at the time of the formation of the corona.

November 25, 2 a. m. to 12.17 p. m.—When the sky cleared at 2 a. m. there was observed a forked vertical band in the N. from near the horizon towards the zenith, starting at a point in Boötes, one branch running to the NE. through Ursæ Major, the other up through Ursæ Minor to the zenith (brightness 0 to 1). This had faded at 2.15, and a hazy arched band (brightness 1) ran from Hercules high in the NW. through β Cygni and the square of Pegasus, disappearing in the

moonlight in the S. At 3 a. m. there were traces of aurora in the NE., which at 3.15 had developed into an arched band (brightness 2) with faint tinges of red and yellow from a point in Monoceros close to the horizon in the ESE. through Leo to a point in Boötes near the N. horizon. At 4.10 there was an arched band (brightness 1), curved into an ellipse in the NE. some 10° or 15° above the horizon, in Canis Minor, Cancer, Leo Minor, and Canes Venatici. This had nearly faded at 4.15, and none was observed at 5 a. m. At 6 an arch crossed the southern horizon from SE. to SW. with streamers on the SE. half, running from Canis Minor, through Orion and Taurus, to Andromeda. The streamers crossed rapidly from W. to E., with play of colors, yellow, green, and red (brightness about 2). At 7 a. m. there was a band (brightness 1 to 2) from Cygnus through Corona Borealis to Boötes, but at 7.15 there was only a faint small arch in Ursa Major. At 8 there were merely faint traces over the NE. horizon, and no more was observed till 12.17 p. m., when there was a corona of long, slender white streamers, a few of them brighter than the rest, stretching about 30° above the horizon (brightness 0 to 1). The whole aurora was much dimmed by the exceedingly brilliant moonlight. The magnetic needles were almost undisturbed up to 7 a. m., when a disturbance, chiefly affecting the intensity with decrease of horizontal and increase of vertical force, commenced, lasting till 3 p. m.

November 26, 12.30 a. m. to 4 a. m.—Preliminary evanescent streamers were noticed in Ursa Major high in the NNE. at 8.45 p. m. (3.30 local); but no more aurora was seen till at the 1 a. m. observation, when pale streaks were observed in the N., developing at 1.15 into a pale zone of the ordinary type, white and quiet (brightness 0 to 1), across the zenith, converging at points in Boötes in the NNW. and Cetus in the SE. close to the horizon. There were three main bands in the zone, one through Ursa Major and Auriga, one through Ursa Minor, and one through Cassiopeia and Andromeda. At 2 a. m. the western band alone of this zone still remained, and there were besides three or four arched bands of short bright streamers in the NE. in Canis Minor, Cancer, Leo, and Coma Berenices, with considerable vibration from N. to S. (brightness 2 to 3), tinged with green, yellow, and red, while pale streaks and streamers near the zenith moved rather rapidly, tending to form an imperfect corona. At 2.10 the eastern aurora had subsided into pale bands, and one serpentine streak (0 to 1) ran from Ursa Major through Polaris to the square of Pegasus approximately parallel to the magnetic meridian. There was considerable magnetic disturbance with increase of the horizontal force and slight diminution of the other two elements. The aurora had mostly faded at 2.15. At 3 a. m. there was a pale band in the place of the eastern aurora described at 2 o'clock. At 3.15 to 17 there was an arched band with a reversed curve at the SE. end from Canis Minor through Gemini into Ursa Major, gradually breaking into streamers at the northern end. The magnetic needles were comparatively quiet. At 4 a. m. the sky was overspread with polar bands of cloud, which allowed only indistinct traces of aurora to be seen, and during the rest of the night similar clouds prevented the observation of aurora. The aurora was much dimmed by the moonlight.

November 27, 1882, 3 a. m. to 4.10 a. m.—At 3 a. m. part of the pale, narrow, quiet band was observed through the thin clouds in the NE. at right angles to the magnetic meridian. At 4 a. m. there was a broad hazy band (0 to 1) from the NW. to SE., visible only from Cygnus through Cassiopeia, and had moved 20° eastward at 4.10, leaving only traces through the clouds at 4.15. At 5 a. m. a pale yellowish band (0 to 1), motionless, ran from Leo through Ursa Major to Draco. At 6 there was a pale motionless arch from Cygnus through Andromeda to Perseus, and a patch in Auriga (brightness 0 to 1). Clouds prevented further observation. The magnetic needles were comparatively quiet most of the night. There was a slight disturbance at 3.05, the horizontal force rising and then falling below the normal, and another at 10.12, the horizontal force falling slightly.

November 27 and 28, 1882, 9.15 p. m. to 1.15 p. m.—At 9.15 p. m. on the 27th there were faint horizontal streaks through Taurus, Gemini, and Leo in the NE. No more aurora was observed, the sky being partly obscured by streaks of cloud, until 1 a. m., when the sky was clear, and streaks were noticed in the N. and E., which developed at 1.15 into a broad hazy twisted band (brightness 1) from a point in Boötes below Arcturus close to the horizon NNW. through Draco, Ursa Minor, Perseus, and the Pleiades, ending in the lower part of Taurus close to the horizon ESE. From 2 to 2.15 a. m. there was a rather broad zone of the usual type (brightness 2) from a point in Serpens close to the horizon NNW., to a similar point in Orion ESE., occupying Lyra,

Cygnus, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Aries, and Taurus. At 4 a. m. the zone was rather lower, occupying Aquila and the square of Pegasus, and much brighter (3) with motion beginning to develop at the ESE. end. It rose rapidly, being at 3.10 at the position of the 2 o'clock aurora, with very rapid waving and gyratory motion (brightness 2 to 3). At 3.15 it crossed the zenith, reaching east to Ursa Major and Gemini, much paler (1 to 2) and quieter. There was a large magnetic disturbance, chiefly affecting the horizontal force, which fell very low. At 4 a. m. only traces of aurora were visible. At 5 a. m. there was a band (brightness 2) from Lyra to Ursa Major across the NE., and at 6 a. m. a broad band ran from Pegasus through Cygnus, Cepheus, and Ursa Major to Leo. Another band of the same color and brightness (1 to 2) from Andromeda through Cassiopeia and Auriga to Gemini, both having a rapid lengthwise motion from W. to E., resembling steam or smoke driven by a brisk wind. From 7 a. m. to 1.15 p. m. there were merely traces of aurora visible, though the sky was clear. The traces at 1.15 were low in the SSE. and developed into a pale streak across the zenith, fading at dawn.

November 28 and 29, 1882, 10 p. m. to 10.15 a. m.—The whole night was clear. At 10.15 an arch was observed in the northeast with an altitude of about 25° , its extremities being NNW. to E. by S. The color was a faint yellow (brightness 1). At 11.15 the arch was in a similar position, but somewhat higher. At 12.15 it was still in the same position, but had developed streamers at the NNW. end reaching to Ursa Major. No aurora was visible at 1 a. m., but at 1.10 to 2.15 there was a narrow arched band (brightness 1) from a point in Boötes near the horizon N. through Leo Minor, ending in Gemini below Castor and Pollux, at an altitude of about 25° . From this time to 5 a. m. there was no aurora, but at 5 a. band (brightness 0 to 1) crossed the zenith from NNW. to S., from Vulpecula through Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, and Camelopardalis, ending in Auriga and Lynx. At 6 the arch was yellow and made of streamers, waving from E. to W., and varying slightly in brightness (1 to 2). Faint traces only were visible at 7 a. m. from Hercules to Boötes. At 8 a. m. there was a motionless band from Pegasus through Taurus and Orion to Canis Minor. Traces only, soon disappearing, were visible at 10.10 a. m., and no more aurora was seen. The magnetic needles were comparatively undisturbed all night.

November 30, 1882, 12.15 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.—The whole night was clear. About midnight, Washington time (between 7.30 and 7.40 p. m. local), there was a low arch in the NE. (brightness 1 to 2) from Taurus, where it was very faint through Gemini, Leo Minor, where it was brightest, and Coma Berenices, sending up faint streamers in the last two constellations. At 1 to 1.15 a. m. there was a broad twisted band, white and quiet (brightness 2 to 3), from a point in Taurus near the horizon in the ESE. across the zenith, through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, and Draco, to a point in Boötes, close to the horizon in the NNW. At 2 a. m. the aurora was unchanged in bearing, altitude, and brightness, but started from Orion in the ESE., and was split in two parts, one on each side of Polaris, while from the southeast end a band was beginning to shoot up towards the north-east. This had developed into an arched band through Gemini and Ursa Major, at an altitude of about 40° , reaching Boötes in the N., while the western bands had almost faded out. At 2.15 these bands had developed into a zone of the ordinary type from the same points of the horizon, reaching W. to Cygnus and Lyra and E. below Gemini. The eastern bands were the brightest (2 to 3), and in the ESE. showed a faint yellow and rose tinge. At 3 a. m. the zone was mostly reduced to a broad band, brightest in the lower edge (2 to 3), along the SW. horizon, with an altitude of about 25° at its highest point, running from Orion's belt below the square of Pegasus to a point in Serpens in the NW. This continued at 3.15, and in addition a zone of paler bands (1 to 2) covered most of the sky as far E. as Ursa Major and Gemini. The southeast base of the zone was very broad, some 20° of the azimuth. 4 a. m. found the aurora in essentially the same position, but much paler (0 to 1), and it was still more faded and broken at 4.15. At 5 a. m. there were two bright (2 to 3) yellowish bands from Pegasus in the NW., one through Cygnus, Cassiopeia, and Gemini to Canis Minor in the S. across the zenith; the other through Taurus to Orion in the SW., but showing rapid motion from NW. to S. At 6 there was a quiet, greenish band (brightness 1) from Pegasus, through Pisces, to Orion. Traces only were visible at 7 a. m., but at 7.15 a brilliant corona (2 to 3) formed, with its center a little N. of the zenith. The streamers were bright yellow, and moved round the center, vibrating from W. to E. and from E. to W., keeping the same relative position. Other bands and streamers moved in almost every direction. Traces of this corona were still visible

at 8, and continued to be seen up to about 11.30, last appearing as faint streamers in the E., ESE., and W. The magnetic needles were comparatively undisturbed all night.

November 30 and December 1, 1882, 9.15 p. m. to 10.30 a. m.—The aurora began as a few vertical streaks in the ESE. in Aries and Perseus, and developed into a regular arch of streamers (1), crossing through Gemini and Ursa Major into Boötes in the NNW. This had faded at 10.10, and the aurora was the same as at the beginning, with a few additional streaks in Lynx and Auriga. At 11.15 there were traces only of aurora in the S. near the horizon. At 12.10 a bright band crossed the zenith from α Tauri to Hercules, slightly tinged with yellow, and vibrating. At 1.15 a narrow, twisted streak crossed the zenith from ESE., close to the horizon, to the NNW., through Orion, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Draco, and Corona Borealis (brightness 1 to 2). From Orion it was broken up into streamers. There was also a pale, hazy, perfectly quiet and regular arch in the SW., reaching an altitude of about 25° . At 2.15 traces only were visible in Orion, and 3.15 traces of bands crossing the zenith from NW. to SE. were seen. At 6.15 two pale white bands (brightness 1) extended from ESE. to WNW., the larger from Gemini, through Auriga and Lacerta, to Cygnus, about 12° or 15° south of the zenith, the second being somewhat shorter and about 10° below the first. At 7.15 several yellowish bands (brightness 2 to 3), vibrating rapidly from W. to E., extended from Andromeda, through Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, and Ursa Major to Leo and Coma Berenices. The whole drifted slowly southward. At 8.17 a broad, irregular band of white, quiet light extended from Leo Minor, through Ursa Major and Draco, to Cygnus (brightness 2). At 9.15 two bands (brightness 0 to 1) extended from Aries, through Gemini, to Canis Minor and Cancer, and only faint traces were visible at 10.17. There was a slight magnetic disturbance from 7 to 10 a. m., but otherwise the needles were remarkably quiet.

December 1 and 2, 1882, 9.15 p. m. to 10.17 a. m.—At 9.15 p. m. there was a faint patch of light in Aries in the ESE. After this preliminary flash no more aurora was seen till 12.15 a. m., when there were very faint streamers in Coma Berenices and Canes Venatici, and a broad, low, hazy arch from Coma Berenices, through Boötes, Hercules, Aquila, and Delphinus, to Pegasus. The dark segment was quite strongly marked below the arch. From 1 to 1.15 there were faint horizontal bands low in the NE. from Orion through Canis Minor and Leo, and a very evanescent band from α Boötis to the tail of Ursa Major, and at 1.15 a very faint band across the zenith from Lyra to Taurus (brightness 0 to 1). At 2 to 2.15 the aurora was essentially the same, with the addition of some well-defined streamers (0 to 1) in Leo and Leo Minor. There were also very faint traces crossing the zenith. At 3 a. m. there were very faint traces of a band from Cygnus across Pegasus in the western sky and traces in the east and south. At 3.10 there was a patch of streamers (1) in Coma Berenices and Boötes in the NNE., one reaching up to Ursa Minor. These had faded to traces at 3.15. At 4 a. m. there was a bright (2) yellowish band crossing up through Canes Venatici in the NE., then across through Ursa Major to Lyra near α Lyrae, and a corona of streamers (brightness 1) reaching down about 40° from the zenith, incomplete from Ursa Major and brightest in the NNW. Only this portion remained at 4.10, and the band in the north was reduced in size and brightness. The whole was fading to traces at 4.15. At 5 a. m. there were merely faint traces over the horizon from W. to S. At 6 a. m. a yellowish-green quiet band (brightness 1) extended from Andromeda through Aries and Gemini to Canis Minor. At 7 a yellowish band (brightness 1 to 2) with streamers vibrating slowly from E. to W. stretched from Pisces through Taurus and Orion to Canis Major. At 8 an arch (brightness 1 to 2) ran from Cygnus through Cassiopeia and Auriga to Cancer, moving slowly towards the zenith. At 9.17 there was a broad, white, quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) from Coma Berenices through Lynx and Auriga to the Pleiades, and at 10.17 there was a broad, irregular, striated band, white and quiet (brightness 1), from Corona Borealis through Ursa Major to Taurus. The magnetic needles were unusually quiet all night, being slightly disturbed about 11 a. m.

December 3, 1882, 4 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.—The first traces of aurora were seen at 4 a. m. shining through the fog, in the form of the upper portion of a pale, regular, quiet arch in the SW., reaching an altitude of about 45° , and an arched streak in the NE. at an altitude of about 60° . The sky gradually became much clearer, and at 5 a. m. a yellowish-green band extended from Andromeda through Aries and the Pleiades to Canis Minor (brightness 1). At 6 a. m. there was a broad, yellowish, quiet band (brightness 1 to 2) across the zenith from Pegasus through Andromeda,

Auriga, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis to Leo. At 7 the aurora had the same position and character as at 5. At 8 a. m. an arch (brightness 1) extended from Boötes through Draco and Cygnus to Pegasus. At 9.17 there were two white and quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1) started together from Boötes in the SE. and met in Taurus in the W., one running about 30° above the southern horizon and the other crossing the zenith. At 10.10 the lower band had disappeared, but the one across the zenith remained unchanged, while another band appeared extending from the Pleiades to Perseus, Cassiopeia, and Cepheus to near Hercules. At 11.17 there was a white, quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) from the SE. to NW. through the Pleiades and Coma Berenices and close to Ursa Major. Only faint traces were visible at 12.17 p. m., and these had wholly disappeared at 1 p. m. The magnetic needles were unusually quiet, only showing signs of disturbance at 9 a. m. and 12 and 1 p. m.

December 3 and 4, 1882, 9.15 p. m. to 1.15 p. m.—At 9.15 p. m. the aurora commenced as pale lines of light in NE. through Gemini and Taurus, with faint streamers in Lynx. At 10.15 there was a quiet arched band (brightness 0 to 1) through Taurus, Gemini, Leo Minor, and Coma Berenices, with streamers in Leo Minor and Ursa Major. It was brightest in Leo Minor and very faint in Gemini. For several hours the bearing of the aurora was unchanged, but it appeared in different constellations as they rose. At 11.15 there were no streamers. At 12.15 the arch passed through Orion, Gemini, Leo, Leo Minor, Coma Berenices, with streamers in Coma and Ursa Major (brightness 1). At 1 a. m. there were merely traces along the eastern sky from the E. to ESE., but these soon developed into an arch of pale streamers (brightness 0 to 1) from Orion's belt in the ESE. through Canis Minor, Cancer, and Leo, ending close to α Boötis, here sending off long streamers towards the zenith. From 2 to 2.15 a. m. there were two principal arched bands, the upper sending off short streamers, starting from a point in Monoceros close to the horizon in the ESE. and meeting at a point in Serpens similarly close to the horizon in the NNW. (brightness 1 to 2), through Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici, rising slowly and sending off pale narrow bands from the northern end, which gradually stretched up towards the zenith. At 3 a. m. streaks and curved bands, varying in brightness from 1 to 3, covered most of the sky. The starting points were in Serpens in the NNW. and Monoceros in the ESE. It was brightest in Cygnus and Pegasus, when it formed an irregular ellipse, with its longest diameter N. and S., with considerable whirling motion, and across through Canis Minor, Leo, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, and Hercules, where it was a band of streamers vibrating rapidly from N. to S. The brightest part was slightly tinged with greenish-yellow and rose. At 3.10 it was broken and paler and the eastern band had split into three, and was fading at 3.15, still brightest in the NE. At 4 a. m. there was a faint, low, quiet, and regular arch in the SW. from the NW. to S., reaching an altitude of about 15° , and bright, curling, wreathing bands (2 to 3), which in 10 minutes spread over most of the sky, coming up from a point in Serpens near the horizon in the NW., one main branch crossing the zenith and spreading out to Ursa Major and Gemini; another through Pegasus. There were also bright disconnected whorls in the NE. The main band moved slowly with a waving motion to the west. At 4.15 it was more spread out and not so bright. At 5 there was a bright corona, yellowish in color (brightness 3 to 4), centering a little south of the zenith. The northern streamers of the corona vibrated rapidly in every direction. The corona had disappeared at 5.20, leaving the sky covered with faint luminous bands resembling stratus clouds. There was a magnetic disturbance. At 6 a. m. there were two motionless arches (brightness 1), one through Taurus and Orion to Canis Minor and the other from Sagitta to Boötes. At 7 there were only faint traces of bands. At 8 a band (brightness 0 to 1) extended from Cygnus through Draco, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, and Cassiopeia to Leo Minor and Gemini. At 9 there were merely a few traces over the southern horizon. No aurora was seen at 10, but at 11 a. m. there were two yellowish-green arches (brightness 1), one through Orion and Canis Minor to Leo, and the second from Taurus across the zenith to Coma Berenices. At 12 m. there were only traces of aurora, and at 1.15 p. m. the last of the aurora appeared as a narrow band (brightness 2) extending from Cassiopeia through Perseus to Gemini. The needles were considerably agitated at 3 and 4 a. m., much disturbed at 5 a. m., the horizontal force being too small to register, and again at 12 m. The other two elements were but little affected.

December 4 and 5, 1882, 9.45 p. m. to 1.15 p. m.—A very evanescent streak appeared in Auriga

about 9.45 p. m. After this there was a pale glow around the horizon, beginning to take the form of horizontal bands in the S. and SW. at 1 a. m. At 2 a. m. there was a belt of two or three streaks, white and quiet (brightness 0 to 1), from a point in Monoceros in the ESE. to one in Boötes in the NNW. through Gemini and Ursa Major. At 2.15 the belt was slightly higher, brighter, and more homogeneous. It was brightest in the NNW. At 3 a. m. there was a broad zone of the usual type, but very pale (brightness 0 to 1), with its stationary points in Monoceros in the ESE. just below Procyon and in Serpens in the NNW. The eastern edge passed through Canis Minor, Cancer, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, and Boötes, the western through Canis Minor, Gemini, Auriga, Camelopardalis, the upper part of Cassiopeia, Cygnus and Lyra, Draco and Hercules. It was somewhat broken and pale at 3.15. At 4 the zone was reduced to two very pale (0 to 1) bands starting together from a point in Hydra close to the ESE. horizon, one crossing about 20° E. of the zenith, and the other through Orion to near the horizon in the SW. At 5 there were merely traces around the horizon. At 6 a pale yellowish-green band (brightness 0 to 1) stretched through Andromeda, Perseus, and Auriga to Canis Minor. At 7 there were two similar arches one above the other from Pegasus through Pisces, Taurus, and Orion to Monoceros. At 8 a. m. a bright band (1 to 2) with streamers waving slowly from W. to E. extended from Pegasus through Cygnus, Lyra, and Hercules to Boötes. At 9 there were merely traces in Cygnus, Lyra, and Hercules. No more aurora was seen till 1 p. m., when there was an arched band (brightness 1) from Andromeda through Lacerta and Cygnus to Lyra. This had faded to traces at 1.15. The magnetic needles were comparatively undisturbed, though up to 5 a. m. the horizontal force was rather greater than usual.

December 5 and 6, 1882, 12.55 p. m. to 8 a. m.—At 11.55 p. m. five pale streamers were seen in Coma Berenices and Canes Venatici in the NNE. These were seen again in the same position at 1 a. m. but very much paler. At 1.15 there were two faint arched bands (brightness 0 to 1) in the E., one from Orion to Gemini, the other from Canis Minor through Cancer. From 2 to 2.15 there were two hazy and quiet bands (brightness 1) stretching from a point in Monoceros low in the ESE. to one in Serpens in the NNW. through Gemini and Ursa Major. The upper band was the broader, and the light was brightest in the ESE. At 3 a. m. there was a broad, pale (0 to 1) zone of the ordinary type with its starting point in the ESE. and NNW. in Monoceros and Hercules, below α Lyrae, about 10° or 15° above the horizon, crossing the zenith and extending west to Cassiopeia, Cygnus, and Lyra. It was brightest in ESE., where it also sent off a broad band (brightness 2) through Leo, Leo Minor, and Canes Venatici to Corona Borealis in the N. This band was paler and somewhat broken at 3.15. At 4.15 the aurora was unchanged in character but had spread westward to the Pleiades and the square of Pegasus, with a slow drifting movement to the west. At 5 a. m. there were two arches (brightness 1), without motion, one from Cygnus through Cassiopeia and Gemina, and the other from Lyra through Ursa Major to Leo Minor. At 6 there was a pale (0 to 1) yellowish-green arch in the SW. from Andromeda through Aries and Taurus to Canis Minor. At 7 a. m. the aurora was brighter (1 to 2), and formed an arch, with streamers vibrating slowly, extending from Hercules through Corona Borealis and Boötes to Coma Berenices. There was another pale, motionless arch close to the horizon from the SW. to SSE. The weather was hazy at 8 a. m. but traces of aurora were still visible. After this the sky became overcast, preventing further observation. The magnetic needles were unusually quiet, though the horizontal force was rather higher than usual.

December 7, 1882, 3 a. m. to 1.30 p. m.—Though the sky was partially clear at 3 a. m. no aurora was visible except a pale glow along the southern horizon. At 5 a. m. a pale yellowish band crossed from Cygnus through Draco to Canes Venatici, motionless (brightness 0 to 1). Clouds prevented the 6 a. m. observation. At 7 a. m. there was another extensive aurora crossing the zenith. The western and southern limits ran from Pegasus through Auriga and Gemini to Leo, the eastern and northern from Ursa Major through Draco and Cepheus and Lacerta. It was a belt of arches without streamers, varying slightly in brightness (1 to 2). No motion was noticed, but at 7.15 a. m. the position was a little changed. At 8 two yellowish-green bands, motionless, and brightness 1 to 2, extended from Taurus through Orion to Canis Minor and Monoceros. At 9.17 there was a broad, quiet, white arch of diffused light from the SE. to NNW., having at the crown an altitude of 25° or 30° . At the same time a large portion of the sky northeast of the zenith

was filled with bands which united with the first in the SE. and NNW. (brightness 0 to 1). At 10.17 nothing remained but traces of the arch in the southwest. At 11.17 the southern horizon was mottled with faint, white spots, and at the same time a band of white, quiet light (brightness 0 to 1) passed from the NW. horizon through the Pleiades and Gemini a short distance southeast of Ursa Major. At 12.10 p. m. there was an extensive aurora of parallel bands, white and quiescent, running ESE. and NNW., and extending from the southern horizon to a point about 15° north of Cassiopeia. The aurora was unchanged at 1 p. m. but had faded to traces at 1.15. The magnetic needles were somewhat disturbed from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., the horizontal force being diminished and the declination and vertical force increased.

December 8, 1882, 3 a. m. to 10.15 a. m.—There was a faint glow along the horizon as the twilight faded, and at 3 a. m. there appeared faint traces of streamers in the ESE. below Procyon. At 4 a. m. there was a somewhat sinuous white and quiet band (brightness 1) from a point in Hydra low in the ESE. up through Cancer, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, and Draco, ending near α Lyrae in the NW. At 4.15 it was brighter (2) in the ESE., more sinuous, and spreading a little, with an additional pale band reaching to β Cygni. At 5 a. m. a motionless band (brightness 1) extended from Pegasus in the NW. through Aries, Taurus, and Orion to Canis Minor in the SE. This band was in the same position at 6 a. m. but brighter (1 to 2). At 7 a. m. bright bands (1 to 2) extended from Vulpecula to the zenith and N. and E. of the zenith through Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Hercules, Boötes, and Ursa Major to Leo. No motion was noticed. At 8 a. m. a pale band (0 to 1) stretched from Andromeda through Perseus, Auriga, and Gemini to Cancer. At 9.15 a. m. a broad, bright (1 to 2) band, white and quiet extended from Canes Venatici through Ursa Major and Cassiopeia to Andromeda. At 10.15 traces only were visible and no more was observed. The magnetic needles showed no signs of disturbance.

December 8 and 9, 1882, 10.45 p. m. to 2 p. m.—At 10.45 p. m. there was a faint (0 to 1) but definite arch of streamers low in the NE. in Gemini and Cancer. Nothing but a pale glow on the horizon was seen until 12.15 a. m., when there were bright streamers in Canes Venatici and Coma Berenices, and three wavy bands, one through Taurus, the Pleiades, Perseus, Ursa Major, and Boötes, the second through Taurus, Auriga, Ursa Major, and Boötes, and the third through Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Leo Minor, and Coma Berenices. These bands were all pale except in Boötes, where they reached a brightness of 2. At 1 a. m. there was a broad zone crossing a little SE. of the zenith, with its starting points in Serpens in the NW. and Monoceros in the ESE., the eastern edge passing through Cassiopeia and the western through Cygnus and the square of Pegasus, with considerable motion on the eastern edge. At 1.15 the whole of the sky from Pegasus in the SW. to Gemini in the NE. was covered with serpentine bands and streamers, one starting from Cygnus in the NW. and running towards the SE. through Cassiopeia to the Hyades, where it turned on itself and ran along the NE. sky through Auriga and Ursa Major, here blending into a bright mass of curtains and whorls in the N. There was considerable motion, both twisting and vibratory, the whole moving westward rapidly. There were faint colors and a brightness of 2 to 3. The declination fell about a degree and a half. At 2 a. m. the western portion was nearly gone, and the eastern formed three or four bands from Serpens through Ursa Major and Canes Venatici to Gemini and Cancer, where they curled round into curtains (brightness 2). There was a magnetic disturbance specially marked by a high horizontal force. At 3 a. m. nothing was left except faint traces of a band from the same starting points across the zenith through Cassiopeia. The magnetic needles were nearly back to their normal position. At 4 a. m. these traces appeared as at the last observation, and had nearly disappeared at 4.15, while a patch of aurora was beginning to develop in the lower part of Leo, low in the NE. At 5 a. m. there were merely traces in the N. At 6 several yellowish-green bands extended from Pegasus through Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Orion, Auriga, Gemini, and Canis Minor to Cancer, with some quiet streamers in Cancer (brightness 1). At 7 a. m. a zone of yellowish-white bands crossed the zenith through Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Camelopardalis, and Lynx to Leo, with a rapid waving motion (brightness 1 to 2). At 8 a. m. there was a faint (0 to 1) motionless band through Hercules, Lyra, and Draco to Boötes and Coma Berenices. At 10.10 and 12.10 p. m. there were faint traces only visible. At 1.10 p. m. a band (brightness 1) extended from Leo Minor through Ursa Major and Ursa Minor to Cepheus, and faint streaks ran from Gemini towards Ursa Major. Patches of aurora were also visible

through breaks in the clouds in the N. At 2 p. m. there were still traces in Auriga and Gemini. There was another magnetic disturbance between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., the horizontal force falling low.

December 9 and 10, 9 p. m. to 11.10 a. m.—At 9 p. m. the aurora began as a faint band in the E. in Taurus, Gemini and Lyra. At 10.15 there was an arch from Taurus through Orion, Gemini, Cancer, Lynx and Leo Minor to Coma Berenices. It was very faint, except in Taurus, Coma Berenices and Leo Minor, and in the latter constellation was broken into streamers, brightness 1. At 11.15 there was merely a faint arched streak through Cancer, Gemini and Lynx. At 12.15 a. m. the faint arch was in nearly the same position, but extended through Orion, Cancer, Leo Minor and Coma Berenices. There were also two stationary streamers (brightness 1) in Coma Berenices and Canes Venatici. At 1 a. m. the pale arch (brightness 1) extended from Orion's belt in the S.E. up through the lower part of Gemini, Leo Minor, Lynx, Canes Venatici and Boötes, ending below Boötes in the N. It was much paler at 1.15. At 2 a. m. there was in the E. a belt of two or three pale bands, the third and lowest very indistinct, starting from a point in Monoceros in the ESE. near, but not on, the horizon, through Gemini, Lynx and Ursa Major to Boötes in the N. (brightness 1). At 2.15 it was condensed to a single band (brightness 2), the lower end passing through Canis Minor, Leo Minor and Canes Venatici to Boötes. It was brighter in the ESE. From 3 to 3.15 there was an arched, slightly sinuous, band from a point in Hydra low in the ESE. through Leo, Coma Berenices and Boötes to a point in Hercules in the NNW. where it sent up a pale streamer into Draco. It was somewhat convoluted in the ESE. (brightness 1). At 4 to 4.15 an arched band (1) starting low in Leo in the E. ran through Coma Berenices and faded out high in Boötes in the NNE. It was fading slowly, and there were also traces in the S. At 5 two short bands (brightness 0 to 1) extended from Pisces through Triangulum to Perseus, and the other from Pegasus through Cygnus and Lyra. At 6 there were merely traces on the southern sky, but at 7 a band of streamers (brightness 2 to 3) in rapid motion from W. to E., and changing color from yellow to green and red, extended across the western sky through Pisces, Andromeda, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus and Orion to Canis Minor. At 8 there was a quiet yellowish arch from Pegasus through Cygnus and Draco to Boötes high in the NE.; 9.10 a. m. showed a broad, low, quiet, white arch on the southern horizon from the SSE. to WNW., with a segment of an arch in the north and a quiet corona of faint white streaks at zenith. The arch in the S. was still visible at 10.10, but the aurora had faded to mere traces at 11.10. The magnetic needles were comparatively quiet all night, though both horizontal and vertical intensity read somewhat higher than usual.

December 11, 1882, 2 a. m. to 2.10 p. m.—At 2 a. m. a broad band (brightness 2) showed across the zenith from NW. to SE., while the clouds were still so thick as to allow but one or two stars to be seen. This was wholly gone at 2.15, but there were traces of a similar band at 3, which was much brighter and better defined at 3.15. At 4.15 broad, bright, shifting, and sinuous streaks in rapid motion across the zenith. This must have been a very brilliant aurora, as it showed brightly through the clouds and was accompanied by a large magnetic disturbance, with decreased intensity and increased declination. After 8 a. m. the sky cleared, but only traces were observed (at 10.10 a. m.) until 1 p. m., when there was a pale (0 to 1) zone of five distinct bands running NW. and SE.; two of them from Gemini to Boötes, one through Leo Minor, and the other through Ursa Major, two from Auriga to Corona Borealis, one through Ursa Minor, and the other through Cassiopeia and Cepheus, and the fifth from Perseus to Hercules through Andromeda and Lacerta. The middle band was the brightest. At 2 a. m. there were faint traces at the zenith, which were wholly gone at 2.12. Besides the disturbance already mentioned there was a lesser one just before and during the zone aurora last noted.

December 11 and 12, 1882, 9.15 p. m. to 1 p. m.—At 9.15 p. m. an arch surmounted by streamers extended from Cetus through Taurus, Auriga, Gemini, Cancer, Lynx, and Leo Minor. It was very faint, except in Taurus, where the streamers reached a brightness of 2, with the light constantly varying in brilliancy. At 10.15 a similar arch extended through Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Cancer, Leo Minor, Leo, and Coma Berenices to Boötes, with a brightness of 1, except at the ends, where it was 2. There were also faint bands extending, one through Boötes, Draco, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, and Pisces, and the other through Corona Borealis, Lyra, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Pisces with a large mass of luminous haze in the SW., extending from Boötes to Aquila. There was little

or no motion. At 11.15 there was an arch through Orion, Gemini, Leo Minor, and Coma Berenices (brightness 1), with streamers in Coma Berenices and Canes Venatici. At 12.15 there was a similar arch through Orion, Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, and Boötes, and a streak in the N. shooting up from Boötes through Corona Borealis and Draco to Cepheus. At 1 a. m. a sinuous band (brightness 2), starting from the lower part of Orion in the ESE., extended through Gemini, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici to a point low in Boötes in the NNW., with a band below it not quite so bright going only half way to the west, and a still more indistinct third band. The middle band was the brightest at 1.15, and what had been mere traces of bands starting from the same point and crossing west of the zenith had developed a brightness 1. At 2.15 the band (brightness 1 to 2) now started in Monoceros in the ESE., and passed through Canis Minor, Cancer, Leo Minor, and Canes Venatici to Boötes, with the western band very faint, and brightest in the NNW. At 3 a. m. most of the sky was covered with luminous haze somewhat segregated into bands from the NNW. to ESE., one brighter than the rest (nearly 1) from Hercules across the zenith, one from Hercules to Orion through Lyra, Draco, Cepheus, Camelopardalis and Auriga. The eastern bands of the last observation had paled to 1, and the whole was fading at 3.15. At 4 there were several faint bands, the most distinct (brightness 1) in NNW. from Hercules in the NNW. up through Lyra, Draco, Ursa Major, and Leo Minor to Leo in the ESE. This had moved west about 15° and had faded to a trace at 4.15, and the only distinct band (0 to 1) was in the south from Monoceros to Orion's belt. At 5 a. m. several bright (2 to 3) yellowish green bands moving slowly, one band composed of streamers vibrating rapidly from W. to E. extended from Pisces through Cetus, Aries, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, and Canis Minor to Cancer. At 6 a. m. there were several patches of faint streamers (0 to 1) in the E. and N. At 7 a. m. quiet bands (brightness 1) ran from Cygnus through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Auriga, and Gemini to Leo and Cancer. At 8 a. m. a quiet band (brightness 1) extended through Cygnus, Draco, and Boötes to Leo. At 9.10 a. m. a faint white quiet band lay along the horizon from the NE. to the W., and from NE. to NW. a (0 to 1) quiet band at an altitude of about 25° . The band on the horizon continued at 10, but had faded somewhat, and there were traces of (0 to 1) aurora in the NNWW. and NNE. The aurora was the same at 11.10 with the addition of faint patches in the NE. and ENE. At 12.17 the entire southern half of the sky was covered by broad parallel bands running from the NE. to SW., with a broad band on the northern side at an altitude of about 48° . The magnets were considerably disturbed. At 1 p. m. pale bands running from ESE. to WNW. covered the sky from Leo Minor to Andromeda, but at 1.12 there were only traces in the SE. and faint traces of several bands through the zenith and Ursa Major. Apart from the disturbance above mentioned the needles were very quiet, though early in the evening the horizontal force was rather high.

December 12 and 13, 1882, 11.15 a. m. to 1 p. m.—At 11.15 p. m. there was a faint flush in the NE. in Cancer and Gemini, but the sky soon became overcast and did not clear again till 6 a. m., when there was a broad, faint (0 to 1), motionless band from Perseus through Auriga, Camelopardalis and Ursa Major to Leo Minor and Coma Berenices. At 7 a faint (0 to 1) band ran from Auriga through Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Corona Borealis to Boötes. Clouds interfered greatly with the observation of the rest of the aurora, though traces were observed through the haze and clouds at 8, 9, 10, and 10.10 a. m. At 1 p. m. patches of pale white light were seen through breaks in the clouds near the southern horizon and at the zenith. The magnets were comparatively quiet, though the horizontal force was high early in the evening and lower toward midnight.

December 14, 1882, 2 a. m. to 12.10 p. m.—Beginning with the darkness there was more or less pale glow along the NE. horizon, but no definite aurora till 2 a. m., when there was an arched band (1) from α Canis Minoris through Cancer to Leo Minor, where it disappeared in the clouds. This was much fainter at 2.15. At 3 there was a broad hazy (0 to 1) band starting in Monoceros in the ESE. up through Canis Minor, Cancer, Lynx, and Ursa Major, where it faded out. At 3.15 it extended on to Hercules in the NNW. At 4 it had merely risen slightly, but at 4.15 it had developed into a broad, hazy, and somewhat sinuous band (1 to 2) from Hydra in the ESE. to Hydra in the NNW. through Cancer, Gemini, Lynx, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Draco, Cygnus, and Lyra, slowly drifting westward. At 5 a. m. a motionless band (brightness 1) extended from Pisces through Taurus to Orion. At 6 there were two motionless yellowish green

bands (brightness 1 to 2), one from Pegasus through Aries and Taurus to Gemini, and the other through Pegasus, Cygnus, Draco, and Canes Venatici to Coma Berenices. At 7 a. m. a yellowish-white arch (brightness 2) rapidly waving, extended from Andromeda through Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, and Ursa Major to Leo Minor and Coma Berenices. At 8 there was a faint (0 to 1) band low in the SE., through Cetus, Taurus, Orion, and Monoceros. At 9.17 there was a broad white quiet band in the SW. horizon from SE. to NNW., and faint parallel bands running SE. and NW. covering the sky from the SW. horizon to the zenith. The aurora was essentially unchanged at 10.17. At 11.10 the band on the border of the horizon had disappeared and the other bands now running E. and W. had grown fainter. They were reduced to mere traces at 11.17. Faint traces of similar bands across the zenith were visible at 12.10 p. m. There was a slight disturbance at 9 a. m., chiefly affecting the horizontal force.

December 15, 1882, 1.12 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.—More or less pale glow and very faintly luminous haze was noticed earlier, but no definite aurora till 1.15, when there were traces of faint streamers in the NE., in Cancer and Canis Minor. At 3.15 there was a faint luminous band extending from Canis Minor, through Gemini to Lynx, and a faint band of motionless streamers through Lyra, Hercules, Draco, and Ursa Major to Canes Venatici (brightness 0 to 1). At 4.15 there was a quiet yellowish arch from Leo through Lynx, Camelopardalis to Perseus and to Triangulum. At 5.15 traces only were visible. At 6.17 traces of a band running SE. and NW. were visible through the clouds. At 10.15 there was a white, quiet arch (brightness 0 to 1) spanning the SW. horizon from SE. to NW., with an altitude of about 10° , and also a few bright (0 to 2) streamers in the NE. At 12.12 p. m. there were traces of a band running from Taurus to Boötes, between Gemini and Auriga, and traces of patches near the northern horizon. The needles were quiet till 12 m., when the horizontal force began to fall, going very low between 3 and 4 p. m., and then gradually rising, the other two elements meanwhile reading slightly higher.

December 15 and 16, 1882, 8.10 p. m. to 2.45 p. m.—At about 3 p. m. of the local day, while the sky was still quite light, there appeared stretching across the zenith from SE. to NW. a broad hazy band running through Pegasus, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Ursa Minor, and Ursa Major. Its color was a deep, clear crimson, paling somewhat toward the extremities. It was brightest in Cassiopeia and then faded and became brightest in Ursa Major (brightness 1 to 2), but was wholly gone in about 15 minutes. At 9.15 ruddy streamers, particularly rosy in the N. and S., filled the whole eastern half of the sky centering in Cepheus. These also soon disappeared. At 10.15 they had reappeared as before with some additional streamers on the west, forming a cape round the zenith. These showed rapid motion shooting from the zenith, and faded soon. At 11.15 there was simply a belt of streamers showing only a faint rosy tint across the eastern sky from Boötes to the Pleiades and Perseus. At 12.15 a band (brightness 1) bearing short streamers at intervals passed through Orion, Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici across the NE. sky. There were streamers in Boötes and one long one from Corona Borealis, through Cepheus and Draco. Nearly the whole sky was covered at 1 a. m. In the NE. were three bands of streamers from NNW. to ESE., the highest passing a little east of the zenith, breaking in on the corona which centered near Polaris, its streamers reaching down to Cygnus and Lyra, and forming curtains in the W. which reached down nearly to Pegasus. The brightest was 1 to 2, constantly changing while the band and streamers shifted, continually twisting and waving slowly. At 1.15 the corona was mostly east of the zenith and the western aurora had assumed the form of a broad zone from Orion to Hercules, the highest part taking in Cassiopeia, Andromeda, and part of Pegasus. When the light reached a brightness of 2 it was tinged with green and rose. At 2 a. m. it was all west of the zenith in a broad zone of three main bands from Orion in the SE. to Serpens in the NW., the highest through Andromeda and the lowest below the square of Pegasus. These bands were made up of streamers flickering rapidly from the W. to E. At 2.15 there were four bands in the east, the highest extending along from Canis Minor to Orion and converging in the N. The lowest passed through Gemini and Ursa Major while the rest filled the eastern sky nearly to the zenith, when they were succeeded by a broad zone with the same origin as at 2 a. m., passing through Cassiopeia. The color was greenish, with tinges of rose (brightness 2 to 3), and they shifted and waved slowly. At 3 a. m. the main body of the aurora was in essentially the same position but had paled to 1, was somewhat more diffused, with a convoluted

mass of curtains in the NW. in Delphinus and Vulpecula. At 3.15 it was more broken and still paler with some bright patches in the NE. At 4 a. m. the eastern end of the zone stretched from Leo in the E. to Canis Minor in the ESE., but the whole converged to Serpens in the NNW. The upper band passed through Leo and Gemini and below Cassiopeia, while the remaining four or five bands filled the whole southern and western sky nearly to the horizon. They were all sinuous (brightness 2 to 3) and the upper band was beginning to develop coronal bands, which vibrated rapidly, north of the magnetic meridian S. to N., south of it N. to S. The bands were more broken and paler at 4.15 and a large corona was rapidly developing. At 6 a. m. five bands covered nearly the whole sky, some made up of streamers in rapid motion, others motionless (brightness 1 to 2). At 7 there were three bands, yellowish, and brightness 2 to 3, one from Cancer through Ursa Major and Draco to Cygnus, one from Gemini to Cygnus across the zenith, and the third from Canis Minor to Andromeda through Perseus. At 8 a. m. there was a faint arch from the S. to SW. from Leo to Orion and a few patches in the E. (brightness 0 to 1). At 9.15 there was a white and quiet semi-corona in the S. from E. to W., and from 10° above the horizon to the zenith (brightness 1 to 2). At 10.15 there was very little change in the character of the aurora except that it had approached nearer the zenith on the southern side, and a broad band with streamers extended along the southern horizon from E. to W. There were also a few streamers on the northern side forming a nearly complete corona. At 11.15 the band along the horizon had disappeared and the main body of the aurora shifted north of the zenith, and grown paler (1). There was slight motion. At 12.15 p. m. there was a white, quiet arch on the southern horizon from the SSE. to the W. with but 10° altitude, a band from the SE. through Boötes, Canes Venatici, near Ursa Major, through Auriga to Taurus, and streamers in the SE. and W. The whole was white and quiescent (brightness 0 to 1). At 1 p. m. the band on the southern horizon was unchanged and there was a complete corona. At 2 p. m. there were faint traces in Cassiopeia and Auriga, but at about 2.30, although the sky was quite bright, streaks fully 1 in brightness flashed up in the NW. and crossed the zenith to the SE. while streaks and streamers forming almost a corona in very rapid motion, both circling and vibrating appeared and disappeared round the zenith with great rapidity. A magnetic disturbance of considerable violence commenced about 10 p. m. December 15, and lasted till 5 p. m. December 16.

December 17, 1882, 3.15 a. m. to 11.15 a. m.—A faint streak or two was noticeable in the S. and SE. at 12.15 and 2 a. m., but there was no definite aurora till 3.15, when there was a pale band of streamers (brightness 0 to 1) in the E. from Regulus to Procyon and a still paler band from Procyon in the ESE. to Hercules in the NNW. passing through Ursa Minor close to the zenith. At 4 a. m. there was a partial corona (brightness 1) centering near the zenith extending in azimuth from Auriga in ESE. to Cygnus in NNW. with its streamers longest, about 50 degrees long, in the constellation Ursa Major. There was also a fan-shaped bunch of secondary streamers in Leo in the E. It had faded at 4.15, except the lower streamers in the E. and NE. At 5 there were merely traces in the SW. and S. and no more was seen till 8 a. m., when there were two faint bands from Andromeda to Orion, and the other from Taurus through Orion to Hydra (brightness 0 to 1). From 9.15 to 11.15 there were merely faint traces of aurora through the clouds which obscured the horizon. The magnetic needles were comparatively quiet all night.

December 17 and 18, 1882, 11.15 p. m. to 7 a. m.—At 11.15 p. m. there was a faint arch without streamers, motionless, in the NE., passing through Gemini, Lynx, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, and Coma Berenices. Between 11 and 12 pale shifting streamers developed above this arch, but were gone at 12.15, when there was a waving band of pale, hazy light passed through Orion, Gemini, Auriga, Lynx, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici, and also streamers in Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Draco, and Cepheus (brightness 0 to 1). No more aurora was seen except faint traces at 2 and 7 a. m. The magnetic needles were undisturbed all night.

December 18 and 19, 1882, 10.15 p. m. to 2.12 p. m.—At 10.15 there was a band of waving white light from SE. to NW. nearly overhead through the constellations Corona Borealis, Hercules, Draco, Cygnus, Andromeda, Cepheus, Triangulum, and Pisces (brightness 1 to 2). At 11 p. m. there was only a faint patch of light in the south in Pegasus, Vulpecula, and Delphinus. At 12 there was simply a narrow arch in the south with its extremities bearing SE. and SW. and its crown at an altitude of about 25 degrees (brightness 0 to 1), but at 12.30 it had developed into a

brilliant display, beginning as four or five bands of streamers across the western sky, from Orion in the ESE. to Hercules in the NNW., the highest through Cassiopeia and the lowest close to the horizon (brightness 3 to 4). The streamers were in rapid motion, vibrating in alternate bands from N. to S. and vice versa, with the rapidity of lightning, while the changes in color and brightness were almost instantaneous. The colors were green, yellow, and rose (one of the party says he saw blue), the latter especially bright and approaching a peach-bloom color. The motion was mostly confined to the middle of the bands and most violent near the zenith, where smaller bands and coronal streamers were shooting and twisting. It soon spread east of the zenith, developing from the NW. in one specially brilliant band of streamers in rapid vibration through Ursa Major and Gemini. Other bands developed across the NE. sky, while the western aurora faded, and globes of red light shot up from the NW. at 12.50-55. At 1 the bands in the east were twisted and curled into spirals and fading at 2 in brightness and the two bands through Ursa Major and Cassiopeia still remained motionless, and brightness 1 to 2. At 1 all had faded to brightness 1 and become hazy and the colors were very faint. Polar bands of cirro-stratus clouds were distinctly seen across part of the aurora when the display was at its height. There was a magnetic disturbance with high easterly declination and rather low horizontal force. At 2 a. m. there was nothing left but three or four bands starting in the clouds in the ESE., two of them reaching Hercules in the NW., one through Canis Minor, Gemini, Lynx, and the upper part of Ursa Major, and the other through Orion, Taurus, Perseus, Andromeda, Lacerta, Cygnus, and Lyra, and a slightly brighter band in the W. from Aquila to Pegasus (brightness 1). All were slightly brighter (1 to 2) and somewhat broken at the NW. end. The needles were very near their normal position. At 3 a. m. the sky was nearly covered with polar bands and between them were traces of the auroral bands as before, brightest (nearly 2) in the NW. and NE. The declination was reading very low. At 4 a. m. the bands overhead were very pale, with a bright patch in the NE. and a similar one in the NNW. At 4.15 the needles were nearly back to their normal position and remained undisturbed the rest of the night. There were traces seen at 5 a. m. and again at 10.10 a. m., but at 2.12 p. m. four narrow streamers (brightness 0 to 1) ran up from the NNW. horizon and met in Auriga vibrating very rapidly between Gemini and Taurus. This was the last seen.

December 19 and 20, 1882, 11.15 p. m. to 3 p. m.—At 11.15 p. m. there was a faint arch (brightness 0 to 1) in the NE. through Orion, Gemini, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, and Coma Berenices; this latter growing gradually paler till nearly 12 midnight, but had faded at that observation. At 1.15 there was a yellowish, quiet, and regular arch (brightness 1), quite narrow, from Canis Minor in the ESE. through Cancer, Leo Minor, Lynx, and Canes Venatici, ending in Boötes in the NNW. At 2 a. m. there were rounded, hazy patches in Canes Venatici, and a "zone" of three or four bands from a point in the upper part of Serpens, in the NW., through Cygnus, Lyra, Cepheus, and Cassiopeia, and then dwindling to a single band through Perseus and Taurus, fading in Orion. The whole had faded to traces at 2.15. At 3 a. m. there was a bright sinuous yellow band in the NW. (brightness 2 to 3) from Serpens close to β Cygni and through Pegasus, fading under the moon. At 3.15 these had risen and developed into a very extensive zone (brightness 2), with its starting points in Orion in the SE. and Serpens in the NW., stretching in breadth from Pegasus to Leo. The streaks were yellow and very sinuous, some spiral in Cygnus, with a rather slow writhing motion at the zenith. There was a sudden and violent magnetic disturbance, the horizontal force falling too low to read and the eastern declination increasing over 1° . From 4 to 4.15 there was a sinuous, broken arched band, rather narrow and yellowish (brightness 1 to 2), from Leo in the E., through Coma Berenices and Boötes, to Hercules in the NNW., and at 4.15 also a pale streamer up into Lyra. The magnets had become quiet. At 5 a. m. there was a faint, motionless band (brightness 0 to 1) above the southern horizon, and at 6 merely traces in the SW. At 8 a. m. there were traces of a very faint corona, resembling luminous clouds, and the needles were very much disturbed, the E. declination increasing 5° . At 9.10 there were only faint traces of aurora, but the disturbance continued. There were also traces at 10.10 a. m., after which no more was seen till 1 p. m., when there were two quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1), one from Cassiopeia through Cygnus and Lyra to Hercules, and the other from Gemini through Leo Minor and Canes Venatici to Corona Borealis, and a corona in Ursa Minor (brightness 0 to 1), moving sluggishly. At 2.15 p. m. there still remained traces of the corona in rapid motion, and also traces of the northern band, and at 3 p. m. there

were still traces in the NW. This last aurora was accompanied with a violent magnetic disturbance.

December 21, 1882, 1 a. m. to 3 p. m.—At 1 a. m. there was a curved yellow band in the NW. (brightness 2) from just below α Aquilæ towards Pegasus, but more or less obscured by the bank of clouds that lay on the western horizon, and still more obscured at 1.15. At 2.15 a. m. an arched band, somewhat sinuous (brightness 2), from Hercules in the NNW. through Corona Borealis, Canes Venatici, Leo, and Leo Minor, ending in the haze. It was gradually breaking into streamers. It had risen at 2.15 about 5° higher, with considerable flickering vibration in the streamers, showing pale colors, green, yellow, and red, not rose (brightness 2 to 3); and there was also a zone (brightness 1 to 2), with its starting points in the SE. and NW., hidden by hazy clouds, and crossing the zenith W. of Polaris and drifting slowly westward. At 3 a. m. there was a rather pale band coming from the clouds near Cancer in the ESE. across the zenith from Ursa Major to Cassiopeia and ending in the clouds in the NNW. At 3.15 it was partly faded, and finally obscured by clouds. At 4 a. m. there were only traces in the N. through the clouds which now covered the sky. At 5 a. m. bands with streamers vibrating from W. to E. and back, yellowish in color, and brightness 1 to 2, ran from Orion through Taurus and Aries to Pegasus. At 6 a. m. a quiet band (brightness 1) extended from Pegasus through Cygnus, Draco, and Ursa Major to Leo, while at 8 traces only were visible through the haze. At 9.10, 10.10, and 12.10 faint traces were seen. At 1 p. m. the aurora was extensive in bands and streamers (brightness 0 to 1), paling and vanishing quickly. The bands extended from Gemini and Auriga to Ursa Major, and from Hercules through Corona Borealis and Canes Venatici to Leo Minor; the streamers through Cygnus and Lyra and from Ursa Major to Ursa Minor, forming half a corona. There were also streamers up from Boötes. At 2.12 p. m. there was a sinuous band (brightness 0 to 1) in rapid motion, starting near Taurus and running through Perseus and Cassiopeia to Cepheus. At 3 p. m. there were faint traces of a band and a few streamers in the N. and NNW. The needles were more or less disturbed during the whole twenty-four hours, the disturbance being at its highest at 2 and 3 a. m.

December 21 and 22, 1882, 11 p. m. to 11 a. m.—At 11 p. m. there was a faint streak through Boötes, Coma Berenices, Leo Minor, and Gemini. At 12.15 a. m. there was a faint regular arch through Oriou, Gemini, Leo Minor, Coma Berenices, and Boötes. At 1 to 1.15 a. m. the arch was still narrow and greenish (brightness 1), from the ESE. to NNW. through Canis Minor, Cancer, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, and Boötes to Scorpens. At 2 a. m. there was a very pale and somewhat sinuous band (brightness 0 to 1) from Monoceros in the SE. through Orion, Taurus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, and Cygnus to Hercules in the NW. This had drifted W. to Andromeda at 2.15, and a short band had developed in the SE. from Canis Minor to Leo (brightness 1 to 2). This band was rather broad, and flared into short hazy streamers on the upper edge. At 3 a. m. there was a broad zone of the usual type across the zenith from Monoceros in the ESE. to the NW., where its base occupied 20° in azimuth in Hercules. The eastern boundary passed through Leo and Ursa Major, while the main zone spread west to Cassiopeia, and the northwestern bands reached Andromeda and Pegasus. At 3.15 it was brighter (brightness 1 to 2) and had spread about 10° each way, showing faint tinges of color in the E. and broken into cloudlike masses in the SW. At 4 a. m. only the extreme western part of the eastern band remained, and the whole had faded to traces at 4.15. At 5 pale traces of bands crossed the zenith from N. to S. At 6 a. m. a yellowish, quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Pegasus through Perseus, Auriga, and Gemini to Cancer. At 7 a. m. there were quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1) from Orion through Taurus, Auriga, Lynx, and Ursa Major to Leo and Coma Berenices. Faint traces were seen over the southern horizon at 8 a. m., and the last faint traces were noticed at 11 a. m. The needles were quiet up to 3 a. m., when they were considerably disturbed, the horizontal force being most effected. This disturbance lasted three hours, and there was another slight disturbance at 5 and 6 a. m.

December 22 and 23, 1882, 11.55 p. m. to 2 p. m.—At 11.55 p. m. there was a pale, regular arch in the NE. from NNW. to ESE., the altitude of the crown being about 25° . This had wholly disappeared at 12 midnight. Nothing more was observed till 2 a. m., when there was a broad, hazy band across the zenith from Monoceros, in the ESE., to Hercules in the NW., through Gemini, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra. This had drifted west and faded to a trace at 2.15, and in the NE. there had developed three or four sinuous and somewhat convo-

luted bands (brightness 1 to 2), and yellow, from Hercules to Leo in the E., the brightest through Ursa Major and the lowest close to the horizon. There was a slight magnetic disturbance. At 3 a. m. a somewhat sinuous arched band (brightness 1 to 2) extended from a point in Hercules in NNW., through Lyra, Draco, Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, ending in the clouds in the E. At 3.15 it was slightly higher and was developing into a zone of several bands. At 4 a. m. there was a regular narrow arch (brightness 1) from α Lyrae to α Leonis, the crown passing close to η Ursae Minoris, and a broad, hazy band (brightness 1) in the NW., through Cygnus, Cepheus, Draco, and Ursa Minor, ending in Camelopardalis. The whole had faded to traces at 4.15. 5 a. m. showed only faint traces in the NE., and traces were also observed at 10.10 and 12.10 p. m. At 1.12 p. m. there was a quiet yellowish and white band from Gemini through Ursa Minor and Cygnus, and a few streamers through Lacerta (brightness 0 to 1). The last faint traces were seen at 2 p. m. in Cassiopeia and Lacerta. Besides the disturbance already mentioned there was slight disturbance at 8, 9, and 11 a. m.

December 24, 1882, 1.15 a. m. to 10.10 a. m.—At 1.15 there was a hazy band (brightness 0 to 1) from Hercules through Corona Borealis, Boötes, Ursa Major, Lynx, and Gemini, quickly fading and appearing again. It was invisible at 2, but well developed at 2.15, and passing through the same constellations in the N., but a little higher, and through Cancer instead of Gemini to Canis Minor. At 3 there was a hazy band (brightness 0 to 1) up through Cygnus in the NW., Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, ending in Auriga, and a trace in Monoceros in the ESE. At 3.15 the whole was very faint and the main band had risen a degree or two. At 4 there was a broad, rather hazy belt in the NE. (brightness 1) from Boötes to Leo, and a quiet, regular arch in the SW. from the lower part of Pegasus to Orion's Belt. This arch still remained at 4.15, but the eastern belt had faded to a trace. Across the zenith, from Cygnus to Auriga, was a broad, convoluted band, with considerable writhing and twisting motion. There was a slight magnetic disturbance. At 5 a. m. there were faint, motionless bands, yellowish green (brightness 1), from Orion, through Canis Minor, to Leo, and from Leo to Ursa Major and to Draco, and from Draco, through Cygnus, Lacerta, and Andromeda, to Pisces. Traces were seen at 8 and again at 10.10 a. m. In addition to the disturbance already mentioned there was quite a considerable one from 8 to 11 a. m.

December 25, 1882, 2 a. m. to 2.15 a. m.—Clouds covered the sky during the greater part of the night, but at 2 a. m. they were sufficiently thin and broken in the N. and NW. to show pale streaks in the NW. streaming up towards the zenith. These streaks were near α Lyrae, which was the only star visible in that part of the heavens. At 2.15 there was a sinuous streak (brightness 1 to 2) visible through the clouds from near the horizon in the NW. to a point about 10° west of the zenith, where it ended in the clouds. No more aurora was seen. There was a slight magnetic disturbance at 4 a. m. and again at 7 a. m.

December 26 and 27, 1882, 10.15 p. m. to 9.10 a. m.—There was a bunch of scarcely discernible streamers in the NE. at 10.15, and at 11.15 a faint patch in Gemini. At 12.15 a. m. there was merely a faint flush in the NE. At 1 a. m. there was only a portion of a pale (0 to 1) arch lying low in the NE. in Coma Berenices and Leo, and at 1.15 there were also two or three shifting streamers of the same brightness in Boötes and Corona Borealis. At 2 there was a sinuous band (brightness 1) in the NE. from Cancer through Leo, Canes Venatici, Boötes, and Corona Borealis, ending in Hercules in the NNW. At 2.15 it was brighter (1 to 2), and a second band had developed above it through Cancer, Leo, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, close to η Boötis, Corona Borealis, and Hercules. Streamers in Hercules stretched from the lower band through the upper. The upper band was observed to break gradually into short streamers, with considerable flickering from the N. to S. There was also a hazy patch (brightness 0 to 1) in Orion and Taurus, SSE. At 3 a. m. a broad zone of the common type crossed from Canis Minor in the SE. to Cygnus below β Cygni in the NW. The western edge, which was the brightest, ran through the head of Orion, Aries, Taurus, Triangulum, and Andromeda, the top of Pegasus and Vulpecula, and the eastern, which was very pale west of the zenith, through Gemini (inclosing δ Geminorum), Auriga, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, and Cepheus. At 3.15 it had condensed into a single rather broad band in the position of the western edge of the zone (brightness 2 to 3), tinged on the upper edge with green and with rose on the lower. This band was unchanged in position at 4, but was a little paler, and the constellation had set through it a little. It had regained its former brightness at 4.15 and had

risen to the position of the middle of the former zone, while incipient sinuous and convoluted bands were developing in the E. from Hydra through Leo and Coma Berenices. At 5 there were two faint, quiet bands (brightness 1), one through Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Auriga, Gemini, and Cancer, and the other through Leo Minor, Ursa Major, and Draco. At 6 there was a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) from Canis Minor through Orion, Taurus, and Aries. At 7 there were traces of a faint band from the W. to NW., and at 8 faint traces in the SW. The last traces were seen at 9.10 a. m. The magnetic needles were practically undisturbed all night.

December 27 and 28, 10.15 p. m. to 9.10 p. m.—At 10.15 p. m. there was an arch in the NE. with its curve at α Geminorum, altitude about 30° , and extremities being NNW. to SE., passing through Taurus, Gemini, Lynx, Leo Minor, and Coma Berenices. It was narrow, except in Coma Berenices, where it was broken into 5 streamers. At 11.15 there was a band like a half arch, passing through Gemini, Leo Minor, Coma Berenices, and Boötes (brightness 1), and a faint streak from Cygnus to Cassiopeia. At 12.15 a. m. there was an arch in the NE. through Orion, Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, and Boötes, very broad in Ursa Major, with streamers in Boötes (brightness 1). This had risen at 1 a. m. into a broad zone (brightness 1), with its bands very sinuous and broken and in motion across the zenith from the NNW. to the ESE., the extremities rising from the haze. The western edge ran through Orion, Taurus, Andromeda, Pegasus, and Cygnus, and the eastern through Gemini and Ursa Major. At 1.15 it was quieter and narrower, being confined to the part west of the zenith. The aurora was still in the form of a zone at 2 a. m., with its starting points in Monoceros ESE. and Hercules NNW. It consisted of three main bands. The western and brightest (brightness 1 to 2) band was in rapid waving motion, and ran through Orion, Taurus (not inclosing the Hyades or Pleiades), Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, close to δ Cygni and Lyra, the eastern barely reaching Gemini and Ursa Major. At 2.15 it was quieter and spread about 15° each way. At 3 the zone still continued (brightness 1 to 2), with its starting points in Monoceros ESE. and Aquila NNW., stretching west to the square of Pegasus and east to Canes Venatici, with additional bands in the NE. through Leo, Coma Berenices, and Boötes. It was quiet and brightest in Cygnus. At 3.15 it was in the same position but paler (brightness 0 to 1); 4 a. m. showed only traces of the extreme east and west bands, but at 4.15 the eastern traces had developed into convoluted bands (brightness 1) through Leo, Coma Berenices, Boötes, and Corona Borealis. At 5 there were only traces over the horizon from NW. to SE. At 6 there were two motionless bands (brightness 1), one through Pegasus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, and Lynx, and a short band from Ursa Major to Boötes. At 7 a. m. there was a band (brightness 0 to 1) from Pisces through Aries, the Pleiades, and Orion through Canis Minor. At 8, 9, 10, and 10.10 a. m. there were still faint traces. The horizontal force read high during the early part of the evening, and was somewhat agitated at 2 and 3 a. m., while at 6 and 7 there was a lively disturbance, the force falling too low to be read. The other elements were slightly or not at all affected.

December 28 and 29, 1882, 11.10 p. m. to 2.12 p. m.—Though the sky was completely covered with clouds at 11.10 p. m., bands of aurora, which must have been very bright, appeared across the zenith from NW. to SE. in rapid sinuous motion. At 2 a. m. the sky was partially clear, and broad diverging bands (brightness 1), radiating from Cygnus in NW., stretched across zenith towards the SE. At 2.15 a bank of clouds about 15° high lay along the western horizon, and above this nearly to the zenith the sky was covered with almost parallel broad bands from the NW. to the SW. The lowest resting on the banks of clouds was the brightest (brightness 2 in NW.), and the highest brightness (1) ran through Cygnus, Cassiopeia, and Leo, ending in the clouds. At 3 portions of bright bands could be seen through the clouds in the NW. and SE. at an altitude of about 40° . At 3.15 a broad bright band could be seen across the zenith from NW. to SE. through the hazy clouds. At 4 there were broad hazy bands across the zenith from NW. to SE., apparently in motion, but much obscured by haze, and also a brighter band lower in the W. All was obscured by haze at 4.15 except traces of the last band. No more was seen till 7, when the clouds partially cleared again, and a broad band (brightness 0 to 1), and motionless, through Lyra, Corona Borealis, Boötes, and Coma Berenices, was visible. At 8 the sky was wholly clear, and two or three bands (brightness 1 to 2), with streamers, some of them reaching the zenith and all vibrating rapidly from W. to E. Their color was yellowish, and they occupied Taurus, Orion, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Gemini, Lynx, Leo,

and Hydra. There were a few traces in the NW. and E. at 9.15. The 10.15 observation showed a luminous patch (brightness 0 to 1) in Taurus in the NW. horizon, and extending through Auriga, and another similar patch in Cygnus. At 11.10 a narrow white band (brightness 1) extended from the SE. to the W., with its crown at an altitude of about 20° , its western end being somewhat broader. A white, quiet band also extended from the horizon SW. to Polaris. At 12.17 p. m. there was an aurora reaching the horizon in the NE. and W. (brightness 1), white and quiet. At 1 p. m. there was a zone of the usual type, with its starting points NNW. and SSE., starting from Lacerta and reaching to Leo Minor. This was reduced to traces at 1.12, and faint traces were still discernible at 2.15. A magnetic disturbance began at about 2 a. m. and reached its maximum at 8 a. m., the horizontal force falling too low to be read, and the eastern declination increasing over a degree. The disturbance was large again at 1 p. m.

December 19 and 30, 1882, 10.15 p. m. to 3 p. m.—At 10.15 p. m. there was a low arch (brightness 1), with its extremities bearing E. by S. and N. by W., passing through Orion, Gemini, Lynx, and Leo Minor, and faint recurved streamers in Coma Berenices and Canes Venatici. At 11.15 the arch was irregular and waving (brightness 2), and passed through Orion, Gemini, Leo Minor, Lynx, Coma Berenices, and Boötes. At 12.12 a. m. there was an irregular and waving arch, very low in the NE., through Canis Minor, Leo, Coma Berenices, and Boötes, with a few faint streamers in Boötes (brightness 1). The arch had risen at 1 into a broad zone, with its starting points in Hercules in the NNW. and Monoceros in the ESE. The western band (brightness 1) crossed through Cassiopeia, but faded before reaching Monoceros. The next band only reached Ursa Major, while the eastern, which was the brightest (brightness 2) and yellowish in color, passed through Corona Borealis, Boötes, Canes Venatici, Leo Minor, and Cancer, and there were also below this two or three paler partial bands. At 1.15 the whole had faded to traces except the band in the E., which now ran through Leo. At 2 a. m. there was an arched band in the same place (brightness 1) and a streamer from the NNW., and reaching into Lyra. This streamer was gone at 2.15, the band was paler, and there was a streamer in the ESE. From 2 to 3.15 there was a broad zone (brightness 0 to 1) of hazy bands, broad and somewhat shifting. The starting points were in Hercules in the NNW., and a line in Monoceros and Hydra from the SE. to the ESE., and the sky was covered by the zone between Leo in the NE. and the lower part of Pegasus in the SW., except between the zenith and Ursa Major. At 4 the zone had nearly all faded except the eastern band and another about 20° broad through Cassiopeia. This had shifted westward into Perseus and Andromeda at 4.15, and was fading rapidly. At 6 there was a motionless band (brightness 2) in the SW. through Canis Minor, Cancer, Gemini, Orion, Taurus, and Pisces. At 6 a. m. an extensive zone (brightness 1 to 2) covered the sky. The starting points were in Pegasus WNW. and Leo ESE., the edges running through Aries, Gemini, Coma Berenices, Boötes, Corona Borealis, Lynx, Cygnus, and Lacerta. There was a slow waving motion, and some of the bands were broken into streamers. At 7 there was a faint band (brightness 0 to 1) through Delphinus, Hercules, and Boötes. At 8 a band (brightness 2 to 3) with streamers in rapid motion, colors changing from yellow to green and red, ran through Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Perseus, Auriga, Gemini, and Leo. At 9.10 there was a bright patch in the E. and NE. at an altitude of about 20° , with long faint streamers extending to Polaris. It was white and quiet (brightness 2). At 10 there were a few faint traces, but no more was seen till 1 p. m., when the aurora revived as a sigmoid band (brightness 0 to 1) extending from Leo Minor in the SW. to Boötes in the S. A twisted band ran through Ursa Major from Gemini to Hercules, while a crown of the same brightness, fading very rapidly, was found in Ursa Minor. At 2 there was a broad band (brightness 0 to 1) in the NE., through Cygnus, Perseus, Lacerta, and Auriga, and faint traces of coronal streamers and of streamers in the SW. The last faint traces were still visible in the NE. at 3 p. m. The horizontal force instrument was agitated between 2 and 4 a. m., and there was considerable disturbance, chiefly affecting the horizontal force, from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

December 30 and 31, 1882, 10.15 p. m. to 2 p. m.—The aurora began at 10.15, with a flush in the NE., continuing but little changed at 11.15. At 12.15 a. m. it had developed into a definite though pale band, through Gemini, Leo Minor, and Canes Venatici. From 1 to 1.15 the eastern horizon was much obscured by haze, and there was a regular but rather narrow arch in the NE., with its crown apparently in Coma Berenices, at an altitude of about 25° , with its extremities about N.

and ESE. At 2 the horizon was still obscured and the arch was higher and brighter (brightness 1 to 2) with its extremities ESE. (observed to be near Regulus) and NNW. There was also a broad forked hazy band (brightness 0 to 1) from the NNW. end up through Lyra and Cepheus. The arch only remained at 2.15. At 3 the arch was somewhat irregular (brightness 1) from the ESE. to the NNW., passing through Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Draco, and Lyra to Aquila. At 3.15 it was brighter (brightness 1 to 2) and an additional band (brightness 0 to 1) through Ursa Minor connected it into a zone. At 4 a. m. there was a broad hazy zone (brightness 0 to 1), with its starting points in Hydra ESE. and Aquila NNW., passing through Cancer, Gemini, Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, and Lacerta, and a band (brightness 1 to 2) in the NE. from starting points through Leo, Coma Berenices, Boötes, Corona Borealis, Hercules, and Serpens. This band was in the same place, but the zone was farther E. and narrower and passed through Ursa Major and Ursa Minor. At 5 a. m. a quiet yellowish band (brightness 1) passed from Pisces through Taurus, Orion, and Monoceros. At 6 there was a band (brightness 1) waving slightly from W. to E. through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, and Canis Minor. There were faint traces at 7 and 8, also at 10.10 and 12.10. There was a definite aurora at 1 again; a narrow band (brightness 0 to 1) passing between Gemini and Auriga, through Ursa Minor to Cygnus in the ESE. Faint traces were still visible in the NW. and in Cassiopeia at 2 p. m. There was a disturbance, not very great, with decrease of horizontal force and increase of the other elements at 7 to 8 a. m., and again much less violent at 1 to 2 p. m.

December 13, 1882, January 1, 1883, 10.15 p. m. to 12.17 p. m.—At 10.15 there were faint bands surmounted by very faint streamers in the NE., passing through Gemini, Lynx, and Leo Minor. This had faded at 11.15 to a more hazy streak just above the NE. horizon, with its extremities bearing N. by W. and E. This disappeared again before the next observation; was beginning to develop again at 1 a. m. At 2 there were three faint, ill-defined arches (brightness 0 to 1) in the NE., from Hercules to Leo, through Corona Borealis, Boötes, and Coma Berenices, with a faint streamer running up into Draco at the NNW. end. There were three or four additional streamers in the same place at 2.15. At 3 the arches had risen and become a broad hazy zone (brightness 0 to 1), brightest on the edges, with its starting points in Hydra ESE., and Aquila NNW. The highest point of the eastern edge passed through the top of Canes Venatici and of the western through the lowest part of Andromeda. This zone lasted two hours, with its starting points having the same bearing, of course changing its relations to the constellations as they moved through it, and its band varying slowly in brightness (from 0 to 1 to 1 to 2) and position. At 5 there were two bands (brightness 1 to 2), one short with streamers on the western end, and a long one below it with streamers in the E., vibrating slowly from W. to E., running through Pegasus, Lacerta, Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Corona Borealis, Boötes, and Coma Berenices. At 6 a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Pegasus to Hercules and Boötes. A similar but brighter (brightness 1) band at 7 a. m. passed through Canis Minor, Orion, Taurus, Aries, and Pisces. At 8 a. m. a comparatively narrow zone (brightness 1 to 2) crossed the zenith from Pegasus to Leo Minor, through Cassiopeia, Ursa Major, and Ursa Minor. There were besides two bands S. of the zenith from Leo to Andromeda through Cancer, Gemini, Auriga, and Perseus, with several patches of streamers between the bands vibrating rapidly, and a few beams of light from Ursa Major towards the S. (brightness 1 to 2). At 9.17 there was a broad band (brightness 1 to 2) from the SE. to NW., with a smaller band meeting it at its SE., and in Canis Minor in the W., about 5° apart in the middle, with white and quiet streamers above and from the smaller band extending towards the zenith. Traces of aurora continued visible till 12.17 p. m. The magnetic needles were remarkably quiet up to 4 a. m., when there was a slight disturbance, lasting over two observations—a decrease of all three elements. They again became quiet at 8 a. m., the horizontal force suddenly fell too low to read, and gradually recovering itself during the next two observations, while the other elements were almost undisturbed, both rising slightly.

January 1 and 2, 1883, 10 p. m. to 7 a. m.—At 10 p. m. there was a patch of aurora in the NE. in Cancer and Leo Minor, forming an irregular arch, with ill-defined streamers. This had wholly disappeared in ten minutes. At 11.15 there was an example of a new form of aurora, two arches arranged longitudinally, one narrow and rather irregular from Boötes through Coma Berenices, Leo, and Cancer to Canis Minor, reaching an altitude of about 15° in the NE., and the second

paler and lower from Canis Minor to Orion's belt. At 1 a. m., there was a very faint arch (brightness 0 to 1) in the NE., with an altitude of about 10° , through Leo, Coma Berenices, and Boötes. Beneath was a well-defined dark segment. No more was seen till 4.17 a. m., when there was a band (brightness 0 to 1) from N. to E. through Coma Berenices and Corona Borealis. At 5.17 a yellowish-green band (brightness 1) ran from Cygnus through Lyra, Hercules, and Boötes. Faint traces were observed at 7 a. m., while clouds prevented observation during the rest of the night. The magnetic needles were comparatively undisturbed up to about 7 a. m., when a considerable disturbance began, which was still going on after daylight.

January 3, 1883, 3 a. m. to 11.15 a. m.—A bank of clouds lay along the horizon all the early part of the morning, and above them there seemed to be considerable glow, though no definite aurora was seen till 3 p. m. (8.43 p. m. local time, January 2), when there was a broad hazy band (brightness 1) somewhat sinuous near the horizon, stretching across the zenith from a point in Hydra in the ESE. to Aquila NNW. through Cancer, Lynx, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Draco, and Cygnus. This band was about three times as broad at 3.15, embracing also part of Gemini, all of Auriga, part of Perseus, all of Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia, and Cepheus, and part of Draco, Lacerta, and Sagitta. At 4 a. m. it had shifted west of Cassiopeia, and was much broken, but a band rapidly developed through Cassiopeia from the SE., waving gently. At 4.15 the whole sky was covered with broad bands winding in large sinuous curves, one especially from Lyra in the N. up to Cassiopeia, then to Aries and the Pleiades and to Auriga. There was a bright, hazy, irregular patch of large extent in the NW. The brightness of the whole was 1, and all shifted slowly, with gentle undulations. The intensity of the magnetic needle had been low for over twelve hours, and the horizontal force needle was now agitated. At 5 it had subsided into two broad, quiet bands, starting from Pegasus (brightness 1), one going S. to Orion, and the other N. to Hercules. At 6 there were only traces of a band from SE. to W., at an altitude of about 45° . At 7 a broad, yellowish-green band waving rapidly from W. to E. (brightness 1 to 2) ran from Pegasus through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici. No more aurora was seen till 11.15 p. m., when there were faint traces in the E. The intensity continued low, being considerably disturbed at 9 a. m.

January 4, 1883, 3 a. m. to 8 a. m.—At 3 a. m. (10 p. m. local time) there was a very faint vertical streamer about 20° long running from near the horizon ESE. This was prolonged at 3.15 into a narrow band (brightness 0 to 1) from Hydra, through the top of Leo, Leo Minor, and Ursa Major, then burning very pale through Draco and fading in Lyra W. of α Lyra. At 4 traces of the band were perceptible a little higher, and at 4.15 the traces crossed the zenith. At 5 a yellowish quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Cygnus in the NNW. through Lyra, Hercules, Corona Borealis, Boötes, and Coma Berenices. At 6 a. m. a broad, motionless band (brightness 1) extended through Aries, Taurus, Orion, and Canis Minor. After this traces only were noticed in the NE. at 7 and from the NW. to W. at 8. The magnetic intensity continued low, especially the horizontal component, but there was no disturbance.

January 5, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 5 a. m.—There was a faint glow in the NE. at 12.15 a. m., which had developed at 1.15 into a regular, narrow, quiet arch through the haze in the NE. (brightness 1), with its extremities bearing ESE. and NNW. and its crown at an altitude of about 30° . The stars in the neighborhood were obscured by a bank of haze. There was also a band of the same brightness beginning in a bank of haze in the NNW. and running through Lyra, Draco, Ursa Minor, Camelopardalis close to β Auriga and Gemini, fading in a few minutes. At 2 a. m. there were two sets of auroral bands starting from nearly the same place in the haze in the ESE. and NNW., one a broad band, hazy and twisted, waving gently through Lyra, Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Auriga, and the western side of Gemini and Canis Minor, and the other a zone of three or four quiet bands in the NE., the highest through Ursa Major, and the lowest through Leo. The brightness of the whole was 1. At 2.15 the western band was gone, except its NNW. end, and the zone had increased to six or seven bands. At 3 a. m. a very broad hazy zone (brightness 0 to 1) covered nearly the whole of the sky. The starting points were hidden in the ESE. and NNW., and the eastern edge reached the hazy clouds close to the horizon, while the western passed through Cygnus, Andromeda, Perseus, Taurus, the upper part of Orion, and Monoceros. It was very much faded at 3.15, though the eastern edge was growing bright. At 4 only that part of the zone which

was NE. of the zenith remained, very pale and hazy, while at 4.15 it was very much broken and hazy, and traces of the western band were reappearing. The horizontal force was low and agitated. The haze and clouds continued increasing, and a few faint traces were seen at 5 a. m. The needles were hardly disturbed all night, though the intensity was comparatively low, much higher, however, than for the last twenty-four hours.

January 5 and 6, 1883, 10.15 p. m. to 2 p. m.—Flashes and streamers, very pale, began to appear in the NE. about 4.30 p. m. local time (9.15 Washington time), and at 10.15 had developed into a band of short bunches of streamers extending from the N. to E. through Orion, Gemini, Lynx, and Ursa Major (brightness 1). This soon disappeared, and no more was seen, the sky being partially obscured by haze till 2 a. m., when there was a motionless narrow band across the zenith (brightness 0 to 1) visible through the haze from the NNW. to ESE. near Gemini. This was wholly visible at 2.15. Several bands showed through the clouds at 3 a. m., one in particular in the NE. (brightness 2) at an altitude of about 40° . At 3.15 the band had reached an altitude of about 60° and the whole sky round the zenith was covered with waving bands. The sky then became completely obscured, only clearing partially at 8 a. m., when yellowish bands (brightness 0 to 1), waving slowly and partly hidden by clouds, were visible, running from Ursa Major through Auriga, Perseus, and Aries. The sky rapidly cleared at 9.17, and there was a quiet white band (brightness 0 to 1) near the southern horizon, running E. and W., sending up streaming patches through Leo and Coma Berenices, and at the W. end in and near Canis Minor. The aurora was unchanged at 10.17 except for additional patches in the N. in Triangulum, Pegasus, and Andromeda. Traces only were seen the next two hours. At 1 p. m. there were two bands (brightness 0 to 1) from Boötes to Cygnus, through Corona Borealis and Hercules, and a band through Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, and Cygnus. The last traces were seen at 2 p. m. close to the zenith and near Cassiopeia. The horizontal force was unusually high about an hour before the aurora began, and a disturbance commenced at 4 a. m. lasting about twelve hours. It reached its maximum at 9 a. m., and had a second period of violence at 2 p. m., the horizontal force being most affected both times and falling low.

January 7, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 11.17 a. m.—The weather was cloudy early in the evening, but the clouds began to break away at about 7 p. m. local time (12 midnight Washington); an auroral light was visible through the clouds in the NE. At 1 a. m. a zone (brightness 1), and much obscured by the now breaking clouds, was observed passing about 15° west of the zenith from NW. to SE. At 1.15 the zone was more broken into separate bands, and the middle band, which was brightest, was observed to pass through Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, and Orion. The sky was rapidly clearing at 2, but the aurora was still much obscured. It appeared to be the same general form, but much broader and brighter, one bright streak in particular (brightness 2 to 3) across the zenith. At 2.15 the zone had sunk towards the NE., still hidden in the bank of clouds, with an altitude of about 60° . There was also a bright patch showing through the clouds in the NNW. close to the horizon. The sky was clear at 3, and starting from Aquila low in the NNW. came a broad band across zenith through Cygnus, Cepheus, Ursa Minor, Camelopardalis, and ending in Gemini (brightness 1), much twisted near the zenith, and a hazy band through Corona Borealis, and ending in a bright patch (1 to 2) in Boötes in the NE. At 3.15 there were four rather broad arched bands across the eastern sky, starting from the same place in the NNW. and ending in the clouds in the SE. near Leo, the highest through Ursa Minor and the lowest close to the horizon. These, however, only lasted a few minutes. At 4 the zone was very broad and consisted of three widely separated bands, broad and hazy (brightness 0 to 1); the starting points were close to α Hydra in the ESE., and α Aquilæ in the NNW. The western band was narrow, and ran through Orion and the lower part of the square of Pegasus; the middle was broader and ran through Cygnus, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, Gemini, and Cancer; and the eastern ran through Lyra and Ursa Major, going no farther than Leo. At 4.15 the middle and eastern bands were brighter (brightness 1), and the middle band had moved about 5° west. At 5 a. m. the whole sky was covered with bands running from Pegasus in the NNW. to Leo in the ESE., the SW. edge being in Aries, Taurus, Orion, and Canis Minor, and the NW. in Coma Berenices, Boötes, Corona Borealis, Lyra, Cygnus, and Lacerta. The SW. half was quiet (brightness 1) with confluent bands, but in the NE. half there were several bands of streamers approaching the curtain form and vibrating

rapidly from W. to E., slightly tinged with green and rose, and varying in brightness from 1 to 2. Only a few traces overhead were left at 6, and for the next three hours the sky was clouded over, though there were traces in the S. at 8. It was clear again at 10.17, and an irregular white quiet band was seen running from SE. to NW., through Draco, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici. There was a broad streamer in Lyra in the E. about 30° long, and a bright patch in the NW. in Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, and Perseus. At 11.17 the SW. half of the sky was covered with white quiet bands converging in the E. and W. (brightness 0 to 1), and there were also streamers from Sagitta and Cygnus in the NE. to Triangulum in the NW. This was accompanied by a violent disturbance, the horizontal force being too low to read, and the declination rising over two degrees, with large increase of the vertical component of the force. The display at 5 was accompanied by a disturbance affecting chiefly the horizontal force. After 11.17 the sky became permanently cloudy.

January 7 and 8, 1883, 10.15 p. m. to 7 a. m.—At 10.15 there was an arch of fine short streamers in the NE. with its extremities bearing NW. by NE. by S., and an altitude of about 30° . This faded, and none was seen till 12.15 a. m., when there was a zone, with its starting points in Orion and Serpens. Of these bands two were close together and parallel, passing nearly overhead, and the third through Serpens, Hercules, Cygnus, and Pegasus; thence to Orion it was broken into streamers. In Serpens and Boötes the band had the curtain form (brightness 1). The zone form continued at 1 a. m. (brightness 1), with its starting points in Monoceros ESE. and Hercules NNW. The main portion (three bands, two narrow and one broad, considerably twisted) ran through Lyra, Draco, Cepheus, Ursa Minor, Camelopardalis, Auriga, Gemini, and Canis Minor, and a paler band passed through Canis Minor, Lynx, and Ursa Major, then fading towards the N. This eastern band was brightest at 1.15. At 2 the starting points of the zone were just below α Leonis E. by S. and near ζ Aquilæ NNW. From α Leonis to Monoceros ESE. it was horizontal, and the eastern edge then passed through Cancer, Gemini, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor (W. of Polaris), Cepheus, Draco, and Cygnus, and the western through Canis Minor, Orion, Taurus, Aries, Triangulum, Andromeda, Pegasus, Vulpecula, and Sagitta (brightness 1 to 2). The horizontal portion was gone at 2.15. At 3 a. m. bands and streamers (brightness 1) approaching the curtain form, especially in Leo, filled the NE. sky from Leo ESE. to Hercules NNW. and from near the horizon to Ursa Major. This was broken and paler at 3.15 and a pale streamer was shooting up from the NNW. ending in Cassiopeia. The sky was half overcast with hazy clouds at 4, and at 4.15 traces were visible through the clouds in the N. At 5 there was a pale yellowish band (brightness 1) in the SW. from Monoceros and Canis Minor through Orion, Taurus, and Aries. The sky then became more cloudy and traces only were observed in the S. at 6 a. m., and in the NE. at 7 a. m. The sky then became wholly obscured. The magnetic needles were comparatively quiet, being slightly disturbed from 3 to 8 a. m. and again from 12 m. to 2 p. m.

January 8 and 9, 1883, 10 p. m. to 2.12 p. m.—There was a glow in the NE. at 10 p. m. which at 10.15 had developed into a faint arch, with its extremities bearing N. and E. and its crown at an altitude of about 20° . This was gone at 11, but at 12.15 a. m. there was a patch of hazy light in the N. in Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, and Ursa Major, and a line of faint streamers through Corona Borealis, Boötes, Ursa Major, and Lynx. At 1 there was a slightly sinuous arched band (brightness 1) in the NE. from Monoceros ESE. through Canis Minor, Cancer, the top of Leo, Leo Minor, the lower part of Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Boötes, and Corona Borealis to Hercules in the NNW. The northern end appeared to be breaking into streamers. These had developed at 1.15 into a bunch shooting up into Draco, and the band had split into two. At 2 a. m. these started from Hercules in the NNW., three or four diverging bands stretching across the eastern sky growing paler towards the SE.; one through Lyra, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, and Lynx; one through Corona Borealis, Boötes, Canes Venatici, Leo Minor, and Leo, and one or two between this and the horizon with traces of a band which was developed at 2.15 through Cygnus, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, and Auriga to Gemini, while the eastern bands were fading. The sky then became overcast. Traces of a zone across the zenith were visible through the hazy clouds at 3, and similar traces of a band at 4 a. m., which appeared to be moving W. Traces were seen again in the NE. at 6 a. m. The sky was partially clear at 8.17, and a quiet band (brightness 1) ran from Andromeda through Lacerta, Cygnus, Draco, and Boötes. The sky cleared off permanently after this. At 9.17 there was a broad, quiet, white band (brightness 1) along the southern horizon

from E. to NNW. and a similar band from SE. horizon through Leo to Canis Minor. A third, narrower band, ran from E. to W. close to Ursa Major. There were faint streamers in Lyra, Cygnus, Lacerta, and Cassiopeia, also S. in Boötes, Coma Berenices, and Leo Minor, faint, white, and quiet. There were bright (brightness 2) streamers in the W. and NW. in Taurus, Pleiades, Perseus, and Auriga. They were rose-colored and vibrating rapidly. At 10.17 there was a broad faint white band on the southern horizon, and a band across the zenith SE. to NW., white and quiet (brightness 0 to 1). At 11.17 there was a broad, quiet, white arch (brightness 0 to 1) from E. to W., through Corona Borealis, Ursa Major, and Gemini. At 12.17 p. m. there were 3 such bands, one through Polaris and the lowest at an altitude of about 45° . At 1 p. m. these bands (brightness 0 to 1) started together from Gemini and ran as follows: One, the broadest and brightest, through Leo Minor, Boötes, Corona Borealis, and Hercules; one through Ursa Major, Draco, and Cygnus, and one through Ursa Minor to Cygnus. These bands were constantly shifting, rising towards the zenith and then receding southward. The last traces were seen near the zenith at 2.12 p. m. The magnetic needles were quiet up to 9 a. m., when the horizontal force began to fall, culminating in a disturbance at 1 p. m., with very low horizontal force, high easterly declination, and almost undisturbed vertical intensity.

January 9 and 10, 11.15 p. m. to 1 p. m.—At 11.15 there was a hazy light in the NE. which developed into a faint pale arch, and faded completely before midnight. At 1 a. m. there was a pale glow in the NE. At 2 there was an extraordinary zone parallel to the magnetic meridian instead of at right angles to it as usual. It was so pale as to be scarcely perceptible. The starting points were in Coma Berenices NE., and Pisces SW., extending in breadth from the lower part of Draco to α Tauri. At 2.15 there was an arch in the NE. (brightness 1), across the base of the zone, through Leo, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici (including α Boötis, Corona Borealis, and into Hercules. The sky then suddenly clouded over and remained cloudy until 6, when it cleared, and there was a faint band (brightness 0 to 1) from Boötes through Corona Borealis, Lyra, and Cygnus, and another from Pegasus and Andromeda to Cassiopeia. At 7 there was a quiet, bright band from Leo through Cancer, Gemini, Orion, and Taurus. The sky then became again overcast, and continued so until 12.10 when it was clear, and a few faint traces were observed near the zenith. At 1 the last faint traces were seen in the S. in Boötes and Canes Venatici. The magnetic needles were comparatively quiet all night.

January 10 and 11, 10.15 p. m. to 7 a. m.—At 10.15 p. m. there was a faint band of light in the NE. nearly parallel to the horizon and about 20° above it. At 11.15 this had developed into a low arch (brightness 1) with its extremities bearing NNW. and ESE. passing through Canis Minor, Cancer, Leo, Coma Berenices, and Boötes, sending up streamers in Boötes. The altitude of the crown of the arch was about 15° . At 12.15 a. m. it was reduced to a few very faint streamers in the NE. At 1 there was a very faint arched segment in the SW. There was a similar trace in the west at 2, also in the SE. at 2.15. At 3 there was a pale glow fading insensibly into the sky with a well-defined dark segment below it, lying close to the horizon, from E. to SSW. At 3.15 the whole sky appeared to be covered by the palest possible broad bands, separated by narrow dark spaces, parallel to the magnetic meridian and appearing to converge in the NE. and SW. There were slight traces at 4. At 5 a pale, yellowish band (brightness 0 to 1) ran through Boötes, Corona Borealis, Hercules, and Lyra to Sagitta. At 6 there were mere traces in the N., but at 7 a broad, quiet band stretched from Pegasus through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici. This was the last seen. The magnetic needles were unusually quiet.

January 12, 1883, 1 a. m. to 1 p. m.—At 1 a. m. there was a quiet, regular, and narrow arch (brightness 1) from the ESE. in Monoceros to the NNW. in Serpens, through Leo (μ Leonis), Leo Minor, Ursa Major, just above α Canum Venaticorum, Boötes, and Corona Borealis. At 1.15 it was broader and somewhat sinuous. At 2 there was only a partial arch (brightness 1) from the ESE. in Hydra, through Leo (δ Leonis) and Coma Berenices ending in Boötes at an altitude of about 20° . This was fading at 2.15. At 3 and 4 the western horizon was obscured by haze, and traces only were visible. No aurora was seen at 5, but at 6 a quiet band (brightness 1) stretched from Andromeda, through Perseus, Auriga, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo. At 7 a similar band ran through Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Ursa Major, and Leo. At 8 there were simply traces in the N. At 10.10 there were traces in the E. and SE. and again at 11.10 in the NE. At 12.10 there was a

white, quiet arch from E. to W. through Corona Borealis, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Lynx, Gemini, and Canis Minor, and streamers in the E. and NE. (brightness 0 to 1). At 1 p. m. there was a band in the SW. (brightness 0 to 1) from Boötes through Coma Berenices to Leo Minor. This disappeared in a few minutes. There was a slight disturbance at 1 p. m.

January 13, 1883, 8 a. m. to 12.17 p. m.—There were faint traces of auroral light all round the horizon all the early part of the night, but no definite aurora till the 8 a. m. observation (quarter of 3 a. m., local time). There was then a quiet, yellowish band (brightness 0 to 1) from Taurus through Auriga, Gemini, and Lynx. At 9.17 there was a broad arch, white and quiet (brightness 0 to 1) from the ESE. to the W., with its crown at an altitude of about 20° , and a luminous patch similar in color and brightness in Corona Borealis. At 10.17 the arch had risen to an altitude of 35° , and faint luminous patches appeared between the arch and the horizon. At the same time there was a semi-corona of long, narrow, quiet streamers (brightness 2) which reached from the SE. extremity of the arch to Auriga in the W., and from Andromeda to a point near the zenith. This faded in a few minutes, leaving only the arch. At 11.17 a broad, irregular band, formed of patches of white, quiet light extended along the southern horizon from ESE. to W. There was also a narrow, quiet, white arch (brightness 0 to 1) from the E. to NNW. through Sagitta, Vulpecula, Lacerta, Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, and the Pleiades. From the northern end of the arch streamers extended up through Perseus. At 12.17 p. m. there were three pale white, striated, parallel bands running from the ESE. to the W., the lower, narrow, through Boötes and Coma Berenices; the middle, broad, through Leo Minor and Canes Venatici to Hercules, and the upper band from the ESE. through Lyra, Draco, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Cancer. Faint streamers filled the space between the southern horizon and the lower band. There was also a white, quiet, semi-corona (brightness 1) extending from Lyra through Cygnus, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis to Ursa Major. This was all gone at 1 p. m. There was a slight disturbance of the magnetic instruments at 11 a. m. and 12 m.

January 14, 1883, 2.15 a. m. to 1.17 p. m.—Faint, indefinite light, probably auroral, was visible in the E., close to the horizon, as soon as the twilight disappeared, but the first definite aurora was noticed at 2.15 a. m. (about 9 p. m. local), having developed since the 2 a. m. observation. It was a rather narrow, arched band (brightness 0 to 1) in the NE. from the NNW. in Hercules near horizon to the E. by S. in Cancer, through Lyra, Hercules, Draco, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo (α Leonis), with a short broader band shooting up from the NNW. end through Cygnus. At 3 a. m. a rather broad sinuous band (brightness 2) extended from the ESE. in Hydra to the NNW. in Aquila, passing W. of the zenith, through Canis Minor, Gemini, Auriga, Perseus, Andromeda, Lacerta, Cygnus, and Vulpecula. It was fading slightly at 3.15, and had drifted W., now passing through Monoceros, Canis Minor, Orion, Taurus (ϵ Tauri and Pleiades), Aries, Andromeda, Pegasus (β Pegasi), and Delphinus. At 4 a. m. there was a rather broad zone. The middle portion was the brightest (brightness 2), and was made up of narrow, twisted streaks, and the edges of about the same breadth were paler (brightness 1). The starting points were ESE. in Hydra and NNW. in Pegasus. The eastern edge passed through Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Andromeda, and Pegasus; the western through Leo, Cancer, Lynx, Auriga, Perseus, Andromeda, and Pegasus. At 4.15 the whole had drifted about 10° westward and was breaking into separate bands and growing paler (brightness 1). At 5 it was reduced to a quiet, yellowish band from Pegasus, through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo. At 6 there was a band in the SW. (brightness 0 to 1), through Pisces, Auriga, Gemini, and Cancer. At 7 a belt of bands (brightness 1) passed through Aries, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Cancer, Canis Minor, and Hydra. This was reduced at 8 to traces over the southern horizon. At 9 these traces had developed into an arch, spanning the horizon from ESE. to NNW., with its crown at an altitude of about 15° , white and quiet (brightness 0 to 1). At the same time a broad, irregular arch extended from the ESE., through Corona Borealis, Draco, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, to the Pleiades, in the NNW. It was in rapid whirling and vibratory motion, and at times was tinged with a bright rose color (brightness 4), and lasted but a few moments. At 9.17 there was a very broad arch (brightness 0 to 1) from the ESE. to the NNW., with its corona at an altitude of about 18° , and fringed on the upper edge with very short pale streamers, and at the same time a white, quiet band ran from the E., through Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, and Lacerta, to Leo. There

was a band in the S. side from Corona Borealis, through Ursa Major, to Gemini, with a slight fringe of streamers, and streamers in the E., N., and W., forming with the band in the S. a well-defined corona. There was no motion except a slight vibration of the streamers in the N. At 10.17 the arch on the southern horizon was still visible, but its streamers had faded. There were faint streamers, quiet and white (brightness 0 to 1), in the NE., in Sagitta and Cygnus, and in the NNW., in Triangulum and Aries. At 11.17 there was a quiet, faint, white arch on the southern horizon from ESE. to WNW. At 12.17 a narrow band (brightness 1) extended from ESE. to WNW., through Hercules, Ursa Major, Lynx, and Gemini, with luminous spots also in Cygnus, Lacerta, and Cassiopeia. At 1 p. m. a band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Aquila, in the ESE., through Ursa Minor, to Gemini, in the WNW., and the last faint traces were seen at 1.17. The magnetic intensity was slightly increased at 5 a. m., and there was a slight disturbance at 1 to 3 p. m.

January 15, 1883, 5.17 a. m. to 12.17 p. m.—At 5.17 a motionless band (brightness 1) crossed the sky from NW. to ESE., west of the zenith, through Pegasus, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo. At 6.17 series of white curtains (brightness 1) with gentle motion covered the sky from the eastern horizon to Auriga and Perseus in the W., and from Leo Minor in the S. to Cygnus in the N. There were also luminous patches in Draco, Pegasus, Triangulum, Aries, and Taurus. At 7.17 yellowish-green bands (brightness 1 to 2), waving slowly from W. to E., extended from Pegasus through Lacerta, Cygnus, Lyra, Hercules, Corona Borealis, Boötes, and Coma Berenices. At 8.15 a broad arch spanned the southern horizon from ESE. to W., with its crown at an altitude of about 15° . A broad band extended from the western end through Gemini and Leo Minor to Ursa Major, and a narrow irregular band from the ENE. through Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, and then through Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus. The whole was quiet and white. At the next hour there were merely traces in the S. and NW. At 10.17 a white and quiet arch lay over the southern horizon from ESE. to WNW., with its crown at an altitude of about 15° , with a narrow band from the ESE. through Corona Borealis, Ursa Major, and Gemini. At 11.15 there was a large patch of luminous haze in the S., and at 12.17 there was a zone (brightness 0 to 1), with its starting points ESE. in Aquila and WNW. in Gemini, extending in breadth from Boötes SSW. to Cassiopeia NNE. Streamers of the same brightness as of the zone ran from Taurus in the NW. up into Perseus. The horizontal force and declination were more or less disturbed from 7 a. m. to 12 m., the force decreasing and the eastern declination increasing.

January 16, 1883, 2.15 a. m. to 7 a. m.—Vague arched bands, which could not with certainty be distinguished from cirro-stratus clouds, were visible at times early in the evening, but there was no definite aurora till 2.15 a. m. (about 9 p. m. local), when there was part of a pale arch in the ESE. in Leo, running from below α to β (brightness 0 to 1). At 3 two broad bands (brightness 1 to 2), nearly straight, slanted up from E. by S. in Leo through Coma Berenices, Boötes above α Boötis, into Corona Borealis. At 3.15 it had changed to a narrow arch (brightness 1) from the E. in Leo through the same constellations, fading in the NNE. At 4 there were only evanescent traces over the southern horizon. At 5 a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) passed from Cygnus through Lyra, Hercules, and Serpens to Boötes. At 6 there were merely traces in the SE. At 7 a yellowish band (brightness 1) with a few vibrating streamers ran from Pisces through Aries, Taurus, Orion, and Gemini to Cancer. The haziness now increased, and traces only were observed at the next two observations, after which the sky clouded over and the weather became stormy. There was a slight magnetic disturbance at 6 a. m.

January 17, 1883, 9.10 a. m. to 12.17 p. m.—The storm began to break about 9 o'clock p. m., local time. At 9.10 a. m. (Washington time) the sky was clear enough to exhibit a white, quiet arch (brightness 1 to 2) from the ENE. to the NNW., through Sagitta, Vulpecula, Lacerta, Cygnus, and Andromeda to Triangulum, with faint light, partly masked by the clouds in the southern horizon. Traces only were visible at 10, though the sky was clear. The weather then became stormy again, and only traces of the aurora could be observed. Traces of a corona at 11.15 and a few white and quiet traces at 12.17. A disturbance of all three elements commenced at 4 a. m. and lasted till 12 m., reaching to maximum at 11 a. m.

January 18, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 1.17 p. m.—At 12.15 there was a waving band of curtains (brightness 1) crossing near the zenith from SE. in Canis Minor to NW. in Hercules, through

Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major, Draco, Ursa Minor, and Lyra. At 1 a. m. there was a small zone of two bands in the NE. (brightness 1). The starting points were in Hydra ESE. and Hercules NNW., with the upper band through α and β Ursæ Majoris, and the lower just above α Canum Venaticum. At 1.15 the zone was condensed to a single rather sinuous band (brightness 1 to 2), from the same starting points, running through Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, below α Boötis and Corona Borealis. At 2 there were two irregular bands in the NE. from the ESE. in Hydra to the NNW. in Aquila, reaching their greatest altitude near α Ursæ Majoris, and a shifting band developing from the same starting points through Ursa Minor. At 2.15 the lower bands were in nearly the same place, and the upper band starting below Procyon ran through Gemini, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, and Cygnus (brightness of all 1 to 2). At 3 there was a broad belt of two or three yellow shifting bands (brightness 2 to 3) low in the SW., from NW. in Aquila to SE. in Monoceros, through Pegasus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, and Orion, gradually beginning to wave. Traces of these bands still remained in the NW. at 3.15, while a band (brightness 2 to 3) crossed the zenith from NNW. in Aquila to ESE. in Monoceros. North of the zenith the band was composed of short streamers vibrating rapidly from N. to S., and south of the zenith of serpentine streaks waving from S. to N., all shifting rapidly. The lower edge of the band was tinged with rose. At 4 there were only traces in the NE. At 5.15 quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Leo through Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Corona Borealis, and Hercules. At 6.15 a broad, yellowish band (brightness 1), with streamers moving slightly in Cygnus and Draco, ran through Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Corona Borealis, Ursa Major, Coma Berenices, Leo, and Leo Minor. At 7.15 there were merely traces in the NE., and none were seen at 8. At 9 and 10 faint traces began to appear, and at 11.15 a white, quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from ENE. to NNW. through Hercules, Draco, Ursa Minor, and Gemini. At 12 a similar band, but broad, ran from the ESE. to NW., through Corona Borealis, Canes Venatici, Leo Minor, Cancer, and Canis Minor, with luminous patches near the southern horizon. The last faint traces were observed at 1 p. m. The magnetic instruments were slightly disturbed from 3 a. m. to 2 p. m., the disturbance reaching its maximum at 1 p. m.

January 19, 3.15 a. m. to 1.25 p. m.—At 3.15 there was a vertical twisted streak in the E., starting in Virgo close to the horizon and running up into Leo, where it blended into two nearly straight bands through Coma Berenices and Boötes, growing pale towards the N. (brightness 1 to 2). The streak waved and shifted slowly. At 4 none was perceptible, but at 4.15 there were faint traces close to the eastern horizon. No more was seen till 7.15, when there were two bands, one from Andromeda through Lacerta, Cygnus, Lyra, Hercules, Corona Borealis, and Boötes, and the other and upper band through Draco and Canes Venatici, waving slowly towards the zenith (brightness 1). There were faint traces over the northern horizon at 8.15. At the next two observations there were faint traces over the southern horizon. At 11.15 a zone of broad bands crossed from ESE. to WNW., white and quiet (brightness 1), covering most of the sky from Boötes in the S. to Cassiopeia in the N. This remained essentially unchanged at the next observation, except that the bands were narrower and more clearly defined. At 1 p. m. a band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from the NW. in Gemini to the E. in Sagitta, through Auriga, Perseus, Triangulum, and Andromeda, and there were faint streamers in Cassiopeia. At 1.17 traces were still visible passing through Cassiopeia, but were wholly gone at 1.25. There was a slight disturbance of the magnets, affecting almost wholly the horizontal force, and reaching its maximum about 7 a. m.

January 20, 1883, 2 a. m. to 1.17 p. m.—Arched traces began the aurora lying low in the NE. at 2 a. m. At 3 there was a broad, hazy, and indistinct zone (brightness 0 to 1), which was brightest in the NW. and on the eastern edge. The starting-points were near the horizon, ESE. in Leo, and NNW. in Aquila. The western edge ran through Leo, Lynx, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Vulpecula, and the eastern through Coma Berenices, Boötes, Corona Borealis, and Lyra. At 3.15 it had spread a little further west, hazy and indefinite. At 4 there was a rather narrow, regular arched band in the NE. from NNW. in Delphinus to the ESE. in Virgo, through Cygnus, Lyra (α Lyrae), Corona Borealis, Boötes (α Boötis), and Coma Berenices (brightness 1), with two or three incomplete bands below it. This had changed at 4.15 into two broader and more irregular bands, starting from the same points, but reaching a greater altitude, through Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Boötes, Canes Venatici, and Coma Berenices (brightness 1 to 2). At 5 a quiet band

(brightness 0 to 1) ran through Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Corona Borealis, Boötes, Coma Berenices, and Leo. At 6.15 a similar band (brightness 1) ran through Cygnus, Lyra, Hercules, Boötes, and Virgo. At 7 there were merely traces on the northern horizon. At 8 a quiet double band (brightness 0 to 1) crossed from Ursa Major and Leo to Auriga and Perseus. At 9.15 there were faint traces near the zenith and in the ESE. and NW. At 10.15 a. m. a white, quiet arch (brightness 1) ran from the ESE. to the WNW., with its crown at an altitude of about 15° , while there were also long, quiet streamers in the E., passing through Corona Borealis, Draco, Hercules, and Lyra, with a luminous bar from Lyra through Cygnus, Cepheus, and Cassiopeia. At 11.15 there was a zone of broad bands (brightness 0 to 1), with its starting-points ESE. and NNW., reaching in breadth from Boötes to the zenith. At 2.15 there was a broad, quiet, white, and diffuse arch from ESE. to WNW. There were also streamers in the ESE., E., and ENE., in Sagitta, Lyra, Aquila, Delphinus, Vulpecula, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Lacerta. The last faint traces were seen in the E. near Aquila and near the zenith. The needles were slightly disturbed at 3 and 4 a. m. with high horizontal force, and from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. there was a considerable disturbance, reaching its maximum at 11 a. m.

January 20 and 21, 1883, 11.15 p. m. to 11.15 a. m.—The aurora began at 11.15 p. m. as a faint streak in the NE. through Ursa Major, Lynx, and Gemini. At 12.15 a. m. there was a zone of two bands with its starting points W. by N. and E. by S., and passing, one through Canis Minor, Auriga, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Lyra, and Hercules, the other through Canis Minor, Ursa Minor, Draco, and Hercules (brightness 1 to 2). It was brightest in the W. where the bands assumed the curtain form. At 1 a. m. there was a narrow, arched belt of three bands (brightness 1) from Hercules NNW., starting at an altitude of about 15° to near the horizon ESE. in Hydra, through Corona Borealis, Draco, Boötes, Ursa Major (λ), and Canes Venatici (above α), Leo Minor, Leo, and Cancer. At 1.15 it was a little brighter in the NNW., twisted and spreading into Lyra. At 2 a. m. there was a broad, bazy, indefinite zone (brightness 0 to 1). The starting-points were ESE. in Hydra and NNW. in Aquila, and it extended in breadth from ϵ Ursæ Majoris to Cassiopeia (near ϵ). At 2.15 it was brighter on the edges and spread farther west (into Perseus). At 3 there was a narrow zone (brightness 1) west of the zenith. The starting points were SE. in Hydra and NNW. in Aquila, stretching in breadth from close to Polaris to α Arietis. At 3.15 it was much brighter (brightness 1 to 2) and had drifted W., so that the eastern edge passed through Cassiopeia, and the western took in α Orionis and α Tauri. At 4, three or four bands, broad and sinuous (brightness 1 to 2), started from Pegasus in the NW., going straight up for about 15° , and then bending round through Cygnus, Lyra, Hercules, Draco, Corona Borealis, and Boötes (α Boötis). At 4.15 twisted streaks (brightness 2) forming a narrow zone from Pegasus NW., through Andromeda, Perseus, Auriga, Gemini, Cancer, and Canis Minor, ending in Hydra ESE., with considerable waving motion near the zenith. At 5.15 a band (brightness 1) ran through Andromeda, Lacerta, Cygnus, Lyra, and Hercules. At 6.15 a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) stretched from Pegasus through Vulpecula and Hercules to Boötes. At 7.15 a zone (brightness 1 to 2) crossed the zenith with its starting-points NW. and SSE., in Aries, Andromeda, Leo, and Canes Venatici. It reached SW. to Gemini and Auriga, and NE. to Corona Borealis and Lyra, where it had a few bands of streamers in rapid, waving motion (brightness 1 to 2). At 8.15 a. m. there were faint traces in the N. Traces appeared again in the E. at 9.15 a. m. and at 11.15 in the SE. The magnets began to be agitated about 3 a. m. and were not quiet again till 2 p. m., the disturbance reaching its maximum about 7 a. m.

January 22, 1883, 6.15 a. m. to 11 a. m.—No aurora was seen till 6.15 a. m. (about 1 a. m. local time), when a band passed from Pegasus through Triangulum, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Draco, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Boötes, and Coma Berenices to Leo, and Leo Minor, with bright green and yellow streamers in Cassiopeia, Cepheus, and Draco, vibrating rapidly from SW. to NE., and pale streamers waving slowly in SE. (brightness 1 to 2). At 7.15 there was a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) from Pegasus through Lyra, Hercules, and Corona Borealis to Boötes. Traces were observed remaining in the N. at 8.15, in the ESE. at 10.15, and in the E. at 11 a. m. The magnets were somewhat disturbed from 6 to 8 a. m., and there was a slight disturbance from 1 to 4 p. m.

January 24, 1883, 9.15 a. m. to 1.17 p. m.—Most of the night was cloudy, but at 9.15 a. m. and at 1.17 p. m. traces of aurora were observed among the clouds.

January 25, 3 a. m. to 1.50 p. m.—Early in the evening there were indefinite streaks in the

NE., which may have been auroral, but the brilliant moonlight rendered it impossible to be sure of this. At 3 a. m. a rather broad, striated, hazy band (brightness 1) crossed the zenith from near horizon ESE. in Hydra to Vulpecula NNW., at an altitude of about 15° , passing through Cancer, Lynx, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Lacerta, and Cygnus (close to ϵ). This was in the same position at 3.15, but was narrower, paler, and very sinuous and twisted. At the next two hours there were no traces of aurora, but at 6.15 there were two bands of yellowish-green streamers, starting from Boötes, one going N. through Corona Borealis, Draco, and Cygnus, and the other S. through Coma Berenices, Leo Minor, and Gemini. The streamers vibrated rapidly from W. to E. (brightness 1 to 2). At 7.15 there were faint traces in the S. At 8.15 two quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1) ran through Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Auriga, and Perseus. The aurora then died away to mere traces, which were wholly gone at 11 a. m., reappearing at noon, and gradually developing, first into sinuous streaks across the zenith with streamers in the SE., and then into a corona (brightness 0 to 1) centering in Ursa Minor. This was replaced by a narrow sinuous band at 1.17 running through Cygnus, Ursa Major, and Leo Minor. Traces of this band were still visible at 1.50, when the daylight was quite bright. A magnetic disturbance commenced at 3 a. m. and was still going on at 3 p. m. (10 a. m. local time), with one maximum at 6 a. m. and one at 2 p. m., both with very high eastern declination and very low horizontal force.

January 25 and 26, 1883, 10.15 p. m. to 1.17 p. m.—As soon as it grew dark enough for an aurora to be visible a faint arch appeared in the NE. with its extremities NNW. and ESE., passing through Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Lynx, and Gemini. The altitude of the crown was about 50° . At 11.15 this had developed into a zone, with its extremities NW. and SE. The northern edge ran through Hercules, Draco, Ursa Major, Lynx, Gemini, and Orion, and the southern edge through Orion, Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Lyra, and Hercules (brightness 1 to 2). At 12.15 a. m. waving bands of curtains ran through Serpens, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Taurus, and Orion, and there was also a hazy patch in Orion, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo. At 1 a. m. a broad, hazy, sinuous band, festooned and breaking into streamers and irregular patches in the NNW., ran from the ESE. in Monoceros to the NNW. in Hercules, through Canis Minor, Gemini, Lynx, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Draco. There was also a luminous patch in Taurus continued by an imperfect band through Cassiopeia, and a band in the E. from Leo through Leo Minor and Canes Venatici into Boötes (brightness 1). At 1.15 this was broken and mostly faded, except the band in the E. and streamers in the NNW. There was nothing left at 2 a. m. except a few streamers in the N. and NNW. in Lyra and Hercules, which had developed at 2.15 into four slightly diverging, sinuous bands (brightness 0 to 1), all ending in the clouds in the SE. One passed through Draco and Ursa Major, one through Draco and Ursa Minor, one fading near α Cygni, through Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis, and one through Lacerta and Cassiopeia. At 3 there were broken streamers in the N. and NW., and one pale band across the western horizon through Pegasus, Aries, Taurus, and Orion. This was replaced at 3.15 by three bands, narrow and rather hazy, starting between Vulpecula and Pegasus NNW. to NW., the upper through Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, Auriga, and Gemini, growing very pale; the next through Pegasus, Andromeda, Perseus, β Aurigæ into Gemini, and the lowest through Pegasus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, and Orion, all fading in the moonlight in the SE. (brightness 0 to 1). At 4 a. m. there was a regular narrow arch (brightness 2) tinged with green and rose in the W., with an altitude of about 25° , running from the ESE. in Hydra (just below α) to the NW. just below γ Pegasi, through Monoceros, Orion (δ), the lower part of Taurus, Cetus (α), and Pisces. At 4.15 it was lower, passing through the nebula in Orion, and paler (1 to 2) with a band above it (brightness 1) through Canis Minor, Gemini (γ), Taurus, and Aries (α). The needles were agitated. At 5.15 a yellowish band, waving very slowly, ran from Cygnus through Draco, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo to Hydra, while a second band commenced from Cygnus through Lyra, Corona Borealis, Canes Venatici, Boötes, and Coma Berenices to Leo (brightness 1). At 6.15 a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) extended from Cassiopeia through Cygnus, Hercules, and Serpens to Boötes. Nothing remained at 7.15 except traces in the SW. At 8.15 a faint, quiet band ran from Taurus through Auriga, Gemini, and Leo. At 9.17 there was a small patch in the SE. and a narrow, white, and quiet band running thence through Boötes, Coma Berenices, and Leo, and also a bright patch in the SW. in Gemini (brightness 1 to 2). At 10.15 a broad, irregular, white, quiet

band (brightness 1 to 2) ran from the E. through Hercules, Corona Borealis, and Canes Venatici to Leo Minor, with a patch of the same character in the WNW. from Orion through Auriga. At 12.15 there were faint traces of aurora in the ESE. and S. At 1 p. m. traces of streamers appeared through Aquila, Lyra, Ursa Major, and Boötes. The last faint traces were seen at 1.17 p. m. A magnetic disturbance commenced at 5 a. m. and lasted till 5 p. m., being most violent at 5 a. m., 9 a. m., and 3 p. m.

January 26 and 27, 10.15 p. m. to 12.15 p. m.—At 10.15 p. m. there was a faint and narrow arch in the NE. through Canis Minor, Cancer, Leo Minor, Coma Berenices, Canes Venatici, and Boötes. At 11.15 this was broken up into a hazy mass in Canis Minor, Cancer, and Leo, and streamers in Serpens and Boötes, and at 12.15 was reduced to a faint flush in the NE. At 1 a. m. there were two bands of short, ill-defined streamers in the NE., the upper from Hercules in the NNW. through Corona Borealis, Boötes, and Canes Venatici, and the lower through Leo (ρ and δ) and Coma Berenices, starting in Hydra and ending near α Boötes (brightness 0 to 1). These bands were essentially unchanged at 1.15, but a bunch of streamers had developed at the NNW. end reaching up into Draco. At 2 a. m. nothing remained but traces of the bands. These traces were better defined at 2.15, and there was a twisted streak (brightness 1) from close to α Vulpeculæ (NNW.) through Cygnus (β and δ). At 3 a narrow arched and somewhat sinuous band (brightness 1) extended from NNW. in Vulpecula to ESE. in Hydra, through Cygnus (β) α Lyrae, Draco, the top of Boötes, Canes Venatici (α), and Leo (δ and θ). At 3.15 this band was paler and formed an outlying band of a zone with the same starting points. The western edge of the zone ran through Leo, Gemini, Auriga, Persens, Andromeda, and Pegasus, and the eastern through Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, and Cygnus, while there was an arched band low in the E. from β Leonis to α Boötes. At 4 a. m. there was a hazy zone (brightness 0 to 1) with its starting points in the ESE. in Crater and NW. below ζ Pegasi. The western edge ran through Leo, Leo Minor, Lynx, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia, and Andromeda, and the eastern through Leo, Cancer, Gemini, the top of Orion, Taurus (α), and Aries. At 4.15 the zone was in nearly the same place, but its eastern edge had moved four or five degrees W., while a twisted streak (brightness 2 to 3), very sinuous and tinged with green and rose, began to move up from the ESE., spreading out and beginning to wave, at first slowly and then rapidly, as it approached the zenith, passing up through Ursa Major and Cassiopeia (where it stopped) in 2 or 3 minutes, while the zone faded. It was brightest near the horizon. At 4.17 and 4.18 a second similar band was beginning to develop a little to the E. of this. At 5.15 a belt of quiet bands ran from Pegasus through Lacerta, Cygnus, Cepheus, Draco, Ursa Major, and Coma Berenices, while the lower edge passed through Cygnus, Lyra, Sagitta, Hercules, Corona Borealis, Serpens, and Boötes (brightness 1 to 2). Only traces remained at 6.15. At 7.15 there were two bands (brightness 0 to 1), one through Taurus, Persens, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Corona Borealis, and the other through Cepheus, Draco, Ursa Major, and Coma Berenices. At 8.15 a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) ran through Vulpecula, Hercules, Serpens, and Boötes. At 9.15 this was reduced to a streak, lying only in Hercules and Corona Borealis, with faint traces in the NW. At 10.15 a broad irregular mass of rays, converging towards the zenith (brightness 4), occupied Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Ursa Minor, Camelopardalis, Ursa Major, Draco, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Boötes, and Serpens. This body of rays was slightly tinged with green and rose, and vibrated easterly, having also a slow but constant change of form and position. The western sky was filled with long, fine streamers from Canis Minor to Aries, and there was also a diffuse, white, quiet arch from the SE. to the NW., with its crown at an altitude of about 10° above the southern horizon (brightness 0 to 1). At 11.15 there was a broad striated band (brightness 0 to 1) running ESE. and WNW. through Hercules, Corona Borealis, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Lynx, Aquila, and Gemini, white and quiet. At 12.15 there were very faint traces of an arch running ESE. by WNW., passing a little south of the zenith. A magnetic disturbance commenced at 4 a. m. and continued about ten hours, being at no time very large, but reaching its maximum at 11 a. m.

January 27 and 28, 10.15 p. m. to 12.15 p. m.—The aurora began at 10.15 as a faint streak in the NE., which by 11 o'clock had developed into an arch of streamers through Canis Minor, Cancer, Leo, Coma Berenices, and Boötes (brightness 2), faintly tinged with green and rose, and in rapid vibration from E. to W. This had become quiet and faded to brightness 1 at 11.15. At

12.15 there were two parallel bands of curtains from the NW. to ESE., through Cancer, Leo, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Boötes, Corona Borealis, and Hercules, moving but slightly (brightness 1 to 2). At 1 a. m. nearly the whole eastern sky was covered with aurora (brightness 2). A broad sinuous band ran from near α Hydra in the ESE. to Cygnus in the NNW., through Leo, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Draco, Hercules, and Lyra, while above this were three series of broad indistinct curtains radiating from the zenith and not reaching west of Gemini and Cassiopeia. At 1.15 the curtains were fading, leaving the bands which were slightly tinged with green and rose in the ESE. At 2 a. m. there was a broad, somewhat sinuous band (brightness 2) in the NE., from the NNW. in Hercules to the ESE. in Hydra, through Corona Borealis, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, and Leo (δ and θ), with traces of a streak through Cassiopeia and Gemini. At 2.15 there were also partial coronal streamers (brightness 1) occupying Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Draco, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Cassiopeia, centering towards Polaris, with pale bands branching off from the ESE. in Gemini. At 3 and 3.15 there was a narrow, rather regular arch (brightness 1 to 2) in the NE. from the ESE., low in Leo to the NNW. in Hercules, through Virgo, Coma Berenices, α Boötis, Corona Borealis, and Serpens, with a streak (brightness 0 to 1) E. by S. from Leo up into Gemini. There were only faint traces at 4, but at 4.15 these had developed into two bands (brightness 0 to 1) starting, respectively, NNW. and NW., one through Cygnus and the other through Pegasus, Andromeda, and Cassiopeia, faintly visible as far as Leo. At 5.15 a quiet band (brightness 1) ran from Hydra through Canis Minor, Orion, and Taurus to Cetus. Faint traces were observed at 6.15 and 7.15 a. m. No more was seen till 11.15 when a broad, diffuse, quiet arch (brightness 0 to 1) ran from the ESE. to the WNW., through Corona Borealis, Ursa Major, and Gemini. The last faint traces were seen in the ESE. at 12.15 p. m. The horizontal force was unusually high from about an hour before the beginning of the aurora, but returned to its ordinary reading at about 3 a. m., remaining undisturbed till 1 p. m., when there was a slight disturbance for a couple of hours, the horizontal force falling and the declination rising. The vertical intensity was rather high all day.

January 28 and 29, 1883, 10.15 p. m. to 12.15 p. m.—There was a faint streak in the NE. at 10.15 p. m., and faint traces were again visible in the ENE. at 11.10 and in the NW. again at 12 midnight. There were traces in the N. and E. at 1 a. m., which had developed at 1.15 into a slightly sinuous arched band (brightness 1) from the NNW. in Hercules to the ESE. in Hydra, through Corona Borealis (α), Boötes (ϵ), Coma Berenices, and Leo (β). At 2 a. m. the arch was in the same position, but had faded to brightness 0 to 1, and there was a second similar arch a little above it, passing through Canes Venatici and β Boötis. This had faded to traces at 2.15. At 3 there were two bands (brightness 0 to 1), beginning in nearly the same place in Hydra, but fading in Coma Berenices, with a trace also in the N. This developed at 3.15 into a somewhat sinuous band (brightness 1) from ESE. in Hydra to the NNW. in Vulpecula, through Leo (θ), Coma Berenices, Canes Venatici (α), Boötes, Draco (β and γ), and Cygnus close to δ . At 4 a. m. a festooned band (brightness 1 to 2) started from nearly the same point in the NNW., and passed through Cygnus, Draco, Boötes, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, and Leo, the ESE. in Virgo. This had become straighter at 4.15, and from the ESE. end came curved radiating streamers through Leo, Leo Minor, and Ursa Major, all slowly shifting. At 5.15 there were only traces in the NE., and no more was seen till 7.15, when there was a quiet, yellowish band (brightness 1) from Aries through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Lacerta, Cygnus, and Lyra to Hercules. A fainter band (brightness 0 to 1) at 8.18 ran from Taurus through Orion, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo to Virgo. At 9.15 a broad, pale, quiet arch extended from the ESE. to WNW. with its crown at an altitude of about 18° , and above it a second similar arch from the same starting points, through Corona Borealis, Ursa Major, and Gemini. There was also an irregular arch of quiet streamers from the E. to NW. through Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Perseus, and the Pleiades. At 10.15 there was a broad, quiet arch (brightness 0 to 1) from the ESE. to the WNW., with its crown at an altitude of 20° , with a similar arch from Hercules through Corona Borealis, Canes Venatici, Leo Minor, Cancer, and Canis Minor. No more was observed till 12.15 p. m., when there was a broad, quiet white band (brightness 0 to 1) from the ESE. to the WNW. through the zenith, and from Polaris to the lower extremity of Ursa Major. The needles were unusually quiet all night though there was a slight disturbance at 9 a. m.

January 29 and 30, 1883, 11.15 p. m. to 1 p. m.—There was a faint streak along the horizon in the NE. at 11.15, which developed into an ill-defined arch of pale streamers, and had subsided to a faint glow at 12.15 a. m. At 1 and 2 faint traces only were visible, and absolutely no aurora was visible at 3. At 4, however, there was a well marked, rather narrow zone (brightness 1), with its starting points ESE. in Leo and NNW. in Pegasus, occupying part of Leo (β , δ , and θ), Coma Berenices, and Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Draco, Lacerta, the top of Cygnus (not inclosing α), and Andromeda, with an outlying band through Cassiopeia. At 4.15 the starting points were nearly the same, but the aurora had drifted westward so as to occupy Pegasus, Andromeda, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Lynx, Leo Minor, and Leo, where it was brighter (1 to 2) and much convoluted. This was essentially unchanged at 5.15. At 6.15 a quiet band (brightness 1 to 2) ran from Pegasus through Cygnus, Lyra, Hercules, Corona Borealis, and Boötes to Coma Berenices. At 7.15 a quiet band (brightness 1) ran from Cancer through Gemini, Auriga, Taurus, and Pisces. At 8.15 there were merely traces near the horizon in the N. At 9.10 bands (brightness 1) ran through Cassiopeia, Perseus, Cygnus, and α Lyrae. At 10.10 a band (brightness 2) ran through Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Auriga, Boötes, Coma Berenices, Leo Minor, Gemini, Cepheus, Hercules, and Corona Borealis. At 11.15 a bright band (brightness 4) ran through Ursa Major, Boötes, Gemini, Auriga, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Draco, and Lyra. At 12.10 p. m. there were traces in the NW. and N. at an altitude of 20° and 50° , and the last faint traces were seen in Lyra and in the S. at 1 p. m. The magnetic needles were unusually quiet all night.

January 31, 1883, 1 a. m. to 10.10 a. m.—Faint glimmers of aurora were observed in the NE. early in the evening, but there was no definite aurora till 1 a. m., when there were two broad bands of somewhat indefinite curtains (brightness 1) across the eastern sky, with slight waving motion running from Leo in the ESE. to Vulpecula (α) in the NNW., through Leo, Lynx, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Draco, Lyra, and Cygnus. These had changed at 1.15 into a broad band from the same starting points, running through Cancer, Gemini, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Cepheus, and Cygnus (brightness 1 to 2). It was brightest (brightness 2) in the NNW., and towards the ESE. was split longitudinally in two, and very sinuous near the horizon. At 2 a. m. a broad band (brightness 2 to 3), somewhat inclined to split lengthwise, and sinuous near the horizon, swept waving slightly from the NW. to the E. by S., occupying Pegasus, Andromeda, Lacerta, Cygnus, Cepheus, Draco, Lyra, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo. At 2.15 a broad band swept round from NW. to ENE., about 35° above the horizon, from Pegasus, through Andromeda, Perseus, Auriga, Gemini, Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major and Canes Venatici into Draco; there joining three spiral bands, making a sort of vortex between Draco and the zenith (brightness 2 to 3). The magnets were somewhat disturbed, especially the declination magnet, the eastern declination increasing about 1° . At 3 a. m. the SE. sky from near α Hydræ to near α Boötis was filled with exceedingly sinuous broad bands (brightness 1 to 2), reaching nearly to the zenith, the most southern being continued in the form of a narrow zone through Cancer, Gemini, Taurus, Aries, Triangulum, and Pegasus, ending in the NW. At 3.15 the bands were less sinuous and longer and the zone narrower and brighter (2 to 3). At 4 there was a very broad zone across the zenith (brightness 1 to 2). The starting points were between ESE. and E. by S. in Crater and Hydra, and NW. in Pegasus. The western edge ran through Virgo, Boötes (α), Corona Borealis, Lyra, and Cygnus, and the western through Hydra, Canis Minor, Orion, Taurus, Aries, and Pegasus. At 4.15 the zone was fading and breaking up, except the eastern edge, which had narrowed into a band (brightness 3) faintly tinged with rose on the lower edge, above which in the NE. was developing a row of imperfect curtains. At 5.15 four quiet yellowish bands started from Pegasus NW. (brightness 1 to 2), running as follows: The first, north of the zenith, through Lacerta, Cygnus, Draco, and Canes Venatici, ending in Virgo; the second, through Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major to Virgo; the third, south of the zenith through Andromeda, Perseus, Auriga, and Lynx to Leo; and the fourth, through Aries, Taurus, Orion, and Canis Minor to Hydra. At 6.15 there was a zone running W. and E. (brightness 2 to 3), with the northern edge waving slowly. The starting points were in Aries and Boötes. The southern edge ran through Taurus, Gemini, Leo, and Coma Berenices, and the northern through Pisces, Andromeda, Cygnus, Lyra, and Corona Borealis. At 7.15 the zone had essentially the same position and form, but had faded (brightness 0 to 1). Faint

traces continued to be visible at 8.15, 9.10, and 10.10, after which the weather became hazy. There was a magnetic disturbance at 5 to 6 a. m., greatest at 6 a. m.

February 1, 1883, 5.15 a. m. to 1.15 p. m.—Traces of small luminous patches appeared in the west at 5.15 a. m. At 6.15 a. m. one white and quiet band (brightness 2) ran from SE. to WNW. along the horizon, while there was an arch of short streamers of the same color and brightness, somewhat irregular, from the same starting points, about 10° higher than the first band, passing through Leo, Cancer, Gemini, Orion, and Taurus. At 7.15 there was a large corona (brightness 2 to 3), centering in Ursa Major south of the zenith; and a bright band of streamers, vibrating rapidly from W. to E., ran through Pegasus, Aries, Taurus, Auriga, Gemini, and Leo Minor. At 8.15 there was a broad arch from ESE. to WNW., with the crown about 15° from the southern horizon, with a second similar arch above it, from the same starting points through Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Lynx, Gemini, and Orion. From the western extremity came a third similar arch through Taurus, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Draco, and Hercules, ending near the eastern horizon. At the same time a broad irregular broken band of short streamers, quivering slightly, extended from the ENE. through Lyra, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, and the Pleiades (brightness of all, 2). At 9.15 there were traces only in the S. At 10.15 there was a broad and quiet white arch from the ESE. to WNW., with its crown about 15° above the southern horizon, and long white motionless streamers in the E. and ENE., in Hercules, Sagitta, Cygnus, Lyra, and Draco. At 11.15 there was a broad waving band from E. to W. through Gemini, Ursa Major, Draco, Lyra, and Cygnus (brightness 1), and a long low arch in the S.; 12.15 p. m. there was a broad quiet band from the E. to W. from Leo through Coma Berenices, Boötes, and Aquila, with a corona in Ursa Major. At 1.15 a corona, with its streamers thickest in the E. and W., was barely discernible in the bright twilight. The needles were comparatively quiet up to nearly half past 12 p. m., when a violent disturbance began, which is still going on.

February 2, 1883, 1 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.—Early in the evening the haze and clouds were thick, but at 1 a. m. (8 p. m. local) traces of twisted bands, apparently bright and in motion, were visible through the clouds, crossing the zenith from NW. to SE. These were very faint at 1.15. The clouds were thicker at 2 a. m., and the traces consequently fainter. None were seen at 3 a. m. At 4 the haze grew thinner, allowing the central part of a broad zone to be visible. The starting points were invisible in the haze in NW. and SE., and the whole was much obscured by haze. In breadth it reached from Ursa Major to Taurus. The sky was much clearer for four or five hours, gradually becoming obscure again. At 5.15 an aurora was observed passing through Canis Minor, Orion, Taurus, and Cetus (brightness 0 to 1). At 6.15 there were two faint bands, one from Cancer through Orion, Taurus, and Aries, and the other through Gemini, Auriga, Perseus, and Andromeda (brightness 0 to 1). At 7.15 a short band crossed the zenith from Hercules through Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, and Gemini. Farther south of the zenith yellowish white bands ran from Ursa Major to Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, and Leo Minor, and there was a band of streamers, in rapid waving motion, passing through Serpens, Boötes, Coma Berenices, Leo, Cancer, and Gemini (brightness 1 to 2). At 8.15 there were only faint traces along the horizon. At 9.15 a broad, white, quiet, irregular arch from the SW. horizon through Cancer, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Corona Borealis, and Hercules, ending in Serpens. At 10.15 the haze and clouds were again becoming thicker, and traces of an arch were observed running from ESE. to W. about 10° south of the zenith. At 11.15 a broad zone (brightness 0 to 1) covered most of the southern sky, the bands running from ESE. to W. The first ran through Sagitta, Lyra, Draco, Ursa Major, and Leo Minor, and the second through Hercules, Corona Borealis, Coma Berenices, and Leo, while a broad irregular patch ran from the SSE. to SW. through Serpens, Boötes, and Leo, with a smaller luminous streak near the horizon in Virgo. The last faint traces were seen at 12.15 p. m. A magnetic disturbance began at 4 a. m. and continued all night.

February 3, 1883, 1 a. m. to 11.15 a. m.—The sky was cloudy early in the evening, but the clouds broke sufficiently at 1 a. m. (about 8 p. m. local) to show a regular, narrow arch in the SW. (brightness 2), from the SE. to NW., with its corona at an altitude of about 40° , partially obscured by clouds. The arch was partially broken and irregular at 1.15. At 2 the haze was thick again, but through it near the zenith in the SE. there were traces of an extensive and apparently bright aurora which was nearly obscured at 2.15. There was less haze again at 3 and a broad band consid-

crably obscured from the SE. to NW. through Polaris could be seen. At 4 there were traces near the zenith, but at 4.15 the haze was nearly gone, displaying extensive bands forming a sort of vortex. One broad band (brightness 2) began in the top of Cygnus, in the NNE., as an irregular cloudy patch, and passed round through Lyra, Hercules, Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Lynx and Auriga, ending in Perseus, whence just below the edge of this a double band (brightness 1) ran back to Gemini. There was also a broad band (brightness 2) somewhat obscured by clouds on the SW. horizon through Orion. At 5.15 one band of streamers passed through Lyra, Hercules, Corona Borealis, Boötes, and Coma Berenices, and another from Pegasus through Aries, Taurus, Orion, and Gemini to Cancer, but vibrating slowly from E. to W. (brightness 2). At 6.15 a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Pegasus through Cygnus, Vulpecula, and Serpens. At 7.15 a quiet yellowish zone (brightness 1 to 2) filled the southern half of the sky, and one outlying band from Ursa Major to Cygnus in rapid, waving motion. At 8.15 there were seen traces of a corona covering the whole sky from the horizon, centering a little south of the zenith. At 9.15 there were four broad bands (brightness 1) covering most of the sky, the first in the north from NW. to NE., with the crown at an altitude of about 12° , the second from E. to W. through Polaris, the other two starting together from the ESE., the west one passing through Hercules and Ursa Major, and the other through Corona Borealis, Canes Venatici, and Leo Minor, with also a broad band of luminous patches from the ESE. to W. about 15° above the southern horizon. At 10.15 there was a zone of three bands (brightness 0 to 1), with its starting points ESE. and NNW., one through Lyra, Draco, Ursa Major, Lynx, Gemini, and Canis Minor, the second through Corona Borealis, Canes Venatici, and Leo Minor, and the third through Serpens, Boötes, Coma Berenices, and Leo. At 11.15 there was a white, quiet arch from the NW. to E. through Auriga, Cassiopeia, and Lacerta (brightness 0 to 1), with streamers at the extremities, and also short curved streaks in the south in Boötes, Hercules, and Coma Berenices, and a broad broken band from the SE. to SW. about 10° above the southern horizon, all of the same brightness. The weather then became too thick for further observation. A violent disturbance, affecting all the magnetic elements, commenced about 2 a. m. and lasted about twelve or thirteen hours, being specially violent at 2 and 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

February 4, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 11.15 a. m.—The early part of the evening was very stormy, the wind reaching 54 miles an hour, with the drifting snow rendering accurate observation of the aurora impossible, though the sky frequently was almost clear of clouds. Hazy light was observed in the NE. at 12.15 a. m., and bright traces in the NE. at 1 a. m. At 2 a. m. there was a broad zone across the zenith from the NW. to SW. (brightness apparently 1). At the next two observations the sky was completely covered with clouds, and traces only were seen near the zenith at 3 a. m. and in the SE. at 4. At 5 the sky was clearer, showing a band (brightness 0 to 1) from Cancer through Canis Minor, Orion, and Taurus. At 6 a brighter band (brightness 1) ran from Leo, through Gemini, Auriga, and Taurus to Aries. At 7 there were two yellowish bands (brightness 1 to 2), the first from Leo, through Lynx, Camelopardalis and Cassiopeia, to Andromeda, and the second from Cygnus, through Draco to Ursa Major. At 8 there were merely traces round the southern horizon and a few patches in the W. At 9.15 there was a broad white band on the southern horizon, with streamers in Serpens and Boötes. There was besides a white arch from the SE. to NW. through Corona Borealis, Draco, Ursa Major, Auriga, and Orion, and a similar band from E. to N. through Sagitta, Vulpecula, Lacerta, and Andromeda, and streamers in Pleiades (brightness 1). At 10.15 a band ran along the northern horizon from the NW. to ENE., and a striated band from the SE. to NW. through Hercules, Draco, Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, Gemini, and Canis Minor. There was also a broad band near the southern horizon from SE. to SW. There were also streamers in the E. All were white and quiet (brightness 0 to 1). This was essentially unchanged at 11.15, after which the sky again became overcast. A violent disturbance began at 3 a. m. and lasted all night.

February 4, 1883, 10.45 p. m. to 11.15 p. m.—The sky, which had become overcast all the afternoon, became sufficiently clear at 10.45 p. m. (about half-past 4 local) to show an arch in the NE., with its extremities bearing ESE. and NNW., and its crown at an altitude of about 45° . The sky then became again overcast with snow, but auroral light was still visible at 11.15 p. m. through

the clouds in the NE. A magnetic disturbance commenced about 5 a. m. and lasted all night (local), reaching its maximum about 12 m. (Washington time).

February 6, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.—The early part of the evening was cloudy and stormy. However, at 12.15 a. m. traces were visible through the clouds in the NE. At 1 a. m. the clouds were broken away somewhat, and much bright light, obscured by broken clouds, was visible in the E. For the next six observations the clouds were thick and the weather stormy. At 8.15 a yellowish-green band, with short, motionless streamers (brightness 1 to 2), ran from Orion and Taurus, through Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Cygnus and Draco. At 9.15 there was an aurora of essentially the same character as at 8.15. At 10 an arch of diffused light (brightness 1 to 2) ran from the ESE. to WNW., with its crown at an altitude of about 15° above the southern horizon. At the same time a band of similar character ran from the E. to NW., through Cygnus, Ursa Minor, and Auriga. The latter had disappeared at 10.15, the former remaining unchanged. At 11.15 there was a broad band of quiet streamers, with its crown at an altitude of about 15° above the southern horizon, running from ESE. to WNW., and an elliptical corona continuing towards the zenith with its greatest diameter E. and W., the rays changing position rapidly at short intervals (brightness 2). There was still a corona of the same form at 12.15, but paler (0 to 1) and quiet, brightest in the W., and fading in the E., occupying Cancer, Lynx and Camelopardalis in the N. and Leo Minor, Canes Venatici and Hercules in the S. It was broad daylight at the next observation. A magnetic disturbance of considerable violence began about 5 a. m. and continued all night (local), reaching its maximum about 12 m. (Washington time).

February 7, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 1 a. m.—The sky was hazy during the early part of the evening, but a faint arch was discernable at 12.15 a. m. in the NE. from ESE. to NNW., with its crown at an altitude of about 30° . There were also traces at 1 a. m., but after this the sky became overcast and the weather cloudy and no more aurora was seen. The magnetic needles were but little disturbed, although the intensity was very small.

February 8, 1883, 3 a. m. to 10.15 a. m.—Traces of a low arch were observed in the NE. at 3 a. m., somewhat obscured by haze, and at 3.15 this arch had risen so as to pass from WNW. to ESE. through Cygnus, Lyra (α), Corona Borealis, Boötes and Coma Berenices. At 4 a. m. a zone, not very broad and rather hazy (brightness 1), had its starting points ESE. and NW. in Virgo and Pegasus, with its western edge running through Leo, Minor, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia and Andromeda, and its western through Leo Cancer Gemini, Taurus, Aries and Triangulum. This was somewhat narrower and less hazy at 4.15. At 5.15 a broad, yellowish, quiet band (brightness 1) ran from NW. in Pegasus to ESE. in Coma Berenices and Boötes, the eastern edge through Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Canes Venatici and Boötes, the western through Lacerta, Cassiopeia, Ursa Minor, and Ursa Major. At 6.15 the main band, waving slightly, ran through Pegasus, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Camelopardalis, Ursa Major, Coma Berenices and Boötes, with a small secondary band from Lacerta through Cygnus, Draco, and Boötes (brightness of all, 1 to 2). At 7.15 there was only a faint band (brightness 0 to 1) through Virgo, Leo, Cancer, Gemini and Taurus, and at 8.15 merely traces around the southern horizon. At 9 a. m. a belt of streamers (brightness 2), about 20° long, white, and quiet, encircled the entire horizon, and at an average altitude of about 10° . At 9.15 there was an arch from the SE. to SW. with its crown at an altitude of about 40° above the southern horizon, and a broad striated band starting from the same point in the SE. and running to the NW., including Ursa Major in the S. and Cassiopeia in the N., with an arch of short rays, centering towards the zenith, starting from the NW. end of the band and running through the Pleiades, Aries, Andromeda, Cygnus and Sagitta. All were white and quiet (brightness 2). At 10.15 there was a white, quiet, diffused arch from the ESE. to WNW., with its crown at an altitude of about 15° above the southern horizon, with an arch of streamers from E. to NNW., through Cygnus, Ursa Minor, Camelopardalis and Taurus, slowly changing in form (brightness 2). The arch was in the same place at 11.15, but paler (brightness 0 to 1) and there were a few faint streamers in the E. and NW. The magnetic intensity still continued low, and there was a slight disturbance, lasting from 8 a. m. to about 1 p. m.

February 10, 1883, 8 a. m. to 11.15 a. m.—The violent storm having moderated about 8 a. m. (3 p. m. local), a quiet band was visible through the haze, passing through Leo, Cancer, Gemini and Taurus (brightness 0 to 1). At 9.15 traces were visible in the SW., and at 10.15 there were

observed through the haze a few traces of auroral streamers, white and quiet. At 11.15 there was a definite band, white and quiet (brightness 1), running about E. and W. through Lyra, Draco and Ursa Major. Daylight began before the next observation. The magnetic needles were considerably agitated during the whole night, making large oscillations, but there was no regular disturbance.

February 11, 1883, 1 a. m. to 11.15 a. m.—At about 8 p. m. local time (1 to 1.15 a. m., Washington) there were faint traces in the E. in the form of a low, pale arch. At 2 a. m. there was a pale, vertical streak in the ESE. which developed at 2.15 into an irregular band (brightness 0 to 1) sinuous in the ESE., from ESE. in Leo to the NNW. in Cygnus, through Leo (β), Coma Berenices, Canes Venatici (α), Boötes (λ), Hercules and Lyra. This band was hardly changed at 3 a. m., having merely moved a trifle higher so as to pass through the tail of Ursa Major, and at 3.15 it was fading, leaving merely the part south of the magnetic meridian. At 4 a. m. a rather broad, sinuous band (brightness 1) crossed the zenith from the ESE. in Virgo to the NW. in Andromeda, through Leo, Coma Berenices, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor and Cassiopeia. At 4.15 this had become a narrow zone, broadest in the ESE., with the same starting points, but passing west of the zenith through Draco and Cepheus, waving slowly near the zenith and drifting westward. This developed into a very broad and bright zone between the observations, diminishing to a band at 5.15, and passing through Pegasus, Andromeda, Perseus, Auriga, Ursa Major and Leo Minor (brightness 1). At 6.15 a similar band ran through Pegasus, Lacerta, Cygnus, Draco, Corona Borealis and Boötes. At 7.15 a paler band (brightness 0 to 1) passed through Aries, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Cancer and Leo, but at 8.15 there were merely traces over the southern horizon. At 9.15 there was a quiet white arch (brightness 1) from the SE. to NW., with its crown at an altitude of about 15° from the southern horizon, with streamers at the SE. end of the arch in Corona Borealis and in the NE. in Cygnus, Vulpecula and Lacerta. The arch had risen a little at 10.15, and reached to the NNW. At the same time the entire southern half of the sky was filled with a diffuse light (brightness 0 to 1) and pale streamers (brightness 0 to 1) forming a corona and occupying Taurus, Gemini, Camelopardalis, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Lacerta and Cygnus. At 11.15 the greater portion of the sky between the zenith and the southern horizon was filled with nearly parallel bands (brightness 0 to 1) running ESE. and WNW. from horizon to horizon. There was a slight magnetic disturbance from 10 to 11 a. m.

February 13, 1883, 9.15 a. m. to 10.15 a. m.—Though the early part of the evening was clear, it became cloudy by 2 a. m., local time, but the sky was partially clear at 9.15 and 10.15 (Washington). At the first observation faint traces, with slight motion, slowly shifting, were visible near the zenith and in the NW., and at the latter faint traces could be seen through the haze and clouds. The needles were but slightly disturbed.

February 14, 1883, 4.15 a. m. to 8.15 a. m.—It was cloudy and snowing up to about 11 p. m., local time (Washington, 4 to 4.15 a. m.), when it began to clear, remaining clear till 9 a. m. (Washington). At 4 to 4.15, while the stars were still mostly obscured, a zone, apparently very broad and rather bright, was seen crossing the zenith through the clouds and haze. At 5.15 a band with motionless streamers (brightness 0 to 1) ran through Pegasus, Cygnus, Cepheus, Draco, and Ursa Major. At 6.15 there was a short band (brightness 0 to 1) through Leo and Cancer and a few patches of light in Gemini, Auriga, and Pisces. At 7.15 and 8.15 a. m. there were merely faint traces in the S. There was a moderate magnetic disturbance at 9 and 10 a. m.

February 15, 1883, 8.15 a. m. to 10.15 a. m.—Most of the night was cloudy, but it was clear from 8 till daylight. Faint traces of aurora were seen at the zenith and in the NE. at 8.15 a. m., and at 10.15 a. m. there was a white and quiet arch (brightness 1), with rays centering towards the zenith, occupying Hercules, Ursa Minor, and Gemini. It was broad daylight at the next observation. There was no magnetic disturbance.

February 16, 1883, 2 a. m. to 11.15 a. m.—At 2 a. m. there was a pale arch in the E., starting low in Leo in the ESE., passing through β Leonis, Coma Berenices, the corner of Canes Venatici, Boötes (β), and Hercules, fading near α Lyrae, with a lower branch from the same starting point reaching α Boötes (brightness 0 to 1). This had become slightly irregular and not so high at 2.15, and remained in nearly the same place, but was faded to traces at 3 to 3.15. The sky was clouded at 4 a. m. with patches of fleecy cloud, which cleared away at 4.15, partly exposing a broad broken

zone of many bands (brightness 0 to 1) apparently covering most of the sky. The sky was again partially cloudy at the next observation, and traces only were visible. At 6.15 one band with streamers in rapid vibration from W. to E. passed through Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Lynx, and Draco, while a second band, wholly of streamers in rapid motion, ran from Leo to Gemini, with a few patches in Virgo and Boötes (brightness 1 to 2). At 7.15 a quiet band (brightness 1) crossed the zenith from Hercules through Draco, Ursa Minor, Camelopardalis, Auriga, and Taurus. There were nothing but traces at 8.15, nor was any observed for two observations, though the sky was clear, but at the next two observations traces were observed near the zenith at 10.15 and in the SW. at 11.15. At the next hour it was daylight. There was a slight magnetic disturbance at 10 a. m.

February 17, 1883, 3 a. m. to 5 a. m.—The weather was cloudy till 9 a. m., local (3 a. m. Washington), when the clouds cleared away, leaving the sky covered with haze, through which a somewhat sinuous band was visible (brightness apparently 1), crossing the zenith from near the horizon NNW. and ESE. This had broadened into a zone at 3.15 with one bright streak (brightness 1 to 2) in the NW. Most of the stars were obscured. At 4 the sky was much clearer, and there was an arched band (brightness 1 to 2) from the NNW. in Pegasus to E. by S. in Virgo, through Cygnus (ϵ), Lyra (just below α), Hercules, Serpens, and Boötes. At 4.15 it was paler (brightness 1), and growing double from the eastern end. It began to cloud again at 5, so that traces only were visible. There was a considerable magnetic disturbance between 8 a. m. and 1 p. m., reaching its maximum at 11 to 12.

February 18, 1883, 11.15 a. m. to —?—The weather was cloudy all night, but traces of aurora were visible through the clouds at 11.15 a. m. The magnetic needles were very quiet.

February 20, 1883, 8 a. m. to 9.15 a. m.—The weather was cloudy most of the night, but cleared away sufficiently at 8 to 8.15 and 9 to 9.15 a. m. (3 and 4 a. m. local) to allow aurora to be seen. This consisted of traces merely at the first observation, but at the second of two quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1), one from Auriga through Perseus to Cassiopeia, and the other from Andromeda through Pegasus to Delphinus. The magnetic needles were considerably disturbed from 4 to 11 a. m., the disturbance reaching its maximum at 7.

February 21 and 22, 1883, 11.45 p. m. to 11.15 a. m.—The twilight had not completely faded at 7.30 p. m. (11.45, Washington), when a twisted streak tinged with yellow was observed crossing the zenith from NW. to SE. (brightness 0 to 1). By 12.15 a. m. this was reduced to a bunch of streamers in Cygnus and Lyra, and a faint band through Lyra, Hercules, and Ursa Major, and had wholly disappeared at 1 a. m. At 1.15 shifting, twisted streaks and bands of streamers with considerable motion (brightness 0 to 1), tinged with yellow and rose, appeared in the N., occupying Lyra, Cygnus, Cepheus, and Draco. At 2 a. m. a very pale band ran from Cygnus (α) in NNW. through Draco and Ursa Major (α), ending in the moonlight ESE., and was wholly gone at 2.15. At 3 a. m. there was a pale band west of the zenith, from the NW., in Pegasus, through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Auriga, and Gemini. This was replaced at 3.15 by a similar band in nearly the same position as the one observed at 2 a. m. Traces merely were observed at 4 to 4.15. At 5 two bands ran from Boötes and Virgo through Coma Berenices, Leo, Leo Minor, Gemini, and Auriga to Taurus, with bunches of slowly vibrating streamers in Boötes and Virgo (brightness 0 to 1). Traces only were observed at 6 and 8. At 9.15 there was a quiet arch (brightness 0 to 1) in the S. from ESE. to WNW., with an altitude of about 15° , and a quiet, striated arch (brightness 0 to 1) through Hercules, Draco, and Gemini. At 10.17 a. m. the arch in the S. was unchanged, while a second similar arch about 10° to 15° in breadth ran from ESE. to SW., while a third arch ran from ENE. through Cygnus, Ursa Minor, and Lynx to Cancer, with streamers in the NE. and a luminous patch in Gemini (all brightness 0 to 1). At 11.15 there was a well-defined yellow corona (brightness 2), quivering rapidly, occupying Cygnus, Hercules, Corona Borealis, Boötes, Canes Venatici, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, and Ursa Minor, also Auriga and Perseus. The needles were considerably disturbed all night, the disturbance reaching its maximum between 10 a. m. and 12 m.

February 22, and 23, 1883, 1.55 p. m. to 8.15 a. m.—At 11.55 the aurora consisted of indistinct patches and streamers in the NE., which at 12.15 a. m. had developed into a faint corona, centering in Camelopardalis. It was made of shifting streamers, which were short, except in the NW. and SE. At 1 there was a broad, highly modified zone occupying large parts of the sky, made up

of twisted streaks, angular curtains and streamers, with some motion (brightness mostly 1, reaching 2 in some places). Two bands were well defined, one on the eastern edge from Leo through Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Draco, Ursa Minor and Draco again to Lyra, and the other on the western edge through Cancer, Canis Minor, Gemini, β Tauri, Perseus, and Andromeda. The zone had moved toward the W. at 1.15 and was not so well defined, while a band of indistinct shifting curtains ran from Orion's belt to Canis Minor (α) and curving back to β Tauri. At 2 a. m. a broad band ran from the ESE. in Hydra through Leo, Leo Minor, Lynx and Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Cassiopeia, and Andromeda to NW. in Pegasus. This was constantly changing its shape with rapid, twisting, whirling, and waving motion, shifting also from E. to W. and back again. It was tinged with shifting colors, pale green and rose (brightness 2 to 3). There were also quieter bands from the same starting points lying towards the SW., the lowest passing through the Hyades. The main aurora had faded to traces at 2.15, leaving large patches of luminous haze, while a narrow band (brightness 2) ran from Pegasus through Cygnus, Lyra (α), and Boötes (α). At 3 a. m. a narrow, twisted, shifting band, composed partly of streamers, passed close to the zenith from E., low in Boötes, through the tail of Ursa Major, Draco, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Andromeda to the NW. in Pegasus (brightness 1 to 2), with two pale arched bands in the SW., the lower from Pegasus, through Aries, Taurus (α), the head of Orion and Canis Minor (α), ending in the moonlight SE. It was much faded and broken at 3.16. At 4 a. m. there was a similar band, tinged with green and rose, starting high in the NW. in Perseus, passing through Auriga (δ) Lynx, Leo Minor, and Coma Berenices, ending in the ESE., shifting and waving. 4.15 found it broken and shifting, passing through (α) Aurigæ, with some ill-defined patches and bands in the SW. Traces only were observed in the SE. at 5, and no more was seen till 8.15, when a rapidly waving band ran from Taurus through Auriga, Camelopardalis, and Ursa Minor to Boötes (brightness 1 to 2). The needles were considerably disturbed from 11 p. m. to 10 a. m., the greatest disturbance being at 2 a. m.

February 23 and 24, 1883, 11.55 p. m. to 11.17 a. m.—When the aurora was first noticed, shortly before midnight, Washington time (6.40 local), it was in the form of two faint, slightly arched bands in the NE. about 30° above the horizon. At 12.15 it was an arch of fine streamers, with its extremities bearing NW. by N. and ESE., and its altitude about 30° (brightness 1). This band was essentially unchanged in character and position at 1 a. m., with an additional hazy band (brightness 1), from nearly the same starting points, passing through Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Draco, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, and Cygnus. This had disappeared at 1.15 to 1.20, leaving the first band, which had become more compact and brighter (brightness 1 to 2). At 2 a. m. there was a regular arch (brightness 1) from the ESE. in Virgo to the NNW. near β Cygni, through Coma Berenices, Boötes, Corona Borealis, Hercules, and Lyra (α). This was fading rapidly at 2.15 to 2.20. There was no aurora at 3 or 4, though faint and fugitive traces were noticed between the two hours. At 4.15 there were faint traces in E. and a band (brightness 0 to 1) from NW. in Pegasus through Andromeda, Perseus, and Auriga. From 5 to 5.20 a. m. there was a yellowish zone (brightness 1 to 2) with the bands in rapid waving motion from Orion to Boötes and Serpens through Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major, and Canes Venatici. From 6 to 6.20 there was a band of streamers (brightness 0 to 1) vibrating rapidly from W. to E., running through Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, Lyra, and Hercules. At 7.20 and 8.20 traces only were observed, and also at 9.17, when they were in the SE., white and shifting. At 10.17 there were curtains from NNW. to ESE., with streamers in Leo Minor. All were white, with occasional tinges of green and yellow, and changing form and position very rapidly. At 11.17 there were faint traces near the zenith, with faint streamers in the W. The needles were more or less agitated all night, the disturbance being extreme at 8 a. m., 9 to 9.30 a. m., and 2 to 2.40 p. m.

February 25, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—The aurora began as a faint bunch of streamers in the SE. at 12.15, and at 1 a. m. had developed into four bands of ill-defined curtains, forming a sort of zone in the SW., with its starting points NW. in Pisces and ESE. in Hydra, the uppermost passing through Triangulum, Perseus, Auriga, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, the lowest through Canis Minor, Orion, and Taurus, with slight waving motion (brightness 1). It had the same general character at 1.15 to 1.20, but was rather lower. From 2 to 2.15 it was nearly in the same position,

but the curtains were shifting and turning into bands (brightness 2 to 3). The lowest band beginning as a patch of curtains just above Sirius, and finally formed an arch (2.20), made up of short, ill-defined streamers, quivering slightly (brightness 3), rather brightly colored, green, yellow, and rose, passing just above Sirius and through β Orionis. The curtains broke partially into streamers and moved up towards the zenith, having developed at 3 a. m. into an elongated corona (brightness 1), centering towards the zenith, with its longest diameter NE. and SE., nearly reaching the horizon at these points, the other streamers reaching as low as Arcturus in the NW. and Aldebaran in the SW. The streamers were uncolored and shifting. For the next half hour there was no definite arrangement of aurora, but the sky was covered with sinuous bands and scattered streamers all constantly changing position and brightness, the bands, as a rule, at right angles to the magnetic meridian, mostly E. of the zenith. At 4 a. m. there were two or three broad shifting bands (brightness 1 to 2) from the SSE. in Virgo, spreading out through Leo and Ursa Major, forming an irregular corona at the zenith about 60° in width, with two paler bands from the same starting points along the SW. horizon through Canis Minor and Orion, ending in Taurus, NW. The corona had changed at 4.15 into a broad, shifting zone, ending in NW. in Taurus, with considerable waving motion in the NW. From 5 to 5.20 there was a broad band of waving curtains in the NE. from Pegasus through Lacerta, Cygnus, Lyra, Hercules, and Corona Borealis (brightness 1 to 2). From 6 to 6.20 there were two yellowish bands (brightness 1 to 2) in the SW. through Taurus, Orion, Auriga, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Coma Berenices. Traces only were observed at the next observation. At 8 to 8.20 a faint band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Auriga through Lynx, Ursa Major, Canis Venatici, and Boötes, and the last faint traces were seen at 9.17 a. m. There was considerable disturbance all night.

February 25 and 26, 11.45 p. m. to 10.20 a. m.—At 11.15 p. m. there was a regular arch in the NE., with its extremities bearing ESE. and NW., with its crown about 40° in altitude (brightness 0 to 1), remaining in the same position at 12. At 12.15 it was rising in altitude and had become brighter (1 to 2) in the NW., where it was tinged with rose, and sent up rather long streamers. From 1 to 1.20 the arch was of the same character, but lower, passing through Hercules, Corona Borealis, and Boötes (above α), ending in Virgo, with streamers in Cygnus (brightness 2 to 3). The arch was shifting, and tinged with green, yellow, and rose. At 2 a. m. there was a rather broad zone (brightness 2), with the starting points NNW. in Pegasus and ESE. in Crater, occupying Leo, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Andromeda. This had drifted west at 2.15, leaving only a faint band in its original position, while the zone now passed through the square of Pegasus, the Pleiades, Perseus, Gemini, and Cancer. This began to grow twisted in the E. and developed into curtains which rapidly increased in brightness (brightness 3), showing some color beginning to whirl and spread toward the zenith and eastward. When this was reached the motion became very rapid, and the aurora formed a sort of spiral corona, made up of bands of curtains, centering round the zenith and covering nearly the whole sky. This moved last, and in fifteen minutes was reduced to large hazy patches, with bright streaks in the NE. At 3 a. m. there was a short arch (brightness 2 to 3) from the E. low in Boötes to NNW. in Cygnus, through ϵ and β Cygni, Hercules, and Corona Borealis. A second arch appeared above this at 3.15, when both were broken into fine streamers, which shifted and developed into homogeneous bands again before 3.20. At 4 a. m. there were bunches of streamers (brightness 2) in the place of the arch at the last observation, with traces of a very faint zone across the zenith. From 4.15 to 4.20 there were only traces in the E. and SE., with much diffused luminosity all over the sky. From 5 to 5.20 there were only traces again in the S. No more was seen till 7 a. m., when there was a belt of waving bands through Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Leo, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, and Boötes, from NW. to SE., with a band of streamers (brightness 1 to 2) running N. to SE. through Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Hercules, Corona Borealis, and Boötes, vibrating rapidly from W. to E. Traces alone were observed in the SE. from 8 to 8.20. At 10.20 there was a faint white arch across the zenith from the SE. to NW. There was no marked disturbance of the needle till 1 p. m., when it was violent, but of short duration.

February 27, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 10.17 p. m.—The weather cleared between 12 and 1 a. m., disclosing an arch (brightness 1 to 2), partly obscured by clouds in the NE., passing through Arcturus and α Coronæ Borealis, with streamers beginning to develop at 1.20 in and above Cygnus. At 2

a. m. two or three broad sinuous bands were to be seen through the haze crossing the zenith from NW. to SE., one through Cassiopeia and one through Ursa Major. From 2.15 to 2.20 there was a zone of broad bands east of the zenith, partially obscured, especially near the horizon, coming up through Leo, with the upper band through Ursa Major and Boötes (*a*) (brightness apparently 1 to 2). At 3 a. m. there was a zone of broad bands with the starting points alone obscured in the NNW. and ESE., occupying Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Draco, Ursa Minor, Cygnus, and Lacerta (brightness 1 to 2). From 3.15 to 3.20 it was brighter (brightness 2) and west of the zenith, occupying Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Perseus, Auriga, Gemini, and Aries. At 4 a. m. nearly the whole sky was covered with broad, shifting, sinuous, hazy bands running generally NW. and SE. (brightness 1), with some brighter streaks (brightness 2) in the E. This had all condensed at 4.15 to 4.20 into a broad arched band (brightness 2) in the NE. from Virgo to Pegasus, passing through Boötes, Serpens, Hercules, Lyra, and Cygnus, sending up streamers in the NW. and developing into a sort of zone. From 5 to 5.20 there was a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) running through Taurus, Orion, Canis Minor, and Leo into Virgo. Traces only were seen at the next observation, but from 7 to 7.20 there was a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) through Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Draco, Hercules, and Boötes. A slightly waving band at 8 to 8.20 ran through Orion, Gemini, Cancer, Lynx, Ursa Major, and Leo (brightness 1). At 9.17 a. m. there was a white, quiet arch over the southern horizon from SE. to WNW., with the crown at an altitude of about 15° and a broad, quiet, irregular band from the E. through Lacerta, Cepheus, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, and Lynx to Cancer (brightness 1). At 10.17 there was a corona elongated from ESE. to WNW., occupying Sagitta, Hercules, Lyra, Draco, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Gemini in the E., S., and W. It underwent a slow, constant change of form and position (brightness 1). There were also long streamers in Lacerta, Andromeda, Triangulum, Perseus, and Arius, and a broad, luminous band near the horizon from the S. to SW. The magnetic needles were considerably disturbed all night.

February 28, 1883, 1.15 a. m. to 5.20 a. m.—The sky was covered all night with clouds, which at intervals broke away and became hazy enough to allow some of the stars to be seen. Between 1 and 2 a. m. bright bands in pretty active motion could be seen through the clouds, particularly in the SE. and NW., where there was a bright loop with its convexity towards the zenith. At 2 a. m. a band of bright curtains, waving rapidly, could be seen through the clouds in the NE., at an altitude of about 30° . From 2.15 to 2.20 there were twisted streaks and streamers from the NW. to SE., and partial coronas, bright and shifting, seen through the clouds. Bands could be seen through the clouds in the SW., which were less obscured from 4.15 to 4.20, so that the upper was observed to pass through α Leonis, α Orionis, and α Tauri. This faded rapidly, while a zone obscured by the haze developed from the SE. towards the zenith. The clouds then thickened up so that traces only were seen in the S. at 5 to 5.20. The needles were disturbed violently all night.

February 28 and March 1, 1883, 11.30 p. m. to 10.40 a. m.—The sky cleared off while the twilight was still bright, and only the large stars were visible, and there appeared a bright aurora, probably a continuation of yesterday's, as when first seen it crossed the zenith. It was a yellowish, twisted band, which ran from the ESE. to WNW., and appeared shifting and agitated, developing gradually into a broad zone, while at 12.15, when the sky was dark enough for proper observation, occupied Cancer, Cassiopeia, Ursa Minor, Auriga, Andromeda, and Pegasus, and was in rapid motion (brightness 2). At 1.15 to 1.20 the zone was west of the zenith and somewhat obscured by clouds and haze, especially at the starting points. It was observed to pass through Gemini, Auriga, Perseus, and Andromeda (brightness 2), shifting and waving. At 3 to 3.15 it had subsided to quiet bands (brightness 1) from Leo through Canis Minor, Orion, Taurus, and Aries. At 4.17 there was a quiet arch over the southern horizon from SE. to NW., with its crown at an altitude of about 18° or 20° , and a zone of broad bands from the SE. to NW., occupying most of the sky between Cygnus and Lynx, and drifting slowly towards the W. (brightness of all 3). Traces only in the N. and W. were visible at the next hour. At 6.17 there was a zone of broad bands (brightness 3 to 4) from NW. to SE., stretching in width between Ursa Major and Cygnus, rapidly changing form and position, and bounded on the SW. edge by a broad curtain, passing through Serpens, Boötes, Corona Borealis, Leo Minor, and Gemini, vibrating rapidly in both directions, and showing brilliant pink, green, and yellow, with also a broad, quiet band from the Pleiades to Cygnus, near the northern horizon. At 7 to 7.20 there was a band of rapidly vibrating streamers (brightness 1

to 2) from Andromeda through Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lyra, and Draco to Canes Venatici, and another waving band from Cygnus through Lyra, Hercules, Corona Borealis, and Boötes to Leo. This had subsided to traces in the E., S., and W. at the next hour. Waving bands (brightness 0 to 1) stretched through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Auriga, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, and Cancer, at 9 to 9.20. At 10.17 there were faint traces near the southern horizon and pale streamers in the E., and the last traces were seen about 10.40 fading in the dawn. Yesterday's magnetic disturbance continued with uninterrupted violence.

March 1 and 2, 1883, 11.45 p. m. to 11.17 a. m.—The aurora appeared to be fully developed as soon as it grew dark, and was probably a continuation of yesterday's aurora. It first appeared as two streaming bands, starting near the horizon (southeast) and reaching nearly to the zenith. At 12 midnight two parallel bands of curtains crossed the zenith from SE. to NW. At 12.15 these were reduced to bunches of faint streamers in the SE. and NW., which soon rose and developed into curtains across the zenith. At 1 a. m. there was a narrow band of waving curtains (brightness 1), starting in Virgo, E. by S., running through the sickle of Leo and doubling back through Leo Minor, Ursa Major (α and β), Draco and Cygnus (α), with hazy bands spreading from Pegasus up through Cassiopeia to the zenith. At 1.15 to 1.20 these had developed into a broad shifting zone, edged with curtains (brightness 2 to 3), starting ESE. in Leo and NW. in Pegasus; in breadth extending from α Aurigæ to β Ursæ Majoris. At 2 a. m., rising from the same starting points, bands (brightness 1) and curtains (brightness 2) covered the whole sky from the eastern horizon to Auriga. The whole was constantly shifting, and brightest near the zenith, where it formed a sort of elliptical corona. At 2.20 this was reduced to one main band in the NE. from Pegasus NW. to Virgo ESE. through Cygnus (α), Lyra (α), Corona Borealis and Boötes (α), and indefinite (0 to 1) bands spreading up from each end towards the zenith. The band soon developed into three, the middle the brightest, and colored especially with a pink approaching salmon color. It was in rapid lateral motion from the NW. and all was changing rapidly. At 3 a. m. it was reduced to a few bands low in the NE. At 3.15 to 3.20 there was a band of curtains, making a loop in the NW., coming up from Pisces through Andromeda, Cygnus and Lyra, with other indistinct bands in the E. The loop rose and became a twisted band across the zenith, with tinges of the usual colors. At 4 a. m. most of the sky was covered with streaks (brightness 1 to 2) and broad hazy bands radiating from near the horizon in the NW. and SE. At 4.15 there was a diverging sheaf of bands in the NW. in Pisces, Triangulum and Taurus, and a broad band along the northern horizon to α Lyræ and then sweeping up almost in a circle through Draco, Ursa Minor, Leo Minor, and Leo to Virgo in the E. by S. and drifting rapidly westward (brightness 1 to 2). At 3 to 3.20 there were two bands (brightness 2 to 3), the upper quiet and the lower with streamers vibrating rapidly from W. to E., changing color from rose to yellow and green, running from Taurus through Orion, Canis Minor, Gemini, Cancer, Leo Minor, Leo, Coma Berenices and Boötes to Virgo, from NW. to SE. At 6 to 6.20 there were two quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1), one from Serpens through Boötes, Coma Berenices, Leo, Cancer, Auriga, Taurus, and Aries, and the other from Andromeda through Cygnus and Hercules, with detached patches in Canes Venatici, Ursa Major and Camelopardalis. Traces only were observed at the next two hours. At 9.17 there was an extensive zone (brightness 0 to 1), running E. and W., about 50° broad, drifting slowly southward, with an irregular band near the SW. horizon from W. to SSW., and quiet streamers (brightness 0 to 1) in Auriga, Perseus, Triangulum, Andromeda, Pegasus and Vulpecula. Traces only were seen at the next two observations in the SW. and N. at 10.17, and in the form of a shifting corona, fading in the dawn at 11.17. The magnetic disturbance still continued.

March 2 and 3, 1883, 11.45 p. m. to 10.17 a. m.—The twilight was so bright that only the largest stars were visible when the aurora was first seen. It began with streamers in the SE., which soon developed into a twisted band across the zenith. At 12.15 the waving band was in the same position (brightness 2 to 3), yellowish green in color and tinged with rose, and soon broke into four bands, extending 40° each side of the zenith. At 1 a. m. a moderately wide zone (brightness 1 to 2) crossed the zenith, starting ESE. in Leo and NW. in Pegasus, extending in width from α Aurigæ to α Ursæ Majoris, while two outlying bands from the same starting points (brightness 2) ran through Canes Venatici, Ursa Major (η), Corona Borealis, Boötes, Draco, Lyra, and Cygnus. The whole was narrower and fading at 1.15 to 1.20. It was brightest near the starting points and

drifted eastward, much obscured by clouds. At 2 a. m. a zone about 60° broad, crossing the zenith from SE. to NW., was visible through the thin clouds (brightness apparently 1 to 2). At 2.15 to 2.20 the sky was clearer, though the starting points were still obscured. The shifting bands were all west of the zenith, the crown of the lowest passing through α Tauri. A hazy band was propagating rather rapidly from the SE., and the whole faded quickly and brightened up again. At 2.45 these bands in the W. were still pale, but somewhat convoluted. Suddenly the whole shot up to the zenith with lightning rapidity, burning very bright (3 to 4), and developing exceedingly rapid motion, both waving and whirling, with rapid changes of color and brightness. It passed the zenith in about two minutes, forming a semi-corona, first on the west side and then on the east. The motion was mostly from the NW., and the colors, though delicate, were exceedingly bright. They were apple-green, pale yellow, and rose-pink, in the usual order, the latter especially beautiful. In less than five minutes the motion subsided and the aurora faded, leaving the sky nearly covered with hazy, spiral, and sinuous bands (brightness mostly 1, some brightness 2), appearing to start from the SE. and NW., forming a sort of vortex round the zenith, circling and waving slowly, as it was seen at the 3 a. m. observation. At 3.15 to 3.20 there was in addition a bright loop in the NW., seen through the clouds, which gradually shifted and faded, breaking into luminous patches. At 4 a. m. all was gone except a bright glow in the NE. showing through the clouds, which at 4.15 to 4.20 could be seen to be an arched band. A shifting broad zone (brightness 0 to 1) covered most of the sky, and began to develop spirals in the N. At 5 to 5.20 a slowly-waving band (brightness 1 to 2) ran from Triangulum through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Ursa Minor, Draco, and Boötes. Traces only were seen at the next observation. At 7 to 7.20 a belt of quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Taurus through Auriga, Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Canes Venatici, and Coma Berenices to Virgo. Only traces were seen at 8. At 9.17 there was a broad arch from the NW. to SE., with its crown at an altitude of about 18° , and a broad, irregular, striated arch from the SE. to NNW. through Lyra, Draco, Ursa Major, Lynx, and Gemini (all brightness 0 to 1). This had faded to traces at 10.17. This aurora was probably a continuation of last night's, as it appeared highly developed at dark, and the magnetic disturbance still continued, though its violence was greatly abated.

March 4, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 10.17 a. m.—Before the twilight was faded there was a faint arch in the NE., whose extremities bore ESE. and NW., with its crown at an altitude of about 20° . At 1 a. m. there was a regular arched band (brightness 1) in the NE. from ESE. in Leo through Coma Berenices, Boötes, Corona Borealis, Hercules, Lyra, and Cygnus, with streamers in Cygnus, which had developed at 1.15 into the upper band of a zone of three bands, passing through η Ursæ Majoris. At 2 a. m. there was an extensive zone (brightness 1 to 2) starting ESE. in Leo and NNW. in Pegasus, with its eastern bands in the position of the aurora last noted, and the main body of the zone crossing the zenith, going only 3° or 4° west of Polaris. Here it began to wave and circle, while the band through η Ursæ Majoris was now made up of short streamers, vibrating rapidly from E. to W., and slightly tinged with the usual colors. At 2.15 the main position still circling had reached α Aurigæ in the W., and the belt of streamers had become a broad sinuous band in rapid serpentine motion from the SE., again breaking into longer streamers, vibrating from NW. to SE. The western portion faded out in about five minutes, while the eastern zone bands (brightness 0 to 1) from α Lyræ to Orion's belt, thinnest near the zenith and most numerous in the W. At 3.15 to 3.20 these were condensed to a broad shifting band (brightness 2) from Leo (β) in the ESE. to Pegasus in the NW. through γ and μ Leonis, Leo Minor, Lynx, Auriga, Perseus, and Andromeda. At 4 a. m. there were two well-defined arched bands (brightness 0 to 1) in the NE., the upper broad and the lower narrow, starting from Triangulum to Serpens through Pegasus, Cygnus (ϵ and β), and Hercules, with much diffused luminosity, reaching up to the zenith. At 4.15 to 4.20 the bands were twisted and broken, with a few pale streamers in the ESE., soon disappearing, and evanescent twisted streaks near the zenith. At 5 to 5.20 one band ran from Aries through Triangulum, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lyra, Draco, Hercules, and Serpens, and another short band from Taurus through Auriga and Ursa Major (brightness 0 to 1). At 6 to 6.20 there were traces only in the S. At 7 to 7.20 a slowly waving band (brightness 1 to 2) ran from Taurus through Orion, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Coma Berenices. At 8 to 8.20 there was a

quiet band from Pegasus through (Orion, Gemini, Cancer, Leo) δ , Cygnus, Aquila, and Serpens (brightness 0 to 1). At 9.17 there was a diffused arch from the SE. to NNW., with its crown at an altitude of about 20° , with faint streamers in the NNW. At 10.17 there was a faint trace of an arch across the zenith from SE. to NW. Only slight magnetic disturbance was noticed.

March 5, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 8.20 a. m.—At 12.15 (about 7 a. m. local) there was a faint arch in the NE., with its extremities bearing ESE. and NE., and the crown at an altitude of about 45° , with streamers in the NW. At 1 a. m. a broad twisted band (brightness 1 to 2), shifting and waving, crossed from ESE. in Leo to NNW. in Pegasus through Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Lynx, Ursa Minor, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, and Lacerta. It had drifted west to Auriga and Gemini at 1.15 to 1.20, and was brighter (brightness 2), and gradually spread towards the E., beginning to gyrate in the SE. in indistinct curtains. At 2 a. m. there was a rather narrow zone, with some of the bands approaching the curtain form from nearly the same starting points, broadest from ζ Ursa Majoris nearly to α Aurigæ, with the bright portion mostly NE. of the zenith, and waving somewhat. It was broader at 2.15 to 2.20, and not so bright (brightness 1), and the bands were closer together, with less motion. At 3 there was a very broad zone (brightness 1 to 2) from nearly the same starting points, in width from α Lyrae and α Boötis to α Canis Minoris and α Tauri, brightest on the eastern edge and in the part west of the zenith, with a slight waving motion. At 3.15 to 3.20 the edges had faded and all was slowly fading except the extreme NE. bend. From 4 to 4.20 there were remains of the aurora (brightness 0 to 1) in essentially the same position, which had nearly all faded, except the western band, at 4.20. At 5 to 5.20 a quiet band (brightness 2) ran through Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Cancer, Leo, Coma Berenices, and Boötes. At 6 to 6.20 a corona (brightness 1) covered nearly the whole sky, centering in Ursa Major, and in rapid motion. Faint traces of this still remained at 7 to 7.20, and traces were again seen in the NW. and SW. at 8 to 8.20. After this the weather became cloudy. The magnets were comparatively quiet all night.

March 6, 1883, 3 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—The aurora may have begun a little earlier, as there was a bank of hazy stratus clouds in the NE., but the first that could be recorded with certainty was at 3 to 3.20, when there were ill-defined luminous patches in the E., partly obscured by clouds, followed by exceedingly faint vertical streaks, first one and then three, streaming up from the SE. towards the zenith with a better defined streamer close to the horizon in the NNW. at 3.20. At about 3.40 these had developed into a band (brightness 1) from the clouds in the ESE., across the zenith to α Andromedæ in the NNW., which broadened into a zone, and at 4 to 4.15 was reduced to hazy traces about 30° in width near the zenith. These gradually became brighter in the SE., streaming up through Leo (β) to the zenith. At 5 to 5.20 only traces were observed, a little south of the zenith. At the next observation none was seen, but at 7 to 7.20 a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1), from Taurus through Orion, Gemini, and Leo. At 8 to 8.20 a. m. there were traces in NW. and SW. At 9.17 there was an arch from NW. to SE., with its crown about 20° above the southern horizon and traces in the NNW. No more was seen after this, though the sky was clear. There was a slight magnetic disturbance, beginning at 9 a. m.

March 7, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 10.17 a. m.—At 12.15 there were faint streamers in the E., which at 1 a. m. had developed into a twisted band of streamers (brightness 1), from ESE. in Hydra, through Leo, Lynx, Camelopardalis, and Cassiopeia, swinging round into Perseus somewhat in the form of a corona, with slight motion. The band was in the same position, with a well-defined semi-corona SW. of the zenith, reaching into Auriga and Gemini, with the band extending down into Andromeda NNW., the whole soon fading. At 2 to 2.20 there was an arch of shifting streamers (brightness 0 to 1) in the SW., much obscured by haze and clouds, especially near the horizon, reaching an altitude of about 30° , and passing through Leo, Cancer, Gemini, and Taurus. At 3 a. m. there was a somewhat irregular corona, connected with the horizon by narrow streaks ESE. and NNW., and made of curtains (brightness 1 to 2) running round through Leo Minor, Lynx, Gemini, Taurus, Aries, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Draco, and Ursa Major, surrounding hazy curdled streaks (brightness 0 to 1) about the zenith, with slight motion. At 3.15 to 3.20 only the western portion remained, forming a sort of zone, combined with a semi-corona, and slowly shifting. At 4 there was merely an ill-defined arch of streamers in the SW., which at 4.15 had become three or four shifting bands of curtains, flickering from the extremities towards the center (brightness 2 to 3), tinged slightly with the usual colors. This soon rose towards the

zenith, at length forming a complete corona of curtains (brightness 1), elongated towards the horizon, and brighter (brightness 2) in ESE. and NNW., with considerable motion at 4.20. At 5 to 5.20 a band of streamers, in slow motion from W. to E., ran through Taurus, Auriga, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, with short, broad, quiet bands from Virgo through Boötes, Serpens, Corona Borealis, Coma Berenices, Canes Venatici, Leo Minor, and Ursa Major (brightness 2 to 3). At 6 to 6.20 a band (brightness 1) ran through Perseus, Cassiopeia, and Cygnus. At 7 to 7.20 only traces near the zenith were seen. At 8 to 8.20 there were several parallel bands in the S., 15° to 50° above the horizon (brightness 0 to 1). At 9.17 there was an arch in the S. (brightness 0 to 1) from SE. to NW., with an altitude of about 20° , with faint curtains in the N. and NE. and a few faint streamers centering towards the zenith. At 10.17 traces of the arch still remained, and other traces in the W., N., and near the zenith. There was a magnetic disturbance from 4 a. m. to 1 p. m., reaching its maximum at about 12 m.

March 8, 1883, 12.15 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—The aurora was first noticed at 12.15 (about 7 p. m. local), when the twilight was still bright, as a band crossing from SE. to NW., passing about 20° SW. of zenith. In the next three observations there was much haze and hazy clouds, obscuring the stars. At 1 a. m. a broad shifting zone crossed the zenith from WNW. to ESE., showing through the haze (brightness 1 to 2). At 1.15 to 1.20 it was narrower, and passed 15° to 20° SW. of the zenith. At 2 a. m. there showed through the hazy cloud in the SW. a regular arch (brightness 2), reaching an altitude of about 20° . This was gone at 2.15 to 2.20, and a hazy band crossed about 15° SW. of the zenith. At 3 a. m. there was a broad zone about 120° in width from SE. to NW. (brightness 1 to 3). It was brightest on the edges, especially in the W., where there was considerable motion and tinges of the usual colors, all obscured by the haze. At 3.15 to 3.20 it was mostly confined to the NW., where it formed bright shifting loops, with their convexity towards the zenith. At 4 a. m. a broad waving and shifting zone crossed the zenith (brightness 1 to 2) from a broad origin, NNW. to NW. by N., to ESE., the starting points in Virgo and Andromeda, Triangulum and Aries, the eastern edge passing through Coma Berenices, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Cassiopeia, and the western through Leo Minor, Lynx, Auriga, and Perseus, with an arched yellow band (brightness 2 to 3) to the NE. through Cygnus (α), Lyra (α), Corona Borealis, and Virgo. At 4.15 to 4.20 it was in nearly the same position, but fading and shifting. The eastern edge of the zone appeared fimbriated. At 5 to 5.20 a slowly waving band (brightness 1 to 2) ran through Taurus, Auriga, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Boötes, Corona Borealis, and Draco. Traces only were observed at 6 to 6.20. At 7 to 7.20 bands and patches (brightness 0 to 1), without motion, covered the southern half of the sky. These had faded to mere traces near the southern horizon at 8 to 8.20. And traces only in the SW. and N. were seen at 9.17. None were seen at the next observation, but the sky then became cloudy, so that the end cannot be determined with certainty. A magnetic disturbance commenced about 3 a. m., and continued the rest of the night, reaching its greatest violence at about 9 a. m.

March 9, 1883, 1.15 a. m. to 6.20 a. m.—Very early in the evening, while the twilight was still bright, a patch of aurora appeared in the SE. near the horizon, but soon disappeared, and no definite aurora was seen till 1.15 to 1.20, when indistinct horizontal bands appeared in the NE., beginning gradually to develop in the ESE. At 2 a. m. a barely perceptible band crossed the zenith from ESE. to NNW., through Leo, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, and Cassiopeia, and was in nearly the same place at 2.15 to 2.20, beginning to shift a little towards the W. At 3 a. m. a hazy band (brightness 1) ran from the ESE. in Virgo to the NNW. in Andromeda through Leo, Ursa Major (α and β), Camelopardalis and Cassiopeia, which at 3.15 to 3.20 was paler, and sent a band through Cancer, Taurus, and Aries. At 4 a. m. there were merely traces in nearly the same position, but at 4.15 to 4.20 there was a hazy band nearly 1 in brightness starting close to α Virginis in ESE. through δ , Leo (β and δ), Leo Minor, Lynx, Auriga, and Perseus, ending in a series of short, ill-defined streamers in Andromeda NNW. At 5 to 5.20 a quiet arch (brightness 1) ran from Taurus, through Orion, Gemini, Leo, and Boötes. At 6 to 6.20 there was a bright corona (2 to 3), centering in Ursa Major, on the edges vibrating rapidly from W. to E., and in the center whirling rapidly. Traces were seen at the next two observations. The magnets were quiet until about 12 m., when there was a violent disturbance, lasting only three hours, and reaching its maximum at 1 a. m.

March 10, 1883, 1.30 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—Evanescent traces were noticed in the N. about 1.30 a. m.,

and again at 2 a. m. in Cygnus in the NW. At 2.15 to 2.20 there was a zone of three shifting bands (brightness 0 to 1) in the NE., through Cygnus, Lyra, Corona Borealis, and Boötes (α) into Virgo. At 3 to 3.20 there was a broad zone, shifting and changing in brightness from 0 to 1 to 1 to 2, crossing the zenith from ESE. in Virgo to NNW. in Pegasus, reaching in breadth from β and γ Draconis nearly to α Aurigæ. At 4 a. m. two bands (brightness 1 to 2) ran from the ESE. in Virgo to the NNW. in Andromeda, through Boötes, Corona Borealis, Draco (β and γ), and Hercules, with a bright patch growing hazy and fading out towards the zenith in the NW., occupying Andromeda, Perseus, and Cassiopeia. This had developed at 4.15 to 4.20 into a broad, shifting zone (brightness 1 to 2), starting from the same point in the NNW. and forming a much convoluted mass in the E. in Aquila and Boötes, while the western edge ran through Boötes, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Camelopardalis, and Cassiopeia. At 5 to 5.20 a. m. a quiet band (brightness 1) ran from Aries through Triangulum, Andromeda, Cygnus, Lyra, Hercules, and Corona Borealis. At 6 to 6.20 the band was in nearly the same position, but brighter (1 to 2), and had a few streamers in Corona Borealis. At 7 to 7.20 there were merely traces in the N. and NE. At 8 to 8.20 a broad band (brightness 0 to 1) crossed the zenith from Orion to Aquila, through Auriga, Lynx, Ursa Major, Draco, and Hercules. At 9.17 a. m. there was a broad diffused arch in the south from ESE. to WNW., reaching an altitude of about 20° , and a faint corona elongated from E. to W., occupying Cygnus, Ursa Minor, Lynx, Gemini, Lyra, Draco, and Ursa Major, and a short arch from E. to N., passing into Cassiopeia (brightness of all 0 to 1). There was a slight magnetic disturbance, lasting from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

March 11, 1883, 2 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—Traces in the ESE. began to assume a definite form at 2 a. m., faint streaks streaming up to Virgo. At 3 a. m. the streak was very small, but at 3.15 to 3.20 better defined and longer, reaching into Boötes and Corona Borealis. At 4 a. m. a broad, hazy, striated band, almost a zone (brightness 1), ran from ESE. in Virgo to NNW. in Andromeda, through Coma Berenices, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, and Perseus, and had drifted W. at 4.15 to 4.20 so as to pass through β and δ Leonis and Auriga. This had expanded into a broad zone at 4.45, but again contracted to a band at 5 to 5.20, crossing the zenith from Cancer through Gemini, Auriga, Lynx, Camelopardalis, Ursa Major, Draco, Lyra, and Hercules. At 6 to 6.20 there were merely traces in the S. At 7 to 7.20 a band of streamers (brightness 1 to 2), vibrating rapidly, passed from Taurus through Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra. At 8 to 8.20 extensive traces crossed the southern sky. At 9.17 there was an arch in the S. from SE. to NW., reaching an altitude of about 20° , with a short streamer in the NW. and traces of an arch running from ESE. to WNW. through Lyra, Draco, Ursa Major, and Lynx (brightness 0 to 1). There was a magnetic disturbance between 7 and 11 a. m., reaching its maximum at about 8 a. m.

March 12, 1883, 3.40 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—At about 3.40 a. m. (10.30 local time) there were three or four faint streamers in the N. in Andromeda and Cygnus, but at the regular observation at 4 a. m. the sky was too cloudy to allow any to be seen. At 4.15 traces of a pale zone or elongated corona could be seen through the clouds, but at 5 to 5.20 the sky was sufficiently clear to display a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) from Boötes, through Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, and Lynx, to Auriga. Traces were seen in the S. at 6 to 6.20. The sky was partially cloudy at the next two observations, but clear enough at 9.17 to show an elongated corona (brightness 0 to 1), longest from SE. to N. W., where it reached the horizon, centering at the zenith, and made up of a long, slender ray, with slight motion, about 40° long on the sides of the corona. Increasing light and clouds prevented observation of the end of the aurora. The needles were slightly disturbed from 9 to 10 a. m.

March 13, 1883, 1.10 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—The weather was cloudy early in the evening, but between 1 and 1.15 a. m. disclosing a brilliant display in the western sky still bright with the twilight in the form of an arch of short streamers vibrating from the extremities towards the crown. The ends bore NW. and S. about 20° above the horizon, while the crown reached an altitude of 35° close to α Tauri, while below the arch were irregular curtains, the whole tinged with the usual colors (brightness 2). The streamers suddenly fused together and the motion became rapid, bright colors—particularly rose—developed in the S. with rapid changes of color and brightness, becoming a broad zone of bands and curtains in very rapid motion (brightness 2), and in a few seconds reached the zenith and passed it, forming a semi-corona, and faded to hazy bands

covering nearly all the sky. In about two minutes it began to develop again in the NW., reaching brightness 3, with bright colors and rapid motion in Cassiopeia, and some reached the zenith, forming an elongated corona of curtains in very rapid motion in several concentric rows rapidly fading. At 2 a. m. a band of short streamers ran from α Hydræ through Orion's belt to the clouds in the NW., while there was a broad hazy band just above this, and one long semi-corona the western half of which was a broad, sinuous band, the eastern a fan of streamers, the longest about 30° , near the zenith, centering about the middle of Camelopardalis and extending from Leo in the ESE. to Cassiopeia in the NW. The streamers were replaced by a hazy band at 2.15 to 2.20, with traces of the corona which were gradually growing more distinct (brightness of all 0 to 1). At 3 a. m. there were three hazy arched bands in the SW., and a narrow zone from the clouds in the ESE. to Cassiopeia NNW. in breadth, from λ Draconis to α Aurigæ, with a semi-corona E. of the zenith, mostly in Boötes, Canes Venatici and Ursa Major (brightness 1). At 3.15 to 3.20 there were only traces of the zone and corona, while the bands in the SW. were less distinct (brightness 0 to 1). At 4 a. m. there was a wavy broad zone (brightness 1 to 2) brightest on the eastern edge, with the starting points near α Virginis in the ESE. and α Arietis in the NW., with the western edge close to the horizon and the eastern through Corona Borealis, Draco, Cepheus, Cassiopeia and Andromeda, composed of bands and curtains, with some motion on the eastern edge. At 4.15 to 4.20 all was west of the zenith (brightness 1) and rapidly fading from above towards the horizon. At 5 to 5.15 a band of curtains and streamers rapidly vibrating and waving (brightness 1 to 2) ran from Andromeda through Lacerta, Cygnus, Lyra and Hercules. At 6.20 a band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Gemini to Lynx and Ursa Major. At 7 to 7.20 there were traces only in the SW. At 8 to 8.20 the sky was nearly covered by a corona centering in Ursa Major and extending to a band about 15° to 20° above the horizon. There was no motion near the zenith, but a few bands of streamers in the N. and NW. (brightness 2 to 3), in Auriga and Cassiopeia, were vibrating very rapidly. The last faint traces were seen in the NW. at 9.17. The needles were disturbed from 1 to 8 a. m., the disturbance reaching its maximum at the last hour.

March 14, 1883, 1.15 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—At about 1.15 a. m. there was noticed a faint, narrow, quiet arch in the NE. from ESE. to NNW. just below ϵ Cygni through Boötes (close to α), Corona Borealis (α), α Lyræ and Cygnus; at 1.20 rising and changing into streamers in the NNW. At 2 a. m. there was a narrow, indistinct, hazy zone from ESE. in Virgo to NNW. in Andromeda, stretching in breadth from δ Ursæ Majoris to α Persei. This at 2.15 to 2.20 was wholly W. of the zenith, occupying Andromeda, Perseus, Cassiopeia, the upper part of Taurus, Auriga, Gemini and Leo (brightness 0 to 1). At 3 a. m. there was a broad zone of two main bands, about 30° apart (brightness 2), starting in the ESE. in Virgo and the NNW. in Aries, and extending from the middle of Camelopardalis near the zenith to about 2° below α Canis Minoris and the SW., altitude about 25° , with a slight waving motion in the ESE. At 3.15 to 3.20 it was not so bright (brightness 1) and the western edge was unchanged, but the whole had spread E. so as to cover nearly the whole sky to within 10° of the horizon in the NE., and was very sinuous in the N. At 4 a. m. there was a hazy loop in the N. and NE. (brightness 1) from Aries near α through Triangulum, Andromeda, Cepheus (α) and Draco, bending back near θ Draconis through Hercules (ϵ), Lyra (β), Cygnus, and Andromeda. At 4.15 to 4.20 there were pale traces of the loop from Aries up through Cassiopeia towards the zenith, with a regular arch in the SW. from ESE. near α Virginis to the moonlight in the NW., with its crown near α Hydræ, and a belt of three or four bands in the NE., from N. to E., with its crown near β Cygni (brightness 0 to 1). At 5 to 5.20 a. m. a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Taurus through Perseus, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, Lyra and Hercules. At 6 to 6.20 auroral bands covered nearly the whole sky. The brightest part was in the N. and NE. where it had a rapid motion. Round the zenith were only a few faint, quiet bands (brightness 1 to 2). There were extensive traces at 7 to 7.20, and slight traces in the S. at 8.20. Traces of an arch in the SW., from SE. to NW., reaching an altitude of about 18° , with a faint trace in the NNW., could be seen at 9.17. There was a magnetic disturbance from 3 to 9 a. m., reaching its maximum about 6 a. m.

March 15, 1883, 1.15 a. m. to 8.17 a. m.—There were traces of a faint arch in the ESE., while the twilight was still bright, coming up from near the horizon to α Boötis. The traces continued till 3.15 to 3.20, when there were bands of pale light from Pegasus through Cygnus, Lyra and Her-

cules. At 4.20 there was a brighter arch (brightness 1 to 2) from the E. to N. through Hercules, Draco, Cepheus, Cassiopeia and Andromeda, with traces in Perseus, Aries, Corona Borealis, Ursa Major and Lynx. At 5.15 to 5.20 a broad band, waving slowly, ran from Auriga through Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Lacerta, Cygnus, Lyra and Hercules (brightness 1 to 2). At 6.17 there was a broad curtain (brightness 2 to 3) from Sagitta in the E. through Cygnus and Cassiopeia, with streamers centering towards the zenith, and a broad band from the northern extremity of the curtain to Ursa Major, with a slight vibration. At 7.15 to 7.20 a quiet band (brightness 1) ran from Leo through Coma Berenices and Boötes. The last aurora seen was a quiet arch (brightness 0 to 1) at 8.17 in the SW., from SE. to NW., reaching an altitude of about 25° . There was a magnetic disturbance, affecting almost solely the horizontal force, between 5 and 6 a. m., reaching its maximum about 5.30.

March 16, 1883, 1 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—At 1 a. m. there was an arch in the NE. (brightness 0 to 1) with one end near the horizon ESE. and the other in the twilight NNW., running just above α Boötis, Corona Borealis and Lyra (β). At 1.15 this was rising rapidly and soon formed a narrow zone across the zenith, again narrowing into a sinuous band (brightness 1) through Leo (α), Lynx, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia and Andromeda. At 2 a. m. there was a broad zone with its starting points ESE. in Virgo and NNW. in Andromeda, extending in breadth from β Tauri in the SW., to η Ursæ Majoris in the NE. The western band was the brightest reaching brightness 2, while the rest was pale and hazy (brightness 0 to 1). At 2.15 to 2.20 the ESE. starting point had spun out over about 20° in azimuth, forming a broad patch of very sinuous and, as it were, curdled streamers, while the eastern edge passed through Boötes, Corona Borealis, Hercules, Lyra (β) and Cygnus (ϵ). The whole zone was rather broken and not so bright (brightness 1 to 2). At 3 a. m. it had all faded to traces except the easternmost band, which ran through Hercules, β Lyrae and ϵ Cygni, and was still paler at 3.15 to 3.20. At 4 a. m. there was no aurora, but at 4.40 faint traces appeared in the NW., developing into a very transitory band across the zenith from NW. to SE. No more was seen till 9.17 a. m. when there were faint traces in the NW. The needles were somewhat agitated at the time of the aurora without any larger disturbance.

March 17, 1883, 3.15 a. m. to 9.20 a. m.—At 3.15 to 3.20 there was a faint, arched streak from near the horizon ESE. in Virgo up through α Corona Borealis. This soon rose and formed a zone, which from 4 to 4.20 had a brightness 1 to 2, starting ESE. in Virgo, and NNW. in Andromeda, occupying Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Auriga and Perseus. It was very sinuous in the ESE., shifting and changing form and brightness, and rather yellow in color. At 5.15 to 5.20 it had faded to a band (brightness 0 to 1) from Orion through Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici and Boötes. At 6.15 to 6.20 a quiet zone (brightness 1) crossed the zenith from WNW. to ESE., from Taurus through Auriga, Gemini, Lynx, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Draco and Hercules. There were traces only at 7.15 to 7.20 a little south of the zenith. No more was seen till 9.20 when there were traces of an arch from SE. to NW., through Corona Borealis, Ursa Major, Lynx and Auriga. The magnets were unusually quiet all night.

March 18, 1883, 4.40 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—At 4.40 a. m. (11.30 p. m. local) a very faint, narrow band stretched across the zenith from ESE. to NW., through Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, Auriga, and Perseus indistinct towards the horizon. At 5 to 5.20 there was a rather indistinct short band in the ENE. from Hercules to Lyra. At 7 to 7.20 a slowly waving band (brightness 0 to 1) ran from Leo through Coma Berenices, Boötes, and Serpens. At 8 to 8.20 a band of streamers waving slowly like a curtain from E. to W. ran from Perseus through Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Lacerta, and Cygnus, and two quiet bands nearly parallel extended from Aquila through Hercules, Corona Borealis, Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, and Leo (brightness of all 1 to 2). At 9.17 there were traces in the W. The magnets were slightly disturbed from 8 to 9 a. m.

March 19, 1883, 4.40 a. m. to 6.20 a. m.—At 4.40 a pale band (brightness 0 to 1) could be seen crossing the zenith with its extremities some distance from the horizon ESE. and NW., passing through Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Camelopardalis, and Perseus. At 5 to 5.20 a similar band passed west of the zenith from Serpens through Boötes, Coma Berenices, and Leo. At 6 to 6.20 a band of streamers in rapid vibration (brightness 1) ran from Orion through Taurus, Perseus, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Lacerta, and Cygnus. The needles were slightly agitated at the time of the aurora

March 20, 1883, 4.40 a. m. to ———.—At 4.40 a. m. a faint streak was observed in the ESE. coming up from Virgo through Boötes towards the zenith. This soon faded and no more was observed. Clouds, however, interfered with observation later in the night. The magnets were very quiet.

March 21, 1883, 1.15 a. m. to 9.17 a. m.—The twilight was still very bright at 1.15 (8 p. m. local) showing only the larger stars, when bright, shifting streamers began to appear 8° or 10° above the horizon ESE., then shooting up as a band through Leo and Taurus, then forming several broad sinuous bands in Leo, which rose to the zenith and formed an elongated corona rendered indistinct by the twilight. At 2 a. m. there was a sinuous band (brightness 1 to 2) in the ESE., running up from Virgo into Boötes and Corona Borealis, and a broad hazy zone across the zenith from the twilight in the NNW. to the moonlight in the ESE., occupying Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Auriga, Camelopardalis, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, and Leo. At 2.15 to 2.20 the zone was in essentially the same position, but shifting and changing from a zone to a twisted band and back again, and moving slowly westward. At 3 a. m. an area of curtains (brightness 2) rapidly developed from the NW., consisting of three or four shifting rows from Andromeda to Hydra and from near the SW. horizon to Auriga, slightly tinged with the usual colors. At 3.15 to 3.20 there was a band of curtains from Libra through Hercules, α Lyrae, and α Cygni, waving from E. to N. and developing a large patch in Lyra and a few bands in the place of zone at 2 a. m., which quickly developed a small faint corona and all rapidly faded. At 4 a. m. there was a similar band of curtains in the NE., partly obscured by clouds. At 4.15 to 4.20 there appeared faint bands and streamers in the N. and NE. mixed with patches of cloud. Clouds interfered with observation at the next two hours, but it had cleared at 7.15 to 7.20, and showed a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) from Aquila through Pegasus, Andromeda, and Perseus from E. to NNW. At 9.17 there was a corona of long slender rays centering towards the zenith, waving slightly. The needles began to be agitated at the first sign of the aurora, and the disturbance continued all night, reaching its maximum at 3 p. m.

March 23, 1883, 1 a. m. to 8.20 a. m.—At 1 a. m., while the daylight was still very bright, so that only the largest stars were visible, there was a white, sinuous, shifting streak in the E. near Arcturus. At 1.15 a. m. there was one arched band in the E. through Arcturus and Virgo, and a twisted, shifting band across the zenith from SE. to NW., soon fading, and extensive patches developing in the E. At 2 a. m. a rather narrow, shifting zone, waving slowly, crossed the zenith from the ESE. in Virgo to NW. in Andromeda through Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, and Andromeda, and two arched sinuous bands in the NE., the upper through Corona Borealis, Hercules, α Lyrae, and α Cygni, and the lower near the horizon. At 2.15 to 2.20 the zone had shifted W. nearly to α Aurigæ, fading gradually, while a new zone developed in the former place and bands in the E. shifted. Clouds interfered with the next three observations, and, though the sky then cleared, no more aurora was seen till 8.15 to 8.20, when a yellowish band (brightness 1), waving slowly, ran through Leo, Leo Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Draco, and Cygnus, sending up a few rapidly vibrating streamers in Cygnus. The magnets were disturbed from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m., the maximum disturbance being at 8 a. m.

March 24, 1883, 1.45 a. m. to 3.15 a. m.—The twilight was still bright at 1.45, but a well-defined arch (brightness 1) was observed running through Boötes (just above α), Corona Borealis, Hercules, Draco, and α Cygni, and rising rapidly. At 2 a. m. a broad yellowish band (brightness 1 to 2), fringed on the upper edge, with ill-defined streamers, lay in the NE., passing through Canes Venatici, the tail of the Great Bear, Draco, and Cygnus to the twilight in the NW. This had risen at 2.15 a. m. to form a narrow zone (brightness 1) from the ESE. to NW. through Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Draco, Cepheus and Cassiopeia to Andromeda. Three or four ill-defined rolling curtains developed quickly from the E. towards the N., with rapid, quivering motion propagated in the same direction through Boötes, Corona Borealis, Hercules and Lyra, reaching a brightness of 2 to 3 in Boötes in the E., with a bright display of green, yellow, and rose in the usual order, quickly quieting down and growing paler, while the zone widened in both directions to about twice its usual width and growing hazy, and then developing a waving motion on the western edge. At the next observation the clouds already so obscured the aurora that traces

of an arch were alone visible in the E. The clouds prevented further observation entirely. The needles were quiet, with a high horizontal force.

March 26, 1883, 1.15 a. m. to 5.20 a. m.—It was still broad daylight at 1.15, but a perturbation of the magnets indicated an aurora, which was seen on leaving the observatory as a pale, shifting, sinuous band from near the horizon ESE. and passing up about 20° E. of the zenith. At 2 a. m. a narrow zone (brightness 1 to 2) ran from the ESE. in Virgo to the twilight in the NW., through the sickle of Leo, Gemini, Taurus, and Aries. At 2.15 to 2.20 this had spread eastward to within about 10° of the eastern horizon, broken up into sinuous bands and curtains, brightest in the E. and N., whirling curtains in the E. and a vertical loop in N., quickly developing into an arched band and again bearing a loop with rapid motion, both waving and vibrating, and showing rather bright colors—green, yellow, and rose—the green especially appearing against the twilight. At 3 a. m. there was a broad zone of four bands (brightness 2) with its starting points in Virgo ESE., and NW. in Aries, extending in breadth from Procyon to Polaris. It was in essentially the same place at 3.15 to 3.20, but there were more bands, shifting, broken, and hazy, some approaching the form of curtains, growing paler and then brighter again, especially in the ESE., where the bands were very sinuous. Clouds interfered with observation the next hour, but traces were seen in the W. At 5.15 to 5.20 a band (brightness 1) ran from Serpens through Boötes, Coma Berenices, Leo, Cancer, Gemini, and Orion, with a few quiet streamers in Serpens and Boötes. The magnets were disturbed all night.

March 27, 1883, 2.15 a. m. to 6.20 a. m.—The sky was covered with hazy clouds at 2 a. m., but these were sufficiently thin at 2.15 to 2.20 to show traces of a narrow band across the zenith from the NW. to SE. At 3 a. m. there were three or four bands, obscured by the hazy clouds lying low in the SW., passing through Virgo, the lower part of Leo, into Canis Minor and Taurus (brightness 1). The position of these bands was practically unchanged at 3.15 to 3.20, but the upper band was broadened and fringed out into ill-defined streamers, while the lowest was narrow and bright. All were shifting and changing in brightness (brightness 1 to 2) and bright streamers developed in the SE. At 3.15 there was a large, complete, and quiet regular corona (brightness 1), of about 40° radius, centering in Ursa Major, near the zenith, with a broad band on the western edge and twisted shifting streaks near the center. This had become a broad zone at 4 a. m., partly obscured by the clouds (brightness 1 to 2) from the NW. to SE., extending in breadth from the lower edge of Draco to Procyon, and at 4.15 to 4.20 had again become a corona, but more incomplete and elongated, running down towards the horizon in the E., with a bright (2 to 3) and quiet regular arch in the W., with an altitude of about 25° . All shifted rather rapidly, with a loop in the NW. (altitude about 35°), increasing in brightness 2 to 3, and finally all settling into a broad zone. At 5 to 5.20 quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1) were visible through the dense haze running through Coma Berenices, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Leo, Lynx, Cancer, and Gemini. At 6.15 to 6.20 there was a bright corona (brightness 2 to 3) centering in Ursa Major. The streamers were very short in the N., not reaching the zenith. The edge of the corona was in Serpens, Boötes, Orion, Gemini, Auriga, Lynx, Hydra, and Leo, all in rapid motion from E. to W. Clouds then interfered more or less with observation, rendering it impossible to determine the end of the aurora. A violent magnetic disturbance commenced about 3 a. m. and still continues.

March 28, 1883, 2 a. m. to 6.20 a. m.—At 2 a. m., partly obscured by the clouds, there were bands coming up from the ESE. At 2.15 to 2.20 there was a bright arched band (brightness 2 to 3) in the SW. from the ESE., in Crater through Hydra (α), Monoceros and Orion (γ), narrow and curling down in the NW. It was bright yellow, shading into rose on the lower edge, flickering slightly, and then developing rapid motion in the NW and rising at the same time to α Canis Minor is, broadening at the same time, while a second and then a third band above this and only about half as long developed from the ESE., and then growing paler and sinking. At 3 a. m. the whole sky was covered with broad hazy bands and curved patches running NW. and SE. At 3.15 to 3.20 there was a loop in the N. and NNE. from Aries, through Andromeda into Cygnus, shifting and rising, while a broad hazy band developed from the NW. to SE. across the zenith, and with the loop formed a semi-corona E. of the zenith, much elongated, and then becoming a band of streamers (brightness 2 to 3) from Aries through Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Draco, and Corona Borealis and then curving back through Lyra, vibrating rapidly from E. to N., rising

towards the zenith, and splitting. At 4 a. m. there was a broad zone from ESE. to NW. (brightness 1) made up of coronal streamers east of the zenith, not reaching lower than Cepheus, while all the western sky was covered. At 4.15 to 4.20 there was a zone of four main bands (brightness 1 to 2) from the SW. horizon nearly to the zenith, with the same starting point, but curving back in the E. through Aquila. The upper band was edged with short streamers, and long streamers began to develop in the E. At 5 to 5.20 the whole sky was covered with quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1) running WNW. to SE. At 6.15 to 6.20 there were traces of a great corona covering the sky. No more was observed. Yesterday's magnetic disturbance continued.

March 29, 1883, 3.45 a. m. to 8.15 a. m.—The aurora was only observed at intervals of fair weather during the night. At 3.45 broad bands in the W. suddenly shot up to the zenith, with rapid vibration and play of colors, and formed a corona, apparently covering the whole sky. At 4 a. m. the corona still persisted, and surrounded by belts of curtains covered nearly all the sky (brightness 1 to 2). It was partly obscured by clouds and haze, but appeared to be in motion, shifting and waving with rapid vibration in the NE., and bright yellow patches showing through the clouds. It had partly faded at 4.15 to 4.20, and was much obscured by haze and clouds. Traces only were seen at the next hour. The sky was clear enough at 7.15 to 7.20 to show quiet bands (brightness 1), forming a zone, occupying Orion, Taurus, Gemini, Perseus, Andromeda, Lynx, Ursa Major, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Boötes, Corona Borealis, Lacerta, Cygnus and Lyra. Traces were visible at 8.15. The needles were quiet up to 4 a. m., when a violent disturbance commenced and still continues.

March 30, 1883, 7.15 a. m. to 7.20 a. m.—The sky, which had been cloudy all night, cleared about 7.15 a. m., displaying a slowly waving band from Gemini through Lynx, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici and Boötes (brightness 0 to 1). The needles were somewhat disturbed from 4 a. m. to 1 p. m.

April 2, 1883, 2.15 a. m. to 7.20 a. m.—There were traces of a band in the ESE. at 2.15, which at 3 a. m. had developed into a broad hazy zone from the ESE., in Virgo, fading in the twilight in the NNW., reaching in breadth from θ Ursæ Majoris to β and γ Draconis. This had condensed at 3.15 to 3.20 to a broad band in the SW., through Virgo, Hydra, Leo, Gemini, Cancer, Canis Minor, the upper part of Orion and Taurus, and beginning to shift and break (brightness 1). At 4 a. m. there was a broad, ill-defined, sinuous band in the NE., from near α Serpentis, through Hercules, Lyra and Cygnus, into Pegasus, and a hazy band starting from the same place, running through Boötes, Canes Venatici, Ursa Major, Lynx, Auriga and Perseus (brightness 0 to 1), and all had faded to traces at 4.15 to 4.20 except the band in the E., and this even had become traces at 5 to 5.20. At 6.15 to 6.20 a belt of slowly waving bands, with a few patches of streamers in Aquila, ran from Taurus, through Auriga, Perseus, Andromeda and Cassiopeia, to Cygnus (brightness 1). At 7.15 to 7.20 there was a short band from Ursa Major to Boötes in slow motion from W. to E., and a rather motionless band from Perseus and Cassiopeia to Cepheus (brightness 0 to 1). A magnetic disturbance commenced at 3 a. m., and was not over when the aurora ended, reaching its maximum at 12 m.

April 3, 1883, 1.45 a. m. to 7.20 a. m.—A slight agitation of the needles indicated aurora, which appeared at 1.45 as very faint, evanescent white streamers in the ESE., while the daylight was still bright. There was none to be seen at 2 a. m., but at 2.15 there were traces of bands high in the SW. These had developed at 3 a. m. into a narrow hazy zone W. of the zenith from ESE., in Virgo, to the twilight NW., occupying Leo, Cancer, Gemini, Auriga and Taurus, which had risen at 3.15 to 3.20 to Ursa Major, while what had been sinuous bands in Serpentis in the E. began to develop into curtains (brightness 1), with waving motion. The whole sky was covered at 4 a. m. with a sort of elongated corona, approaching the horizon in the ESE. and NW., and extending from below Procyon, in the SW., to α Cygni and α Lyrae in the NE. (brightness 0 to 1). It was made up of rather sparsely scattered bands, rows, and curtains, which latter were best developed and brightest in the S. and SE., with some motion. It was broken and paler, reaching nearly to the SW. horizon, about 10° higher in the NE., where it consisted of long streamers. This was attended with considerable magnetic disturbance. At 5 to 5.20 there was a corona, curling in Ursa Major, with long streamers, reaching to the horizon in the E. and W. They were not so bright in the S., and only reached the zenith in the N. The whole was quiet (brightness 0 to 1),

and continued unchanged at 6.15 to 6.20. At 7.15 to 7.20 there were only left traces of long streamers in the S., all running to Ursa Major. The magnetic disturbance still continued at 9 p. m.

April 4, 1883, 1.45 a. m. to 7.20 a. m.—At 1.45 the daylight was still bright, and an exceedingly faint band appeared in the ESE. extending towards the NW. about 10° west of the zenith. None was to be seen at 2 a. m., but at 2.15 to 2.20 there were traces in the ESE. gradually developing into very pale shifting curtains across the SW. beginning to wave rather rapidly in the S. At 3 a. m. there was a broad shifting hazy zone across the zenith from ESE. in Virgo to the NW. with its western edge in Hydra, Canis Minor and Orion, and its eastern in Boötes, Ursa Major, Draco, Cepheus, Cassiopeia and Perseus (brightness 0 to 1). This had faded to traces at 3.15 to 3.20, except some brighter bands in the E. through Serpens, Aquila, and the lower part of Cygnus, quickly rising to α Lyrae and instantly fading. At 4 a. m. traces of the zone were to be seen and a patch of ill-defined curtains (brightness 1 to 2) in Cygnus and Andromeda, NNE., with a bright long streamer or two. All had faded to traces at 4.15 to 4.20, but curtains were beginning to develop in the NNW. At 5.15 to 5.20 there was a band of slowly vibrating streamers (brightness 1) from Taurus through Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia and Cepheus. At 6.15 to 6.20 there was a quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) through Gemini, Lynx, Ursa Major and Boötes. Traces alone remained at 7.15 to 7.20. The magnetic disturbance continued all night.

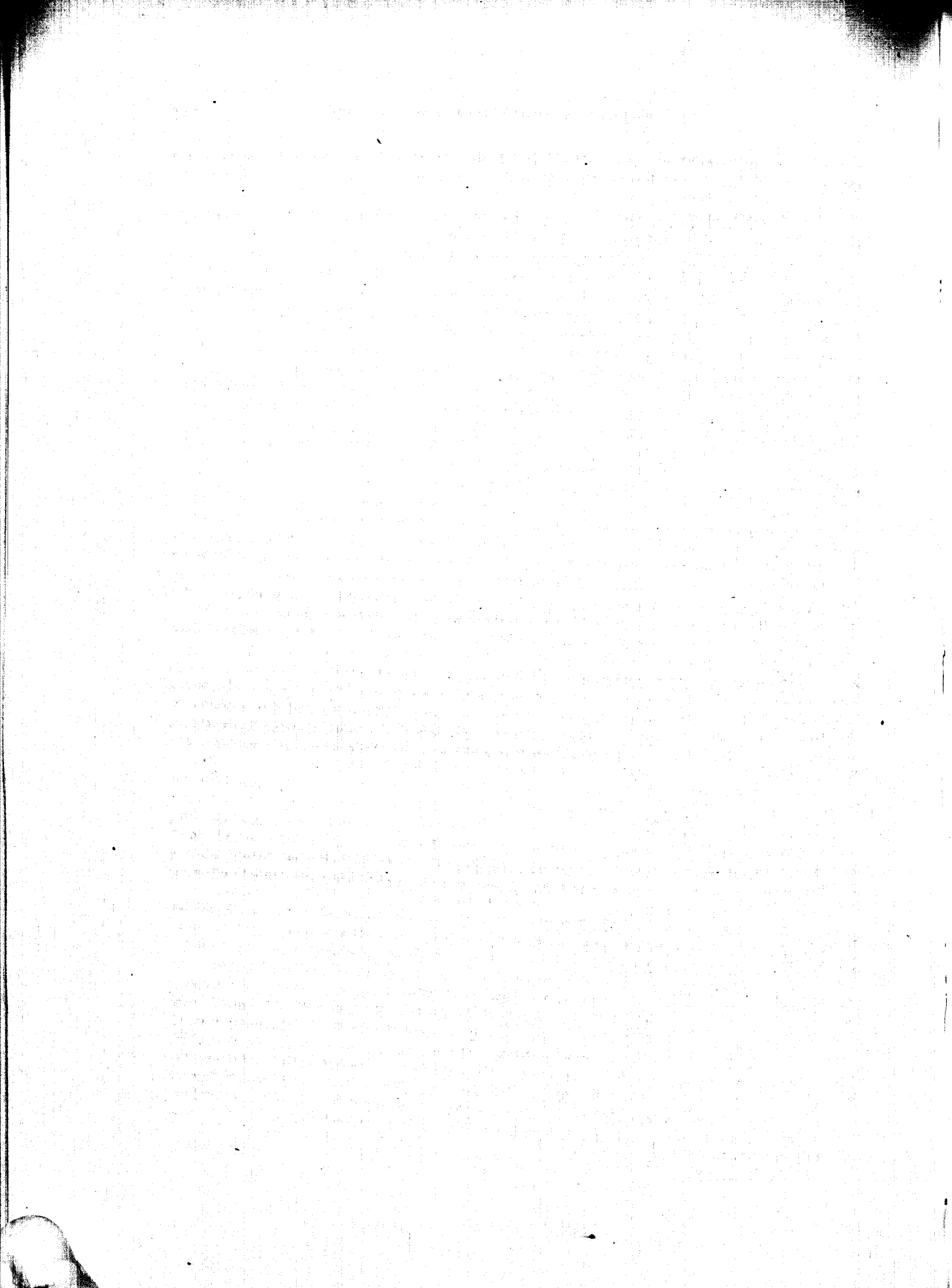
April —, 1883, 4.15 a. m. to ————The sky was covered by clouds all night, but at 4.15 to 4.20, when the magnets were very much disturbed, auroral light appeared in the NE. showing strongly through the clouds, and quickly rose as a band across the zenith and disappeared in the W., while fresh patches of light developed in the E. The magnetic disturbance continued all night.

April 7, 1883, 4.15 a. m. to ————A very faint evanescent streak was observed curving up through Aquila close to the horizon bearing E. by S.; clouds interfered later in the night. The magnetic needles were uncommonly quiet, though there was a low horizontal force.

April 8, 1883, 3.45 a. m. to 6.20 a. m.—Sinuous traces appeared in the ESE. at 3.45 and had developed at 4 a. m. into definite pale sinuous bands in the E. coming up through Aquila into Lyra and Cygnus. At 4.15 to 4.20 these had developed into a broad belt of waving sinuous bands (brightness 1 to 2) in slow motion extending from Aquila near α through Lyra, Cygnus, Cassiopeia and Perseus, and gradually broadening and shifting and rising. These had faded to quiet bands (brightness 0 to 1) at 5 to 5.20, crossing high in the sky through Auriga, Gemini, Lynx, Camelopardalis, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Draco, Boötes and Hercules. Traces were still visible in the S. at 6 to 6.20.

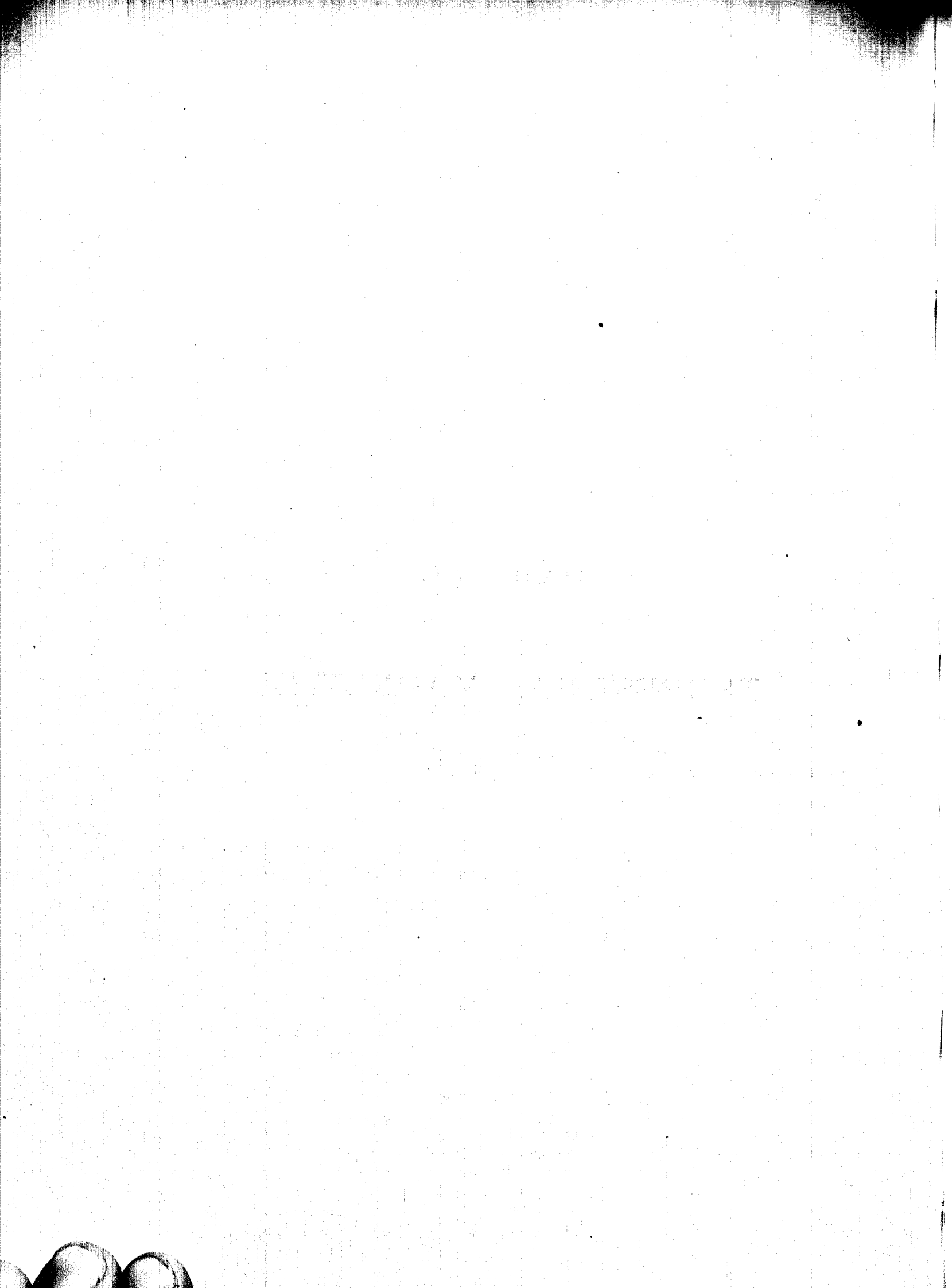
April 9, 1883, 3.45 a. m. to 6.20 a. m.—A very faint band crossed the zenith through Boötes and Ursa Major, running SE. and NW. at 3.45 a. m. This had become sinuous and shifting at 4 a. m. and extended on through Cepheus and Perseus, with shifting sinuous bands on either side, one in Draco and the other in Auriga and Gemini. All had faded to traces at 4.15 to 4.20. At 5 to 5.20 a faint luminous band ran from Serpens through Boötes to Coma Berenices (brightness 0 to 1). Traces only were to be seen at 6 to 6.20. There was magnetic disturbance chiefly affecting the horizontal force at about 8 a. m.

April 13, 3.45 a. m. to 5.20 a. m.—At 3.45 the twilight was quite bright and the stars obscured by haze. A faint arched yellow band lay in the SW. from near the horizon ESE. to the light in the NW. reaching an altitude of about 40° . At 4 a. m. there were barely perceptible traces in the SW., but at 4.15, as indicated by the agitation of the needles, there was an extensive aurora in rapid waving and vibrating motion in the form of a zone about 30 or 40 degrees broad, and composed mostly of curtains and coronal streamers, crossing the zenith from ESE. to NW. The usual color appeared with the yellow very prominent (brightness 2 to 3) and the whole moved quickly toward the magnetic N. The stars were only faintly visible. When the north magnetic edge had reached α Lyrae the rest had faded, and all was soon reduced to sinuous traces occasionally brightening up again, but all was nearly faded at 4.20. These developed into a narrow band again at 4.45, but at 5 to 5.20 there was only a pale, quiet band (brightness 0 to 1) through Serpens, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Lacerta and Cygnus. The needles continued more or less agitated till 2 p. m., being considerably disturbed at 1 p. m.



PART VI.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.



TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The magnetic records were placed in the hands of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for computation and discussion.

The following report is presented:

ACCOUNT AND RECORD OF THE MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS WITH PARTIAL RESULTS DEDUCED BY C. A. SCHOTT, ASSISTANT, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

COMPUTING DIVISION, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,

May 6, 1884.

J. E. HILGARD,

Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey:

DEAR SIR: Towards the end of March, 1881, Mr. Carlile P. Patterson, then Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, was invited to aid and co-operate in the researches proposed by the International Polar Commission, which held its second session at Bern, Switzerland, in August, 1880, H. Wild, president. General W. B. Hazen, Chief of the United States Signal Corps, United States Army, having notified the Commission that the United States would take part in the undertaking, caused two expeditions to be fitted out, one to proceed to Point Barrow, Alaska, the other to Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnell Land. The Coast and Geodetic Survey was to co-operate in the magnetic work which these parties were to execute by furnishing such magnetic and other instruments as were then available and by instructing three or four observers of the Signal Corps in their use; besides bearing a part of the expense of the first-named expedition, the second expedition having been provided for by special appropriation of Congress.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

It was not until near the close of April that these preliminary arrangements were concluded; and it was well understood, in consequence of the want of suitable magnetic instruments, and in particular of differential instruments, and owing to the fact that no trained scientific observers were at the time available, that the Coast and Geodetic Survey could not then follow the minute instructions which had been prepared for the guidance of the various expeditions which were to take part in the work of the Commission. In the words of the Superintendent, we were simply to do for terrestrial magnetism the best that was possible at the time. For the first year at Point Barrow, and during the entire absence of the other expedition, the assistance of the survey was more incidental than fully co-operative; but this condition was considerably improved in the second year at Point Barrow, when we were able to send a set of differential instruments with a newly instructed observer. In the summer of 1883 a special observer was sent in charge of pendulum work and particularly to verify the magnetic work, as well as to redetermine the geographical position and the true meridian or azimuth; but unfortunately he was unable to accomplish anything in consequence of the continued rain, fog, or cloudiness of the sky during the few days he could stay at the place, the state of the ice and the damaged condition of the vessel demanding a speedy embarkation of the whole party.

That under these circumstances the magnetic work should fall somewhat short of the accuracy which the committee had desired it should possess is not surprising; indeed, the Polar Conference

found afterwards that so far as the first year's magnetic work was concerned it appeared to have been undertaken rather prematurely, inasmuch as it could not be supposed that differential instruments of a particular description were ready at hand, nor was there sufficient time to procure them. Disclaiming, therefore, such close co-operation as would have been desirable, but which was impossible under the circumstances, the records and results herewith presented are the outcome of faithful labor and are believed to be an acceptable contribution to our knowledge of magnetism in high latitudes, and it is thought that in the second year, at least, these records will prove to be a valuable part of the material accumulated by the several expeditions.

Later on, in full co-operation with the work undertaken by the International Polar Commission, the Coast and Geodetic Survey established at Los Angeles, Cal., a magnetic observatory and equipped it with a set of Adie's self-recording magnetometers of the Kew pattern. In the spring of 1882 the adobe building had been constructed by Assistant J. S. Lawson, and in July following the instruments were mounted and the photographic process was arranged by Mr. W. Sness, mechanic Coast and Geodetic Survey. The observatory was then permanently turned over to the charge of Mr. Marcus Baker, Coast and Geodetic Survey, under whose direction the absolute and differential measurements have been made uninterruptedly from about the end of September, 1882, to the present time, and it is the intention to continue the work for some years.

In May, 1881, Mr. J. B. Baylor, and in June following, Mr. M. Baker, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, were detailed to instruct at Washington Sergeants E. Israel, J. Cassidy, J. Murdoch, and M. Smith, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, in the use of the sextant and the alt-azimuth for the determination of time, latitude, longitude, and azimuth, and in the requisite computations; they were likewise instructed in the use of those magnetic instruments which they were to take with them. Mr. A. C. Dark was instructed at San Francisco in astronomical observations by Subassistant J. F. Pratt, Coast and Geodetic Survey. With the exception of Sergeant Israel, who proceeded to Lady Franklin Bay, the above named observers formed part of the personnel of the Point Barrow party. These observers made the best use of the short time available for their instruction.

In May, 1882, J. Palmarts and Sergeant J. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, U. S. A., received instructions from Mr. Baker in the use of the sextant and the theodolite, and in June they practiced under Assistant Eimbeck, Coast and Geodetic Survey, with the Brooke differential instruments, which left the office for Point Barrow June 14, 1882.

The following instructions to the parties were drawn up (June 9, 1881) by the writer under direction of Superintendent C. P. Patterson:

"Instructions and notes for the guidance of the observers to be stationed at Point Barrow, Alaska, and at Lady Franklin Bay, north of Smith Sound, Arctic Ocean.

"As soon as the quarters of the expedition have been fixed upon a magnetic house will be erected, in which the regular magnetic observations as described below will be made; other observations will be made when on boat or sledge trips.

"Instruments.—For the use of the magnetic observatory there will be provided a magnetometer, for absolute and differential declination and for horizontal magnetic intensity, to be permanently mounted on a stone pier. In connection with this instrument a meridian or azimuth mark will be established a short distance off the observatory and visible from it through an opening in its wall. The astronomical bearing of this mark will be carefully determined by means of an alt-azimuth instrument and solar observations. In the same house, but on a separate pier, will be mounted a Kew dip circle, and, in the case of Point Barrow, a third instrument, a bifilar magnetometer, will also be permanently mounted on its pier. At Point Barrow the magnetometer (or unifilar) and the bifilar instruments will be mounted in the magnetic meridian and at a distance apart of not less than twelve feet, and the dip circle will be mounted equidistant from these instruments, forming an equilateral triangle. At Lady Franklin Bay the two instruments will be mounted in the plane of the magnetic prime vertical and not less than 12 feet apart. No iron is to be used in the construction of these buildings and they should not be nearer than fifty yards to any other building or double that distance to any large mass of iron. Special reading lamps (of copper) must be provided for use with the instruments, and they must be tested to make sure that

they do not affect the position of the magnets. The use of candles stuck in wooden blocks is preferable to lamps.

"When on boat or sledge journeys the party will carry a chronometer, a small alt-azimuth instrument with circles of about three inches diameter (as constructed by Fauth & Co., of Washington, or by Casella, of London), provided with a magnetic needle or compass mounted over its vertical axis, and a dip circle.

"*Observations at the permanent station.*—Hourly observations will be made for declination and diurnal variation with the magnetometer on three consecutive days about the middle of each month; besides these observations, extending over seventy-two hours, there will be made at any convenient intermediate time *each* day (of the three) one set of deflections, followed immediately by a set of oscillations for the determination of the horizontal intensity. At Point Barrow the bifilar will be read immediately after the unifilar. There will also be made at any intermediate time *each* day (of the three) a set of dip observations. In connection with the declination, the mark will be read once each day (unless the instrument should accidentally be disturbed), but it suffices to determine the magnetic axis of the declination magnet on one of three days. The instrumental constants of the magnetometer will be determined before leaving Washington, and the observer will use the Coast and Geodetic magnetic blank forms for their records, or, in case no special forms are provided, they will use small (octavo) note-books; they will also compute, as soon as the observations are completed each month, the magnetic mean declination, diurnal range, and turning hours; also the horizontal force in absolute measure (English units) and the dip, tabulating the results for each day.

"Extra observations on other than the three days about the middle of each month will be made during all occurrences of auroral displays, but as they are likely to be very numerous at Point Barrow observers there may confine their extra observations to the more conspicuous displays only. On these occasions the declinometer (and the bifilar) at Point Barrow will be read every 10 minutes or oftener, or less often, as the state of the needle may appear to demand, the object being to ascertain the relation and establish a connection between the appearance of the aurora and the motion of the magnetic needle.

"When landing on a boat journey or during a sledge journey, at suitable stations (not less than 10 or 15 miles apart), the time, latitude, and azimuth will be determined by the alt-azimuth instrument and the declination by the same instrument (the hour and minutes of the observation is to be noted in order that the diurnal variation may be allowed for); the dip will also be observed, and in case time is pressing, reversal of circle, reversal of face of needle, and reversal of polarity of needle may be dispensed with, but the needed corrections to the result from the single position of the instrument or needle must be ascertained at the permanent station. Observations of deflections with magnetic needle and with weights will be made with the dip circle as arranged for relative and absolute total force, the data for the latter to be supplied at the permanent station.

"It is highly desirable, especially in the case of the Lady Franklin Bay party, that all stations within reach and formerly occupied by other parties for magnetic purposes, be revisited in order to furnish material from which to deduce the secular change during the interval; besides all opportunities should be taken when landing on the way up, to secure observations for declination, dip, and intensity; the latter, best by oscillations of the intensity magnet. The winter quarters of the late English expedition should be connected magnetically with the present quarters.

"All magnetic observations will be made on Göttingen time, as provided for by the Hamburg Conference.*

"All magnetic work will be kept strictly in conformity with 'Notes on measurements of terrestrial magnetism,' United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., 1877,† and other records in connection therewith should be equally clear and complete, and all computations should be made by the observer in separate books. Duplicates of all records will be made, compared with the original, and the latter returned annually,‡ if practicable, to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C. The observers should also provide themselves with copies

* This sentence I find added to original report.—[Sch.]

† A new edition, the third, has since appeared in Appendix No. 8, Coast and Geodetic Survey Report for 1881.

‡ It was then supposed that the parties would remain out for three years.

of the Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry, the Arctic Manual and Instructions, 1875, and Auroræ, their character and spectra, by J. R. Capron, 1880. Also, with Terrestrial and Cosmical Magnetism, by E. Walker, 1866, and any other work they may require for their information."

Besides the above paper, which is printed (pp. 12 to 14) in "Instructions No. 72, War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1881," the parties received additional instructions headed (2) Obligatory observations in the domain of terrestrial magnetism, and (3) Elective observations—contained in the same order. Among these optional observations are mentioned observations of tides and of earth currents; for both of these phenomena returns were made.

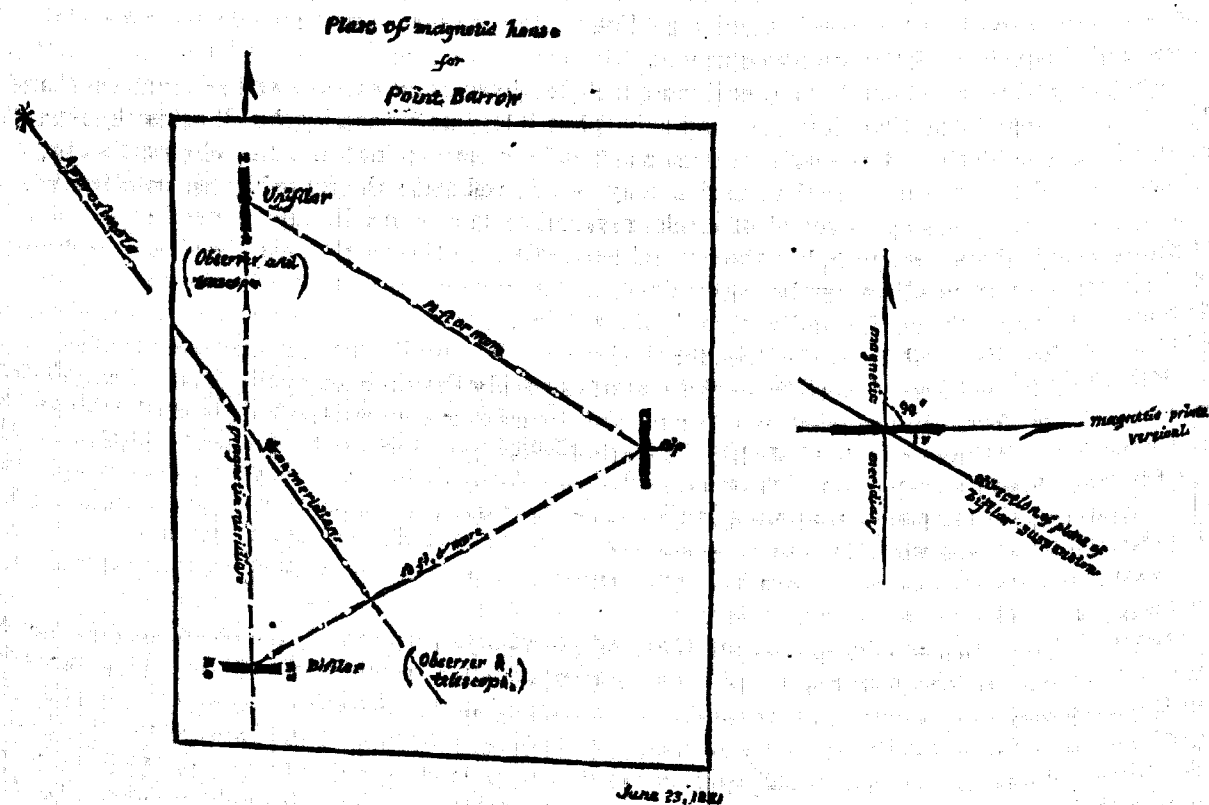
The Point Barrow party was also provided with a plan of the magnetic house, and received the following note respecting the adjustment of the bifilar magnetometer, which had been hastily constructed from some remains of an older instrument:

"The portable bifilar magnetometer.—This instrument was reconstructed from such parts as could be found from an old instrument. A collimator magnet was provided, also a new bifilar suspension adjustable by means of a right and left handed screw in the place of a disk, as originally supplied; the projecting arms indicating that the instrument had been arranged for an induction inclinometer were removed.

"It is to be used differentially or for variations only of the horizontal component of the magnetic force. The instrument is to be adjusted with the axis of the collimator magnet in the magnetic prime-vertical, and the variations of the horizontal force observed by readings of the scale.

"If H = horizontal magnetic force, ΔH = variation of the same, v = angle of twist in the bifilar suspension (usually between 40° and 70°), Δv = variation of this angle (expressed in parts of radius) then

$$\frac{\Delta H}{H} = \cot v \Delta v$$



"If n_0 = reading of the scale of any fixed part, say of the magnetic axis of the collimator, n = any reading at another time, a = value of one division of the scale in parts of radius (or angular value in minutes times .000291), then $\Delta v = (n - n_0) a$.

"To correct for changes in the value of $\frac{\Delta H}{H}$ for change of temperature of magnet let q = change of magnetic moment of magnet corresponding to a change of 1° Fabr., we have the correction $q(t-t_0)$ where t_0 = normal temperature adopted and t = any other temperature. The value of q may be found by a series of observations of oscillations at high and low temperatures, the magnet being suspended as in the unifilar magnetometer. Putting $k = a \cot r$ we have

$$\frac{\Delta H}{H} = k(n-n_0) + q(t-t_0)$$

the value of k may be about .00025 and it should be so arranged, by varying the distance of the threads, that the least integer reading of the scale should indicate about $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{10000}$ part of the

horizontal force. The observed variation in the horizontal component of the magnetic force will be true only in case the magnetic moment of the suspended magnet remains unchanged during the time of observations, but as every magnet gradually loses magnetism a further correction for loss of magnetic moment is needed. This may be determined by comparing differences of values of horizontal force as determined by means of the unifilar magnetometer at certain times (and after long intervals) with a series of corresponding readings of the differential instrument. The magnet being an old one, it seems best to examine and readjust the bifilar at the end of each year or oftener in case of necessity.

"The north end of the magnet may be turned either to the right or left of the meridian, but it will be desirable to choose that side which will make *increasing* horizontal force correspond to *increasing* scale readings.

"The principal adjustments of the instrument may be summed up as follows:

"Level; suspend magnet as unifilar; focus telescope; place scale horizontal and adjust light for distinct vision; take torsion out of suspension; put plane of detorsion in magnetic meridian; determine axis of collimator; determine scale value or value of one division in minutes of arc; point on axis and note corresponding scale reading of magnetic meridian; take off unifilar and substitute bifilar tube; place plane of bifilar suspension in magnetic meridian, point on axis and read torsion circle; test this by turning telescope 180° in azimuth and bringing the magnet in the reversed position, north end to the south, and read torsion scale; if it reads as before, the plane of threads was truly in the magnetic meridian; repeat adjustment if necessary; turn telescope 90° or into the magnetic prime-vertical and turn in the *same direction* the torsion circle until the axis of the collimator appears pointed in telescope; read the torsion circle, it will be $90^\circ + r$ from the meridian value; compute the value of k and alter the distance of threads by turning the screw until a satisfactory value for k is found.

"The observers will remember that at Point Barrow the horizontal force is about one-half of what it is at Washington. They may also consult Lloyd's Treatise on Magnetism (London, 1874)."

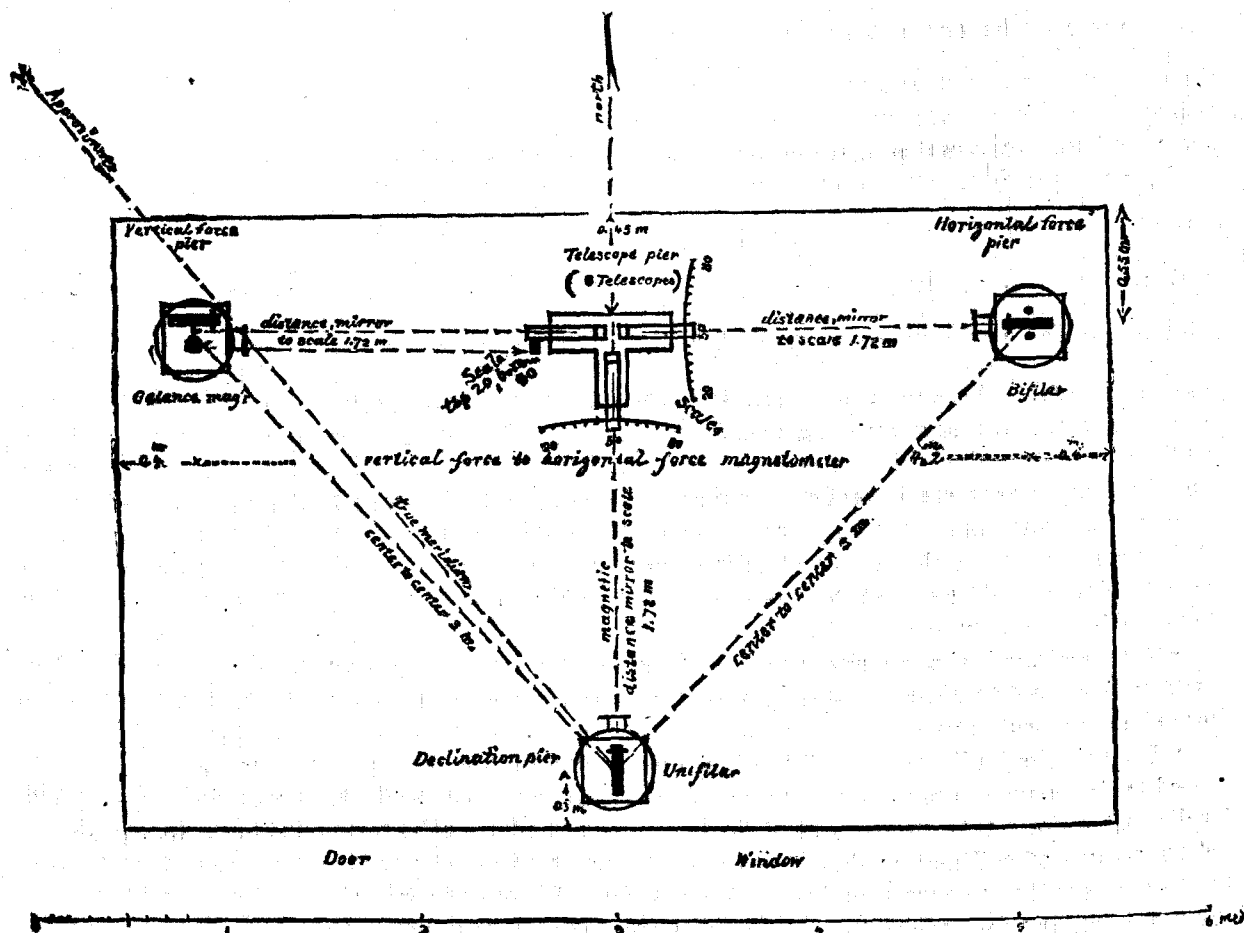
With reference to co-operation with the Polar Commission during the *second* year of occupation of the Point Barrow station, directions were given by you, May 23, 1882, to prepare the old Brooke magnetographs for immediate service. These instruments had been used for many years, first at Key West, Fla.,* and lately at Madison, Wis., and required thorough overhauling; moreover, photographic registration being out of the question in the Polar regions, they were changed and remounted according to a plan devised by me, for direct eye-observations. By extra exertion, with the assistance of Fauth & Co., instrument makers, and W. Suess, mechanician, this was expeditiously done, and the instruments left Washington June 14, 1882.

The following memorandum was handed to the relief party before starting for Point Barrow:

"MAY 26, 1882.

"The magnetic instruments intended for Point Barrow will be the modified Brooke Magnetometer, viz, declinometer, bifilar or horizontal force magnetometer, and Lloyd's balance or vertical

* For a description see Coast Survey Report for 1860, Appendix No. 26, or the original paper in Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. 1847, part I, "On the automatic registration of magnetometers, &c., by photography. By Charles Brooke. June, 1846."



force magnetometer, to be relatively disposed of in a building as shown in the accompanying diagram. The size of the observatory was to be 3 by 5 meters, or about 10 feet by 16½ feet inside, and 6½ to 7½ feet high; size of the brick piers, 0.3 meter square and about 1 meter high; cross-section of telescope pier, 0.15 meter by 0.6 meter long, and of the same height as the instrument piers; the brass cylindrical vessels in the axis of which the magnets are suspended, except the knife-edge of the Lloyd balance which passes through the center, are each of 40 centimeters diameter. This new observatory should be distant from the older one at least 8 meters."

The following notes were prepared for the guidance of the party, May 31, 1882:

"Notes on the mounting, the adjustment, and the determination of instrumental constants of the Brooke differential magnetometers:

"1. THE DECLINOMETER OR UNIFILAR MAGNETOMETER.

"Take out the torsion of the suspension skein or wire suspending alternately magnet and weight until the telescope readings are the same; adjust fixed mirror to read 50 of scale (which is to be recorded as 500); adjust movable mirror to read the same for average position between daily extremes; note reading t of torsion circle. Measure torsion of suspension by turning off β degrees to right and to left and reading the scale (through telescope); turn torsion circle back to reading t .

"Let l = length of a division of scale, r = radius or distance from face of scale to surface of mirror (if of glass, silvered on back, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the thickness of the glass must be added); then the angular value of one division of scale

$$a = 3437.75 \frac{l}{2r}$$

"For the magnetometers the value of l is uniformly 1 millimeter, and the angular value $a = 1'$. the radius r being = 1.719 meter, which has to be carefully measured off for each instrument.

"To determine the torsion coefficient $\frac{h}{f}$ let α = angle through which the magnet was deflected, and β = angle through which the torsion circle had been turned; then $\frac{h}{f} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta - \alpha}$; hence scale value $\alpha \left(1 + \frac{h}{f}\right)$ expressed in minutes of arc. Increasing numbers of scale should correspond to a motion of the *north* end of the magnet to the *east*. The scale is numbered from 20 to 80, which numbers are to be read 200 and 800, and thus has a range of 5° on either side of the normal position. Two spare scales, divided on white bristol board, about 15 centimeters long, giving additional extent of $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, should be made, and, in case of necessity, fastened to the ends of the reading scale. The vertical cross-thread of the telescope is to be kept on the 500 mark, as reflected from the fixed mirror,* a remark which applies to each of the instruments. The dividing line or narrow space between the fixed and movable mirrors is in the plane of the optical axis of the telescope. The instrument is placed under a zinc cover.

2. THE HORIZONTAL FORCE OR BIFILAR MAGNETOMETER.

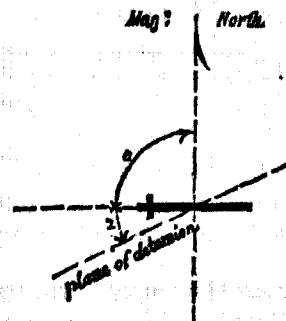
"Put plane of detorsion in the magnetic meridian, turn torsion circle with weight suspended approximately in plane of meridian, and read circle. Remove weight, suspend magnet, and again read circle, if the same as before the plane of detorsion is in the magnetic meridian; if not, repeat the process until the result is satisfactory. It is recommended to mark out in the observatory the directions of the magnetic meridian and of the magnetic prime vertical by threads or fine strings stretched from wall to wall. These threads would also aid in the setting of the piers. Let m° = reading of torsion circle for plane of detorsion in the meridian; suspend weight and turn torsion circle to $90^\circ + m^\circ$; turn movable mirror until the middle line or 50 of the scale is bisected, in which position of the telescope the fixed mirror will reflect division 50 (to be read and recorded as before 500). Suspend magnet in place of the weight, turn torsion to m°_1 until middle line of scale is again bisected, then $m^\circ_1 - (90^\circ + m^\circ) = z$. (See annexed diagram, where $u = 90^\circ$.) Let H = horizontal component of the earth's magnetic force, m = magnetic moment of magnet, W = weight of magnet and appendages (compensation bar, mirror, stirrup, and part of suspension), $2a$ and $2b$ the distances of the threads *above* and *below*, and l = length of suspension, then

$$\frac{Wab}{l} \sin z = Hm$$

now let H and z vary by δH and δz and the ratio, $\frac{\delta H}{H}$, or the variation of the horizontal force expressed in parts of the force, is given by the relation

$$\frac{\delta H}{H} = \cot z \delta z$$

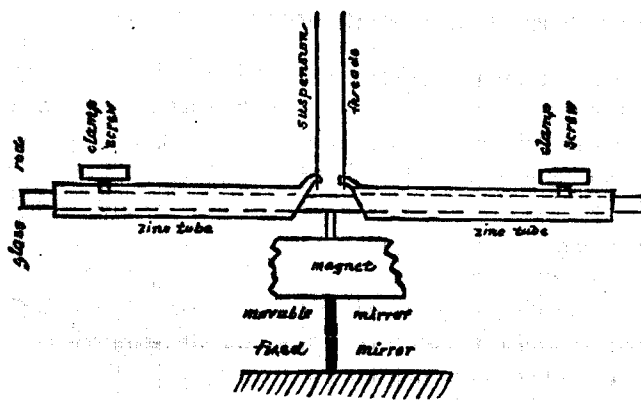
"Suppose the scale division to be 1 millimeter and the distance of the scale and mirror = r millimeter, then $\delta z = \frac{1}{2r}$. Now putting for δz its equivalent $a(n - n_0)$, where a = value of one division of scale in terms of radius and $n - n_0$ = the difference of any two scale readings, and making $k = a \cot z$, the ratio, $\frac{\delta H}{H}$, becomes $k(n - n_0)$. A second method for determining the scale value is as follows: Let $w = \frac{W}{100}$, or let it be equal to any other convenient fraction of W , and add w to the



* An important addition to the Brooke instruments, as insuring the stability or fixity of the direction of the zero point of the scale; the idea was taken from the later Adie magnetograph. The circular windows of the three magnetometers were of French plate-glass. By trial on February 14, 1884, I find that the transmitted rays for the extreme scale-ends suffered but slight refraction by turning the glass in its own plane; the deviation changed from 0 to 5 divisions in maximo.

suspended magnet, then the difference of the two readings of the scale, that is, before and after the small weight was added, or for weight W and for weight $W+w$ will correspond to $\frac{1}{100}$ of the horizontal force. To give the instrument any desired sensitiveness compute the angle of deflection α corresponding to it, and set the torsion circle accordingly, then by means of the upper suspension screw, with its two sets of opposing screw-threads, the suspension threads are to be brought to that distance, which will bring the middle of the scale (50) on the vertical thread of the telescope. Using the second method a weight has to be provided corresponding to the desired sensitiveness, and the suspension threads must be regulated in order that the additional weight may produce a change of a certain number of divisions of scale when it is added and taken off.

"The instrument is provided with a mechanical compensation for changes of temperature. In view of the extreme low temperatures which are likely to be experienced at Point Barrow, however, and under the present circumstances, it will be better to deduce the corrections for any outstanding amount, not compensated, differentially from the observations of the horizontal force themselves, than to attempt a complete mechanical compensation. The latter operates as follows:



Referring to accompanying figure, suppose the temperature increases, the effective force of the magnet will diminish, the differential expansion of glass and zinc (which materials form the compensation) will push the zinc end in, which brings the suspension threads closer together, and thus diminishes the torsion force balancing H in the same ratio that H itself diminishes. Increasing scale readings should correspond to increasing horizontal magnetic force, or correspond to a movement of the north end of the magnet toward the north. The narrow space dividing the fixed

from the movable mirror is in the plane of the optical axis of the telescope. The instrument is placed under a zinc cover.

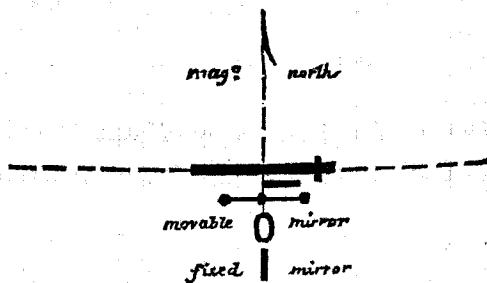
"3. THE VERTICAL FORCE OR BALANCE MAGNETOMETER.

"Put the knife-edge supporting the magnet in the magnetic meridian and level support; the magnet will then be free to oscillate in the magnetic prime vertical; balance the magnet and its appendages (mirror, knife-edge, balancing weights, compensation bar, &c.) horizontally by means of two weights on opposite sides of the knife-edge; next bring the center of gravity of the system to that particular position close to and below the knife-edge which corresponds to the desired sensitiveness; this is done by raising or lowering the central ball or weight. Set the mirror so that the middle of the scale (50) is reflected on the thread of the telescope when the magnet is level; at the same time this center division must remain bisected, as seen in the fixed mirror.

"Let V = the vertical component of the earth's force, d = the horizontal distance of center of gravity of the system from the plane of support passing through the knife-edge, W = the weight of magnet and appendages, m = the magnetic moment of the magnet, then $Vm = Wd$. Now, suppose the magnet inclined through the small angle ψ , and let h = distance of center of gravity of the system below plane of knife-edge; then—

$$\frac{\delta V}{V} = \frac{h}{d} \psi$$

"To determine the ratio $\frac{h}{d}$ we oscillate the magnet and appendages in its vertical plane and let T = time of an oscillation in that position. We then take the magnet off its support and suspend it (with its appendages) by a single thread (determining torsion and allowing for it), as in



the case of a free declination magnet, observing that the sides which were vertical when on its bearings will now be horizontal. The moment of inertia will be the same as before. Let T_1 = the time of a horizontal oscillation, then—

$$\frac{\delta V}{V} = \frac{T_1^2}{T^2} \cot \text{dip. } \psi = \frac{T_1^2}{T^2} \psi \cot \theta$$

where θ = dip. For one linear unit of scale and r units of distance to mirror the value of $\psi = \frac{1}{2r}$.

The dip is to be determined by means of the dip circle. For a particular scale value, T_1 having been determined, we alter the position of the center of gravity by the adjusting screw, until by trial the desired value of T is produced. The scale value may also be ascertained by means of deflections, the magnet being first in a horizontal, next in a vertical position. (See p. 65 of 2d part of Bulletin, St. Petersburg, 1882.) *

"The temperature compensation originally with the Brooke balancing magnetometer consisted of a glass thermometer tube filled with mercury. This has been removed, and a brass arm was substituted, as in the Adie instrument. The compensation operates as follows: Suppose the temperature is rising; the magnetic energy of the horizontal magnet will diminish, and gravity will consequently pull the south or unmarked end of the magnet down and thus elevate the marked end, but this is counteracted and the balance restored by the expansion of the brass arm which is directed to or on the same side as the marked end; the diminution of magnetic moment is thus counteracted by the increased leverage of the extended brass arm.

"Increasing scale readings should correspond to increasing vertical magnetic force or to a movement of the north end of the magnet downward. The instrument is placed under cover of thick plate-glass.

"Referring to the diagram of the magnetic observatory containing the modified Brooke differential or variation instruments, it will be seen that the north-seeking or marked ends of the magnets turn all to the inside or toward the telescope-pier. The directions in which the scale-numbers increase are also there indicated.

"Time being wanting for an accurate mechanical compensation of the force magnetometers, it is the intention that only the greater part of the change should be so compensated and corrections applied for the remainder. For this purpose thermometers are inserted, which are to be read in connection with the scales. The data for outstanding temperature correction will be had from the ordinary hourly observations."

The Point Barrow party was also put in possession of the resolutions adopted at the third session of the International Polar Conference, held at St. Petersburg, August, 1881. From this publication the following notes were taken:

"The differential magnetic observations for changes of declination, horizontal and vertical components of the earth's magnetic force, are to be made hourly and continuously, commencing as soon as possible on or after August 1, 1882, and closing as late as practicable before or on September 1, 1883.

"These hourly observations may be made either with reference to local time or with reference to any other meridian. [The full hours of local mean time are recommended, and the instruments are to be read in the order, bifilar $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes before and after, unifilar 1 minute before and 1 minute after, and balance magnetometer $\frac{1}{2}$ minute before and $\frac{1}{2}$ minute after each full hour.]

"Term-day observations.—Term-days are the 1st and 15th of each month (excepting January 1, when January 2 will be taken). The differential instruments on term-days are observed every 5 minutes throughout the 24 hours, and strictly according to Göttingen mean civil time, beginning with 0^h 0^m (or midnight, Göttingen.) The three instruments will be read as rapidly as possible, one after another, in the order given above, the declinometer being read at the exact full fifth minute.

"Additional observations to be made on term-days during one hour are specified below. Declina-

* If ϵ = angle which the line joining the centers of gravity and of motion makes with the axis of the magnet, we have $\tan \epsilon \tan \theta = \frac{T_1^2}{T^2}$; also $\frac{V}{H} = \tan \theta$, and since in our case $\alpha = 90^\circ$, formula (3) of p. 63 changes to $\delta V = H \frac{T_1^2}{T^2} \psi$, hence, $\frac{\delta V}{V} = \frac{T_1^2}{T^2} \psi \cot \theta$, as above.

tion observations will be made every 20 seconds, beginning with the full hour and minute of Göttingen mean civil time.

Date.	Time of observation.	Date:	Time of observation.
1882		1883	
August 1	Noon to 1 p. m.	February 1	Midnight to 1 a. m.
August 15	1 p. m. to 2 p. m.	February 15	1 a. m. to 2 a. m.
September 1	2 p. m. to 3 p. m.	March 1	2 a. m. to 3 a. m.
September 15	3 p. m. to 4 p. m.	March 15	3 a. m. to 4 a. m.
October 1	4 p. m. to 5 p. m.	April 1	4 a. m. to 5 a. m.
October 15	5 p. m. to 6 p. m.	April 15	5 a. m. to 6 a. m.
November 1	6 p. m. to 7 p. m.	May 1	6 a. m. to 7 a. m.
November 15	7 p. m. to 8 p. m.	May 15	7 a. m. to 8 a. m.
December 1	8 p. m. to 9 p. m.	June 1	8 a. m. to 9 a. m.
December 15	9 p. m. to 10 p. m.	June 15	9 a. m. to 10 a. m.
1883		July 1	10 a. m. to 11 a. m.
January 2	10 p. m. to 11 p. m.	July 15	11 a. m. to noon.
January 15	11 p. m. to midnight.	August 1	Noon to 1 p. m.
		August 15	1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

"If three observers are available, all three instruments will be observed.

"*Absolute magnetic measures* of declination, dip, and intensity.—Observations are to be made as often as necessary to furnish the absolute values needed for the differential measures. [Unless some change is suspected in the latter, it will suffice to observe for absolute values the declination, the dip, and the horizontal intensity (oscillations and deflections) on the day *before each* term-day. Declination observations will then be made about 8 a. m. and 1 p. m., local time, and for these and the intermediate hours the corresponding readings of the scales of the differential and absolute instruments will be given. Observations for dip and intensity may be made at any convenient time of the day.—Sch.]

"Tests are to be made for possible local deflection before selecting the position for the absolute instruments.

"*Scale values of differential instruments.*—The unifilar or declinometer should have a sensitiveness such that 1 millimeter on the scale will correspond to a variation in declination (D) equal to $1'$, hence $\delta D = 1'$. For the bifilar or horizontal force magnetometer at a place where the dip is θ , 1 millimeter of its scale will be made to correspond to a variation of the horizontal component (H) of the magnetic force equal to $0.001 \cos \theta$, hence $\delta H = .001 \cos \theta$ expressed in the metric units of the force mm, mg, s . For the vertical force or balance magnetometer, 1 millimeter of the scale will be made to correspond to a variation of the vertical component (V) of the force $= 0.001$; hence $\delta V = .001$ in the same units as above."**

For absolute measures the Point Barrow party had Coast and Geodetic Survey magnetometer No. 11, and the Lady Franklin Bay party magnetometer No. 12, both new instruments, made by Fauth & Co., of Washington. Kew dip circle No. 23 was taken to the former place, and Kew dip circle No. 19 to the latter, both instruments the property of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The magnetometers are described and figured (Plate No. 36) in Coast and Geodetic Report for 1881, Appendix No. 8. The Kew dip and intensity circles with needles 9 centimeters in length are well known.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UGLAAMIE STATION, ALASKA.

The two United States Polar expeditions which had been organized under the orders of W. B. Hazen, brigadier and brevet major general, U. S. A., and Chief Signal Officer, left for their respective destinations early in the summer of 1881, the one for Alaska in command of P. H. Ray, lieutenant, U. S. A., the other for Lady Franklin Bay in command of A. W. Greely, lieutenant, U. S. A.

** Supposing, for the sake of illustration, that at Point Barrow $H = 0.95$ (in mm, mg, s , units) and $\theta = 81\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, then $\cos \theta = .1478$ and $\delta H = .0001478 = \frac{1}{6766}$ nearly. From $\cot z = \frac{\delta H}{H \text{ arc } 1'}$ we have $\log \cot z = 9.72822$, hence $z = 61^\circ 52'$, and the whole angle to be turned off would be $90^\circ + z = 151^\circ 52'$. For the vertical force instrument we have from $V = H \tan \theta$, $V = 6.3565$; also, total force $F = H \sec \theta = 6.4272$ and for $\delta V = .001$ (metric units), $\frac{\delta V}{V} = .0001573$. The angular value of one division of each of the scales equals $1'$.

Lieutenant Ray's party sailed from San Francisco in the Golden Fleece, July 18, and arrived off Uglamie, near Point Barrow, September 8. The meteorological and magnetic station was established near the small Esquimaux settlement of that name,* about 17 kilometers or 10½ statute miles from Point Barrow and to the southward and westward of it, about 150 meters from the coast of the Arctic Ocean, and at an elevation of about 5 meters above its level.

The geographical position of the station, as derived from dead reckoning on board the Golden Fleece, is given by Lieutenant Ray† as follows: Latitude $71^{\circ} 17' 50''$, longitude $156^{\circ} 23' 45''$ west of Greenwich. The astronomical observations at Uglamie for position and direction of meridian were made by A. C. Dark, and are contained in Appendix I to this report. Observations found defective or unreliable from whatever cause have been omitted in this appendix. The latitude here adopted results from two sets of observations, one of a series of double altitudes of the sun on April 28, 1882, the other of two sets of single altitudes of the sun about upper and at lower culmination on June 24, 1882. The first value from sextant observations has been given the weight 4, and the second value from theodolite observations the weight 1; the resulting latitude becomes $\varphi = 71^{\circ} 17'.7$ with an estimated probable error of $\pm 0'.3$ According to British Admiralty Chart 2164 the position of Plover Point, where the English relief expedition under Commander R. Maguire, Royal Navy, was stationed in 1852, 1853 and 1854, is in latitude $71^{\circ} 21' 25''$, and in longitude $156^{\circ} 16' 06''$ west of Greenwich. Following the trend of the coast between the cemetery and summer camp down to Uglamie and converting the linear measures of the chart into difference of latitude $\Delta\varphi$ and difference of longitude $\Delta\lambda$, we find the latitude of Uglamie station $71^{\circ} 21'.4 - 3'.5 = 71^{\circ} 17'.9$ and for the longitude of the station $156^{\circ} 16'.1 + 28'.4 = 156^{\circ} 44'.5$ west of Greenwich. Since neither the first (nautical result) nor the last result (depending on estimated direction and distance) can compare in accuracy with the value deduced at the station, I shall adopt the value $\varphi = 71^{\circ} 17'.7$

The longitude adopted results from a chronometric determination made by the supply expedition in the summer of 1882 in the *Leo*, under the command of Lieutenant Powell, Signal Corps, U. S. A. The result as worked out by Mr. W. Upton, computer in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, is given in his report appended to "Signal Service Notes, No. V., Work of the Signal Service in the Arctic Regions, prepared under the direction of General Hazen, Washington, 1883." It depends on four chronometers, the sea-rates of which could be established from observations at San Francisco before and after the voyage, and at Plover Bay, East Siberia, during the voyage, though neither at Plover Bay nor at Uglamie did the weather prove favorable. Mr. Upton's result is $10^{\text{h}} 26^{\text{m}} 39^{\text{s}} \pm 10^{\text{s}}$, or $156^{\circ} 39' 45'' \pm 2' 30''$; it will be seen that this result is intermediate between that derived from dead reckoning on board the Golden Fleece and from the English determination of their station in 1853 to the southward and eastward of Barrow Point and referred to our station. Moreover we have two sets of lunar distances from the sun July 7, 1882, with the resulting longitude $10^{\text{h}} 25^{\text{m}} 57^{\text{s}}$, and a set of lunar distances from Jupiter as observed at Point Barrow and referred to Uglamie by the addition of $1^{\text{m}} 25^{\text{s}}$, giving the result $10^{\text{h}} 27^{\text{m}} 14^{\text{s}}$; the mean of these two astronomical determinations is $10^{\text{h}} 26^{\text{m}} 36^{\text{s}}$, which agrees so well with the above chronometric value, that I have adopted the latter, viz:

$$\lambda = 10^{\text{h}} 26^{\text{m}} 39^{\text{s}} \text{ or } 156^{\circ} 39' 45'' \text{ west of Greenwich.}$$

For the magnetic work we need the difference of longitude between Uglamie and Göttingen, Germany; taking the latter place to be $0^{\text{h}} 39^{\text{m}} 46.2^{\text{s}}$ east of Greenwich, we have the required difference $11^{\text{h}} 06^{\text{m}} 25^{\text{s}} \pm 10^{\text{s}}$, by which amount Göttingen is east of Uglamie.

The magnetic work at Uglamie, 1881, 1882, 1883.—The necessary buildings were erected without delay; October 3, 1881 the party was housed. October 17 the meteorological observations were commenced, the instruments were mounted in accordance with the plan furnished with the instructions, but it was not till the 1st of December that the magnetometers were adjusted and the regular hourly magnetic observations were recorded. *Lieutenant Ray remarks:*‡

* Called Ootivakh on Ivan Petroff's map of Alaska, Tenth Census of the United States, Washington, 1882. The name of Kokmullit, given on this map, is that of an Esquimaux settlement at Point Barrow. It is called Noo-wook on the Admiralty Chart of 1853 (No. 2164.)

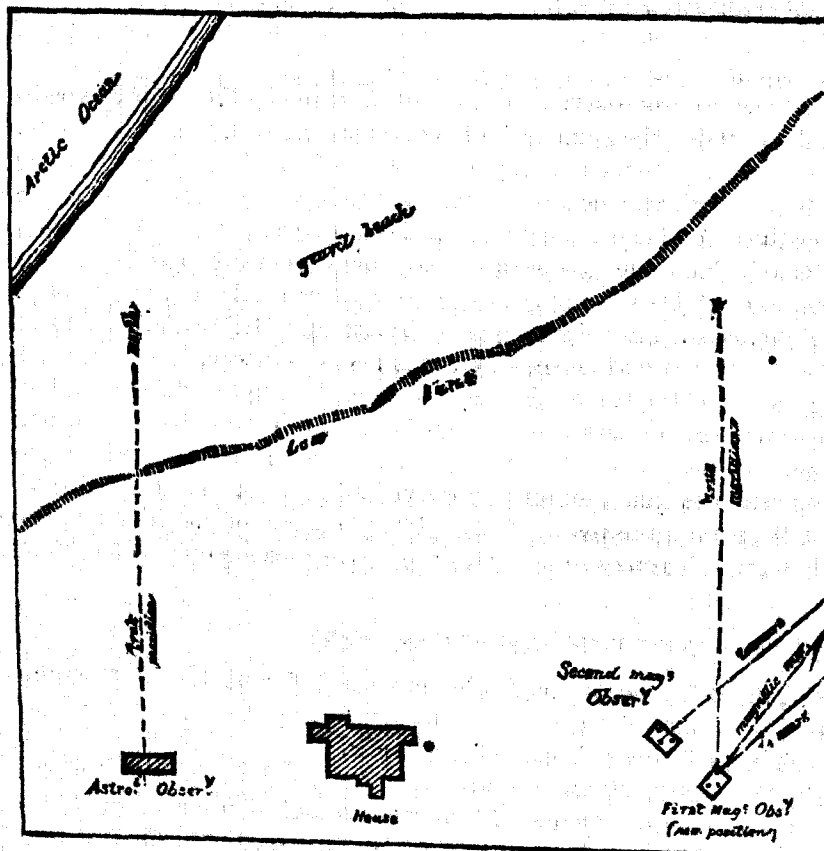
† Report of Chief Signal Officer of September 15, 1881.

‡ In his report to the Chief Signal Officer, dated at Uglamie, Aug. 25, 1882.

"The three magnetic instruments were mounted on wooden piers, the season being too far advanced to place masonry. Posts 12 inches square were set into the frozen earth to a depth of 1 foot, and cemented into their place by pouring water around them and allowing it to freeze. The piers answered every purpose, were perfectly solid, and did not change their position in the slightest degree, and when the observatory was taken down this summer I found the ice around their base unmelted. As soon as the weather was warm enough, brick piers capped with stone were placed, and the instruments are now all in position on permanent piers." This operation occasioned an interruption in the hourly observations from July 22 to July 30, 1882. This first series closed with September 9, 1882; it includes term-day observations, also hourly observations of dipping needle deflected by a constant weight as a substitute for a vertical force measure; these latter observations of relative total force, while of small value as differential measure, may nevertheless supply means for computing changes in the intensity which otherwise would have been wanting.

The supply party in the *Leo* arrived off Ugluamie August 20, 1882, with the Brooke magnetometers; they were mounted on brick piers, in a building especially erected for them, and their relative position was in strict conformity with the plan contained in the instructions. So long as thawing weather continued these piers lacked somewhat in stability, but the frost soon rendered them immovable. These instruments having been adjusted, the hourly series of observations commenced September 12, 1882, and were continued without interruption to August 27, 1883; the term-

U. S. Polar Station, Ugluamie, Alaska.



day observations and those for absolute measures were continued throughout the second year of the occupation of the place.

It has already been mentioned that in consequence of unfavorable conditions between August 22 and August 29, 1883 (when the station was abandoned), no verification of the magnetic works could be made by Mr. R. A. Marr, but on the return voyage some magnetic observations were secured at Unalaska, and after the return of the instruments to Washington some additional verification work was done by Sergeant Maxfield in January and February, 1884.

The accompanying sketch shows the location of the magnetic observations and the position of the instruments.

The first position of the magnetic observatory was a little to the westward of the new position shown on the sketch; the change was made in July, 1882.

PART II.—ABSOLUTE MEASURES.

MONTHLY VALUES OF THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION, DIP, AND INTENSITY AT UGLAAMIE, DECEMBER, 1881, TO AUGUST, 1883.

The horizontal direction of the magnetic force at Uglamie was determined by means of Fauth & Co.'s magnetometer, Coast and Geodetic Survey, No. 11, mounted on the northern pier of the magnetic observatory built soon after the arrival of the party. In July, 1882, it was shifted to a new position, where it remained to the close of the work. This instrument served both for the absolute as well as for the differential or variation measures; the latter observations, however, were discontinued on the arrival in the second year of the Brooke variation instruments. The instrument was not well adapted for differential work, as has been stated.

From returns brought home in the *Leo*, it was evident that the declinations were defective, for some reason not then apparent; also, that the magnet, which was a new one, had parted with much of its magnetism. It became desirable, therefore, practically to test the condition of the instrument for accurate work as soon as this could be done. It was returned to the office at Washington January 12, 1884, and after undergoing some trifling repairs, due to defective packing, Sergeant Maxfield was directed to determine the declination with it at the magnetic observatory in this city,* also to furnish some additional measures of the instrumental constants, those obtained by Sergeant Smith in June, 1881, not being deemed sufficient. These measures proved that the instrument was still in a satisfactory condition.

When the full returns came to hand it became evident that the discrepancies noticed in the monthly values of the declination were due to a want of attention to the suspension fiber. The plane of detorsion was apparently placed in the magnetic meridian in December, 1881, but no further test or adjustment was made till March, 1883. During this period the force of torsion had gradually increased (from unknown causes) and affected the declination to the amount of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in September, 1882. After this date this deflection remained perfectly steady, until removed in March, 1883.

For the first six months the monthly results refer to the mean declination of the day (from 24 hourly values), but after the arrival of the Brooke differential instruments the declinations were referred to the mean of the respective months through hourly corresponding readings of the Fauth & Co. magnetometer No. 11, and the Brooke declinometer. These corresponding readings generally extend over 6 hours on each day of observation.

The record and computation of the absolute measures are contained in accompanying Appendix No. 2. Placing little reliance on the determination in December, 1881, on account of a weak astronomical azimuth, and omitting for the present all results of 1882 and those for 1883, up to the middle of March, we have the following reliable values, which rest on a new astronomical azimuth, determined July 25, 1882, and which are roughly checked by a second measure, taken on the Brooke declination pier August 31, 1882, the same mark† being used and all distances being known. The observations of July 31 are rejected, there being apparently an error of about $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$:

* The observations made February 5 and 7, 1884, gave for the declination $3^{\circ} 57'.9$ W. The same computed from annual observations made at Washington, D. C., since 1877, is $4^{\circ} 00'.4$ W.; difference, $2'.5$. The measures for intensity were equally satisfactory.

† Distance magnetometer No. 11 to mark 900 feet, and to Brooke declinometer, 39.5 feet. First position of instrument November 21, 1881, azimuth of mark on house, $96^{\circ} 13'$ W. of N. from observation on Jupiter; second position of instrument, July 25, 1882, mark $46^{\circ} 36'$ E. of N. from observation of the sun.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Table of resulting magnetic declinations at Uglamic station.

[Values reduced to mean of month by means of the differential observations.]

Date.	D.	Monthly mean values.		Corresponding mean of readings of Brooke declinometer.
1883.	° ' "	1883.	° ' "	Divisions.
March 31	35 33.3 E.	March	-35 33.3	484.7
April 14	35 31.7	April	29.0	482.1
April 30	35 26.4	May	28.6	476.0
May 14	35 30.8	June	11.8	475.7
May 31	35 26.2	July	47.8	474.0
June 14	35 25.2	August	30.1	473.5
June 30	34 53.3	Mean D	-35 34.1	Mean 477.6 = r_0
July 14	35 47.8	Corresponding to the epoch June 1, 1883.		
August 14	35 30.1			

The following results, except the first, are those mentioned as affected by torsion; some of these we propose to use differentially—they are all reduced to the mean of the month respectively:

1881.	° ' "	1882.	° ' "
December 11	35 15.7 E.	October 31	41 17.7 E.
1882.		November 16	41 18.7
January 24	37 28.8	November 30	41 14.7
April 18	39 49.9	December 14	41 08.8
May 24	39 06.1	1883.	
June 17, 18	39 47.4	January 1	41 15.1
July 19, 20	39 54.0	January 14	41 30.3
August 19 *	41 14.9	January 31	41 24.7
August 31	41 23.4	February 14	41 24.1
September 14	41 19.7	February 28 †	40 16.7
September 30	41 35.5	March 14 ‡	38 02.0
October 14	41 23.0		

* New position of instrument and a new azimuth used here.

† Torsion partly removed by observer.

‡ Observer attempted to take out the torsion. After this date the magnet was suspended on a single fiber; it had previously been suspended on two fibers.

Toward the middle of August, 1882, the deflecting force of torsion had become constant and remained so till the middle of February the following year. For this period we have the following means and the corresponding monthly means of the readings and of the Brooke differential magnetometer; the mean correction to the absolute results is then found as shown below:

Date.	D ₁ observed declination.	Brooke declinometer, r	$\Delta r = r_0 - r$	$D + \Delta r$	Correction for torsion.	Corrected declination.
1882.	° ' "			° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
August 19, 31	-41 19.2	---	---	-35 50.5	+ 5 34.1	-35 44.6
September 14, 30	24.6	(498.0)	-20.4	43.1	32.3	50.0
October 14, 31	26.4	(485.6)	18.0	42.3	34.4	45.8
November 16, 30	16.7	489.8	12.2	42.4	28.4	42.1
December 14	06.8	489.9	12.3	42.4	28.4	34.2
1883.						
January 1, 14, 31	16.7	488.1	10.5	49.6	36.1	42.1
February 14	28.1	489.4	11.8	41.9	44.2	51.5
				Mean	+ 5 34.6	

The two values within parentheses in column headed r are interpolated: Mean reading of declinometer for the last 5 months, $476^d.2$, and for the preceding 5 months, $488^d.4$, hence difference for 5 months, $12^d.2$, or monthly change, $2^d.4$, and the first interpolated value becomes $4 \times 2.4 + 488.4 = 498.0$. The fifth column gives the computed declination corresponding to difference $r_0 - r$, or for the reading r , and the torsion correction is determined by the difference $D - D_1$. Our completed series, when compared with the preceding series (March to August, 1883), exhibits necessarily a trace of the comparatively rapid monthly decrease in the differential series between February, 1883 (mean 489.5) and May, 1883 (mean 476.1), but the magnitude of the errors of observation of the absolute measures forbids any attempt at correction of the differential series. Omitting the value for August, 1882, we finally have the table of absolute values, as follows:

Resulting monthly means of the magnetic declination at Ugluamic.

1882.	°	'	1883.	°	'
September	-35	56.0	March	-35	33.3
October		45.8	April		28.0
November		42.1	May		23.0
December		34.2	June		11.8
1883.			July		47.8
January		42.1	August		36.1
February		51.5			
				For the epoch March 1, 1883	-35 37.2

The value $-35^{\circ} 27'.2$ for the epoch March 1, 1883, is preferred to the value deduced above for the epoch June 1, 1883. The corresponding value of the Brooke declinometer reading is 484.7

Respecting the annual change of the declination due to the secular variation, we know from the general discussion of the secular variation, Appendix No. 12, Coast and Geodetic Survey Report for 1882, that the eastern declination in Alaska is now diminishing. The expression for the secular variation at the two stations nearest to Point Barrow, viz, Port Clarence, in $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 17'$ and $\lambda = 166^{\circ} 19'$ west of Greenwich, and Chamisso Island, in $\varphi = 66^{\circ} 13'.3$ and $\lambda = 161^{\circ} 48'.7$ west of Greenwich, give for the annual change in 1880 and 1885 the values $+10'.3$ and $+11'.3$ for Port Clarence, and $+10'.7$ and $+12'.0$ for Chamisso Island, and we have to expect a greater value at Point Barrow. Captain Maguire determined the declination at that place in 1853, and found $-40^{\circ} 21'$, or, when reduced to Ugluamic, about $-40^{\circ} 06'$, which, compared with our value above, gives almost exactly a diminution of $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ between 1853 and 1883. It is known, from the other stations, that this declination has not passed through a maximum within the last thirty years, but has diminished gradually, with an accelerating rate. For uniform speed, the annual change would be $+10'$; it is, therefore, probably near $+15'$. The absolute measures—September, 1882, to August, 1883—would give the value $+28'.4$, which is known to be greatly in excess, and if we fall back on the differential series, we obtain a value but a trifle less, and undoubtedly affected by torsion in the suspension skein of the declinometer, which was never re-examined after the first adjustment had been made. Omitting the readings between March and April, when the torsion was most pronounced, a discussion of the 5 monthly means, November, 1882, to February, 1883, inclusive, give a monthly change $m = -0'.97$, and a discussion of the 4 monthly means for May, June, July, August, 1883, gives $m = -1'.15$, but if April be included $m = -1'.92$, mean $= -1'.53$; mean of first and last value $-1'.25$, hence annual change $+15'.0$, which is adopted as the most probable value.

ABSOLUTE MEASURES—RESULTS OF THE MAGNETIC DIP.

The observations were made with the Kew Dip Circle,* L. Casella (London), No. 4370, or Coast and Geodetic Survey, No. 23. It remained mounted on its pier in the small magnetic observatory during the stay at Ugluamic. The instrument left Washington June 23, 1881, and was returned January 12, 1884, only sustaining the breakage of one of the dipping needles. Test observations made by Sergeant Maxfield at Washington in January and February, 1884, on four days, gave very satisfactory results. (See results for intensity.)

Observations were generally made on three days each month. The series commences with November 30, 1881, and ends with August 14, 1883. It does not appear that there is any appreciable difference in the results by needles 1 and 2; they are therefore combined indiscriminately. The following monthly means are made up from the individual results contained in Appendix No. 2, and they are here arranged with a view of deducing, if practicable, from the monthly values, taken at an interval of a year, a value for the annual change of the dip, independent of any annual variation.

* Figured in Coast and Geodetic Survey Report for 1881, Appendix No. 2, Plate No. 37.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

1. Table of resulting dip at Ugluamic.

Date of observations.	Observed dip θ_1 .	Date of observations.	Observed dip θ_{11} .	Annual change. $\theta_{11} - \theta_1$.
1881. December—1, 17, 18, 19	81 24.6	1882. December 14	81 22.4	-2.2
1882. January 18, 19, 20	22.4	1883. January 1, 14, 31	22.0	-0.4
February 16, 17, 18	27.1	February 14, 28	24.8	-2.3
March 17, 18, 19	27.6	March 14, 25	25.0	-2.6
April 17, 18, 19	24.3	April—1, 14, 30	24.5	+0.2
May 17, 18, 19	22.2	May 14, 23	22.6	+0.4
June 16, 18, 19	24.0	June—1, 14, 30	23.9	-0.1
July 17, 18, 19	21.5	July 14, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 31 \\ 45 \end{array} \right\}$	19.2	-2.3
August 17, 18, 19	22.8	Means	81 23.4	-1.2
September—1, 14, 30	22.2			
October 14, 31	22.6			
November 16, 30	22.8			

Mean dip from twenty months of observation, $81^\circ 23'.4$, answering to the epoch October 1, 1882. Annual diminution of the dip, $1'.2$

Applying the effect of the secular variation, or, more properly, of the annual change to the mean monthly values, *i. e.* to $\frac{1}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_{11})$ for the months from December to July, inclusive, and to θ_1 the correction— $0'.6$ for the months of August, September, October, and November, we obtain the following table of monthly dip values, all reduced to the same epoch, and which, therefore, should indicate any annual variation that may exist, unless in consequence of the smallness of such variation it be hidden by the observing errors:

2. Table of mean monthly dips reduced to the same epoch (December, 1882).

Date, middle of month.	Mean dip.	Correction for annual change.	Dip referred to epoch.
December, 1881 and 1882	81 23.5	-0.6	81 22.9
January, 1882 and 1883	22.2	-0.5	21.7
February, 1882 and 1883	25.9	-0.4	25.5
March, 1882 and 1883	26.3	-0.3	26.0
April, 1882 and 1883	24.4	-0.2	24.2
May, 1882 and 1883	22.4	-0.1	22.3
June, 1882 and 1883	23.0	+0.1	24.0
July, 1882 and 1883	20.4	+0.2	20.6
August, 1882+6 months	22.2	+0.3	22.5
September, 1882+6 months	21.6	+0.4	22.0
October, 1882+6 months	22.0	+0.5	22.5
November, 1882+6 months	22.2	+0.6	22.8

If the results exhibited in the last column of the table can be trusted for such small differences from the mean ($81^\circ 23'.1$), they would indicate a slightly greater dip about the time of the vernal equinox and a slightly smaller dip about the time of the autumnal equinox.

The probable uncertainty of a monthly determination of the dip, *i. e.*, of any one of the values θ_1 or θ_{11} is found to be $\frac{2'.5}{\sqrt{3}} = \pm 1'.4$ about.

Observations at Washington, D. C.; at Toronto, Canada; at Madison, Wis.; at Esquimaux, British Columbia; at Sitka, Alaska, and at many intermediate places (see preface to "Diary of a magnetic survey of a portion of the Dominion of Canada," by General Sir J. H. Lefroy, London, 1883) show that the dip as well as the total intensity of the magnetic force are at the present time and have been for some years past slowly *decreasing*, and our result at Ugluamic is conformable with this general and extended action of the secular change. General Lefroy also states that at Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake, the present rate of the secular variation is $-1'.7$ per annum, determined from comparisons of observations by Capt. H. P. Dawson, with an earlier deduction. Both at Washington and Toronto the dip reached a maximum in 1859, at which time it is nearly certain that the total force had been declining for some years. In 1853, Captain Maguire, R. N., found the dip at Plover Point, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Barrow Point, $81^\circ 36'$ (Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc'y, 1857, vol. 147, Part II, London, 1858), indicating an apparent diminution of $13'$ in 29 years, but it is highly probable that since Captain Maguire's occupation of this point the dip was on the increase for a few years before its present reversed motion commenced.

ABSOLUTE MEASURES: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT, VERTICAL COMPONENT AND TOTAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

The observations for horizontal force were made with magnetometer Coast and Geodetic Survey No. 11, mounted on its pier in the small magnetic observatory; on its return to Washington in January, 1884, the glass tube was found broken; it was replaced by a spare tube, and after repairing some trifling damages, additional observations were made here by Sergeant Maxfield for a better determination of the instrumental constants.* He also made the observations of deflections by gravity and by magnetism with the Lloyd needle of dip-circle No. 23, which were required to furnish the constant for converting relative total intensity into absolute measure.

Constants of magnetometer No. 11: Mass of ring 300.767 grains, outer diameter 3.770 cm., inner diameter 2.953 cm., thickness 0.529 cm., measured April 29, 1881, at 77° Fah., again from measures on April 30 at 73° Fah. outer diameter 1.4895 inches, inner diameter 1.160 inches, thickness 0.208 inches; the ring is of bronze. Moment of mass M_1 at any temperature t (Fah.) in units of feet and grains = $0.93070 [1 + .00002 (t - 75^\circ)]$. From observations of oscillations of long or intensity magnet L_{11} with and without ring, by Sergeants Smith, in June, 1881, and Maxfield, in January, 1884, we have at the temperature of 62° Fah.:

Date.	M	ω
1881.		
June 10	0.87800	1
11	0.87761	2
17	0.87723	7
1884.		
January 28	0.87515	3
Weighted mean	$M=0.87694$	

hence M for any temperature t (Fah.), $M=0.87694 [1 + .0000136 (t - 62^\circ)]$; length of collimator magnet L_{11} 2.48 inches, diameter 0.33 inch about; length of shorter magnet S_{11} 2.04 inches, diameter 0.34 inch about. Scale of declination magnet L_{11} , 80 divisions; angular value of scale 3'.69 The temperature coefficient determined from the monthly observations of the intensity at Uglamie was found to equal $q=.00085$, a value rather large and probably related to the rapid loss of magnetism of L_{11} when first magnetized; the magnetic momentum of this magnet changed from about 0.0693 (English units) in December, 1881, to 0.0671 in January, 1884.

From the monthly observations at Uglamie the following results were deduced:

Table of resulting values for magnetic horizontal force (H) at Uglamie, as determined by magnetometer No. 11 from oscillations and deflections, and expressed in English units.

Date of observations.	H	m at 62° F.	Date of observations.	H	m at 62° F.	Apparent annual change ΔH
1881, December 17, 18, 19	1.932	.06711	1882, December 14	1.955	.0679	+0.023
1882, January 18, 19, 20	1.916	.0693	1883, January 1, 14, 31	1.930	.0681	.014
February 10, 17, 18	1.930	.0690	February 14, 28	1.942	.0675	.012
March 17, 18, 19	1.912	.0696	March 14, 31	1.928	.0683	.016
April 17, 18, 19	1.940	.0690	April 14, 30	1.956	.0669	.010
May 17, 18, 19	1.923	.0692	May 14, 31	1.954	.0676	.031
June 17, 18, 19	1.936	.0690	June 14, 30	1.935	.0682	.019
July 18, 19, 20	1.924	.0695	July 14, 31	1.930	.0670	.008
August 17, 18, 19	1.948	.0685	August 14	1.950	.0660	.008
September—1, 14, 20	1.939	.0685				
October 14, 31	1.936	.0686	Mean	1.939	.0681	+0.015
November 14, 30	1.972	.0682				

Mean horizontal component of magnetic intensity from 21 months of observation 1.939, (English units), for epoch October (middle), 1882. Annual apparent increase, +0.015

*The following results were deduced from Sergeant Maxfield's observations at Washington: January 2^d, 1884, $H=4.375$ (English units); dip January 30, 31, February 1, 2, 1884, $\theta=70^\circ 37'.3$, hence $F=13.185$. These results compare favorably with the values deduced (and referred to same time) from 18 years of annual determinations in the same place, viz, $H=4.378$, $\theta=70^\circ 39'.4$, $F=13.218$

†Oscillations alone on January 18, 19 and April 17.

From evidence similar to that given for the dip, but less conclusive, it is probable that H is on the increase, though the above amount appears far too large. In the discussion of Captain Maguire's observations at Barrow Point in 1852-'53-'54, Sir Edward Sabine assumes H for that epoch about 1.79. This value when compared with the above would indicate an annual increase of about +0.005.

Second and independent determination of the horizontal force by means of the Kew Dip Circle, according to Doctor Lloyd's method* of deflections by gravity and by magnetism in conjunction with dip observations. This method has the great advantage of being independent of the temperature and of any loss of magnetism of the needle, and applies well for stations in high magnetic latitude.

The monthly observations for intensity with the Dip Circle at Ugluamie commence in June, 1882, and terminate with August, 1883. Washington, D. C., was selected as a base station, and the value of the constant $A = H_0 \sec \theta_0 \sqrt{\sin u_0 \sin u'_0 \sec \gamma_0}$ became known from the observations of Sergeant Maxfield, in January and February, 1884. We have for the deflecting weight employed at Ugluamie previous to September, 1882, the values:

$\gamma_0 = 41^\circ 04'.4$ from 12 sets of observations, Lloyd's needle No. 4 weighted; February 15, 1884.

$\theta_0 = 70^\circ 39'.4$ from annual observations for 18 years, 1867 to 1884, reduced to February, 1884.

$u_0 = 29^\circ 35'.0$

$u'_0 = 37^\circ 19'.1$ from 12 sets of observations, Lloyd's needle No. 4, deflecting No. 3, February 15, 1884.

Hence $\log A = 0.92055$, using $H_0 = 4.378$, as deduced from annual observations for 18 years, 1867 to 1884, reduced to February, 1884.

For the deflecting weight employed at Ugluamie after August 23, we have

$\gamma_0 = 41^\circ 34'.6$ from 7 sets of observations, Lloyd's needle No. 4 weighted; January 30, 31, February 1, 2, 1884.

$\theta_0 = 70^\circ 37'.3$ from 10 sets of observations, dip circle No. 23.

$u_0 = 29^\circ 02'.7$

$u'_0 = 37^\circ 16'.0$ from 7 sets of observations, Lloyd's needle No. 4, deflecting No. 3; date as above.

Hence, $\log A = 0.91759$

The results at Ugluamie are then worked out by the formula

$$H = A \cos \theta \sqrt{\cos \gamma \operatorname{cosec} u \operatorname{cosec} u'}$$

which were tabulated as follows:

Table of resulting values for magnetic horizontal force (H) at Ugluamie, as determined by Kew Dip Circle No. 23, from gravity and magnetic deflections:

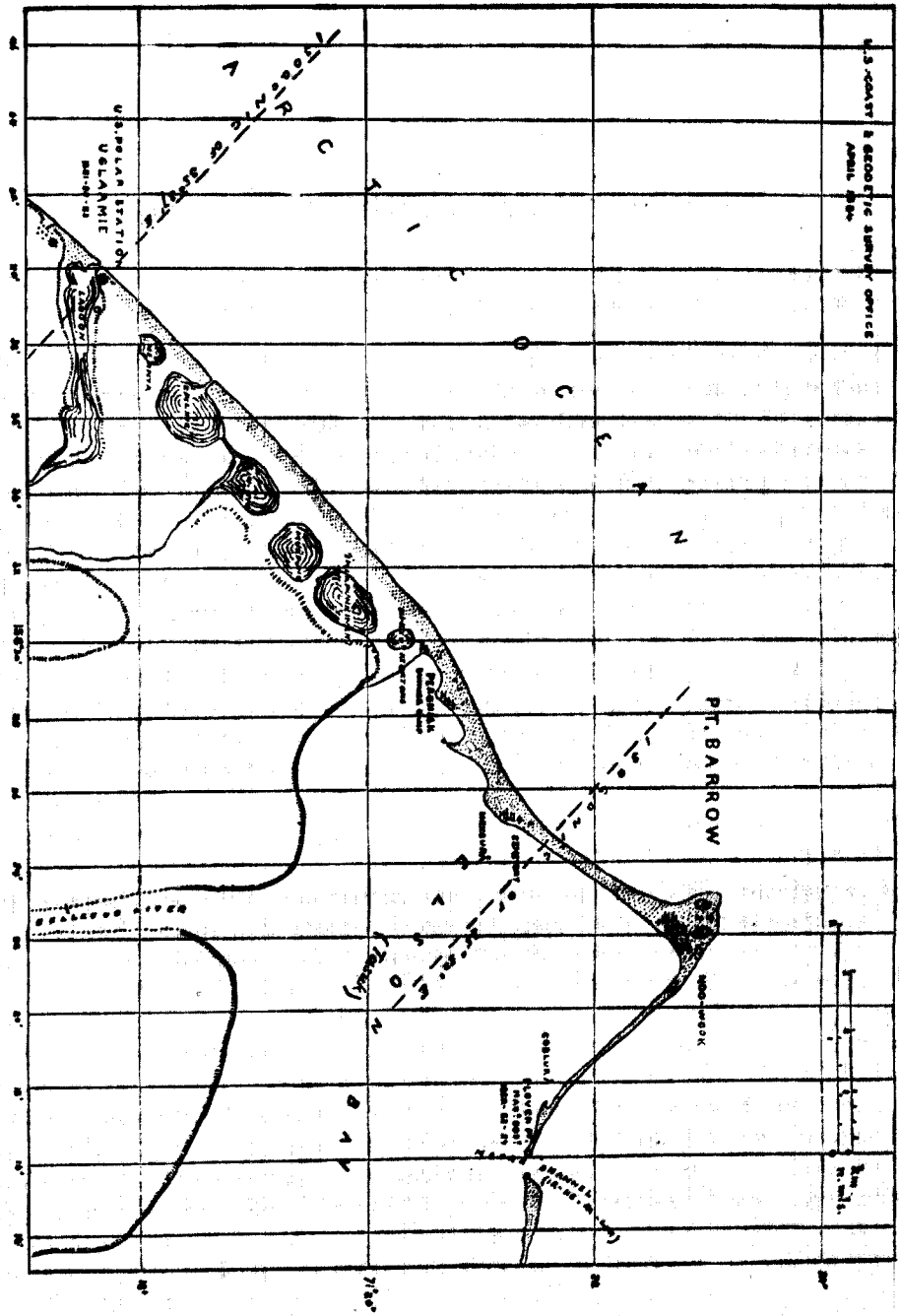
Date of observations.	H .	Date of observations.	H .
1882.		1883.	
June 16, 18, 19	1.945	February 14, 28	1.922
July 17, 18, 19	1.958	March 14, 31	1.928
August 17, 18, 19	1.930	April 14, 30	1.918
September—1, 14, 30	1.934	May 14, 31	1.928
October 14, 31	1.958	June 14, 30	1.929
November 16, 30	1.930	July 14, 31	1.935
December 14	1.928	August 14	1.933
1883.		Mean	
January 1, 14, 31	1.944		1.935

Mean horizontal component of magnetic intensity from 15 months of observations, 1.935 (English units), for the epoch January (middle), 1883, with apparently an annual diminution.

* Directions for measurement of terrestrial magnetism, Coast and Geodetic Survey Report for 1881, Appendix No. 8, p. 145, Art. (16).

The topography of the accompanying map is compiled from surveys of 1853 (by Captain Maguire, R. N.), of 1881-'83 (by Lieutenant Ray, U. S. A.); for the positions and names of the small lakes northwest of Uglamie I am indebted to Sergeant Murdoch; the two astronomical stations are laid down by their observed latitude and longitude. The distribution of the magnetic declination for 1883 is shown by two isogonic lines, the direction and distance of which are taken from my paper on the distribution of magnetism in the United States (Coast and Geodetic Survey Report for 1882, Appendix No. 13). The isoclinic and isodynamic (horizontal force) lines incline about 50° W. of N., or about 5° more than the isogonic lines, but no precise data are available.

**DISTRIBUTION OF MAGNETIC DECLINATION
AT POINT BARROW, ALASKA**



ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. 1880

Dear Mother
I received your letter of the 10th and was
glad to hear from you. I am well and
hope these few lines will find you the same.
I have not much news to write at present.
The weather here is very warm now.
I must close for this time. Write soon.
Your affectionate son,
John Smith

PART III.—DIFFERENTIAL MEASURES.

HOURLY VARIATIONS OF THE DECLINATION, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL INTENSITIES, WITH BI-MONTHLY TERM-DAY READINGS, AT UGLAAMIE, DECEMBER, 1881, TO AUGUST, 1883.

I. The observations of the first year of occupation consist of hourly readings of the Fauth & Co. magnetometer, Coast and Geodetic Survey No. 11; of the bifilar magnetometer, Coast and Geodetic Survey No. 2; and of Dip Circle, Coast and Geodetic Survey No. 23, comprising *variations* in the magnetic declination in the horizontal and in the total intensities between December, 1881, and September, 1882, together with term-day readings at the beginning and middle of each month, as agreed upon for the Polar stations. There were four observers, viz: Sergt. James Cassidy, Sergt. John Murdoch, Sergt. Middleton Smith, and A. C. Dark. They took regular turns, each observing four hours at a time. Fifteen readings were taken each hour, five for each instrument, viz, 6 minutes before and 3 minutes after and at the full hour, commencing with the declinometer and immediately followed by readings of the bifilar and dip instruments. The temperature was noted. The presence of an aurora is indicated by an asterisk.

The instrumental outfit of the second year of occupation being far more complete than that of the first year, only so much of the record and discussion of the first year's work will be given here as seems desirable; further consideration will be given to this year's record after the presentation of the second year's work.

II. The observations of the second year of occupation consist of hourly readings of the Brooke magnetometers, comprising *variations* in the magnetic declination, in the horizontal intensity, and in the vertical intensity, between September, 1882, and August, 1883, together with term-day readings on the 1st and 15th of each month, as agreed upon for the Polar stations. The observations were made by six observers, viz: Sergeants Murdoch and Smith and Mr. Dark, as in the previous year, and Sergt. J. E. Maxfield, with Privates C. Ancor and J. Guzman. They took watches of four hours each in regular rotation. Six readings were taken every hour, viz: The horizontal force magnetometer was read $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes before and again $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after the full hour, the declinometer was read 1 minute before and 1 minute after, and the vertical force magnetometer $\frac{1}{2}$ minute before and $\frac{1}{2}$ minute after the full hour. The temperature was noted by two thermometers suspended inside the cases or zinc covers of the horizontal force magnetometer and of the declinometer. Suitable centigrade thermometers had been ordered, but they were not received in time, and none was placed inside the case of the vertical force magnetometer. The temperature of this magnet can be inferred from the mean of the readings of the thermometers of the other instruments, which rarely deviated more than half a degree. The presence of an aurora is indicated by an asterisk.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE BROOKE DIFFERENTIAL MAGNETOMETERS.

The unifilar magnetometer.—The length of 1 division of the scale is 1 millimeter; the radius, mirror to scale, is 1.719 meter; hence the angular value of 1 division of the scale = $1'$.

(1) Observations for torsion coefficient, September 9, 1882, 1^h p. m. When in the magnetic

meridian the plane of detorsion read $164^{\circ} 30'$, and by turning the torsion circle 90° first backward,* next forward, and again to the first position, we have the readings:

Torsion circle.	Scale readings.		Mean.	Differences.
	Left.	Right.		
$164^{\circ} 30'$	d 530	d 519	d 524.5	d 88.5 for 90°
74 30	456	416	436.0	155.5 for 180
254 30	684	499	591.5	88.5 for 90
164 30	770	236	503.0	

Mean deflection $\alpha = 83.1$ for $\beta = 90^{\circ}$; hence $\frac{h}{f} = \frac{83.1}{5316.9} = 0.01563$, and the scale value $\alpha = 1'.016$

The fixed mirror was set to show scale division 50 bisected, and at $6^h 08^m$ (September 10) a. m., Göttingen mean time, the magnetometer (movable mirror) was set to read 524.

(2) On November 1, $4^h 52^m$ p. m., Göttingen time, both mirrors set to read 500.

(3) The instrument was readjusted November 3, $6^h 10^m$ p. m. At $3^h 47^m$ p. m. the plane of detorsion was found to read $51^{\circ} 52'$, when the following observations were made:

Torsion circle.	Scale readings.	Differences.
$51^{\circ} 52'$	d 493	d 100 for 90°
141 52	592	208 for 180
321 52	384	103 for 90
51 52	487	

Mean deflection $\alpha = 104.3$ for $\beta = 90^{\circ}$; hence $\frac{h}{f} = \frac{104.3}{5295.7} = 0.01970$, and the new scale value $\alpha = 1'.020$

Fixed mirror reads 500, and the magnetometer (movable mirror) was set to 493 at $5^h 16^m$ a. m., November 4, Göttingen time. Increasing scale divisions denote increasing easterly declination.

* The circle is graduated from left to right.

Hourly readings of the Brooke declinometer, Ugluamie, Alaska, October, 1882.

Table with columns for Date, 0°, 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, 5°, 6°, 7°, 8°, 9°, 10°, 11°, Noon, 13°, 14°, 15°, 16°, 17°, 18°, 19°, 20°, 21°, 22°, 23°. Rows include hourly readings for each day from Oct 1 to Oct 31, along with monthly means.

* Correction to reduce to uniform system, -22.0 † Correction to reduce to uniform system, -19.0 ‡ Correction to reduce to uniform system, -18.1 Monthly mean, 514.6; correction, -19.0; corrected mean, 495.6

Hourly readings of the Brooke declinometer, Uglamie, Alaska, February, 1883.

Table with columns for Date (Feb. 1 to Feb. 28) and hours (0h to 23h). Rows show hourly declination readings and mean values for each day. Includes a summary row for 'Means' at the bottom of the data section.

Monthly mean, 489.4

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Hourly readings of the Brooke declinometer, Ugluamic, Alaska, March, 1883.

Table with columns for Date, Hour (0 to 23), and magnetic declination readings. Includes daily means and a final monthly mean of 481.7.

Monthly mean, 481.7

Hourly readings of the Brooke declinometer, Ugluamie, Alaska, June, 1883.

Table with columns for Date, hour (0 to 23), and declination readings. It includes daily data for June 1 to 30, with 'Mean' values for each day. At the bottom, there are 'Means' for each hour and a 'Monthly mean, 475.7'.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Hourly readings of the Brooke declinometer, Ugluamie, Alaska, July, 1883.

Table with columns for Date, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, Noon, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd. Rows include hourly readings for each day from July 1 to July 31, along with mean values for each day and a final 'Means' row.

Monthly mean, 471.0

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Hourly readings of the Brooks barometer, Umanic, Alaska, August, 1883.

Date.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Mean.
Aug. 1	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 2	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 3	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 4	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 5	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 6	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 7	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 8	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 9	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 10	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 11	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 12	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 13	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 14	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 15	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 16	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 17	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 18	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 19	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 20	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 21	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 22	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 23	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 24	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 25	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 26	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 27	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 28	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 29	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 30	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Aug. 31	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Mean.	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302

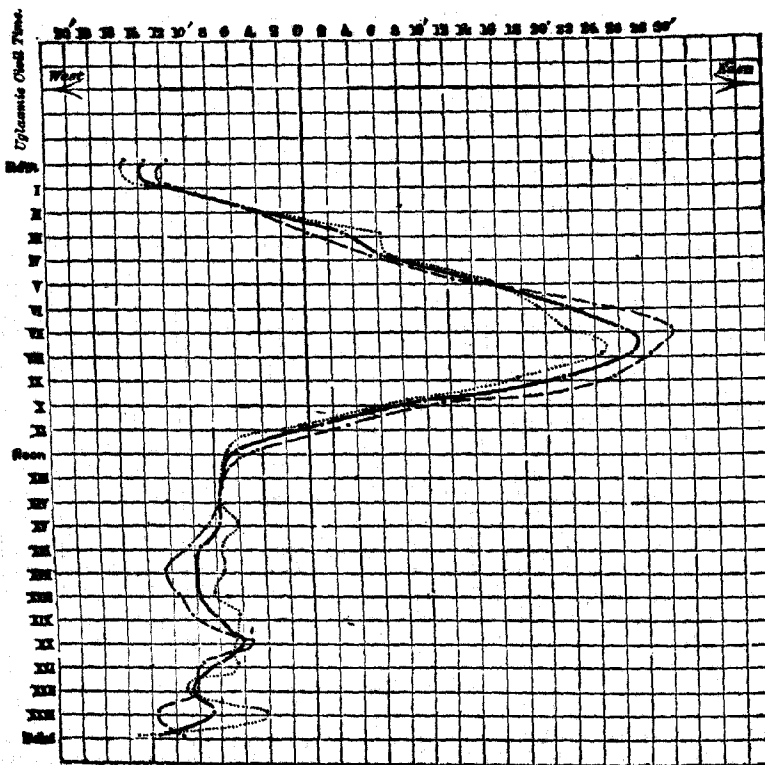
Monthly mean, 473.5



SOLAR-DIURNAL VARIATIONS OF THE DECLINATION

Observed at Uglasmie, Alaska.

(Disturbances included.)



Solid curve — mean of the year, Sept, 1882, to Aug, 1883.
Dotted — mean of 6 months, sun in north declination.
Dashed — mean of 6 months, sun in south declination.

Recapitulation of monthly mean values (inclusive of disturbances) of hourly readings of the Brooke declinometer at Uglasmie, Alaska, 1882-83.

Göttingen civil time....	0 ^h	1 ^h	2 ^h	3 ^h	4 ^h	5 ^h	6 ^h	7 ^h	8 ^h	9 ^h	10 ^h	11 ^h
Uglasmie civil time.....	12 ^h 53.6 ^m Noon + 53.6 ^m	1 ^h 53.6 ^m	2 ^h 53.6 ^m	3 ^h 53.6 ^m	4 ^h 53.6 ^m	5 ^h 53.6 ^m	6 ^h 53.6 ^m	7 ^h 53.6 ^m	8 ^h 53.6 ^m	9 ^h 53.6 ^m	10 ^h 53.6 ^m	11 ^h 53.6 ^m
1882.												
Sept'r epoch, the (21st)	491.7	492.3	495.9	493.8	491.7	492.8	490.4	490.0	495.9	497.0	474.7	492.8
October	482.1	490.5	495.1	488.7	493.4	488.5	490.3	491.5	488.4	485.8	482.8	478.9
November	485.8	484.8	484.7	487.0	481.3	479.9	480.1	488.5	471.4	408.2	483.4	474.9
December	487.9	481.5	484.1	484.5	488.8	482.2	484.9	485.1	487.7	485.0	487.8	474.4
1883.												
January	474.2	479.6	479.1	479.7	482.2	482.2	483.1	485.5	486.0	481.9	476.0	478.4
February	476.2	478.0	478.9	479.8	478.0	478.0	481.4	478.2	480.1	478.0	485.0	482.7
March	478.7	477.5	478.5	472.5	472.0	475.5	475.5	471.5	475.3	469.8	483.8	477.5
April	474.8	473.1	471.2	467.2	467.0	471.7	474.5	472.8	471.6	470.4	470.4	472.3
May	465.0	470.7	465.8	464.1	462.5	464.0	464.6	469.0	464.8	469.6	462.2	468.0
June	467.2	470.0	464.0	461.7	462.8	463.7	468.0	471.5	465.8	468.2	468.0	461.6
July	471.0	464.8	467.9	463.5	458.9	459.2	459.6	461.0	450.7	463.3	467.1	461.1
August epoch, the (14th)	464.2	462.5	462.2	464.2	463.1	462.2	463.7	470.4	470.7	466.1	461.8	461.0
April to Sept., inclusive.	472.3	472.4	471.2	469.1	467.7	468.2	469.0	474.3	476.1	469.5	465.9	468.3
Oct. to March, inclusive.	482.5	481.6	483.5	482.0	481.9	481.4	483.5	483.1	488.1	478.1	485.4	474.4
Year	477.4	477.0	477.4	475.6	474.3	474.8	476.3	478.7	478.6	478.8	476.6	471.3

Göttingen civil time	Noon.	1 ^h	2 ^h	3 ^h	4 ^h	5 ^h	6 ^h	7 ^h	8 ^h	9 ^h	10 ^h	11 ^h	Mean.
Uglasmie civil time...	0 ^h 53.6 ^m	1 ^h 53.6 ^m	2 ^h 53.6 ^m	3 ^h 53.6 ^m	4 ^h 53.6 ^m	5 ^h 53.6 ^m	6 ^h 53.6 ^m	7 ^h 53.6 ^m	8 ^h 53.6 ^m	9 ^h 53.6 ^m	10 ^h 53.6 ^m	11 ^h 53.6 ^m	
1882.													
September	492.0	490.5	500.0	507.2	508.2	506.9	518.2	512.4	506.5	502.4	497.0	492.9	497.5
October	474.7	495.0	512.5	500.7	508.5	508.9	510.7	527.2	512.5	501.4	492.5	485.8	495.0
November	474.2	495.1	470.6	493.5	517.0	504.0	538.9	517.8	514.9	498.3	487.4	483.0	498.8
December	474.8	497.0	499.5	499.0	498.3	504.4	490.9	507.7	504.8	491.5	484.0	484.5	493.9
1883.													
January	481.4	477.1	498.7	495.7	502.6	514.9	499.1	506.2	511.1	494.7	484.0	477.0	488.1
February	476.4	476.6	507.7	491.6	507.9	513.6	513.6	513.8	494.5	505.4	491.1	487.6	490.4
March	474.3	467.5	487.5	498.3	497.0	506.8	505.9	513.2	506.4	495.6	493.6	478.8	484.7
April	479.6	479.2	487.7	485.8	494.7	503.9	506.8	514.4	500.6	495.7	492.6	479.0	482.1
May	462.7	470.8	479.5	484.0	492.6	504.6	503.1	504.4	500.8	493.6	480.8	468.9	476.0
June	458.8	467.3	472.5	478.7	487.6	508.0	518.1	502.0	512.7	493.2	482.5	468.8	475.7
July	462.2	466.6	483.1	477.9	486.0	504.7	508.6	518.2	514.5	484.3	460.4	472.5	474.0
August	456.4	463.6	478.8	477.6	485.9	495.0	500.9	490.0	496.9	487.9	475.5	467.4	473.5
Apr. to Sept., inclusive.	467.8	474.8	479.9	485.4	492.7	503.8	510.2	508.4	505.2	491.2	483.1	474.0	479.8
Oct. to Mar., inclusive.	476.0	484.7	496.1	496.5	505.2	508.8	511.4	514.8	507.4	497.9	480.0	482.8	492.0
Year	471.9	479.8	488.0	490.9	499.0	506.3	510.8	511.4	508.3	494.6	486.1	478.8	484.7

SOLAR DIURNAL VARIATION OF THE DECLINATION, INCLUSIVE OF DISTURBANCES.

The daily variation of the magnetic declination is found by subtracting each hourly mean from the respective daily mean, and is given in the following table for the whole year, as well as for the half years, i. e., with sun in north declination and sun in south declination:

Göttingen civil time.	Uglasmie civil time.	April to September, ☉ north declination.	October to March, ☉ south declination.	Year.	Göttingen civil time.	Uglasmie civil time.	April to September, ☉ north declination.	October to March, ☉ south declination.	Year.
0 ^h	Noon	+ 53.6	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 7.3	Noon	+ 53.6	+ 12.0	+ 12.8
1	13	53.6	+ 7.4	+ 8.0	+ 7.7	13	53.6	+ 5.0	+ 4.9
2	14	53.6	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	14	53.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.3
3	15	53.6	+ 10.7	+ 7.6	+ 9.1	15	53.6	- 5.0	- 6.2
4	16	53.6	+ 12.1	+ 7.7	+ 9.9	16	53.6	- 12.9	- 14.3
5	17	53.6	+ 11.6	+ 8.2	+ 9.9	17	53.6	- 24.0	- 21.6
6	18	53.6	+ 10.8	+ 6.1	+ 8.4	18	53.6	- 30.4	- 26.1
7	19	53.6	+ 5.5	+ 6.5	+ 6.9	19	53.6	- 28.6	- 20.7
8	20	53.6	+ 2.7	+ 6.5	+ 8.1	20	53.6	- 25.4	- 17.6
9	21	53.6	+ 10.3	+ 11.5	+ 10.9	21	53.6	- 11.4	- 9.9
10	22	53.6	+ 13.9	+ 4.2	+ 9.1	22	53.6	- 2.3	- 1.4
11 ^h	23	53.6	+ 11.6	+ 15.2	+ 13.4	23 ^h	53.6	+ 4.9	+ 5.9

Apparent diurnal range, 6 months, sun north of equator, 44'.3

Apparent diurnal range, 6 months, sun south of equator, 39'.9

Apparent diurnal range, year, 40'.1

The most pronounced feature of the diurnal variation is the morning extreme easterly deflection between 7 and 8 a. m. This is in perfect accord with the times of eastern elongation at stations in lower latitudes: thus at Sitka,* 8^h a. m.; at Madison, Wis., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; at Toronto, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$; at Philadelphia, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$; and at Key West, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The afternoon westerly deflection, however, appears to be delayed when compared with stations to the south of Ugluamie. We have a maximum about 5 p. m., and a second and greater maximum about midnight, undoubtedly produced by disturbances, as shown in the accompanying diagram. At Sitka the westerly elongation occurs about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.; at Madison, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; at Toronto, 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. m.; at Philadelphia, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; and at Key West, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. At Sitka there is no trace of the irregular western deflections recorded at Ugluamie between 8^h p. m. and about 2^h a. m., as shown by the table in the foot-note. If we now refer to the observations made at Point Barrow during 1852, 1853, and 1854 (Phil. Trans., vol. 147, 1857), we find 8 a. m. to be distinctly the hour of the maximum of the easterly disturbances, which thus re-enforce the regular solar-diurnal variation about this time and produce the great easterly deviation exhibited by the diagram. On the other hand, the westerly disturbances reach their maximum between the hours 11 p. m. midnight and 1 a. m., when they obliterate the regular solar-diurnal variation. Retaining the disturbances, the eastern maximum deflection is recorded between 7 and 8 a. m.; excluding the larger ones, it occurs near 7 a. m; the western maximum, disturbances included, is recorded at 5 p. m. (with a second maximum between 10 and 11 p. m.), but excluding the larger ones, the elongation reverts to 1 p. m.

It is also a noteworthy fact that the diurnal variations seem to depend little on the season, the deviations from the annual course for the half year with sun north of the equator, and for the half year with sun south of the equator, being small.

SEPARATION OF THE LARGER MAGNETIC VARIATIONS, OR SO-CALLED DISTURBANCES, AND THEIR DISCUSSION.

In the present state of our knowledge there appears to be no other means of recognizing so-called disturbances in a series of observations except by their magnitude; that is, for any one observation or reading taken at random it is impossible to say how much of the measured quantity is due to the regular daily variation, and how much to other variations following different laws. Having formed preliminarily for any one month hourly average or normal values, and compared each observation at any hour with the normal value at that hour, the series of differences so obtained will disclose the amount of the so-called disturbances; and a certain limiting value requires to be found which shall separate the apparently regular values from the supposed disturbed values; i. e., those following different laws from the others.

In the discussion of that large body of magnetic material which had accumulated mainly through the support of the British Government about the middle of the present century, General Sir Edward Sabine was guided in his selection of a limiting value simply by practical considerations or by experience, and the eminent success which he had fully justified his method; yet when a

* It is much to be regretted that the magnetic observations taken at Sitka, Alaska, between 1848 and 1864, have never been fully discussed. As it appeared to me highly desirable to compare the diurnal variation of the declination at Ugluamie with that of Sitka, I have made a combination of the hourly readings from the broken and irregular series extending from 1848 to 1862. (The material for this combination had been collected by Mr. M. Baker, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in March, 1862.)

Diurnal variation (inclusive of disturbances) of the declination observed at Sitka, Alaska, from ten years of observations.

[A + sign indicates deflection of north end of needle to the west; a - sign the opposite direction.]

Midnight.	+ 0.6	5	- 2.9	10	- 2.0	15	+ 4.6	20	+ 1.4
1	- 0.2	6	- 4.2	11	- 0.6	16	+ 4.6	21	+ 0.8
2	- 1.0	7	- 5.3	Noon.	+ 2.1	17	+ 3.8	22	+ 0.4
3	- 1.4	8	- 6.0	13	+ 3.2	18	+ 3.2	23	+ 0.6
4	- 2.0	9	- 5.3	14	+ 4.2	19	+ 2.4	Midnight.	+ 0.6

number of simultaneous observations made at different stations, as in the case of the present polar researches, require strict intercomparability of results, a more definite proceeding appears desirable.

I had made use of Peirce's criterion for the rejection of doubtful observations,* or, here more appropriately expressed, for the separation of observations deviating largely in amount by reason of their following different laws from those to which the ordinary observations are subject; and in using the criterion in such a case it was put forward only with a view of securing some definite rule uniformly applicable.

The criterion was first employed by me in the discussion of Dr. Kane's magnetic observations of 1853, 1854, 1855, at Van Rensselaer Harbor, North Greenland; † afterwards for Dr. Bache's magnetic observations of 1840 to 1845 at Philadelphia, ‡ and for the United States Coast Survey magnetic series of 1860 to 1866 at Key West, Florida. § In these applications, where no great precision is required, its method of application may be much simplified. Thus the mean deviation or the mean difference of any hourly value from its hourly normal may be found, without the trouble of forming squares, by the simple expression of $\epsilon = 1.25 \frac{[d]}{N-1}$, and the limiting value given by the criterion will be $= \kappa \epsilon$, the value of κ being a tabular value for the case $\mu = 1$, is readily had from Chauvenet's Table X. The limit so found will be the widest one that may be employed, but in special applications it may require contraction, for the reason that the number of the largest disturbances is found to be insufficient for their successful discussion. Instead of using Peirce's criterion, we can, however, arrive at an equally satisfactory fixation of a limit by means of the expressions of either the probable or the mean error of an observation. || We may define the widest limit as that deviation or difference from the mean which exceeds 3.5 times the probable variability or probable deviation of an observation. This limit corresponds to $\frac{3.5}{1.483}$ or to 2.36 times the mean deviation (as already used in connection with the criterion). Thus $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the mean deviation would be a superior limit, whereas Dr. Lloyd (1874) adopts for the discussion of the disturbances a limit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the average departure of a reading from its normal. By taking this lower limit we necessarily include a number of disturbances of lesser magnitude; but should the limit be drawn still closer there is danger of confusing the results with values following different laws from those which govern the larger disturbances. It would be most desirable to investigate the disturbances by a series of *graduated* limits and falling between these extremes. A limit somewhere between 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the mean deviation will probably be found most satisfactory. To find the mean deviation $\epsilon = 1.25 \frac{\sum d}{n-1}$ say from an hourly series of observations extending over one year, the diurnal as well as the annual variations of the disturbances must be taken into account; and it will suffice to deduce 24 numerical values for ϵ , using for the first month the hours 0 and 12, for the second month the hours 1 and 13, for the third the hours 2 and 14, etc., and finally to take the average (ϵ) from the 24 individual values so obtained.

Discussing the hourly variations of the declination recorded in the second year at Uglanite, where the horizontal component $H = 1.936$ English units ($= 0.8027$ Gaussian units, or 0.08027 dynes) for October, 1882, the value of ϵ equals $18'.4$ nearly; hence limit by Peirce's criterion $= 44'$, and the same limit for $2\frac{1}{2}$ times ϵ ; for twice ϵ the limit is $37'$, and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ ϵ it is $28'$, which limits separate, respectively, 1 disturbed observation in 17 observations, 1 in 12, and 1 in 8. General Sabine's limit in the discussion of Captain Maguire's observations of 1852, 1853, and 1854 was $22'.87$, and the number

* United States Coast Survey Report for 1854, pp. 131 to 138; Gould's *Astronomical Journal*, No. 83, Cambridge, Mass., April 24, 1855. It is now most readily accessible in Chauvenet's *Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy*, Vol. II (first edition, Philadelphia, 1863).

† Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vol. X, 1856.

‡ United States Coast Survey Report for 1850, Appendix No. 22.

§ United States Coast Survey Report for 1874, Appendix No. 9.

|| Here, of course, the differences of the tabular hourly readings from their respective hourly normals do not, in any sense, represent errors, every one being as correct as any other; they are variations governed by unknown laws, probably of much complexity. The application of the formulæ of the method of least squares to such phenomena is more or less precarious; the pure observing error may be regarded as insignificant.

of disturbances separated was between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole number; but it should be remarked here that at that time we were approaching an epoch of a sun-spot minimum, whereas at present we have just passed through a sun-spot maximum, during which the disturbances are greater.

It has been noticed that a limit adopted for a station in low magnetic latitude will not serve to deduce a limit for a station in high magnetic latitude when having regard only to the supposition that the limits are inversely proportional to the magnitude of the horizontal components of their respective magnetic intensities; the disturbances appear to increase in greater ratio as we approach the magnetic polar regions.*

The further discussion of the differential observations must be deferred until a decision has been reached by the fourth international polar conference (which is to meet shortly at Vienna) respecting the limit of recognition of disturbances. [April 5, 1884.]

THE BIFILAR MAGNETOMETER.

The length of 1 division of the scale is 1 millimeter, the radius mirror to scale is 1.719 meter, hence angular value of 1 division of scale = 1'.

(1) Adjustment and determination of scale value, September 11, 1882, 1^h p. m.

With plane of detorsion in the magnetic meridian the torsion circle read $54^{\circ} 42'$. It was then turned with the suspended weight 90° , and read $324^{\circ} 42'$, in which position the fixed as well as the movable mirrors were made to read 500 on the scale. The torsion weight was then removed and the magnet inserted and the torsion circle turned to read $248^{\circ} 35'$. The movable mirror was next brought to read 500, by means of the screw regulating the distance between the two suspension threads. The angle $z = 324^{\circ} 42' - 248^{\circ} 35' = 76^{\circ} 07'$ was calculated to answer the desired value of one division of the scale to represent a variation of the horizontal force of $.001 \cos. \theta$, expressed in metric units (millimeter, milligramme, *s*). By inadvertence a mistake was made by the observers in their calculation (in the value of *H*), so that the scale value neither for the horizontal nor for the vertical force corresponds to the value proposed by the President of the Polar Commission. This was not discovered by them until near the close of the observations, when they judged it best to adhere to the old value. The magnetometers were thus given a sensitiveness fully double of what was intended they should have. The consequence was that many of the largest disturbances in the horizontal and vertical components failed to be registered, the deflections falling beyond the range of the instruments.

We have the scale value *k* in parts of the horizontal force = $\cot. z$ times $1' = .00007190$, and multiplying by *H*, or 1.939, the scale value becomes $.0001394$ English units.

(2) September 18, 1882, 2^h a. m. to 3^h 15^m a. m., Göttingen time, readjusted bifilar instrument.

Plane of detorsion read $60^{\circ} 41'$; turned torsion circle to $330^{\circ} 41'$, and movable mirror made to read 50; magnet inserted and torsion circle turned to $254^{\circ} 34'$; movable mirror brought to read 50 by means of the adjusting screw. The angle *z* equals $76^{\circ} 07'$; hence *k*, or the scale value, remains as above. The apparent change in the plane of the detorsion of $5^{\circ} 59'$ is due to shifting of the instrument.

(3) November 6, 1882, 10^h p. m., to November 7, 2^h 31^m a. m. Göttingen time; readjusted instrument.

With plane of detorsion in meridian torsion circle reads $52^{\circ} 46'$; adjusted movable mirror to 50, when torsion circle reads $322^{\circ} 46'$; suspended magnet and made torsion circle read $247^{\circ} 12'$; brought movable mirror to 50 by means of adjusting screw, $z = 75^{\circ} 34'$; hence *k* = $.00007487$ parts of the horizontal force, and multiplying by *H* the scale value becomes $.0001452$ English units.

(4) February 27, 1883, 3^h 05^m a. m. to 6^h 55^m a. m. Göttingen time, readjusted instrument.

Plane of detorsion in magnetic meridian, torsion circle reads $52^{\circ} 35'$; movable and fixed mirrors adjusted to 50, with torsion circle $322^{\circ} 35'$; suspended magnet and turned circle to $247^{\circ} 14'$ and brought movable mirror again to 50 by means of the adjusting screw, $z = 75^{\circ} 21'$; hence *k* = $.00007604$ parts of the horizontal force, and the scale value $.0001474$ English units.

* Thus with the Key West (*H* = 6.74) limit of 2.6 the Uglamie limit would be 9' about. With the Philadelphia (*H* = 4.17) limit of 3.6 the Uglamie limit would be 8', about. With the Toronto (*H* = 3.53) limit of 5.0 the Uglamie limit would be 9', about.

(5) *February 28, 1883, 1^h 13^m a. m. to 3^h 37^m a. m. Göttingen time, readjusted instrument.*

Plane of detorsion in magnetic meridian $40^{\circ} 22'$; turned to $310^{\circ} 22'$, with fixed and movable mirrors at 50; suspended magnet and turned to $235^{\circ} 01'$, with movable mirror at 50, by means of the screw, $z=75^{\circ} 21'$; hence scale value as in preceding case.

(6) At 6 p. m., *March 23, Göttingen time*, the suspended mirror touched fixed mirror owing to stretching of threads; raised suspension at 6^h 45^m p. m.

(7) At 6^h 45^m a. m., *March 25, Göttingen time*, suspension further shortened; again at 7^h 10^m p. m., same day.

(8) At 3^h a. m., *April 21, Göttingen time*, fixed mirror read 486; changed to 500 before taking the 3 a. m. observations.

Increasing scale readings denote increase of horizontal force.

HOURLY READINGS OF THE BROOKE BIFILAR MAGNETOMETER, AT UGLAAMIE, ALASKA, TOGETHER

[Uncorrected for temperature. The hourly readings are placed opposite a trace in first column and the corresponding temperature immediately passed off the scale at the negative end it is indicated by (—40—?), when beyond the positive end by (1040+?). In taking the monthly outside the scale. A parallel dash (||) in the table indicates time of readjustment of instrument or change in value of one division. 18²⁸. It is found as follows: mean of 6 days less 1 hour September 12 to 18, inclusive, 827.6; mean of 6 days less 4 hours September 18 to

Value of one division of scale	
Between September 11, 1882, and November 6, 1882.....	(800+?)
Between November 7, 1882, and February 27, 1883.....	(800+?)
Between February 27, 1883, to close of series.....	(800+?)
The average scale reading 419 corresponds approximately to horizontal intensity.....	

Hourly readings of the Brooke bifilar magnet

[One division of scale = .0000710

Date.	0 ^h	1 ^h	2 ^h	3 ^h	4 ^h	5 ^h	6 ^h	7 ^h	8 ^h	9 ^h	10 ^h
Sept. 12		662	731	762	752	752	850	(800+?)	(800+?)	(800+?)	(800+?)
Temperature		46	46.5	45	44	42	41	40	37.5	36.5	36
Sept. 13	(800+?)	794	754	781	(800+?)	809	816	(800+?)	825	(800+?)	747
Temperature	(800+?)	38	39	39	40	39	38.5	38.5	37	36	36
Sept. 14	(800+?)	831	807	812	838	818	853	892	844	670	763
Temperature	(800+?)	36	36	36	36	37	36	36	36	36	35.5
Sept. 15		827									930
Temperature		40	39	39	38	38.5	36.5	30.5	42	42	48.5
Sept. 16		868							900	910	931
Temperature		51	48	47	46	45	42	41	39	38	37
Sept. 17		894	938	928	933	960	(1040+?)	(1040+?)	(1040+?)	965	(1040+?)
Temperature		40	40.5	40	40	40	39	36	35	34.5	34
Sept. 18		893	940			509	516	510	542	544	549
Temperature		36.5	37			510	530	540	541	545	550
Sept. 19		422	434	489	480	515	494	490	467	452	480
Temperature		38.5	37.5	39	41	40	39	38	37	36	35
Sept. 20		508	516	532	506	539	508	514	545	543	518
Temperature		35	35	35.5	35	35	34	34	34	34	33.5
Sept. 21		562	573	542	546	520	520	508	526	558	503
Temperature		32.5	33	33	33	33	32.5	32	32	31	31
Sept. 22		522	527	522	532	524	518	528	508	535	556
Temperature		32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32	31	31	30	30	30
Sept. 23		541	542	557	542	532	532	560	503	544	561
Temperature		31.5	32	32.5	33	33	32	32	30	29	29
Sept. 24		510	504	512	560	572	544	555	553	553	547
Temperature		32.5	34.5	34.5	34	33	33	32	31	31	30.5
Sept. 25		551	563	581	561	668	696	651	456	405	524
Temperature		31.5	31.5	31.5	32	31	31	30	30	29.5	29
Sept. 26		592	618	585	569	625	596	622	430	542	292
Temperature		32.5	33.5	33.5	33	33	33	33	33	31.5	31
Sept. 27		565	565	630	650	680	662	524	576	558	538
Temperature		34	34.5	35	36	35.5	35	35	34	33	33
Sept. 28		583	587	570	583	589	585	582	604	598	558
Temperature		37	37.5	38	38	38	38.5	39	38	37	37
Sept. 29		551	566	560	558	573	565	568	571	594	548
Temperature		38.5	39	39	39	40	39	38	38.5	37.5	37
Sept. 30		550	549	550	554	561	556	570	575	568	596
Temperature		37.5	37.5	37.5	38	38.5	38	38	38	37	36
Mean temperature.....		36.4	37.0	37.2	37.1	37.6	36.4	35.0	35.4	34.7	34.5
Mean readings.....		537.1	532.0	536.1	542.0	563.5	558.8	563.0	538.0	518.8	520.5

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

485

WITH THE CORRESPONDING TEMPERATURE (FAHR.), FROM SEPTEMBER 12, 1882, TO AUGUST 27, 1883.

ately below them. Increasing scale numbers denote increasing horizontal force. Extreme scale divisions, —40 and 1040; when the magnet means of the hourly readings, disturbances included, the respective extreme values were substituted in the place of the unknown position. To reduce readings of bifilar to an approximately uniform series subtract 318 divisions from each reading from September 12 to September 23, inclusive, 509.6; difference, 318 divisions. The bottom line of means of readings includes the correction of —318 divisions.

English units.	Gaussian units.	British Association units or dynes.
.000189	.0000843	.00000643
.000145	.0006669	.00000669
.000147	.0000680	.00000680
1.039	0.8940	0.06940

ometer at Uglamie, Alaska, September, 1882.

part of the horizontal force.]

11 ^h	Noon.	13 ^h	14 ^h	15 ^h	16 ^h	17 ^h	18 ^h	19 ^h	20 ^h	21 ^h	22 ^h	23 ^h	Date.
(800+) (800+)	(800+) (800+)	(800+) (800+)	(800+) (800+)	(800+) (800+)	(800+) (800+)	(800+) (800+)	(800+) (800+)	820 818	(800+) (800+)	721	720 714	715 718	13
35 732 805 36 818 835 35.4 846	35 810 782 37 792 594 85.5 716	34.8 815 753 37 750 584 85.5 700	34.5 810 752 36.8 705 845 35.5 745	34 735 574 36 705 732 35.5 718	34 673 574 36.1 745 721 35.8 708	33.5 703 701 36.6 535 544 35.9 790	33.3 475 476 36.2 770 774 36 832	32.5 476 475 35.5 848 825 36 792	(800+) (800+)	36.5 464 458 36 756 765 86.5 834	36.5 766 752 36 645 660 37.5 824	36.5 789 774 36 517 519 38.5 800	13 13 14 15
45 950 910 35.5 965 978 33.2 556 553 35.6 502 485 35 549 510 33 546 31.2 538 545 30.2 528 541 29 565 544 30 432 438 29.2 464 29.8 605 655 32.6 561 36.2 485 498 36 475 470 35	46 945 944 36 950 960 34 558 563 36 498 488 35 496 525 32.8 540 538 31.5 530 527 30.5 553 551 30.5 562 568 30 465 446 30 485 29 514 528 33 542 540 36 425 36 498 36 498 470 34.8	45.2 965 970 36 972 958 34 554 563 36.2 590 480 35.2 472 479 32.5 528 525 31.5 534 532 31 539 532 30.5 569 565 30.5 570 565 30.2 575 585 30 492 495 28.8 332 297 33 542 467 36 505 484 36 535 547 34.5	45.1 963 968 36 945 868 34 554 563 36.2 501 488 35 509 510 32.2 526 527 32 455 490 31 390 496 30.1 570 564 30 536 527 29 382 417 33 514 509 36 485 500 36 526 519 34.5	46 954 950 35.3 888 868 34 555 555 36 444 465 35 507 492 32 509 504 32 485 487 31 325 386 30 541 570 30 522 505 30 535 537 29 513 518 33 501 495 36 485 500 36 527 480 36 462 84	46 930 925 35.2 953 960 34 555 555 36 498 505 35 507 493 32 509 504 32 481 477 30 453 481 30 518 518 30 278 295 30 543 541 30 570 563 33 481 465 36 461 452 37 479 478 34	48.5 928 931 35 923 917 35 557 558 36 444 460 35 514 477 32.5 504 500 32 518 517 30.5 399 396 30 518 544 30 550 525 33 496 465 36 499 496 37 508 515 35	42 910 905 36 858 861 35.5 558 569 35.5 428 436 35 514 515 32 517 509 32 508 505 30.5 422 419 30.5 555 556 30.5 509 501 30 550 532 29 541 525 33 496 502 36.5 521 528 37 544 542 35	45 922 930 36.5 962 955 35.5 711 402 37 461 400 35.5 476 488 32 509 512 32 509 514 30.5 462 459 30.5 544 548 30.5 539 535 29.5 539 570 34.5 549 546 36.5 548 540 37 564 570 35.5	48 969 966 38 955 953 35.5 397 402 30 467 464 35.5 475 470 32 515 518 32 522 520 30.5 544 545 30.5 539 535 31 539 542 34.5 551 546 36.5 551 550 37 564 570 36.5	47 924 922 39 915 930 36 413 410 38.5 488 467 35.5 454 467 32 528 524 32.5 538 539 31 560 567 31.5 543 535 31 568 570 31.5 564 570 32.5 565 568 36 551 511 37 555 563 36	13 13 14 15 16 17 18 10 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		
33.8 523.6	34.1 504.4	34.0 506.4	34.0 500.4	33.7 467.4	33.9 496.9	33.8 480.4	33.9 481.1	33.9 496.9	34.4 513.6	34.9 509.5	35.3 500.9	35.4 523.1	

Monthly means: Temperature, 35.1; readings 519.1

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Hourly readings of the Brooke bifilar magnet

[One division of scale = .000719

Date.	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a
Oct. 1	553 557 86	578 584 38	594 587 40	601 598 39.5	592 578 40.5	565 578 38	600 620 39.5	602 580 40	605 559 41.5	606 587 41	615 549 42
Oct. 2	595 46.5 551	582 45 482	588 45.5 572	597 45 568	574 45 668	567 43 551	626 44 554	578 43 452	542 41 480	626 40.5 497	575 497 500
Oct. 3	512 41.5 556	526 42 497	583 43 493	564 43 510	665 45 475	573 43 578	573 41 588	494 39 555	498 38 554	490 37 475	500 36 396
Oct. 4	563 34.5 542	521 34 515	507 33 529	500 32.5 560	498 33 501	508 32 573	603 32 614	559 32 555	525 31 513	482 30 536	428 30 504
Oct. 5	534 31.5 582	512 31 550	550 31 583	554 32 709	558 34 475	568 32 358	592 31.5 404	545 30.5 397	470 30 347	577 28.5 230	593 28 250
Oct. 6	578 80 855	572 80 585	601 90 528	718 80 514	451 90 526	339 29.5 560	398 29 505	409 29 530	327 28 497	905 27 503	227 27 584
Oct. 7	547 28 537	532 28 524	535 28.5 531	512 28 583	523 28 526	531 28 544	539 28 552	539 27.5 533	523 26.5 496	530 26 538	523 25.5 537
Oct. 8	518 27 520	520 27.5 540	531 27.5 585	535 28 551	532 28 528	510 28 519	567 30 539	534 28.5 495	535 26.5 490	515 25.5 487	514 25 508
Oct. 9	520 26 522	540 27.5 586	585 27 564	551 29 550	528 28 536	519 27.5 529	539 26.5 526	495 25.5 506	490 24 460	487 23 476	508 23 449
Oct. 10	532 24.5 515	527 24.5 530	522 26 522	504 25.5 557	526 25.5 541	560 25 546	528 25 545	531 24 555	485 22.5 525	532 21.5 512	497 21 497
Oct. 11	570 581 25	532 510 25	515 500 24	555 571 24	567 554 23	486 505 22	556 548 23	466 477 21	480 494 20	442 495 19	485 518 18
Oct. 12	495 19.5 485	550 19.5 546	522 19.5 520	532 20 537	531 21 533	546 21 548	476 20 480	309 19 327	518 17 482	501 16 498	477 15 438
Oct. 13	488 489 18.5	492 488 20.5	502 507 21	470 475 22.5	463 458 21	436 430 20	452 476 18.5	450 460 17	495 530 16	485 478 15	505 518 14
Oct. 14	472 470 16	450 460 17	455 455 19.5	475 467 19	455 449 18	455 508 17	423 434 15.5	455 440 14.5	412 437 13	465 472 12.5	430 283 23
Oct. 15	468 17 472	493 20.5 498	533 23 456	542 24 422	544 26 375	544 25.5 364	489 26 468	456 25.5 465	628 20 455	329 26 413	283 26 215
Oct. 16	498 27.5 422	485 26 592	530 25 483	537 24 486	533 22 523	548 20 546	480 17.5 462	327 17 418	482 14.5 468	498 13 400	438 12 303
Oct. 17	453 16 474	600 17.5 492	500 18.5 482	475 18 480	562 20 465	524 19.5 474	524 19 479	524 18 522	415 15 465	440 14 398	407 12.5 449
Oct. 18	463 11 458	498 17.5 472	490 17.5 483	486 18 460	455 13.5 473	451 14 465	486 13.5 474	486 13.5 476	530 12 511	475 11.5 485	438 11 473
Oct. 19	404 15 470	474 15 492	463 15 493	463 15 496	470 15 504	464 15 500	480 15 488	485 14.5 462	497 14 474	472 13.5 464	488 13 461
Oct. 20	472 14 484	494 14.5 488	493 15.5 485	496 15.5 482	506 15.5 490	490 15 484	490 15 475	481 15.5 480	472 14 500	464 13 442	468 13 480
Oct. 21	487 15 483	490 16 487	488 16 485	481 16 482	489 16.5 491	504 16 480	504 15.5 480	504 15 480	550 14 459	508 13 482	535 12.5 481
Oct. 22	488 13 532	488 14 551	490 14.5 422	484 14 500	488 15 540	504 14 490	504 14 464	510 13.5 396	532 13 385	517 12.5 418	512 12 420
Oct. 23	530 11.5 431	550 12 427	443 12 430	518 10 416	526 10 510	506 10 376	489 9 372	440 8.5 385	418 5.5 390	380 4 303	(-40-) 3.5 261
Oct. 24	429 8 425	425 8.5 424	427 9.5 428	414 9 415	492 9.5 426	372 9 429	403 9 426	102 9.5 83	378 9 309	310 8.5 318	243 8 (-40-)
Oct. 25	425 422 10.5	424 419 10.5	428 419 11	415 424 11	426 445 12	429 444 12	426 394 11	83 394 10.5	309 397 10	(-40-) 318 9.5	(-40-) 9.5 417
Oct. 26	430 12 438	418 419 12.5	402 394 13	367 364 13	457 501 13.5	439 462 12.5	456 492 12	367 368 11.5	367 429 11	428 450 10.5	417 440 10
Oct. 27	436 8 444	436 8.5 442	440 9.5 390	436 9.5 445	456 10 536	447 10 374	484 9 363	348 8 220	348 6.5 490	291 5.5 413	358 4.5 372
Oct. 28	444 3 442	442 4 372	390 367 4	445 422 4	536 542 2	374 402 1	363 372 0	220 240 -1	490 451 -2	413 399 -2.5	372 390 (-40-)
Oct. 29	393 6.5 400	372 7 411	438 7.5 385	415 8 396	436 7.5 424	430 7 370	396 398 428	396 401 395	400 460 402	297 320 381	(-40-) 2.5 267
Oct. 30	372 0.5 375	410 1 405	432 2 437	449 3 442	432 4 436	423 4 428	416 4 424	410 5 415	400 4 428	420 4 422	400 5 410
Oct. 31	375 15.5	405 18	437 18.5	442 19	436 19.5	428 19.5	424 19.5	415 20	428 19.5	422 19.5	400 19
Mean temperature	19.6	20.4	20.9	20.8	21.0	20.3	20.0	19.4	18.3	17.5	17.0
Mean readings	489.2	494.0	490.0	498.5	504.0	435.8	489.0	438.4	468.6	424.6	390.9

ometer at Uglamie, Alaska, December, 1882.
part of the horizontal force.]

Table with 13 columns for dates (11^a, Noon, 1^a, 14^a, 15^a, 16^a, 17^a, 18^a, 19^a, 20^a, 21^a, 22^a, 23^a) and a Date column. Rows contain numerical readings, often with a sign, grouped by a bracket on the right side. The table is divided into sections by a horizontal line.

Monthly means: Temperature, —8.0; readings, 400.4

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

ometer at Uglamie, Alaska, May, 1883.

part of the horizontal force.]

Table with 13 columns (11° to 21°) and 14 rows of data. Includes a 'Date' column on the right. The table contains numerical readings and some negative values in parentheses. At the bottom, there is a summary row for 'Monthly means' and a note: 'Monthly means: Temperature, 32.5; readings, 377.0'.

The monthly means of the bifilar readings appear quite irregular, produced by large disturbances and by change in adjustment. The latter became necessary in consequence of the effect of temperature and moisture on the suspension. During the winter the observatory became thickly coated with ice on its sides and roof, which during thawing weather kept the interior atmosphere in a state of extreme moisture. The observed variations in the length of the suspension fibers and in the torsion of the two declination instruments may be thus accounted for, and the greater or less stiffness of the fibers was probably occasioned by moisture deposited upon it freezing and thawing alternately. The effects on the readings of changes of temperature and gradual loss of magnetism* of the magnet or of such secular change are small compared with the above irregularities from other causes. It would seem desirable to use metallic suspension in the place of silk.

The September mean (619.5) was corrected to 519.1 by application of a rough correction of -318 divisions to the readings of the first six days, found by comparison with the mean of the succeeding six days.

In August, 1883, the mean reading was higher (639.7) than at any other time, and it was evident that the adjustment of the instrument had from some unknown cause been disturbed. One of the observers (Mr. Maxfield) states that when he took down the instrument on the 27th he found that the adjusting screw which holds the thread and determines the distance between the threads worked rather loosely in its bearings, whereas it was very tight when the instrument was first set up. It is difficult to fix upon a particular time when the rapid increase in the readings commenced, but it was most probably between August 7 and 8, and lasted for two or three days before the instrument settled again to a fixed condition. A slow, progressive motion is apparent from the last two days of July. For our present purpose the matter is of little importance, since we shall deal strictly in a differential way, only aiming at roughly comparable absolute readings. In order to reduce the monthly readings during August roughly to a uniform scale a correction of -187.0 divisions was applied.

Recapitulation of monthly mean values (inclusive of disturbances and uncorrected for changes of temperature and variations in scale values) of the hourly readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer at Uglamie, Alaska, 1882-'83.

Göttingen civil time	0 ^h	1 ^h	2 ^h	3 ^h	4 ^h	5 ^h	6 ^h	7 ^h	8 ^h	9 ^h	10 ^h	11 ^h	
Uglamie civil time	Noon + 53 ^m .6	13 ^h 53 ^m .6	14 ^h 53 ^m .6	15 ^h 53 ^m .6	16 ^h 53 ^m .6	17 ^h 53 ^m .6	18 ^h 53 ^m .6	19 ^h 53 ^m .6	20 ^h 53 ^m .6	21 ^h 53 ^m .6	22 ^h 53 ^m .6	23 ^h 53 ^m .6	
1882.													
September 12 to 30	537.1	532.0	536.1	542.0	563.5	558.8	563.0	538.9	518.8	529.5	501.8	526.6	
October	489.2	494.0	490.0	498.5	504.0	485.8	489.0	438.4	468.6	424.6	390.9	404.9	
November	459.1	481.8	477.0	480.1	508.0	485.3	467.8	455.5	452.0	418.3	402.2	372.7	
December	467.9	500.7	513.3	514.8	525.1	522.2	520.9	515.0	500.8	477.7	459.1	467.6	
1883.													
January	438.1	431.5	441.6	455.0	401.1	461.4	454.4	454.6	449.5	449.4	417.7	372.1	
February	441.0	443.6	434.5	445.2	459.0	473.0	475.3	446.0	397.4	399.3	375.0	355.9	
March	462.5	458.3	481.8	510.7	512.1	510.3	489.7	481.9	419.1	430.1	400.2	375.2	
April	455.5	353.0	364.9	418.7	422.5	410.4	416.9	423.6	411.1	374.8	344.3	336.3	
May	396.8	391.3	408.0	416.4	448.3	457.4	469.0	472.9	452.8	429.1	429.3	388.8	
June	372.1	397.2	405.8	444.3	467.3	470.6	518.5	508.7	496.4	465.7	410.0	381.5	
July	388.3	425.7	447.0	473.3	478.9	505.7	511.8	505.8	488.7	482.6	445.1	411.6	
August 1 to 27, inclusive	498.5	500.2	508.2	540.5	550.2	560.8	557.1	528.1	541.9	553.1	524.3	506.9	
Göttingen civil time	Noon.	13 ^h	14 ^h	15 ^h	16 ^h	17 ^h	18 ^h	19 ^h	20 ^h	21 ^h	22 ^h	23 ^h	Mean.
Uglamie civil time	0 ^h 53 ^m .6	1 ^h 53 ^m .6	2 ^h 53 ^m .6	3 ^h 53 ^m .6	4 ^h 53 ^m .6	5 ^h 53 ^m .6	6 ^h 53 ^m .6	7 ^h 53 ^m .6	8 ^h 53 ^m .6	9 ^h 53 ^m .6	10 ^h 53 ^m .6	11 ^h 53 ^m .6	
1882.													
September	504.4	508.4	500.4	487.4	498.9	480.4	481.1	496.9	513.6	500.5	500.0	520.1	510.1
October	401.1	442.1	405.9	406.1	420.3	396.4	390.5	354.4	377.5	419.5	441.5	474.8	437.8
November	396.8	368.7	340.7	335.9	335.5	249.4	284.0	822.7	342.4	388.3	431.2	439.7	108.1
December	440.5	397.2	463.5	389.5	417.9	402.7	398.8	427.0	398.5	422.6	459.8	479.8	460.4
1883.													
January	388.3	370.8	336.4	335.1	339.8	319.8	356.9	328.5	319.0	365.7	400.4	425.7	398.7
February	388.2	337.0	318.9	349.8	299.3	303.4	289.8	312.7	344.1	330.6	362.0	401.9	383.1
March	372.4	383.2	326.7	346.9	341.0	313.5	320.2	318.0	345.4	357.4	411.3	441.4	409.5
April	311.0	290.8	294.9	299.4	303.9	276.1	274.0	245.1	289.0	319.3	320.4	339.5	341.5
May	341.8	315.0	319.9	317.6	308.9	289.3	269.2	300.7	332.8	357.0	336.0	379.9	377.0
June	406.3	380.6	329.7	337.6	325.9	258.2	253.8	299.2	284.3	348.3	353.6	374.5	367.1
July	395.7	387.0	396.4	398.1	341.7	320.3	289.1	274.3	308.0	361.5	386.0	379.8	408.8
August	510.5	513.9	496.2	472.8	473.4	461.2	441.2	450.4	445.5	435.6	466.0	484.8	501.2
													419.4

* The Brooke magnets are now over thirty years old. They were used at Washington in 1853.

Solar-diurnal variation of the horizontal force (inclusive of disturbances), expressed in scale divisions and uncorrected for changes in temperature.

Göttingen civil time.	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a	
Uglaamic civil time.	Noon+53 ^m .6	13 ^a +53 ^m .6	14 ^a +53 ^m .6	15 ^a +53 ^m .6	16 ^a +53 ^m .6	17 ^a +53 ^m .6	18 ^a +53 ^m .6	19 ^a +53 ^m .6	
1882.									
September	+18.0	+12.9	+17.0	+22.9	+44.4	+39.7	+43.0	+19.8	
October	+51.0	+56.2	+52.2	+60.7	+68.2	+48.0	+51.2	+0.6	
November	+51.0	+78.7	+68.9	+72.0	+99.9	+77.2	+59.7	+47.4	
December	+27.5	+46.3	+52.9	+54.4	+64.7	+61.8	+60.5	+54.6	
1883.									
January	+39.4	+32.8	+42.9	+56.3	+62.4	+62.7	+55.7	+55.9	
February	+57.9	+60.5	+51.4	+62.1	+75.9	+89.9	+92.2	+62.9	
March	+53.0	+48.8	+72.3	+101.2	+102.6	+100.8	+80.2	+72.4	
April	+14.0	+11.5	+24.4	+77.2	+81.0	+94.9	+75.4	+82.1	
May	+19.8	+14.8	+31.0	+39.4	+71.3	+80.4	+92.0	+95.9	
June	+15.0	+10.1	+18.7	+57.2	+80.2	+83.5	+131.4	+121.6	
July	+20.5	+16.9	+38.2	+64.5	+70.1	+96.0	+103.0	+97.0	
August	-2.7	-1.0	+7.0	+39.3	+49.0	+50.0	+55.0	+26.9	
April to September, inclusive.....	+2.8	+10.8	+22.6	+50.1	+66.0	+71.5	+83.6	+73.9	
October to March, inclusive.....	+44.7	+52.1	+56.8	+67.6	+78.6	+78.4	+66.6	+49.0	
Year.....	+24.5	+31.4	+39.7	+58.9	+72.3	+72.5	+76.1	+61.4	
Göttingen civil time.									
	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	Noon.	12 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a	
Uglaamic civil time.									
	20 ^a +53 ^m .6	21 ^a +53 ^m .6	22 ^a +53 ^m .6	23 ^a +53 ^m .6	0 ^a +53 ^m .6	1 ^a +52 ^m .6	2 ^a +53 ^m .6	9 ^a +53 ^m .6	
1882.									
September	-0.3	+10.4	-17.3	+7.5	-14.7	-10.7	-18.7	-31.7	
October	+30.8	-13.2	-46.0	-32.0	-36.7	+4.8	-31.9	-31.7	
November	+43.9	+10.2	-5.9	-35.4	-11.8	-39.4	-67.4	-72.2	
December	+40.4	+17.3	-1.3	+7.2	-13.9	-61.2	-60.0	-70.9	
1883.									
January	+50.8	+50.7	+19.0	-26.6	-15.4	-27.9	-62.3	-69.6	
February	+14.3	+16.2	-8.1	-17.2	+5.1	-45.1	-64.2	-33.3	
March	+9.6	+29.6	-9.3	-34.3	-37.1	-26.8	-52.8	-62.6	
April	+60.6	+33.3	+2.8	-5.2	-30.5	-50.7	-40.0	-42.1	
May	+75.8	+52.1	+52.3	+11.8	-35.2	-62.0	-37.1	-50.4	
June	+108.3	+78.6	+22.9	-5.6	+19.2	-6.5	-37.4	-49.5	
July	+79.9	+73.8	+36.3	+12.8	-13.1	-21.8	-12.4	-10.7	
August	+40.7	+51.9	+23.1	+5.7	+18.3	+12.7	-5.0	-28.4	
April to September, inclusive.....	+62.5	+50.0	+20.0	+4.5	-9.3	-23.2	-32.9	-37.9	
October to March, inclusive.....	+31.6	+18.5	-8.8	-23.2	-18.3	-33.1	-60.9	-65.7	
Year.....	+47.1	+24.2	+5.6	-9.4	-12.8	-28.1	-40.9	-46.3	
Göttingen civil time.									
	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a	<i>k.</i> Scale value in parts of force, 0.0000
Uglaamic civil time.									
	4 ^a +53 ^m .6	5 ^a +53 ^m .6	6 ^a +53 ^m .6	7 ^a +53 ^m .6	8 ^a +53 ^m .6	9 ^a +53 ^m .6	10 ^a +53 ^m .6	11 ^a +53 ^m .6	
1882.									
September	-20.2	-38.7	-38.0	-22.2	-5.5	-9.6	-18.2	+10.0	719
October	-17.5	-41.4	-47.3	-83.4	-60.3	-18.3	+3.7	+37.0	719
November	-72.6	-58.7	-123.5	-83.4	-65.7	-19.8	+23.1	+31.6	743
December	-42.5	-57.7	-61.6	-33.4	-61.9	-37.8	-0.6	+19.4	749
1883.									
January	-58.9	-78.9	-41.8	-76.2	-78.7	-38.0	+1.7	+27.0	746
February	-83.3	-77.7	-83.3	-70.4	-39.0	-82.5	-26.5	+18.2	746
March	-63.5	-96.0	-99.3	-91.5	-64.1	-52.1	+1.8	+31.9	760
April	-37.6	-65.4	-66.9	-96.4	-52.5	-31.2	-12.1	-1.6	760
May	-68.1	-87.7	-107.8	-78.3	-44.2	-20.0	-21.0	+2.5	760
June	-61.2	-128.9	-133.3	-87.9	-102.8	-38.8	-33.5	-12.6	760
July	-67.1	-83.5	-119.7	-134.5	-100.8	-48.3	-22.8	-20.0	760
August	-27.3	-40.0	-60.0	-50.8	-56.7	-65.6	-35.2	-16.7	760
April to September, inclusive.....	-47.0	-74.9	-57.6	-78.9	-60.2	-35.6	-23.8	-7.9	753
October to March, inclusive.....	-57.3	-68.4	-74.6	-72.4	-61.8	-33.6	+1.5	+27.5	746
Year.....	-62.2	-71.6	-81.1	-75.2	-61.0	-35.0	-11.1	+9.8	750

Monthly mean values of the hourly readings of the thermometer attached to the Bifilar magnetometer and expressed in degrees of Fahrenheit's scale.

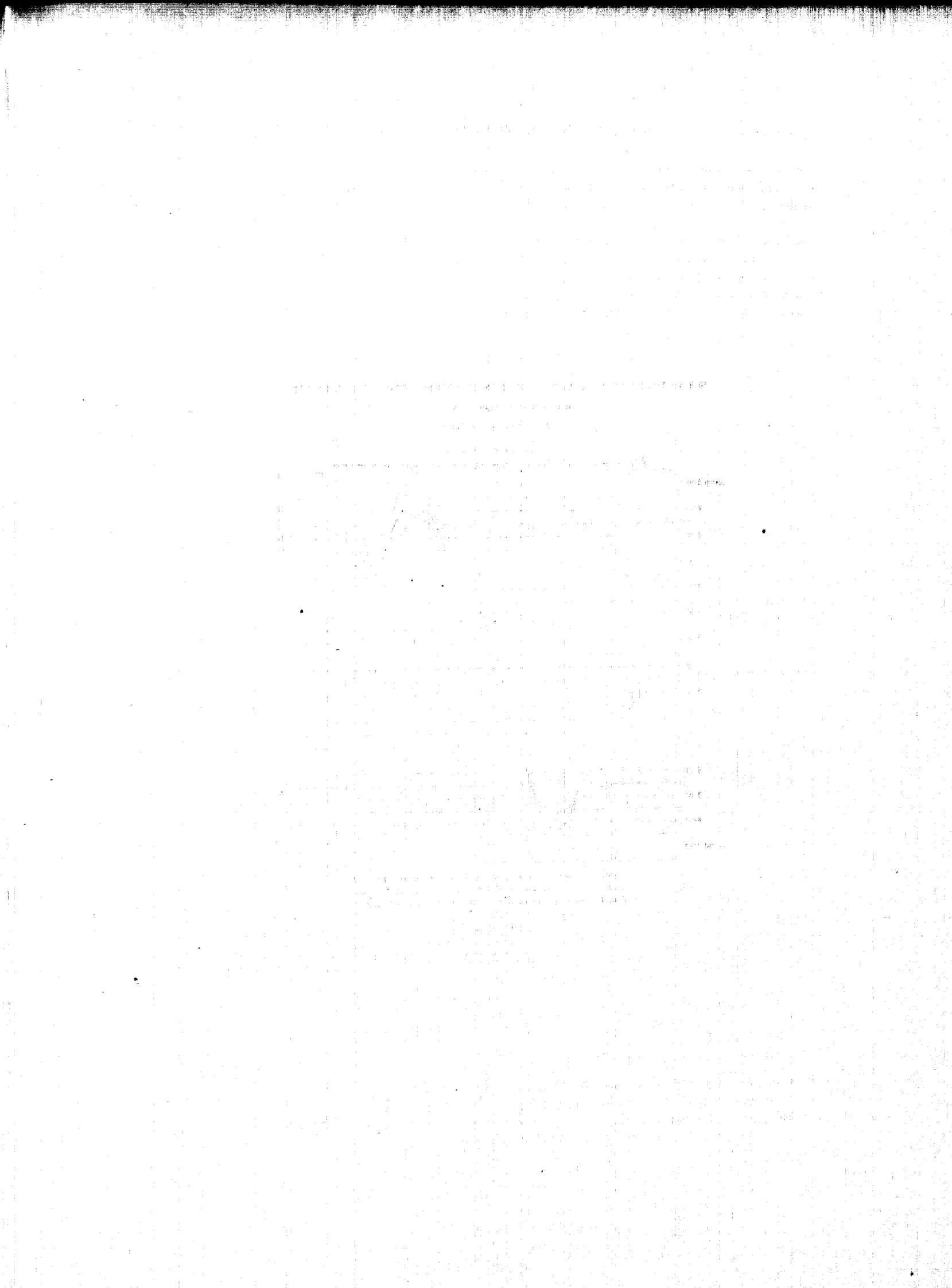
Göttingen civil time	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a
Uglaamic civil time	Noon+53 ^m .6	13 ^a +53 ^m .6	14 ^a +53 ^m .6	15 ^a +53 ^m .6	16 ^a +53 ^m .6	17 ^a +53 ^m .6	18 ^a +53 ^m .6	19 ^a +53 ^m .6
1882.								
September	36.4	37.0	37.2	37.1	37.0	36.4	35.9	35.4
October	19.6	20.4	20.9	20.8	21.0	20.3	20.0	19.4
November	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.5	3.5
December	-7.8	-7.5	-7.1	-7.0	-6.4	-6.5	-6.8	-6.8
1883.								
January	-5.3	-4.8	-4.5	-4.7	-4.5	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4
February	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.9
March	2.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.9	5.4	4.7	3.9
April	15.5	16.3	17.2	17.0	18.0	17.6	17.1	15.8
May	37.0	37.3	38.0	37.0	37.0	36.6	35.6	34.5
June	47.8	48.1	48.7	48.5	48.0	47.6	46.6	44.8
July	49.1	49.5	50.0	49.6	49.4	48.8	48.1	46.5
August	47.7	48.3	48.6	48.4	48.5	48.4	48.0	47.2
April to September, inclusive	33.9	34.4	34.0	33.6	33.8	33.2	32.6	31.4
October to March, inclusive	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.6
Year	20.8	21.4	21.9	21.8	22.1	21.7	21.3	20.5

Göttingen civil time	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	Noon.	12 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a
Uglaamic civil time	20 ^a +53 ^m .6	21 ^a +53 ^m .6	22 ^a +53 ^m .6	23 ^a +53 ^m .6	0 ^a +53 ^m .6	1 ^a +53 ^m .6	2 ^a +53 ^m .6	3 ^a +53 ^m .6
1882.								
September	34.7	34.5	33.8	33.8	34.1	34.0	34.0	33.7
October	18.3	17.5	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.1
November	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
December	-7.9	-8.5	-8.9	-9.0	-8.9	-9.0	-9.0	-9.0
1883.								
January	-5.7	-6.4	-6.9	-7.3	-7.1	-7.1	-6.9	-7.0
February	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0
March	2.8	2.0	1.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3
April	14.2	12.8	11.5	10.0	8.9	8.2	7.3	6.8
May	33.1	31.9	30.7	29.5	28.8	28.2	27.6	27.7
June	43.9	42.8	41.8	40.9	40.3	39.6	39.6	39.4
July	46.0	45.1	44.1	43.2	43.0	42.6	42.2	42.4
August	46.3	45.4	44.8	44.3	44.0	43.9	43.1	42.9
April to September, inclusive	36.4	35.4	34.4	33.6	33.2	32.7	32.2	32.2
October to March, inclusive	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Year	19.4	18.6	17.6	17.2	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.4

Göttingen civil time	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a	Monthly mean.
Uglaamic civil time	4 ^a +53 ^m .6	5 ^a +53 ^m .6	6 ^a +53 ^m .6	7 ^a +53 ^m .6	8 ^a +53 ^m .6	9 ^a +53 ^m .6	10 ^a +53 ^m .6	11 ^a +53 ^m .6	
1882.									
September	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	34.4	34.9	35.3	35.8	+35.01
October	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.7	18.4	+18.4
November	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	+2.7
December	-8.6	-8.7	-7.5	-7.9	-8.0	-8.1	-8.1	-8.2	-8.0
1883.									
January	-6.6	-6.4	-5.4	-5.6	-5.7	-5.7	-5.8	-5.4	-5.8
February	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.0	+3.7
March	-1.4	-1.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	0.0	0.9	2.1	+1.5
April	6.6	6.7	7.6	8.0	9.5	11.0	12.8	14.5	+12.1
May	28.2	29.0	29.8	31.1	32.4	33.3	35.5	37.3	+32.8
June	39.4	39.8	40.6	41.6	42.7	44.0	45.4	47.0	+42.7
July	42.8	42.6	43.3	43.9	45.0	46.1	47.4	48.4	+45.8
August	42.7	42.5	42.8	43.1	43.6	44.7	45.9	47.1	+45.5
April to September, inclusive	32.2	32.4	33.0	33.6	34.6	35.6	37.0	38.4	+35.8
October to March, inclusive	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	+2.1
Year	16.4	16.6	17.3	17.5	18.0	18.6	19.4	20.3	+19.0

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT.

There were no special observations made to ascertain the effect of changes of temperature on the magnetic moment of the bifilar magnet; the instrument was mechanically compensated as near as could be judged; we have, therefore, to determine the outstanding effect by means of the

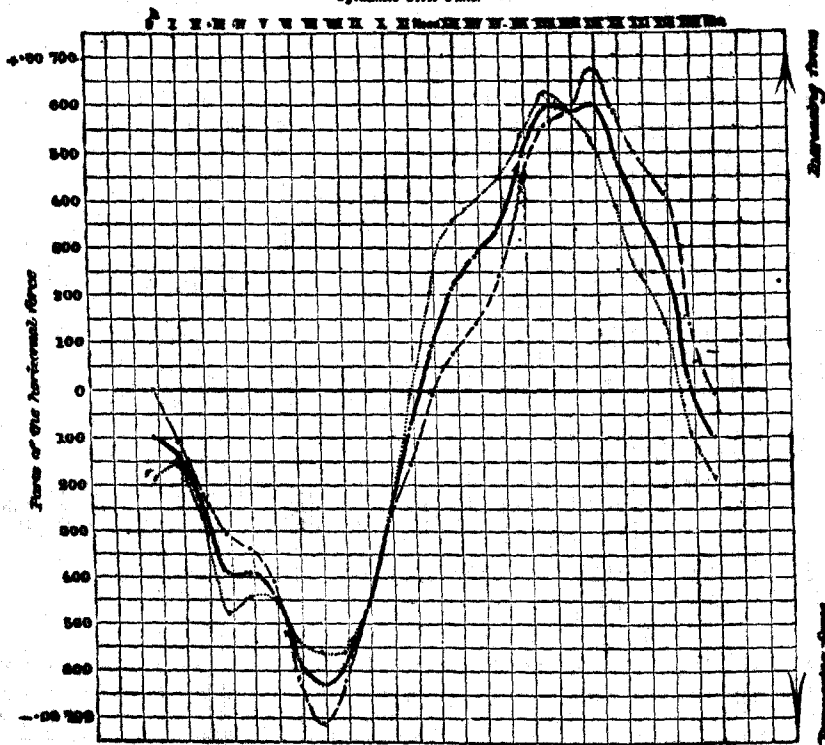


SOLAR-DIURNAL VARIATIONS OF THE MAGNETIC HORIZONTAL FORCE

Observed at Uglasmie, Alaska.

(Disturbances included.)

Uglasmie Civil Time.



Solid curve — mean of the year, Sept, 1911, to Aug, 1912, incl.
Dashed — mean of 4 months, Mar. to June, inclination.
Dotted — mean of 4 months, Nov. to Feb., inclination.

ordinary hourly readings. During 1882, one lamp was continually burning in the observatory, but early next year three lamps were kept burning, the supply of oil in store being greater than was at first supposed. The annual average temperature in the observatory, as shown by a Fahrenheit thermometer inside the zinc cover of the bifilar, was $+10^{\circ}.0$ or $-7^{\circ}.22$ C.

In consequence of the irregularities in the state of the instrument as shown by the monthly mean readings, the only available method for deducing the temperature coefficient q appeared to be that of selecting a number of consecutive and undisturbed days at times when the temperature was rapidly changing, and find for each case the apparent change of the daily means in scale divisions corresponding to a change of 1° in temperature. The following values were thus found:

Date.	Change of the daily means.	Corresponding change in temperature.	Change for 1° Fahrenheit.
1882.			
October 30, 31	+55	+13.4	+4.1
November 10, 11	+26	- 8.0	-3.3
December 1, 2	+27	- 7.3	-3.7
December 14, 15	-39	+11.9	-3.5
December 15, 16	+44	-10.3	-4.3
1883.			
February 9, 10	+40	- 7.4	-3.2
March 11, 12	+16	+ 6.8	+2.4
July 19, 20	+37	- 6.3	-4.5

It is proposed to adopt provisionally the mean value -2.2 ± 0.8 which is equivalent to a decrease of 0.000165 part of the horizontal force for an increase of temperature of 1° Fah. or $q = 0.000165$

In the following table the values in columns 3, 4, 5 are uncorrected for changes of temperature, the next three columns show the temperature differences for which corrections were required, and the last three columns give the diurnal variations thus corrected. The values are laid down on the accompanying diagram.

Solar-diurnal variation of the horizontal force, inclusive of distur'ances, and expressed in parts of the force, at Ugluamie, 1882-'83.

Göttingen civil time.	Ugluamie civil time.	Six months, sun north of equator.	Six months, sun south of equator.	Whole year.	Temperature difference.			Solar-diurnal variation.			
					$t - 25^{\circ}.5$ ⊙ N.	$t - 2^{\circ}.1$ ⊙ S.	$t - 10^{\circ}.0$ year.	Half year, sun north of equator.	Half year, sun south of equator.	Whole year.	
0 ^h	Noon	+ 53.6	+ 00017	+ 00348	+ 00184	+ 2.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.6	+ 00069	+ 00300	+ 00214
1	13	+ 53.6	.00081	.00389	.00236	+ 3.6	+ 1.3	+ 2.4	.00140	.00410	.00276
2	14	+ 53.6	.00170	.00424	.00298	+ 4.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.9	.00239	.00452	.00346
3	15	+ 53.6	.00377	.00506	.00442	+ 3.8	+ 1.6	+ 2.8	.00440	.00536	.00488
4	16	+ 53.6	.00497	.00686	.00542	+ 4.0	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	.00583	.00624	.00593
5	17	+ 53.6	.00538	.00548	.00544	+ 3.4	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	.00504	.00483	.00569
6	18	+ 53.6	.00630	.00497	.00503	+ 2.8	+ 1.9	+ 2.3	.00576	.00528	.00601
7	19	+ 53.6	.00556	.00366	.00461	+ 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	.00582	.00391	.00486
8	20	+ 53.6	.00471	.00236	.00353	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	.00461	.00241	.00350
9	21	+ 53.6	.00376	+ 00138	.00237	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.4	.00369	+ 00131	.00250
10	22	+ 53.6	.00151	- 00065	+ 00042	- 1.4	- 1.0	- 1.2	+ 00128	- 00081	+ 00022
11	23	+ 53.6	+ 00034	.00173	- 00071	- 2.2	- 1.3	- 1.8	- 00002	.00194	- 00101
Noon	0 ^h	+ 53.6	- 00070	.00136	.00103	- 2.6	- 1.2	- 2.0	.00113	.00186	.00126
13	1	+ 53.6	.00175	.00247	.00211	- 3.1	- 1.3	- 2.3	.00226	.00268	.00249
14	2	+ 53.6	.00248	.00454	.00382	- 3.5	- 1.4	- 2.5	.00306	.00477	.00382
15	3	+ 53.6	.00279	.00416	.00347	- 3.6	- 1.5	- 2.6	.00338	.00441	.00399
16	4	+ 53.6	.00354	.00427	.00391	- 3.6	- 1.4	- 2.6	.00413	.00450	.00454
17	5	+ 53.6	.00504	.00510	.00537	- 3.4	- 1.3	- 2.4	.00620	.00531	.00577
18	6	+ 53.6	.00609	.00557	.00608	- 2.8	- 0.6	- 1.7	.00706	.00567	.00636
19	7	+ 53.6	.00587	.00540	.00584	- 2.2	- 0.8	- 1.5	.00823	.00553	.00599
20	8	+ 53.6	.00458	.00461	.00456	- 1.3	- 0.6	- 1.0	.00473	.00474	.00474
21	9	+ 53.6	.00298	- 00266	.00287	0.0	- 0.6	- 0.4	.00294	- 00276	.00274
22	10	+ 53.6	.00179	+ 00011	- 00063	+ 1.2	- 0.3	+ 0.4	.00169	+ 00006	- 00076
23	11	+ 53.6	- 00059	+ 00205	+ 00073	+ 2.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	- 00016	+ 00208	+ 00094

At Ugluamie the daily maximum value of the horizontal force occurs between the hours 5 and 7 p. m., and the daily minimum about 7 a. m.; there is also a very slight indication of a secondary disturbance in the regular progression between 3 and 5 a. m. corresponding to a second.

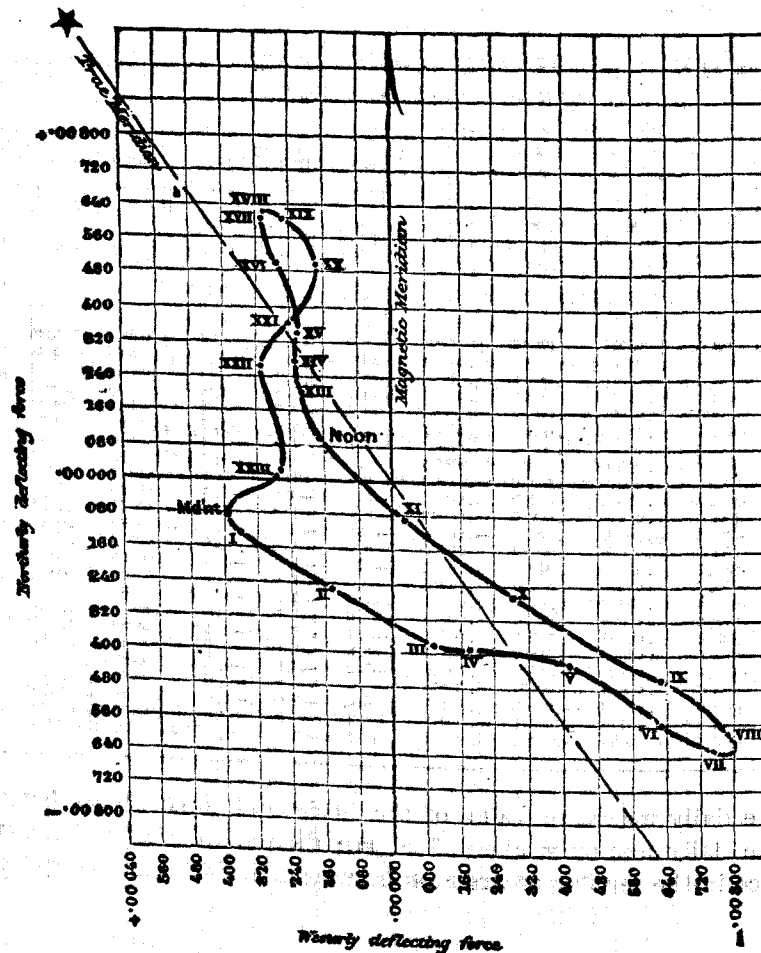
ary maximum about 6 a. m. as exhibited at Toronto, and more strongly at Philadelphia at 5½ a. m. where it constitutes the principal maximum, the secondary occurring at 4 p. m. The maximum at Toronto takes place between 4 and 5 p. m. and the minimum about 10 a. m.

The diurnal inequality in the whole deflecting force acting in the horizontal plane may be exhibited graphically both in direction and magnitude as in the annexed diagram.

The origin of the co-ordinates represents the normal declination and horizontal force, and any line drawn from it to any part of the curve will represent in direction and magnitude (according to scale of diagram) the deflecting force acting at the time as marked against that point. If for any time the angle ψ equals the westerly deflection of the horizontal needle the deflecting force producing the same is $H \sin \psi$, and when expressed in parts of the horizontal force simply $\sin \psi$. A deflection of ψ minutes corresponds to $\frac{\psi}{3437.7}$ or 0.000291ψ , parts nearly. The table of the solar-diurnal variation of the declination contains the values of ψ for every hour of the day, and the corresponding change in the force at right angles thereto is contained in the preceding table of the variations of the horizontal force; these two components, the westerly and northerly, appear combined in the diagram. It will be seen that the disturbing forces act more energetically in a plane approaching closer to the true than to the magnetic meridian, and that the usual character of the representation is changed by their action, that half of the curve containing the hours 21 (9 p. m.) to 2½ a. m. being thrown far to the westward, forming a loop, and beyond the branch containing noon; on the other hand, the great extension of the deflecting force between 7 and 8 a. m. is wholly due to the great activity of the easterly disturbances about these hours. This will become clear when the disturbances have been separated from the normal deflecting forces, and a diagram for the latter alone is presented.

DIURNAL VARIATION IN THE WHOLE DEFLECTING FORCE ACTING IN THE HORIZONTAL PLANE.

[The intensity of the total horizontal deflecting force is expressed in parts of H and all its disturbances are included.]



THE VERTICAL MAGNETOMETER.

The length of 1 division of the scale is 1^{mm}, the radius, mirror to scale, is 1.719^m, hence angular value of 1 division of scale = 1'. In consequence of the great sensitiveness given to the instrument, which was nearly double what it was intended it should have a few of the largest disturbances were beyond the range of the instrument during November, and thus failed to be recorded.

(1) Adjustment and determination of scale value September 9, 1882, noon. The knife-edge was brought into the magnetic meridian on the leveled agate supports; the magnet was balanced at 11^h 22^m p. m., Göttingen time; the fixed and movable mirrors were made to read 500.

Observations for time of one oscillation of magnet and appendages.

Magnet supported on knife-edge.	Magnet suspended by threads.																								
10 oscillations were performed* in $\begin{matrix} m. & s. \\ 2 & 16.9 \end{matrix}$ 16 oscillations were performed in $\begin{matrix} 3 & 25.5 \\ 3 & 28.0 \\ 3 & 33.5 \end{matrix}$ 58 oscillations were performed in 12 45.0 Hence $T=13.190$; and value of one division of the scale in parts of the vertical force (for $\log \psi = \log 1$) $\frac{T^2 \left(1 + \frac{h}{f}\right)}{T_1^2} \cot \theta \psi = 0.00008028$ and multiplying by $V=12.786$, value of one division of scale = 0.001026 English units.	8 oscillations were performed* in $\begin{matrix} m. & s. \\ 2 & 21.5 \\ 2 & 58.9 \\ 2 & 56.2 \end{matrix}$ 28 oscillations were performed in 8 14.6 Hence $T_1=17.664$ (uncorrected for torsion). Observations for torsion of thread. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Torsion circle.</th> <th>Scale extremes.</th> <th>Mean.</th> <th>Diff.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15°</td> <td>488^a and 711^a</td> <td>600^a</td> <td>81^a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>285</td> <td>708</td> <td>323</td> <td>510</td> </tr> <tr> <td>105</td> <td>625</td> <td>754</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>480</td> <td>714</td> <td>597</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>351</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Value of one division = 1'; 351 ÷ 4 = 87.8, hence corrected time $T_1 = 17.664 \sqrt{1 + \frac{h}{f}} = 17.807$	Torsion circle.	Scale extremes.	Mean.	Diff.	15°	488 ^a and 711 ^a	600 ^a	81 ^a	285	708	323	510	105	625	754	600	15	480	714	597				351
Torsion circle.	Scale extremes.	Mean.	Diff.																						
15°	488 ^a and 711 ^a	600 ^a	81 ^a																						
285	708	323	510																						
105	625	754	600																						
15	480	714	597																						
			351																						

* By Chronometer Bond 188.

(2) Readjustment November 3, 10^h 1/2 p. m. (Göttingen time), to November 4, 4^h 1/2 a. m. (Göttingen time). Instrument releveled, fixed mirror made to read 500; also movable mirror adjusted to division 50, 5^h 20^m p. m. (local time).

Magnet supported on knife-edge.	Magnet suspended by threads.																								
The center of gravity was raised until time of one oscillation was found to be $T=13.698$. After a few minutes the operation was repeated with the following result: 10 oscillations were performed* in $\begin{matrix} m. & s. \\ 2 & 07.5 \\ 8 & 42.0 \end{matrix}$ 18 oscillations were performed in 3 48.5 Hence $T=12.750$, mean $T=13.224$; and value of one division of the scale in parts of the vertical force = 0.00008163, which is equal to 0.001044 English units.	10 oscillations were performed* in $\begin{matrix} m. & s. \\ 2 & 37.8 \\ 2 & 59.0 \end{matrix}$ 20 oscillations were performed in 5 56.8 Hence $T_1=17.840$ (uncorrected for torsion). Observations for torsion of thread. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Torsion circle.</th> <th>Scale extremes.</th> <th>Mean.</th> <th>Diff.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>164°</td> <td>508^a and 632^a</td> <td>644^a</td> <td>84^a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>74</td> <td>523</td> <td>598</td> <td>560</td> </tr> <tr> <td>254</td> <td>755</td> <td>778</td> <td>764</td> </tr> <tr> <td>164</td> <td>613</td> <td>699</td> <td>656</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>396</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 396 ÷ 4 = 99.0; hence $T_1=18.002$	Torsion circle.	Scale extremes.	Mean.	Diff.	164°	508 ^a and 632 ^a	644 ^a	84 ^a	74	523	598	560	254	755	778	764	164	613	699	656				396
Torsion circle.	Scale extremes.	Mean.	Diff.																						
164°	508 ^a and 632 ^a	644 ^a	84 ^a																						
74	523	598	560																						
254	755	778	764																						
164	613	699	656																						
			396																						

* By Chronometer Bond 188.

(3) Balance magnetometer adjusted November 14, 1882 (7 p. m. Göttingen time), so as to oscillate in 9.060 and to read 500 at 10^h 05^m p. m. (Göttingen time). This value for T was derived from 20 oscillations; no particulars are recorded. No observations of oscillations with magnet suspended. With $T_1=18.002$ and $T=9.060$ we have scale value in parts of the vertical force 0.0001739, which is equal to 0.002223 English unit.

(4) Readjustment of balance magnetometer March 4, 1883. Instrument leveled, with supporting

edge in magnetic prime vertical (7 a. m. Göttingen time); magnet balanced by means of weights, and both mirrors brought to scale 50 (8 a. m. Göttingen time); magnet brought to oscillate in $11^{\circ}.850$ by means of adjusting weight on upright stem (8½ a. m. Göttingen time).

10 oscillations were performed* in	m. s.
10 oscillations were performed in	1 58.5
20 oscillations were performed in	3 57.0
Hence $T = 11^{\circ}.850$ With $T_1 = 18^{\circ}.002$ and $T = 11^{\circ}.850$ we have value of one division of scale in parts of the vertical force 0.0001017, which equals 0.001300 English unit.	

* By Chronometer Bond 188.

(5) March 29, 1883, about 4 a. m. (Göttingen time) magnet removed, cleaned of slight frost that had collected on it, and replaced between 4 and 5 p. m.

(6) April 15, 1883, magnet raised from support and lowered between 6^h 55^m and 7^h 00^m p. m. (Göttingen time).

(7) Readjustment of the balance magnetometer April 27, 1883. Instrument leveled. Supporting edge in magnetic meridian for oscillations in horizontal plane 2^h 12^m a. m. (Göttingen time). Between 4^h 10^m and 5^h 40^m a. m. adjusted fixed and movable mirrors to scale division 50.

No. of oscillations.	Time by Bond 188.	No. of oscillations.	Time by Bond 188.
	<i>h. m. s.</i>		<i>h. m. s.</i>
0	1 16 55.0	0	2 27 03.5
6	17 42.5	6	28 52.0
13	18 37.0	13	30 59.5
19	19 23.5	19	32 47.5

Time of one oscillation = $7^{\circ}.816$ Time of one oscillation = $18^{\circ}.105$

No. of oscillations.	Time by Bond 188.	Torsion circle.	Scale extrema.	Mean.	Diff.
	<i>h. m. s.</i>				
0	6 38 29.0	Change 90° Change 180° Change 90°	250 ^d and 600 ^d	470 ^d	93 ^d
6	39 15.0		15 735	375	220
13	40 02.5		460 730	595	140
19	40 41.5		235 675	455	
					455

Time of one oscillation = $6^{\circ}.974$ $455 + 4 = 113^{\circ}.8$; hence $T_1 = 18^{\circ}.295$

Hence scale value for the time preceding April 27, using $T = 7^{\circ}.816$, one division = 0.0002413 part of the vertical force, or 0.003086 English unit, and after April 27 using $T = 6^{\circ}.974$, one division = 0.0003031 part of the force, or 0.003876 English unit.

(8) May 3, 1883, magnet of balance magnetometer raised on support and lowered between 11 and 12 p. m. (Göttingen time). Found time of one oscillation in the vertical plane = $8^{\circ}.750$; hence with $T_1 = 18^{\circ}.295$, one division of the scale = 0.0001926 part of the vertical force, or 0.002462 English unit.

(9) May 21, 1883. At 3 a. m. Göttingen time magnet fell off support; replaced and time of one oscillation determined $8^{\circ}.700$; hence one division of scale = 0.0001948 part of the vertical force, or 0.002490 English unit.

Increasing scale readings denote increasing vertical force.

HOURLY READINGS OF THE BROOKE BALANCE MAGNETOMETER, TOGETHER WITH THE CORRESPONDING TEMPERATURE (FAH.), FROM SEPTEMBER 12, 1882, TO AUGUST 27, 1883.

Table with 4 columns: Value of one division of scale, English units, Gaussian units, R. A. units, or dynes. It lists scale calibration factors for various periods from September 1882 to May 1883.

[Tabular values uncorrected for changes of temperature. A parallel sign || indicates that the instrument was readjusted. Extreme scale divisions, 0 and 800; when the magnet passed off the zero end it is indicated by (0-); when off the opposite end by (800+); the extremes are included in the monthly mean hourly values, Göttingen time. Increasing scale numbers denote increasing vertical force.]

Hourly readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, at Ugluamie, Alaska, September, 1882.

(Göttingen time.)

Main data table with columns for Date, hours (0a to 23a), Magnet readings, and Temperature. It contains hourly data for each day from Sept. 12 to Sept. 29, 1882.

To reduce readings to an approximately uniform series increase each reading by 46.7 + 0.6 = 165.7 divisions; it is found as follows: Mean of 10 days, September 24 to October 3, inclusive, 414.1; mean of 10 days, October 4 to 13, inclusive, 454.8; difference, 46.7. For origin of number 65.0 see note to next month. (One division of scale = .000008 part of the vertical force. Monthly means: Temperature, 32.1; magnetometer, 411.9; reduced mean, 517.6

Hourly readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer at Uglamie, Alaska, October, 1882.

Table with columns for Date, 0h to 23h, and rows for each hour of the day from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31. Each row contains 24 numerical readings representing magnetometer data.

Magnet'r 448.8 448.2 448.8 447.4 446.4 448.8 443.4 440.7 442.5 444.1 448.8 449.7 455.1 457.9 460.0 460.3 461.0 460.6 456.7 453.9 455.8 451.1 450.1 460.8
Reduced 517.7 517.1 517.2 516.8 515.3 513.7 512.2 509.9 511.4 513.0 517.7 518.6 524.0 528.8 528.9 529.2 529.0 529.5 525.6 522.8 524.7 520.0 519.0 518.5
Temp. 19.6 20.4 20.9 20.8 21.0 20.3 20.0 19.4 18.3 17.5 17.0 17.0 17.2 17.3 17.3 17.1 17.4 17.5 17.6 17.5 17.4 17.5 17.7 18.4

To reduce readings to an approximately uniform series increase each reading of the 1st, 2d, and 3d by 105.7, and all remaining readings by 65.0 divisions. We have mean of 8 days, October 27 to November 3, inclusive, 451.3, and mean of 8 days, November 5 to 12, inclusive, 451.1; reduced mean, 520.0

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Hourly readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, Ugluamie, Alaska, November, 1882.

Table with 24 columns (0a to 23a) and multiple rows for dates from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30. Each row contains numerical data points, often grouped by a bracket. At the bottom, there are summary statistics for Magnet, Reduced, and Temp.

To reduce readings to an approximately uniform system increase the readings of November 1, 2, and 3 by 65.0 divisions, as explained in note to preceding month. Scale value for the first 3 days .0000803, for the next 11 days to November 14, 20,0000816, for remainder of month .0001739; average for month .0001307 part of the vertical force. Monthly means: Temperature, 29.7; magn-tometer, 516.2; reduced mean, 522.7

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Hourly readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, at Uglavie, Alaska, January, 1883.

Table with columns: Date, 0a, 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, Noon, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22a, 23a. Rows include hourly temperature and magnetometer readings for each day from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31.

One division of scale = .0001730 part of the vertical force. Monthly means: Temperature, -50.8; magnetometer, 518.2

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Hourly readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, Uglamie, Alaska, July, 1893.

Table with columns for Date, 0°, 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, 5°, 6°, 7°, 8°, 9°, 10°, 11°, Noon, 12°, 13°, 14°, 15°, 16°, 17°, 18°, 19°, 20°, 21°, 22°, 23°. Rows include hourly magnetometer readings and temperature (Temp.) for each day from July 1 to July 31.

Magnet. r. 548.5 545.9 544.1 542.6 542.0 542.8 542.9 543.5 543.3 542.2 542.8 544.0 548.0 549.5 550.5 552.7 553.7 555.5 556.8 556.7 555.0 552.9 550.2 547.1
Temp. 49.1 49.5 50.0 49.6 49.4 48.8 48.1 46.5 46.0 45.1 44.1 43.2 43.0 42.6 42.2 42.4 42.3 42.5 43.3 43.9 45.0 46.1 47.4 48.4

One division of scale = .001318 part of the vertical force. Monthly means: Temperature, 47.8; magnetometer, 513.2

Hourly readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, at Uglamie, Alaska, August, 1883.

Table with columns for Date, hour (0 to 24), and magnetometer readings. Includes monthly means for temperature and magnetometer.

One division of scale = .0001948 part of the vertical force. Monthly means: Temperature, 45° 5; magnetometer, 549.6

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

527

Recapitulation of monthly mean values (inclusive of disturbances and uncorrected for changes of temperature and variations in scale value) of the hourly readings of the balance magnetometer, at Ugluamie, Alaska, 1882-'83.

Göttingen civil time	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a
Ugluamie civil time	Noon+53 ^m .6.	1 ^h +53 ^m .6.	14 ^h +53 ^m .6.	15 ^h +53 ^m .6.	16 ^h +53 ^m .6.	17 ^h +53 ^m .6.	18 ^h +54 ^m .6.	19 ^h +53 ^m .6.
1882.								
September 12 to 30	517.3	516.0	516.6	516.8	514.9	512.9	515.1	514.4
October	517.7	517.1	517.2	516.3	515.3	513.7	512.3	509.6
November	512.2	512.5	511.5	509.2	507.6	506.8	507.2	504.6
December	523.0	523.2	523.3	523.5	521.5	521.2	521.9	519.9
1883.								
January	511.5	512.7	513.5	513.6	512.9	512.7	511.7	511.0
February	503.2	504.0	502.8	501.7	502.0	500.4	499.9	498.4
March	519.5	518.3	517.6	515.2	515.6	514.0	512.4	507.4
April	509.6	509.4	508.9	507.6	506.7	505.8	505.3	504.4
May	514.5	514.2	514.0	514.8	514.7	513.5	513.5	512.5
June	524.4	523.3	523.6	523.1	523.3	522.8	522.1	524.9
July	546.5	545.9	544.1	542.6	542.0	542.8	542.9	543.5
August 1 to 27, inclusive	548.9	548.1	547.7	547.8	547.3	547.2	546.3	546.9

Göttingen civil time	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	Noon.	12 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a
Ugluamie civil time	20 ^h +53 ^m .6.	21 ^h +53 ^m .6.	22 ^h +53 ^m .6.	23 ^h +53 ^m .6.	0 ^h +53 ^m .6.	1 ^h +53 ^m .6.	2 ^h +53 ^m .6.	3 ^h +53 ^m .6.
1882.								
September 12 to 30	513.3	512.3	514.0	515.5	519.4	520.7	521.2	522.1
October	511.4	513.0	517.7	518.6	524.0	526.8	528.9	529.2
November	504.9	514.9	515.2	521.7	524.3	526.2	540.1	544.7
December	516.2	517.5	520.1	520.4	525.2	527.6	529.6	530.6
1883.								
January	510.6	509.8	509.1	508.5	510.3	513.0	517.4	519.9
February	496.9	497.6	498.2	498.3	501.6	505.9	509.4	511.7
March	506.4	508.0	509.9	514.4	522.2	527.4	530.4	532.1
April	506.9	507.4	509.0	510.7	513.3	515.8	518.3	519.6
May	511.8	512.4	513.2	514.8	518.7	521.3	523.7	526.6
June	523.5	527.1	529.7	530.6	532.8	534.0	535.7	537.6
July	543.2	542.8	544.0	546.6	549.5	550.5	552.7	553.7
August 1 to 27, inclusive	546.4	546.9	547.1	548.4	549.1	551.2	552.2	554.0

Göttingen civil time	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a	Mean.
Ugluamie civil time	4 ^h +53 ^m .6.	5 ^h +53 ^m .6.	6 ^h +53 ^m .6.	7 ^h +53 ^m .6.	8 ^h +53 ^m .6.	9 ^h +53 ^m .6.	10 ^h +53 ^m .6.	11 ^h +53 ^m .6.	<i>d.</i>
1882.									
September 12 to 30	524.0	524.2	522.0	520.6	517.8	516.9	516.6	517.0	517.6
October	529.9	529.5	525.6	522.8	524.7	520.0	519.0	518.5	529.0
November	547.2	532.9	540.7	534.9	536.0	528.5	530.5	515.4	525.7
December	529.4	530.4	529.3	526.1	523.9	523.1	521.5	522.3	523.7
1883.									
January	519.3	518.5	517.9	516.2	514.4	511.5	510.2	510.6	513.2
February	514.4	513.8	513.5	512.3	507.4	504.3	504.5	502.3	504.3
March	534.7	534.3	532.4	528.5	523.4	520.1	519.9	518.9	520.2
April	520.5	521.6	521.5	520.6	518.3	516.5	515.2	513.8	512.9
May	526.3	525.6	523.7	520.5	517.5	515.6	514.8	513.8	517.2
June	538.8	532.8	533.7	535.6	531.9	529.6	528.5	528.9	531.0
July	555.5	556.8	556.7	555.0	552.9	550.2	548.2	547.1	548.2
August 1 to 27, inclusive	554.8	554.4	554.0	553.0	551.2	549.9	549.1	549.3	549.6

Solar diurnal variation of the vertical force (inclusive of disturbances). Expressed in scale divisions and uncorrected for changes of temperature, 1882-'83.

Göttingen civil time	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a
Uglaamic civil time	Noon + 53 ^m .6	13 ^a + 53 ^m .6	14 ^a + 53 ^m .6	15 ^a + 53 ^m .6	16 ^a + 53 ^m .6	17 ^a + 53 ^m .6	18 ^a + 53 ^m .6	19 ^a + 53 ^m .6
1882.								
September	- 0.3	- 1.6	- 1.0	- 0.8	- 2.7	- 3.7	- 2.5	- 3.2
October	- 2.3	- 2.9	- 2.8	- 3.7	- 4.7	- 6.3	- 7.7	- 10.4
November	- 10.5	- 10.2	- 11.2	- 13.5	- 15.1	- 15.9	- 15.5	- 18.1
December	- 0.7	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 1.2	- 2.2	- 2.5	- 1.8	- 3.8
1883.								
January	- 1.7	- 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 1.5	- 2.2
February	- 1.1	- 0.3	- 1.5	- 2.6	- 2.3	- 3.9	- 5.4	- 5.9
March	- 0.7	- 1.0	- 2.6	- 4.9	- 4.6	- 6.2	- 7.8	- 12.4
April	- 3.3	- 3.5	- 4.0	- 5.3	- 6.2	- 7.1	- 7.6	- 6.5
May	- 2.7	- 3.0	- 3.2	- 2.4	- 2.5	- 3.7	- 3.7	- 4.7
June	- 3.4	- 3.3	- 2.4	- 2.9	- 3.7	- 3.2	- 3.9	- 6.1
July	- 1.7	- 2.3	- 4.1	- 5.6	- 6.2	- 5.4	- 5.3	- 4.7
August	- 0.6	- 1.5	- 1.9	- 1.8	- 2.6	- 2.4	- 3.3	- 3.6
April to September, inclusive	- 2.0	- 2.5	- 2.8	- 3.1	- 4.0	- 4.2	- 4.4	- 4.8
October to March, inclusive	- 2.8	- 2.7	- 3.0	- 4.2	- 4.9	- 5.9	- 6.6	- 8.8
Year	- 2.4	- 2.6	- 2.9	- 3.7	- 4.4	- 5.1	- 5.5	- 6.8

Göttingen civil time	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	Noon.	13	14 ^a	15 ^a
Uglaamic civil time	20 ^a + 53 ^m .6	21 ^a + 53 ^m .6	22 ^a + 53 ^m .6	23 ^a + 53 ^m .6	0 ^a + 53 ^m .6	1 ^a + 53 ^m .6	2 ^a + 53 ^m .6	3 ^a + 53 ^m .6
1882.								
September	- 4.3	- 5.3	- 3.6	- 2.1	+ 1.8	+ 3.1	+ 3.6	+ 4.5
October	- 8.6	- 7.0	- 2.3	- 1.4	+ 4.0	+ 6.5	+ 8.9	+ 8.2
November	- 17.8	- 7.8	- 7.5	- 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 3.5	+ 17.4	+ 22.0
December	- 7.5	- 6.2	- 3.6	- 3.3	+ 1.5	+ 3.9	+ 5.9	+ 6.9
1883.								
January	- 2.6	- 3.4	- 4.1	- 4.7	- 2.9	- 0.2	+ 4.2	+ 6.7
February	- 7.4	- 6.7	- 6.1	- 6.0	- 2.7	+ 1.6	+ 5.1	+ 7.4
March	- 13.8	- 12.2	- 10.3	- 5.8	+ 2.0	+ 7.6	+ 10.2	+ 11.9
April	- 6.0	- 5.5	- 3.9	- 2.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	+ 5.4	+ 6.7
May	- 5.4	- 4.8	- 4.0	- 2.4	+ 1.5	+ 4.1	+ 6.5	+ 9.4
June	- 5.5	- 3.9	- 1.3	- 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 3.0	+ 4.7	+ 6.6
July	- 5.0	- 5.4	- 4.2	- 1.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.3	+ 4.5	+ 5.5
August	- 3.2	- 2.7	- 2.5	- 1.2	- 0.5	+ 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 4.4
April to September, inclusive	- 4.9	- 4.6	- 3.2	- 1.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	+ 4.5	+ 6.2
October to March, inclusive	- 9.6	- 7.2	- 5.6	- 3.7	+ 0.6	+ 3.9	+ 8.6	+ 10.7
Year	- 7.3	- 5.9	- 4.4	- 2.7	+ 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 6.6	+ 8.4

Göttingen civil time	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a	k or scale value in parts of force 0.000
Uglaamic civil time	4 ^a + 53 ^m .6	5 ^a + 53 ^m .6	6 ^a + 53 ^m .6	7 ^a + 53 ^m .6	8 ^a + 53 ^m .6	9 ^a + 53 ^m .6	10 ^a + 53 ^m .6	11 ^a + 53 ^m .6	
1882.									
September	+ 6.4	+ 6.6	+ 4.4	+ 2.4	+ 0.2	- 0.7	- 1.0	- 0.6	0803
October	+ 9.9	+ 9.5	+ 5.6	+ 2.8	+ 4.7	0.0	- 1.0	- 1.5	0803
November	+ 24.5	+ 30.2	+ 18.0	+ 12.2	+ 13.3	+ 0.8	+ 7.8	- 6.9	1307
December	+ 5.7	+ 6.7	+ 5.6	+ 2.4	+ 0.2	- 0.6	- 2.2	- 1.4	1739
1883.									
January	+ 6.1	+ 5.3	+ 4.7	+ 3.0	+ 1.2	- 1.7	- 3.0	- 2.6	1739
February	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 9.2	+ 8.0	+ 3.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 2.0	1739
March	+ 14.6	+ 14.1	+ 12.2	+ 8.3	+ 3.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.3	1037
April	+ 7.6	+ 8.7	+ 8.6	+ 7.7	+ 5.4	+ 3.6	+ 2.4	+ 0.6	1844
May	+ 9.1	+ 8.4	+ 6.5	+ 3.3	+ 0.3	- 1.6	- 2.4	- 3.4	2031
June	+ 7.8	+ 8.8	+ 7.7	+ 4.6	+ 0.9	- 1.4	- 2.5	- 3.0	1948
July	+ 7.3	+ 8.6	+ 8.5	+ 6.8	+ 4.7	+ 2.0	0.0	- 1.1	1948
August	+ 5.2	+ 4.8	+ 4.4	+ 3.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.3	1948
April to September, inclusive	+ 7.2	+ 7.6	+ 6.7	+ 4.7	+ 2.2	+ 0.4	- 0.7	- 1.3	1754
October to March, inclusive	+ 11.8	+ 12.5	+ 9.2	+ 6.1	+ 4.3	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 2.6	1402
Year	+ 9.5	+ 10.1	+ 8.0	+ 5.4	+ 3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 1.9	1578

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT.

There were no special observations made to determine the effect of change of temperature on the magnetic moment of the balance magnet. The instrument was mechanically compensated as near as could be judged, and it only remains to determine the outstanding effect by means of the ordinary readings. There was no thermometer in the case of the balance magnetometer, but the same temperature record as was given for the bifilar magnetometer answers, since the readings of the two thermometers—one with the unifilar, the other with the bifilar—rarely differ more than half a degree and less than 0°.1 Fahr., in the monthly means. Applying the same process as in the case of the bifilar, we find—

	Change.	Change corresponds to	Consequent change for 1° Fahr.
1862.			
October 14-15.....	4	0	4
October 30-31.....	-11	+10.9	-1.0
November 1-2.....	-17	+13.4	-1.3
November 10-11.....	-14	+14.2	-1.0
November 23-24.....	+17	-8.0	+2.1
December 1-2.....	-10	-7.0	+1.4
December 14-15.....	-10.5	-7.3	+1.4
December 15-16.....	+9	+11.0	+0.8
	-16	-10.3	+1.5
1863.			
January 1-2.....	-13	+12.7	-1.0
January 22-23.....	-7	+7.5	-0.9
February 9-10.....	+5	-7.4	-0.7
March 1-2.....	+12	-12.7	-0.9
March 11-12.....	-10	+6.8	-1.5
March 24-25.....	-14	+12.2	-2.8
April 19-20.....	-11	+8.3	-1.3
July 19-20.....	+9	-8.3	-1.1
August 7-8.....	-7	+8.9	-0.8
Mean.....			-0.65 ± 0.20

It is proposed to adopt for the present value the value—0^d.7 ± 0.2, which is equivalent to a decrease of 0.7 × .0001584 (0.7 time the average value for 1 division) or .000111 part of the vertical force for an increase of temperature of 1° Fahr.

Solar-diurnal variation of the vertical force, inclusive of disturbances, and expressed in parts of the force; Uglamie, 1832-'83.

Göttingen civil time.	Uglamie civil time.	Six months, sun north of equator.	Six months, sun south of equator.	Whole year.	Temperature difference.			Solar diurnal variation.		
					t-25°.6 ⊙ N.	t-20°.1 ⊙ S.	t-19°.0 year.	Half year, sun north of equator.	Half year, sun south of equator.	Whole year.
0	Noon	+53.6	00035	00038	+3.1	+0.7	+1.8	00001	00001	00018
1		+53.6	00044	00038	+3.6	+1.3	+2.4	00004	00024	00014
2	14	+53.6	00049	00042	+4.2	+1.7	+2.9	00002	00023	00014
3	15	+53.6	00054	00050	+3.6	+1.8	+2.8	00012	00038	00027
4	15	+53.6	00070	00068	+4.0	+2.3	+3.1	00026	00043	00025
5	17	+53.6	00074	00083	+3.4	+2.1	+2.7	00036	00080	00050
6	18	+53.6	00077	00093	+2.8	+1.9	+2.3	00046	00072	00061
7	19	+53.6	00084	00123	+1.6	+1.5	+1.5	00066	00108	00090
8	20	+53.6	00086	00135	+0.6	+0.3	+0.4	00079	00132	00111
9	21	+53.6	00081	00101	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	00085	00105	00087
10	22	+53.6	00056	00079	-1.4	-1.0	-1.2	00072	00090	00082
11	23	+53.6	00028	00072	-2.2	-1.3	-1.8	00052	00066	00063
					-2.6	-1.2	-2.0	00011	00003	00009
Noon	0	+53.6	00018	00008	+3.1	-1.3	-2.3	00015	00041	00028
13	1	+53.6	00049	00055	+3.5	-1.4	-2.5	00040	00105	00076
14	2	+53.6	00079	00121	+3.6	-1.5	-2.6	00069	00133	00104
15	3	+53.6	00109	00150	+3.6	-1.4	-2.6	00098	00140	00121
16	4	+53.6	00126	00165	+3.4	-1.3	-2.4	00095	00161	00132
17	5	+53.6	00133	00175	+2.8	-0.6	-1.7	00087	00122	00107
18	6	+53.6	00118	00129	+2.2	-0.8	-1.5	00058	00077	00068
19	7	+53.6	00082	00086	+1.2	-0.8	-1.0	00026	00051	00039
20	8	+53.6	00039	00049	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	00007	00011	00002
21	9	+53.6	00007	00004	+1.2	-0.2	+0.4	00001	00000	00001
22	10	+53.6	00012	00003	+2.6	+0.2	+1.3	00006	00004	00001
23	11	+53.6	00023	00036						

The numbers contained in the last three columns of this table were plotted on the accompanying diagram, which shows the vertical force to be in excess of its average value in the (local) morning hours maximum about 6 a. m., and in deficiency in the (local) afternoon hours minimum about 9 p. m. Compared with the variation of the vertical force at more southern stations, there appears to be a complete inversion of the hours of greater and of less intensity, which may be due to the action of disturbances; or, if regular, it may be somehow connected with the circumstance that Ugluamie is near the central zone of maximum auroral display, and a little to the north of it. We note the apparent greater range of the diurnal variation in the half year including the winter than in the other six months, which is also an anomalous phenomenon.

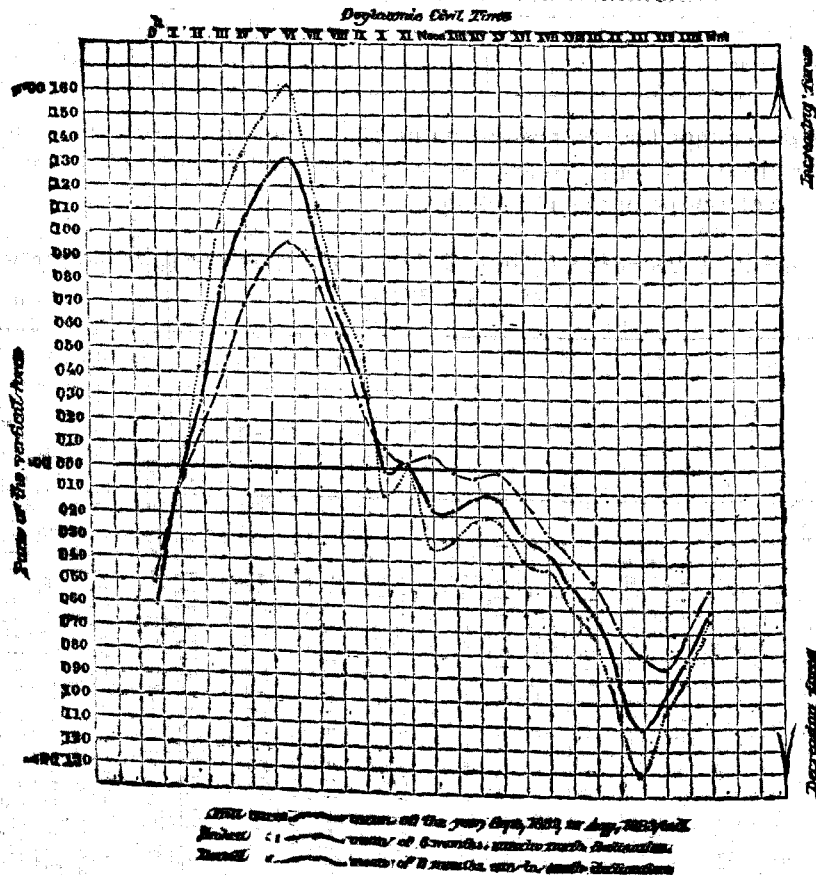
The breakage of the magnetic and electric equilibrium in this auroral zone, resulting in an outburst of disturbances, probably occurs more frequently in this belt than outside of it, and possibly sudden changes of temperature may be favorable circumstances of disruption. The belt of maximum auroral development seems to be subject to fluctuations in position, and in studying the supposed connection of auroras with terrestrial magnetism, attention should be directed to the direction in which the aurora appears at a station, *i. e.*, at Ugluamie, whether to the south or to the north of the zenith.

The increased dip and total intensity in the Ugluamie morning hours, as contrasted with the diminished dip and intensity of the total force in the afternoon, is corroborated by the observations made in the first year by means of the dip circle and deflecting weight.

SOLAR DIURNAL VARIATION OF THE MAGNETIC VERTICAL FORCE

Observed at Ugluamie, Alaska

(DISTURBANCES EXCLUDED)



Solar diurnal variations in the magnetic dip and in the total magnetic intensity.

These variations are readily obtained from the variations in the horizontal and in the vertical components of the force; if F = total force, H and V its horizontal and vertical components, then

from the fundamental relations $H = F \cos \theta$ and $V = F \sin \theta$ we find by differentiation and elimination, the variation in the dip $\Delta \theta$ and the variation in the total force (in parts of the force) $\frac{\Delta F}{F}$, viz:

$$\Delta \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta \left(\frac{\Delta V}{V} - \frac{\Delta H}{H} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\Delta F}{F} = \cos^2 \theta \frac{\Delta H}{H} + \sin^2 \theta \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

Solar-diurnal variations in the magnetic dip and in the total magnetic intensity, inclusive of disturbances; annual mean values 1882-'83.

Uglaamic civil time.	$\frac{\Delta H}{H}$	$\frac{\Delta V}{V}$	$\Delta \theta$	$\frac{\Delta F}{F}$	Uglaamic civil time.	$\frac{\Delta H}{H}$	$\frac{\Delta V}{V}$	$\Delta \theta$	$\frac{\Delta F}{F}$
A. m.					Noon - 53.6				
0 53.6	-.00136	-.00009	+0.65	-.00012	12 +53.6	+.00214	-.00018	-1.18	-.00012
1 53.6	.00249	+.00028	+1.41	+.00021	13 +53.6	.00276	.00014	-1.48	.00008
2 53.6	.00393	.00076	+2.39	+.00065	14 +53.6	.00346	.00014	-1.63	.00006
3 53.6	.00390	.00104	+2.51	+.00098	15 +53.6	.00488	.00027	-2.02	.00015
4 53.6	.00434	.00121	+2.82	+.00108	16 +53.6	.00593	.00035	-3.20	.00021
5 53.6	.00577	.00132	+3.61	+.00116	17 +53.6	.00589	.00050	-3.25	.00030
6 53.6	.00636	.00107	+3.78	+.00091	18 +53.6	.00601	.00061	-3.87	.00047
7 53.6	.00589	.00068	+3.34	+.00064	19 +53.6	.00486	.00090	-2.98	.00077
8 53.6	.00474	+.00039	+2.61	+.00027	20 +53.6	.00380	.00111	-2.40	.00101
9 53.6	.00274	-.00002	+1.38	-.00008	21 +53.6	.00250	.00097	-1.77	.00089
10 53.6	-.00076	+.00001	+0.39	-.00001	22 +53.6	+.00022	.00082	-0.38	.00080
11 53.6	+.00094	-.00016	-0.56	-.00014	23 +53.6	-.00101	-.00063	+0.19	-.00064

In presenting the foregoing results of the three variation instruments I had two objects in view, viz, to be in a position to form a close estimate of the character and value of the whole series of observations preparatory to their full analysis and discussion, and, secondly, to give at once, but preliminarily, such leading results as could be deduced without waiting for the publication of the results of the conference for the uniform treatment of the magnetic work at the international Polar stations. What has been presented will, in general, enable the reader to form a judgment of the magnetic outfit of the Uglaamic station, and of the value of the work done.

As has been already pointed out, there were no well-adapted magnetic variation instruments available in the first year; the range of the collimator scale was very limited, and the declinometer had frequently to be turned in azimuth in order to secure readings on days of disturbance; besides, the great changes in the torsion of the suspension renders it impossible to produce a uniform series with respect to a fixed direction. The record of the bifilar magnetometer has not yet been sufficiently examined to form an opinion as to its value, and at present I am still waiting for notes bearing on the adjustment and scale value of the instrument.* There was then no vertical force magnetometer, but hourly observations were made with a dipping needle deflected by a constant weight; corresponding values for the true dip or deflections by the same needle were only made on two or three days each month, so that the value of this series, as a differential measure of the total force, may be regarded as small. It has, however, enabled me independently to verify the fact brought out by the balance magnetometer of the greater total intensity during the morning than in the afternoon hours. There is no record of the effect of temperature changes on the angle of deflection of the loaded needle.

In the year 1881-'82 there were but few stations with which to compare results, and to publish the above-mentioned records in extenso would seem to me an expenditure of time and labor hardly to be recommended, and probably not warranted by the meager results the series may be capable of yielding. If this early record is to be published at all I would propose to set down the mean of the 10 readings (5 with scale extreme left and 5 with scale extreme right) for each instrument, viz, the declinometer and bifilar, and the mean of the 10 readings of the dipping needle (5 for south and 5 for north end); for each observing hour and during term days it would suffice to give only the mean of the two extreme scale readings. But on these and other points the result of the deliberations at Vienna may be awaited.

I conclude this report with a table of frequency of the aurora as seen and recorded in connection with the magnetic work at Uglaamic.

*No further information could be obtained (May, 1885)

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Term-day readings of the Brooke declinometer, January 2, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0m to 55m) showing declination readings for January 2, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooke declinometer, January 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0m to 55m) showing declination readings for January 15, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooke declinometer, February 1, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0m to 55m) showing declination readings for February 1, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooke declinometer, February 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0m to 55m) showing declination readings for February 15, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooke declinometer, March 1, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0m to 55m) showing declination readings for March 1, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooke declinometer, March 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0m to 55m) showing declination readings for March 15, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, November 15, 1882.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 15 rows (0m to 55m). Values range from 355 to 821.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, December 1, 1882.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 15 rows (0m to 55m). Values range from 550 to 821.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, December 15, 1882.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 15 rows (0m to 55m). Values range from 503 to 821.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, January 2, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 15 rows (0m to 55m). Values range from 438 to 821.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Term-day readings of the Brooks bifilar magnetometer, January 15, 1883.

Table with 23 columns (0h to 23h) and 18 rows (0m to 55m) showing magnetic field readings for January 15, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooks bifilar magnetometer, February 1, 1883.

Table with 23 columns (0h to 23h) and 18 rows (0m to 55m) showing magnetic field readings for February 1, 1883. Includes negative values in parentheses.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, February 15, 1883.

Table with 23 columns (0h to 23h) and 18 rows (0m to 55m) showing magnetic field readings for February 15, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, March 1, 1883.

Table with 23 columns (0h to 23h) and 18 rows (0m to 55m) showing magnetic field readings for March 1, 1883. Includes negative values in parentheses.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Term-day readings of the Brooke biflar magnetometer, March 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0h to 11h). Values range from 240 to 550.

Term-day readings of the Brooke biflar magnetometer, April 1, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0h to 11h). Values range from 240 to 550.

Term-day readings of the Brooke biflar magnetometer, April 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0h to 11h). Values range from 240 to 550.

Term-day readings of the Brooke biflar magnetometer, May 1, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0h to 11h). Values range from 240 to 550.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, May 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns representing hours from 0h to 23h and rows for days 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55. Values range from approximately 276 to 828.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, June 1, 1883.

Table with 24 columns representing hours from 0h to 23h and rows for days 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55. Values range from approximately 376 to 828, with some negative values in parentheses.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, June 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns representing hours from 0h to 23h and rows for days 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55. Values range from approximately 371 to 834.

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, July 1, 1883.

Table with 24 columns representing hours from 0h to 23h and rows for days 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55. Values range from approximately 482 to 850, with many values in parentheses indicating negative or zero values.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Term-day readings of the Brooks bifilar magnetometer, July 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0h to 55h) showing magnetic readings. Values range from approximately 350 to 450. Some cells contain negative values in parentheses, e.g., (-40-).

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, August 1, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0h to 55h) showing magnetic readings. Values range from approximately 280 to 600. Some cells contain negative values in parentheses, e.g., (-40-).

Term-day readings of the Brooke bifilar magnetometer, August 15, 1883.

Table with 24 columns (0h to 23h) and 12 rows (0h to 55h) showing magnetic readings. Values range from approximately 700 to 850. Some cells contain negative values in parentheses, e.g., (-40-).

READINGS OF THE BALANCE MAGNETOMETER ON TERM-DAYS AT UGLAAMIE, ALASKA, SEPTEMBER, 1882, TO AUGUST, 1883.

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, September 15, 1882.

[Göttingen time is employed.]

	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	noon	13 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a
0 ^m	404	405	407	407	407	407	409	400	398	398	391	393	401	398	407	406	406	403	404	404	404	402	401	399
5	403	405	406	407	406	407	409	400	404	390	390	392	395	400	406	407	405	404	403	404	404	402	400	399
10	404	406	407	407	406	408	408	401	395	396	391	394	394	401	406	407	405	403	403	405	404	402	400	399
15	404	406	407	407	407	409	408	401	393	395	393	394	393	403	405	407	405	404	403	405	404	402	400	399
20	404	406	406	407	407	409	406	402	392	390	390	394	392	403	405	407	405	404	403	405	404	403	400	399
25	404	406	407	407	407	409	406	402	392	392	390	396	395	402	405	407	405	404	403	405	404	402	400	399
30	404	406	406	407	407	409	406	402	392	399	392	394	396	406	406	407	405	404	403	405	403	402	400	399
35	405	406	406	407	407	409	408	402	393	390	394	394	396	409	405	407	404	404	403	404	403	401	400	399
40	405	406	406	407	408	409	402	402	390	391	394	396	394	407	404	407	405	404	408	404	403	401	400	398
45	404	406	406	407	407	409	408	400	390	389	392	395	395	404	405	407	405	404	408	404	403	401	399	398
50	405	407	406	407	407	409	402	398	391	390	395	394	395	402	405	406	405	404	403	404	402	401	399	399
55	405	407	406	407	407	409	401	400	399	392	394	397	395	407	406	406	403	403	404	404	403	400	399	399

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, October 1, 1882.

	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	noon	13 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a
0 ^m	418	414	413	412	412	412	413	411	410	409	408	401	404	405	406	407	413	405	408	403	403	402	402	401
5	414	414	413	412	412	412	412	412	410	410	408	402	404	404	406	407	413	403	403	403	403	402	402	401
10	414	414	412	412	411	412	412	411	410	410	408	402	404	404	407	407	413	404	402	403	403	402	402	401
15	414	414	412	412	411	413	412	411	410	409	407	402	402	405	407	407	412	404	402	403	403	402	402	401
20	414	414	412	412	411	413	412	411	410	409	407	400	404	406	407	407	412	404	403	403	403	402	402	401
25	414	414	412	412	411	413	412	411	410	409	408	401	404	406	406	407	411	404	403	403	402	402	402	401
30	414	414	412	412	411	413	412	411	410	409	408	401	405	406	406	407	410	404	403	403	402	402	402	401
35	414	414	412	412	412	413	412	411	410	409	408	402	405	406	406	408	410	404	403	403	402	402	402	401
40	414	414	412	412	412	413	411	411	410	409	407	403	406	406	406	409	409	403	403	403	402	402	402	401
45	414	414	412	412	412	413	411	410	410	409	407	403	406	406	406	409	409	403	403	403	402	402	402	401
50	414	413	412	412	412	413	411	410	410	408	405	403	405	406	408	410	408	403	403	403	402	402	402	401
55	414	413	412	412	412	413	411	410	410	408	404	403	405	406	407	411	407	403	403	403	402	402	402	401

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, October 15, 1882.

	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	noon	13 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a
0 ^m	455	457	455	450	444	443	444	440	430	437	434	454	454	445	404	405	409	405	456	444	445	444	442	444
5	457	454	455	450	443	445	444	440	424	436	438	449	458	458	403	408	409	406	455	444	445	444	444	444
10	452	455	455	450	444	447	444	440	425	435	430	445	455	464	402	406	408	406	452	444	445	444	444	444
15	457	455	455	450	444	447	444	438	426	434	435	446	454	464	401	407	411	409	450	445	445	443	444	444
20	457	455	454	447	445	447	444	442	433	436	436	450	455	466	405	405	412	412	449	446	444	443	444	443
25	457	455	454	451	446	446	444	441	431	439	438	454	450	464	403	404	414	410	449	446	444	443	444	443
30	458	455	453	448	445	442	444	441	432	439	438	461	452	464	406	401	415	405	448	446	443	443	444	443
35	458	455	453	445	445	442	444	437	434	434	441	456	452	463	405	406	415	404	448	446	443	443	444	443
40	457	455	453	445	445	442	444	432	429	439	446	455	456	465	405	408	414	401	447	446	443	444	444	444
45	458	456	452	446	445	442	444	427	425	436	443	451	456	460	408	410	410	401	446	446	443	443	444	444
50	458	455	452	443	444	444	444	437	432	439	446	457	455	463	405	407	409	406	446	445	443	443	444	444
55	457	455	451	444	444	444	442	428	433	436	450	452	445	464	400	408	406	406	446	445	443	443	444	444

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, November 1, 1882.

	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	noon	13 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a
0 ^m	436	435	431	431	430	431	430	431	430	430	426	424	422	430	433	455	446	436	429	418	418	422	426	433
5	436	435	431	430	431	430	430	430	430	430	425	424	427	427	430	432	457	444	434	427	419	418	422	428
10	436	435	431	430	431	431	430	430	431	425	415	426	424	430	432	453	444	434	427	419	418	422	428	432
15	436	435	430	430	431	431	430	430	431	425	414	428	425	430	434	450	447	434	425	419	418	423	428	432
20	435	435	430	430	431	431	431	430	431	424	430	416	425	430	436	449	447	433	424	419	418	423	428	432
25	436	434	430	430	431	431	431	430	430	424	418	416	426	430	442	455	445	433	425	419	419	423	429	432
30	436	434	430	430	431	431	431	431	431	429	425	414	424	429	430	457	455	445	432	424	418	421	424	431
35	435	432	430	430	431	430	430	430	430	429	425	424	426	429	431	452	457	445	432	422	418	422	424	431
40	435	432	431	430	430	430	431	430	431	427	424	424	426	429	431	452	457	445	432	422	418	422	424	431
45	435	432	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	426	425	425	425	430	431	454	455	442	431	421	418	422	425	431
50	435	432	430	430	430	431	431	431	431	426	426	425	425	430	431	453	451	439	430	420	419	421	425	431
55	435	432	431	430	430	430	431	431	431	426	427	421	420	430	432	456	447	437	429	420	418	422	425	432

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, November 15, 1882.

	0 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	noon	13 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a	16 ^a	17 ^a	18 ^a	19 ^a	20 ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	23 ^a
0 ^m	510	519	520	516	498	503	486	480	478	484	469	486	505	526	538	525	521	523	515	503	501	501	500	508
5	512																							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, December 1, 1882.

	0h	1h	2h	3h	4h	5h	6h	7h	8h	9h	10h	11h	Noon	12h	14h	15h	16h	17h	18h	19h	20h	21h	22h	23h
0m	512	511	514	514	515	512	518	511	516	519	518	521	524	526	523	533	541	532	530	532	531	532	531	532
5	511	514	512	516	514	514	510	513	516	517	518	521	525	525	526	533	537	530	531	532	531	532	531	532
10	510	515	513	516	514	514	511	513	517	517	519	521	526	529	527	531	535	530	532	532	532	531	531	532
15	510	514	513	516	513	516	511	513	517	517	519	521	525	528	531	534	534	530	532	532	532	532	531	532
20	510	515	513	516	513	516	511	513	517	517	520	521	525	525	533	536	535	530	532	532	532	532	531	532
25	510	515	513	516	513	516	511	513	517	517	520	521	525	525	533	536	535	530	532	532	532	532	531	532
30	511	516	513	516	514	515	511	513	517	517	520	521	525	525	533	536	537	530	532	532	532	532	531	532
35	510	514	514	516	514	515	511	513	517	517	520	522	525	517	531	537	537	530	532	532	532	531	531	532
40	510	514	515	516	513	515	511	513	517	517	521	522	525	517	533	538	536	530	533	533	533	531	533	531
45	510	514	515	515	514	515	513	515	518	517	521	522	534	517	534	536	533	530	533	532	532	531	534	532
50	510	514	515	516	513	514	510	514	518	517	521	523	530	520	534	538	533	530	532	532	532	531	532	532
55	511	515	514	515	513	514	510	516	519	517	521	523	525	523	532	542	532	530	532	531	532	531	532	532

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, December 15, 1882.

	0m	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
0m	524	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
5	523	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
10	523	524	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
15	523	524	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
20	523	524	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
25	523	524	527	530	532	536	539	539	543	544	544	544
30	523	525	527	530	532	536	538	539	543	544	544	544
35	523	525	527	530	532	536	538	539	543	544	544	544
40	523	525	527	530	532	536	538	539	543	544	544	544
45	523	525	527	530	532	536	538	539	543	544	544	544
50	523	525	527	531	533	538	538	540	543	544	544	544
55	522	525	527	531	533	538	538	540	543	544	544	544

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, January 2, 1883.

	0m	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
0m	511	512	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
5	512	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
10	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
15	513	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
20	512	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
25	512	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
30	512	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
35	511	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
40	511	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
45	511	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
50	511	510	510	509	506	506	504	504	501	501	498	498
55	510	510	509	509	507	506	504	504	501	501	498	497

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, January 15, 1883.

	0m	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
0m	522	522	520	518	518	518	517	515	516	516	515	515
5	522	522	520	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
10	522	522	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
15	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
20	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
25	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
30	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
35	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
40	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
45	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
50	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515
55	522	521	519	518	518	518	517	516	516	516	515	515

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, February 1, 1883.

	0m	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
0m	522	520	518	512	511	512	508	506	506	504	501	500
5	522	519	515	512	511	511	507	507	505	503	501	499
10	522	519	516	512	511	511	507	507	505	503	501	499
15	521	518	515	512	511	511	507	507	505	503	501	499
20	522	518	515	513	510	511	507	507	505	503	500	499
25	521	518	515	513	510	511	507	507	505	503	500	499
30	521	518	515	513	510	511	507	507	505	503	500	499
35	521	517	513	512	510	510	506	507	505	502	500	499
40	521	516	512	512	510	509	506	506	505	502	500	499
45	521	516	512	512	510	509	506	506	505	502	500	499
50	520	516	512	512	511	509	506	506	505	502	500	499
55	520	516	513	511	511	508	506	506	505	502	500	499

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, May 1, 1883.

	0h	1h	2h	3h	4h	5h	6h	7h	8h	9h	10h	11h	Noon.	1h	14h	15h	16h	17h	18h	19h	20h	21h	22h	23h
0m	530	530	530	531	531	531	531	527	524	522	520	531	533	536	532	534	536	537	537	536	531	529	528	528
5	529	530	531	531	531	532	531	527	526	529	529	531	533	530	533	534	536	537	537	536	530	529	528	528
10	529	530	531	531	531	532	530	527	526	529	529	531	533	530	533	534	536	537	537	536	530	529	528	528
15	529	530	531	531	531	532	530	527	526	529	529	531	533	531	533	534	536	537	538	535	530	529	527	528
20	530	530	531	531	531	532	529	527	526	529	530	531	533	531	533	534	536	537	538	535	529	529	527	527
25	530	530	531	531	531	532	528	527	526	529	530	531	533	531	533	534	536	537	538	534	528	529	527	527
30	530	530	531	531	531	532	528	527	526	529	530	531	532	530	533	534	536	537	538	534	529	529	527	527
35	530	530	531	531	531	532	528	527	527	529	530	532	532	531	533	534	536	537	538	533	529	528	527	527
40	530	530	531	531	531	532	528	527	527	529	530	532	530	531	533	535	536	538	538	531	529	528	527	527
45	530	530	531	531	531	532	528	527	527	529	530	532	530	531	533	535	536	538	538	531	529	529	527	528
50	530	530	531	531	531	532	528	527	527	529	530	532	530	531	533	535	536	538	537	531	529	529	527	528
55	530	530	531	531	531	532	527	524	528	529	530	532	530	532	534	535	536	538	537	532	530	528	527	528

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, May 15, 1883.

	0h	1h	2h	3h	4h	5h	6h	7h	8h	9h	10h	11h	Noon.	1h	14h	15h	16h	17h	18h	19h	20h	21h	22h	23h
0m	492	486	485	487	479	479	479	472	467	456	457	456	468	481	482	487	493	497	489	488	483	478	476	470
5	487	488	485	485	479	479	477	472	466	457	456	461	465	479	482	487	496	494	490	488	482	477	475	470
10	487	484	485	485	480	479	476	472	466	454	456	457	468	479	483	487	490	493	489	488	480	477	475	470
15	487	483	486	485	480	479	475	472	466	445	458	461	472	470	483	489	490	492	490	487	480	477	475	470
20	487	486	486	483	480	479	475	472	465	444	457	461	474	480	483	489	498	491	490	486	479	477	475	470
25	483	485	487	483	479	479	475	471	465	449	458	458	476	481	483	489	496	490	489	485	478	477	475	470
30	483	486	487	483	478	479	475	470	464	452	456	463	476	481	483	489	495	491	490	484	477	477	475	470
35	486	480	487	483	478	479	475	469	464	452	455	463	477	480	484	490	495	491	487	484	477	477	473	470
40	486	485	488	483	478	479	475	468	462	454	452	459	474	481	485	491	495	491	489	484	476	477	473	471
45	486	485	488	482	479	479	474	468	460	454	453	461	478	481	486	491	497	491	489	484	477	476	471	472
50	486	485	488	482	479	479	473	468	460	454	448	462	478	481	487	491	498	490	489	484	478	475	471	472
55	486	485	488	480	479	479	472	467	455	456	450	466	479	481	487	492	497	499	490	484	478	476	470	472

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, June 1, 1883.

	0h	1h	2h	3h	4h	5h	6h	7h	8h	9h	10h	11h	Noon.	1h	14h	15h	16h	17h	18h	19h	20h	21h	22h	23h
0m	536	537	534	533	533	530	530	532	535	532	531	534	534	537	532	534	538	543	540	542	531	517	518	517
5	536	538	534	534	533	530	531	530	535	531	531	534	534	537	532	535	538	542	543	542	531	517	518	517
10	536	538	534	534	532	530	532	534	531	532	534	534	534	537	532	536	538	542	544	541	532	517	518	518
15	536	538	534	533	532	531	531	532	534	531	532	534	534	537	532	536	538	542	544	541	532	517	518	519
20	537	537	534	534	532	531	531	532	533	532	534	534	534	537	532	536	538	542	541	545	540	524	519	519
25	538	536	534	534	532	531	532	532	533	532	533	533	534	537	532	536	538	542	541	544	538	524	519	519
30	537	535	534	534	531	531	532	532	533	532	533	533	534	537	532	536	538	542	541	544	538	524	519	519
35	537	534	534	534	531	531	532	532	533	532	533	533	534	537	532	536	538	542	541	544	538	522	519	519
40	537	534	534	534	531	531	532	532	533	532	533	533	534	537	532	536	538	542	541	544	538	521	519	517
45	537	534	534	534	531	530	532	532	533	532	531	533	533	534	537	532	536	538	542	540	538	520	519	519
50	537	534	534	534	531	530	532	532	533	532	531	534	533	534	537	532	536	538	542	539	542	517	518	519
55	537	534	534	534	531	530	532	532	533	532	531	534	533	534	537	532	536	538	542	539	542	518	518	519

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, June 15, 1883.

	0h	1h	2h	3h	4h	5h	6h	7h	8h	9h	10h	11h	Noon.	1h	14h	15h	16h	17h	18h	19h	20h	21h	22h	23h
0m	530	528	526	526	525	525	524	524	524	524	524	524	525	525	526	527	527	527	530	529	528	527	525	525
5	531	528	526	526	525	525	524	524	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	528	528	525	524	526
10	531	528	527	526	525	524	524	522	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
15	531	528	526	526	525	524	524	522	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
20	531	528	526	526	525	524	524	522	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
25	531	528	526	526	525	524	524	522	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
30	531	528	526	526	525	524	524	522	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
35	530	527	526	526	525	524	524	522	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
40	530	527	526	526	525	524	524	522	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
45	530	527	526	526	525	524	524	522	524	524	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
50	529	527	526	525	525	524	523	523	523	523	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526
55	529	527	526	525	525	524	523	523	523	523	524	524	525	526	526	527	528	530	529	527	526	524	525	526

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, July 1, 1883.

	0h	1h	2h	3h	4h	5h	6h	7h	8h	9h	10h	11h	Noon.	1h	14h	15h	16h	17h	18h	19h	20h	21h	22h	23h
0m	525	519	499	500	511	515	502	518	517	512	509	520	533	536	535	545	547	557	558	563	554	543	534	534
5	524	512	500	503	516	512	502	519	517	512	508	519	530	533	537	545	558	555	560	565	554	541	534	535
10	524	511	501	506	519	511	503	520	517	514	508	521	537	535	534	544	557	555	562	564	552	538	535	536
15	523	508	501	507	519	510	506	519	516	515	508	521	537	534	535	544	557	555	564	564	549	536	535	537
20	523	507	496	507	519	507	504																	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, July 15, 1883.

	0 ^m	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a	6 ^a	7 ^a	8 ^a	9 ^a	10 ^a	11 ^a	noon	1 ^p	2 ^p	3 ^p	4 ^p	5 ^p	6 ^p	7 ^p	8 ^p	9 ^p		
0 ^m	545	546	544	543	539	544	542	545	544	542	543	545	543	542	543	544	546	556	558	549	548	539	539	535
5	546	545	543	544	539	544	542	545	543	541	543	546	543	542	542	545	548	558	557	554	541	538	538	537
10	546	544	544	543	540	544	543	545	543	542	544	545	543	542	542	545	545	558	552	557	542	539	538	537
15	546	544	544	542	541	544	542	545	542	542	544	545	543	542	543	545	547	558	559	554	543	540	538	537
20	546	544	544	542	541	543	543	546	543	543	544	544	543	542	543	545	550	550	550	551	543	541	536	538
25	547	544	544	541	542	543	544	545	543	542	544	543	543	542	543	545	550	558	559	550	543	541	537	538
30	547	544	544	541	542	543	544	545	544	542	544	544	543	543	543	546	550	558	558	550	543	541	537	538
35	546	544	543	541	543	543	544	544	544	543	544	544	543	543	542	546	550	558	555	547	541	542	536	539
40	546	543	543	541	543	543	545	544	544	543	544	544	544	543	542	547	550	551	554	547	542	542	535	539
45	546	544	543	540	542	542	545	544	544	542	544	544	544	543	544	546	553	550	555	546	540	542	536	541
50	546	543	543	540	543	542	545	544	544	542	544	544	544	543	543	545	554	550	556	545	540	541	536	542
55	546	544	541	540	543	542	545	544	544	542	544	543	543	543	543	545	555	554	556	544	541	540	535	543

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, August 1, 1883.

	0 ^m	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55												
0 ^m	550	536	530	536	534	528	530	542	548	547	546	558	551	549	549	558	557	560	560	559	558	545	546	549
5	550	536	532	534	536	530	529	543	547	547	547	557	548	547	550	558	555	559	560	559	552	544	549	550
10	549	535	532	534	536	528	534	545	548	548	548	557	547	546	551	560	555	561	560	558	551	546	549	549
15	548	532	534	534	536	528	535	545	548	548	547	564	549	546	552	559	554	562	560	559	551	547	548	548
20	545	532	535	534	536	530	534	545	548	545	547	567	549	547	552	559	554	562	560	559	550	546	551	548
25	542	532	536	534	535	530	536	545	548	546	547	562	549	548	552	560	555	563	561	558	549	546	551	547
30	541	531	536	534	535	528	536	545	547	545	553	559	551	551	551	559	555	563	562	556	548	546	549	547
35	540	530	536	534	533	528	538	546	548	548	559	559	554	549	553	558	555	562	562	555	548	546	548	548
40	539	529	536	534	532	530	539	547	548	545	562	560	554	548	553	558	556	562	562	555	547	544	549	548
45	538	530	535	534	530	527	539	548	547	544	563	559	553	547	555	557	557	561	561	554	548	546	549	548
50	537	530	536	535	528	530	541	548	547	545	563	561	550	548	555	557	557	560	561	558	544	546	550	547
55	537	530	536	535	530	531	558	548	545	561	557	550	547	537	537	537	538	561	560	558	545	545	549	549

Term-day readings of the Brooke balance magnetometer, August 15, 1883.

	0 ^m	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55												
0 ^m	548	546	545	544	544	546	545	544	545	546	545	545	549	547	549	549	548	547	543	543	542	541	539	
5	547	547	544	545	543	548	544	544	545	548	545	545	548	548	547	548	548	548	547	543	543	541	540	539
10	545	544	545	544	544	547	546	544	545	548	545	545	548	548	547	549	548	548	544	542	542	540	538	
15	546	545	545	545	544	547	546	544	545	548	545	545	548	548	547	549	548	548	544	542	542	540	538	
20	547	544	546	545	546	546	546	544	546	545	545	544	544	547	549	548	548	546	543	542	542	539	538	
25	547	544	546	545	546	546	545	544	545	545	544	545	544	547	548	548	548	545	543	542	542	539	538	
30	547	544	546	544	547	545	545	543	547	545	546	544	546	547	549	548	548	540	547	544	543	541	538	
35	545	544	546	544	546	545	544	544	547	545	546	544	546	547	549	548	548	540	547	545	543	542	539	538
40	547	544	546	543	546	545	545	544	547	545	547	543	546	547	549	549	549	549	547	545	543	542	539	538
45	547	545	546	543	546	545	544	545	546	545	546	543	547	547	550	549	549	546	545	543	540	542	540	538
50	547	545	547	544	547	545	545	545	546	545	545	543	547	547	550	549	549	546	544	543	541	541	539	537
55	544	545	544	544	547	545	544	545	546	545	545	543	547	548	549	549	546	544	543	541	541	539	537	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

READINGS OF THE BROOKE VARIATION INSTRUMENTS, THE UNIFILAR, BIFILAR AND BALANCE MAGNETOMETERS ON TERM-HOURS, AT UGLAAMIE, ALASKA, SEPTEMBER, 1882, TO AUGUST, 1883.

Readings of the Brooke instruments at Uglamie, Alaska.

[Göttingen time is employed.]

September 15, 1882. (Temperature at beginning, 45°; at end, 45° F.)									October 1, 1882. (Temperature at beginning, 45°; at end, 44° F.)										
Time.	Declinometer.			Bifilar magnetometer.			Balance magnetometer.			Time.	Declinometer.			Bifilar magnetometer.			Balance magnetometer.		
	0°	20°	40°	0°	20°	40°	0°	20°	40°		0°	20°	40°	0°	20°	40°	0°	20°	40°
A. M.										A. M.									
15 0	550	550	549	713	715	716	406	406	406	15 0	546	550	552	515	510	507	413	413	413
15 1	548	548	546	721	720	722	406	406	406	15 1	554	554	553	512	510	509	413	413	413
15 2	546	546	545	728	724	727	406	406	406	15 2	552	551	554	509	509	511	413	413	413
15 3	544	543	542	734	742	745	407	407	407	15 3	549	548	548	514	514	516	413	413	413
15 4	543	543	543	745	744	744	407	407	407	15 4	547	546	545	518	520	520	413	413	413
15 5	543	543	543	745	745	745	407	407	407	15 5	545	544	543	519	517	512	413	413	413
15 6	543	543	543	742	744	749	407	407	407	15 6	542	541	540	511	514	519	413	413	413
15 7	544	544	544	754	755	754	407	407	407	15 7	541	541	541	522	522	521	413	413	413
15 8	543	544	544	754	755	756	407	407	407	15 8	541	539	538	522	522	520	413	413	413
15 9	545	546	546	755	754	754	407	407	407	15 9	538	538	538	531	531	531	413	413	413
15 10	546	546	546	755	754	751	407	407	407	15 10	538	539	539	530	530	530	413	413	413
15 11	546	546	545	748	747	746	407	407	407	15 11	541	540	539	532	534	535	413	413	413
15 12	545	546	546	745	744	742	407	407	407	15 12	540	541	541	535	535	531	413	413	413
15 13	546	546	546	741	740	738	407	407	407	15 13	541	540	541	530	530	535	413	413	413
15 14	546	546	546	737	736	737	407	407	407	15 14	541	541	541	530	530	535	413	413	413
15 15	546	546	546	737	737	737	407	407	407	15 15	541	540	541	534	533	532	413	413	413
15 16	546	546	546	736	735	732	407	407	407	15 16	541	541	541	532	532	533	413	413	413
15 17	546	546	546	730	730	730	407	407	407	15 17	541	541	541	533	534	534	413	413	413
15 18	546	546	546	732	733	734	407	407	407	15 18	541	541	541	534	533	532	413	413	413
15 19	545	545	545	734	735	735	407	407	407	15 19	542	542	542	531	532	533	413	413	413
15 20	545	544	544	738	737	737	407	407	407	15 20	542	543	543	534	534	533	413	413	413
15 21	544	544	544	736	737	737	407	407	407	15 21	544	544	543	532	533	533	412	412	412
15 22	545	545	546	736	737	737	407	407	407	15 22	546	546	546	531	530	530	412	412	412
15 23	546	546	547	737	739	740	407	407	407	15 23	547	547	546	532	536	540	412	412	412
15 24	546	546	546	741	741	742	407	407	407	15 24	544	544	544	541	539	541	412	412	412
15 25	545	544	543	742	739	733	407	407	406	15 25	543	542	542	541	541	541	412	412	411
15 26	542	542	543	727	720	709	406	406	406	15 26	541	541	541	541	541	544	411	411	411
15 27	546	546	547	692	675	671	406	406	406	15 27	541	541	541	541	544	544	411	411	411
15 28	547	547	547	690	691	693	406	406	406	15 28	541	541	541	545	545	545	411	411	411
15 29	546	546	544	691	696	704	406	406	407	15 29	542	542	541	543	545	546	411	411	411
15 30	543	542	542	711	712	711	407	407	407	15 30	542	542	542	547	548	551	411	411	411
15 31	541	541	541	713	716	721	407	407	407	15 31	542	542	542	551	550	550	410	410	410
15 32	540	540	540	724	726	727	407	407	407	15 32	543	542	542	552	553	553	410	410	410
15 33	540	539	538	728	728	731	407	407	407	15 33	542	541	541	556	559	559	410	410	410
15 34	537	537	537	734	733	732	407	407	407	15 34	541	541	541	558	560	562	410	410	410
15 35	538	538	539	733	734	732	407	407	407	15 35	541	541	539	562	560	564	410	409	410
15 36	540	542	542	728	728	729	407	407	407	15 36	539	539	538	564	564	565	409	409	409
15 37	541	541	541	728	724	726	407	407	407	15 37	536	537	536	569	570	570	409	409	409
15 38	546	546	546	731	734	734	407	407	407	15 38	537	538	538	570	570	571	409	409	409
15 39	547	547	547	735	735	734	407	407	407	15 39	538	539	539	571	571	571	409	409	409
15 40	546	546	546	734	737	741	407	407	407	15 40	539	539	539	571	571	571	409	409	409
15 41	546	546	547	743	741	738	407	407	407	15 41	538	539	539	576	576	571	409	409	409
15 42	547	547	547	738	740	742	407	407	407	15 42	539	539	539	576	576	581	409	409	409
15 43	547	547	547	742	742	743	407	407	407	15 43	538	538	538	573	580	581	409	409	409
15 44	547	546	546	743	742	740	407	407	407	15 44	537	537	535	580	579	582	409	409	409
15 45	546	546	547	742	744	746	407	407	407	15 45	536	534	533	579	582	586	409	408	408
15 46	547	548	548	743	737	731	406	406	406	15 46	533	533	533	584	586	586	408	408	408
15 47	548	548	548	730	732	736	406	406	406	15 47	533	534	535	586	584	586	408	408	408
15 48	548	548	549	741	746	741	406	406	406	15 48	535	536	537	585	584	581	408	408	408
15 49	549	550	551	731	731	739	406	406	406	15 49	538	537	539	577	578	578	408	408	408
15 50	551	552	553	741	739	742	406	406	406	15 50	540	541	543	572	569	569	408	408	408
15 51	553	553	554	745	745	739	406	406	406	15 51	546	547	548	560	568	568	407	407	407
15 52	554	554	554	738	740	745	406	406	406	15 52	548	549	549	560	569	569	406	406	406
15 53	555	555	555	745	743	743	406	406	406	15 53	550	550	550	569	569	569	406	406	406
15 54	555	555	555	747	750	754	406	406	406	15 54	551	551	549	566	567	567	406	406	405
15 55	556	556	555	756	757	756	406	406	406	15 55	550	549	546	569	570	571	405	405	405
15 56	555	554	553	757	759	760	406	406	406	15 56	545	545	546	572	571	570	405	405	405
15 57	553	552	552	762	763	763	406	406	406	15 57	545	544	544	570	571	571	405	405	405
15 58	551	551	551	764	766	767	406	406	406	15 58	543	543	541	569	571	569	405	405	405
15 59	551	551	551	768	768	767	406	406	406	15 59	543	543	543	572	574	575	405	405	405

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Readings of the Brooke instruments at Uglamic, Alaska—Continued.

Table with columns for Date/Time, Temperature (beginning/end), and instrument types: eolonometer, Bifilar magnetometer, Balance magnetometer, Declinometer, Bifilar magnetometer, Balance magnetometer. Data spans from 21 0 to 21 59.

Readings of the Brooke instruments at Uglamic, Alaska—Continued.

August 15, 1883. (Temperature at beginning, 50° 0; at end, 50° 8 F.)									
Time.	Declinometer.			Bifilar magnetometer.			Balance magnetometer.		
	0°	20°	40°	0°	20°	40°	0°	20°	40°
A. m.									
13 0	470	470	470	750	800	830	540	540	540
13 1	470	470	472	740	730	750	540	540	540
13 2	472	473	473	782	770	743	540	540	540
13 3	474	475	476	745	765	772	540	548	548
13 4	475	476	475	750	743	765	548	548	548
13 5	476	475	470	705	700	750	548	548	548
13 6	476	470	470	752	761	709	548	548	548
13 7	476	475	475	755	753	758	548	548	548
13 8	475	474	473	761	757	754	548	548	548
13 9	473	472	472	750	757	755	548	548	548
13 10	471	470	470	751	750	751	548	548	548
13 11	470	470	471	752	751	750	548	548	548
13 12	471	472	472	750	751	748	548	548	548
13 13	473	473	474	747	746	747	548	548	548
13 14	474	473	474	746	744	745	548	548	548
13 15	474	475	475	746	747	747	548	548	547
13 16	475	475	474	747	747	747	547	547	547
13 17	474	474	474	747	748	748	547	547	547
13 18	473	473	473	748	747	746	547	547	547
13 19	473	473	473	746	745	743	547	547	547
13 20	473	473	474	748	742	742	547	547	547
13 21	474	474	474	741	741	740	547	547	547
13 22	473	473	473	740	739	739	547	547	547
13 23	473	473	473	739	738	737	547	547	547
13 24	474	474	474	737	737	736	547	547	547
13 25	475	475	475	734	734	735	547	547	547
13 26	476	476	476	736	735	734	547	547	547
13 27	476	476	475	735	735	735	547	547	547
13 28	475	474	474	734	735	736	547	547	547
13 29	474	474	473	736	736	736	547	547	547
13 30	473	473	473	736	737	737	547	547	547
13 31	474	474	474	737	736	736	547	547	547
13 32	474	474	475	736	736	735	547	547	547
13 33	475	475	475	735	735	735	547	547	547
13 34	475	476	476	735	734	734	547	547	547
13 35	477	476	478	734	733	733	547	547	547
13 36	478	478	478	733	733	734	547	547	547
13 37	478	478	478	735	735	736	547	547	547
13 38	479	479	479	736	736	737	547	547	547
13 39	479	479	479	737	736	736	547	547	547
13 40	479	480	480	736	736	735	547	547	547
13 41	480	480	480	735	735	735	547	547	547
13 42	481	481	481	734	734	734	547	547	547
13 43	481	481	481	735	735	734	547	547	547
13 44	481	481	481	736	734	735	547	547	547
13 45	481	481	481	733	733	735	547	547	547
13 46	481	481	481	737	737	737	547	547	548
13 47	481	481	481	737	737	737	548	548	548
13 48	481	482	482	737	738	738	548	548	548
13 49	482	482	482	738	737	738	548	548	548
13 50	482	483	482	737	738	738	547	548	548
13 51	482	482	483	736	734	734	548	548	547
13 52	483	483	484	734	733	732	547	547	547
13 53	484	484	484	732	732	731	548	548	548
13 54	484	484	483	731	731	731	548	548	548
13 55	483	483	483	731	731	731	548	548	548
13 56	483	484	484	732	732	732	548	548	548
13 57	484	484	484	731	732	733	548	547	547
13 58	484	484	484	731	729	729	547	547	547
13 59	483	483	483	734	736	736	547	547	547

APPENDIX No. 1.

RECORD AND REDUCTION OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE UNITED STATES POLAR STATION, UGLAAMIE, POINT BARROW, ALASKA, IN 1881-'82-'83, IN CONNECTION WITH MAGNETIC WORK.

[Computation by J. G. Porter, January 12, 1884. A. C. Dark, observer.]

<p>[November 16, 1881. Altitudes of Jupiter. Stackpole theodolite. Chronometer, Bond 235 (sideral).]</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Time.</i></td> <td><i>Altitude.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10^h 44^m 42^s</td> <td>D = 28° 18' 3"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>48 28.5</td> <td>30.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11 05 50.5</td> <td>R = 31 01.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14 26</td> <td>30.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 58 22</td> <td>29 50.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Refraction = -1.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>z = 60 11.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>φ = 71 17.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>δ = 16 45.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2s = 148° 14'.6</td> <td>tan² ½t = 9.1941</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s = 74 07.3</td> <td>t = 43° 10'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s - φ = 2 49.6</td> <td>43° 10' = 2^h 52^m 40^s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s - δ = 57 22</td> <td>a = 3 14 06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s - z = 13 55.7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sid. t. = 0 21 26</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ch. t. = 10 58 22</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>sin (s - φ) = 8.6929</td> <td>ΔT = -10 36 56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sin (s - δ) = 9.9254</td> <td>or +1 23 04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sec (s - z) = 0.0130</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>sec s = 0.5628</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Altitude.</i>	10 ^h 44 ^m 42 ^s	D = 28° 18' 3"	48 28.5	30.0	11 05 50.5	R = 31 01.7	14 26	30.5	10 58 22	29 50.1		Refraction = -1.7		z = 60 11.6		φ = 71 17.7		δ = 16 45.3	2s = 148° 14'.6	tan ² ½t = 9.1941	s = 74 07.3	t = 43° 10'	s - φ = 2 49.6	43° 10' = 2 ^h 52 ^m 40 ^s	s - δ = 57 22	a = 3 14 06	s - z = 13 55.7		Sid. t. = 0 21 26		Ch. t. = 10 58 22		sin (s - φ) = 8.6929	ΔT = -10 36 56	sin (s - δ) = 9.9254	or +1 23 04	sec (s - z) = 0.0130		sec s = 0.5628		<p>[January 24, 1882. Equal altitudes of Mars. Stackpole theodolite. Chronometer, Fletcher 1713.]</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Before culmination.</i></td> <td><i>After culmination.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7^h 21^m 21^s</td> <td>7^h 33^m 17^s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21 58.5</td> <td>32 43.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22 33.3</td> <td>32 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23 06.4</td> <td>31 36.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23 42.5</td> <td>31 01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chron. time of culmination.</td> <td>7^h 27^m 21^s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long. from Washington....</td> <td>a = 5 48 26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washington sideral time...</td> <td>5 18 27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sideral time of noon.....</td> <td>11 06 53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sideral interval.....</td> <td>20 15 40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sideral into solar.....</td> <td>14 51 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean time interval.....</td> <td>-2 26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long. from Washington....</td> <td>14 48 47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local mean time.....</td> <td>5 18 27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chronometer.....</td> <td>9 30 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7 27 21</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>ΔT = +2 02 50</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Before culmination.</i>	<i>After culmination.</i>	7 ^h 21 ^m 21 ^s	7 ^h 33 ^m 17 ^s	21 58.5	32 43.5	22 33.3	32 10	23 06.4	31 36.5	23 42.5	31 01	Chron. time of culmination.	7 ^h 27 ^m 21 ^s	Long. from Washington....	a = 5 48 26	Washington sideral time...	5 18 27	Sideral time of noon.....	11 06 53	Sideral interval.....	20 15 40	Sideral into solar.....	14 51 13	Mean time interval.....	-2 26	Long. from Washington....	14 48 47	Local mean time.....	5 18 27	Chronometer.....	9 30 20		7 27 21		ΔT = +2 02 50	<p>[February 21, 1882. Equal altitudes of α Orionis. Stackpole theodolite. Chronometer, Hutton 312 (sideral).]</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Before culmination.</i></td> <td><i>After culmination.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>15^h 44^m 22^s</td> <td>16^h 03^m 19^s.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>44 50</td> <td>02 44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45 23.5</td> <td>02 11.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45 55</td> <td>01 36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>46 25</td> <td>00 59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chron. time of culmination.</td> <td>15^h 53^m 47^s</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>a = 5 30 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>ΔT = -10 23 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>or +1 36 29</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Before culmination.</i>	<i>After culmination.</i>	15 ^h 44 ^m 22 ^s	16 ^h 03 ^m 19 ^s .5	44 50	02 44	45 23.5	02 11.5	45 55	01 36	46 25	00 59	Chron. time of culmination.	15 ^h 53 ^m 47 ^s		a = 5 30 16		ΔT = -10 23 31		or +1 36 29
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RECORD AND REDUCTION OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

[April 11, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Chevalier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
1 ^h 32 ^m 37.5	⊙ 42° 25'
33 16	20
33 49.5	15
34 35	10
35 12	05
35 35.5	00
Mean 1 37 25	⊙ 42 55
38 18	50
38 39.5	45
39 30.5	40
40 08.5	35
Mean 1 34 11	⊙ 42 12.5
38 47	⊙ 42 45
Mean 1 36 29	⊙ 42 28.8
On arc 31' 00"	Index correc. +1.0
Off arc 33 00	$A' = 21 14.9$
	Refraction = -1.0
In. cor. +1'	$z = 68 46.1$
	$\phi = 71 17.7$
	$\delta = 8 35.2$
	$2s = 148 39.0$
	$s = 74 19.5$
	$s - \phi = 3 01.8$
	$s - \delta = 65 44.3$
	$s - z = 5 33.4$
	$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.7231$
	$\sin(s - \delta) = 9.9598$
	$\sec(s - z) = 0.0021$
	$\sec s = 0.5683$
	$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} t = 9.2533$
	$t = 45^\circ 54'$
	$= 3^h 03^m 36^s$
	Equation of time = +54
Local mean time	3 04 30
Chronometer time	1 36 29
	$\Delta T = +1 28 01$

[April 17, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Chevalier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
8 ^h 38 ^m 01 ^s	⊙ 53° 21'
38 55	24.5
39 31	28.8
40 45	35.0
41 38.5	40.0
42 38	45.0
Mean 8 40 15	53 32.4
	Index = +1.0
On arc 31' 00"	$A' = 28 46.7$
Off arc 33 00	Refraction = -2.0
In. cor. +1'	Semi diam. = +15.9
	$z = 62 59.4$
	$\phi = 71 17.7$
	$\delta = 10 39.3$
	$2s = 141 56.4$
	$s = 72 28.2$
	$s - \phi = 1 10.5$
	$s - \delta = 61 48.9$
	$s - z = 9 28.8$
	$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.3119$
	$\sin(s - \delta) = 9.9452$
	$\sec(s - z) = 0.0060$
	$\sec s = 0.5211$
	$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} t = 8.7842$
	$t = 27^\circ 49'$
	$= 1^h 59^m 52^s$
	$= 10 09 08$
	Equation of time = -34
Local mean time	10 08 34
Chronometer time	8 40 15
	$\Delta T = +1 28 19$

[April 23, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Chevalier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
8 ^h 03 ^m 57 ^s	⊙ 55° 25'
04 50	30
05 37	35
06 28	40
07 06.5	45
07 50.5	55
Mean 8 05 50	55 38.3
	Index = +1.0
	$A' = 27 49.6$
	Refraction = -1.8
	Semi diam. = -15.9
	$z = 62 28.1$
	$\phi = 71 17.7$
	$\delta = 12 42.1$
	$2s = 146 27.9$
	$s = 73 14.0$
	$s - \phi = 1 56.3$
	$s - \delta = 60 31.9$
	$s - z = 10 45.9$
	$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.5202$
	$\sin(s - \delta) = 9.0 08$
	$\sec(s - z) = 0.0077$
	$\sec s = 0.5 99$
	$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} t = 9.0106$
	$t = 35^\circ 44'$
	$= 2^h 22^m 50^s$
	$= 9 37 04$
	Equation of time = -1 50
Local mean time	9 35 14
Chronometer time	8 05 59
	$\Delta T = +1 29 15$

[April 28, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Fletcher 1713.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
7 ^h 32 ^m 54 ^s	⊙ 57° 30'
33 42	35
34 33	40
35 22	45
7 37 30	⊙ 59 05
38 24	10
39 10	15
39 56	20
Mean 7 36 27	⊙ 58 25
	Index = -2.8
On arc 35' 15"	$A' = 29 11.1$
Off arc 29 40	Refraction = -1.7
In. cor. -2'.8	$z = 60 50.6$
	$\phi = 71 17.7$
	$\delta = 14 18.6$
	$2s = 146 26.9$
	$s = 73 13.5$
	$s - \phi = 1 55.8$
	$s - \delta = 58 54.9$
	$s - z = 12 22.9$
	$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.5274$
	$\sin(s - \delta) = 9.9527$
	$\sec(s - z) = 0.0102$
	$\sec s = 0.5397$
	$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} t = 9.0100$
	$t = 35^\circ 23'.5$
	$= 2^h 21^m 54^s$
	$= 9 38 06$
	Equation of time = -2 41
Local mean time	9 35 25
Chronometer time	7 36 27
	$\Delta T = +1 58 58$

[May 16, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
7 ^h 40 ^m 07 ^s	⊙ 65° 15'
47 07	20
47 46.5	25
48 26.5	30
49 05	35
49 47.7	40
Mean 7 48 03	65 27.5
	Index = -2.8
	$A' = 32 42.4$
	Refraction = -1.5
	Semi diam. = +15.8
	$z = 57 03.3$
	$\phi = 71 17.7$
	$\delta = 10 12.9$
	$2s = 147 33.9$
	$s = 73 47.0$
	$s - \phi = 2 29.3$
	$s - \delta = 54 34.1$
	$s - z = 16 43.7$
	$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.6376$
	$\sin(s - \delta) = 9.9110$
	$\sec(s - z) = 0.0188$
	$\sec s = 0.5540$
	$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} t = 9.1214$
	$t = 39^\circ 58'$
	$= 2^h 39^m 52^s$
	$= 9 20 08$
	Equation of time = -3 51
Local mean time	9 16 17
Chronometer time	7 48 03
	$\Delta T = +1 28 14$

[May 23, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Fletcher, 1713.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
12 ^h 06 ^m 42 ^s .5	⊙ 71° 45'
07 15	40
08 51	30
09 35	25
12 17 08	⊙ 71 45
17 50	40
18 51	30
19 36.5	25
Mean 12 13 14	⊙ 71 35.0
	Index = -2.8
	$A' = 35 46.1$
	Refraction = -1.8
	$z = 54 15.2$
	$\phi = 71 17.7$
	$\delta = 20 42.8$
	$2s = 146 15.7$
	$s = 73 07.8$
	$s - \phi = 1 50.1$
	$s - \delta = 52 25.0$
	$s - z = 18 52.6$
	$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.5054$
	$\sin(s - \delta) = 9.8990$
	$\sec(s - z) = 0.0240$
	$\sec s = 0.5373$
	$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} t = 8.9657$
	$t = 33^\circ 50'$
	$= 2^h 15^m 20^s$
	$= -3 28$
	Equation of time = -3 28
Local mean time	2 11 52
Chronometer time	0 13 14
	$\Delta T = +1 58 38$

RECORD AND REDUCTION OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

[May 27, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
7 ^h 49 ^m 55 ^s	☉ 70° 50'
50 24	55
51 15	71 00
51 52	05
52 34	10
53 20.5	15
54 22	20
7 59 14	☉ 70 50
8 00 02	53
01 10	71 00
01 57.5	05
02 41.5	10
03 25	15
04 05.5	20
Mean 7 56 58	☉ 71 05.0

Index = -5.8
 N' = 35 29.6
 Refraction = -1.3
 z = 54 31.7
 φ = 71 17.7
 δ = 21 22.5
 2s = 147 11.9
 s = 73 36.0
 s-φ = 2 18.3
 s-δ = 52 13.5
 s-z = 19 04.3
 sin (s-φ) = 8.6041
 sin (s-δ) = 9.8978
 sec (s-z) = 0.0245
 sec s = 0.5492
 tan²½t = 0.0756
 t = 35° 04'
 = 2^h 32^m 10^s
 Equation of time = -3 05
 Local mean time 9 24 39
 Chronometer time 7 56 53
 ΔT = +1 27 46

[May 27, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
8 ^h 22 ^m 51 ^s	☉ 73° 10'
23 47	14
24 43	16
Mean 8 23 47	73 13.3

Index = +1.0
 N' = 36 37.2
 Refraction = -1.3
 Semidiam. = +15.8
 z = 53 06.3
 φ = 71 17.7
 δ = 21 23.0
 2s = 145 49.0
 s = 72 54.5
 s-φ = 1 38.8
 s-δ = 51 31.5
 s-z = 19 40.9
 sin (s-φ) = 8.4455
 sin (s-δ) = 9.8937
 sec (s-z) = 0.0264
 sec s = 0.5318
 tan²½t = 8.9014
 t = 31° 32'
 = 2^h 09^m 08^s
 = 9 53 52
 Equation of time = -7 05
 Local mean time 9 50 47
 Chronometer time 8 23 47
 ΔT = +1 27 00

[June 6, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
8 ^h 06 ^m 07 ^s	☉ 75° 00'
06 54	05
07 27.5	10
08 10	15
08 49.5	20
09 40	25
Mean 8 07 51	75 12.5

Index = -5.8
 N' = 37 33.8
 Refraction = -1.3
 Semidiam. = -15.8
 z = 52 48.3
 φ = 71 17.7
 δ = 39 42.6
 2s = 140 43.6
 s = 70 21.8
 s-φ = 2 04.1
 s-δ = 50 39.2
 s-z = 20 38.5
 sin (s-φ) = 8.5574
 sin (s-δ) = 9.8883
 sec (s-z) = 0.0288
 sec s = 0.5431
 tan²½t = 9.0182
 t = 35° 47'
 = 2^h 23^m 09^s
 = 9 36 52
 Equation of time = -1 35
 Local mean time 9 35 17
 Chronometer time 8 07 51
 ΔT = +1 27 26

[June 24, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
8 ^h 03 ^m 20 ^s	☉ 75° 35'
04 05	40
04 46	45
05 24	50
06 12	55
06 52	76 00
8 12 51	☉ 75 35
13 40.5	40
14 30	45
15 20	50
16 05	55
16 50	76 00
Mean 8 10 00	☉ 75 47.5

Index = -5.8
 N' = 37 50.9
 Refraction = -1.2
 z = 52 10.3
 φ = 71 17.7
 δ = 23 24.9
 2s = 146 52.9
 s = 73 26.5
 s-φ = 2 08.8
 s-δ = 50 01.6
 s-z = 21 16.2
 sin (s-φ) = 8.5735
 sin (s-δ) = 9.8844
 sec (s-z) = 0.0306
 sec s = 0.5452
 tan²½t = 9.0337
 t = 36° 23'.5
 = 2^h 25^m 34^s
 Equation of time = +2 10
 Local mean time 9 36 36
 Chronometer time 8 10 00
 ΔT = +1 26 36

[July 7, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
1 ^h 24 ^m 23 ^s	☉ 74 56'
25 21	50
26 14	45
27 08	40
28 41	30
1 34 56	☉ 74 56
35 42	50
36 26	45
37 12.5	40
38 49	30
Mean 1 31 29	☉ 74 44.2

Index = 0.0
 N' = 37 22.1
 Refraction = -1.3
 z = 52 39.2
 φ = 71 17.7
 δ = 22 31.5
 2s = 146 28.4
 s = 73 14.2
 s-φ = 1 56.5
 s-δ = 50 42.7
 s-z = 20 35.0
 sin (s-φ) = 8.5300
 sin (s-δ) = 9.8837
 sec (s-z) = 0.0286
 sec s = 0.5399
 tan²½t = 8.9872
 t = 34° 37'
 = 2^h 18^m 23^s
 = +4 41
 Equation of time = +4 41
 Local mean time 2 23 09
 Chronometer time 1 31 29
 ΔT = +51 40

[August 16, 1882. Altitudes of sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]

Time.	Double altitudes.
8 ^h 20 ^m 42 ^s	☉ 54° 07'
32 18	20
33 08	25
34 07	30
35 25.5	35
36 58	40
8 38 15	☉ 54 04
41 26	25
42 08	20
8 33 47	☉ 54 29.0
8 40 36	☉ 56 19.3
Mean 8 37 12	☉ 55 24.2

Index = 0.0
 N' = 27 42.1
 Refraction = -1.3
 z = 62 19.7
 φ = 71 17.7
 δ = 13 35.9
 2s = 147 13.3
 s = 73 36.6
 s-φ = 2 18.9
 s-δ = 60 00.7
 s-z = 11 16.0
 sin (s-φ) = 8.6063
 sin (s-δ) = 9.9376
 sec (s-z) = 0.0085
 sec s = 0.5495
 tan²½t = 0.1019
 t = 3° 09'
 = 2^h 36^m 30^s
 = 9 23 24
 Equation of time = +4 01
 Local mean time 9 27 25
 Chronometer time 8 37 12
 ΔT = +50 13

RECORD AND REDUCTION OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

<p>[September 2, 1882. Altitudes of Sun. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time.</th> <th>Double altitudes.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1^h 25^m 50^s.2</td><td>45° 49'.7</td></tr> <tr><td>28 23.5</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>30 18</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>31 15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>32 18</td><td>10.2</td></tr> <tr><td>33 35</td><td>02</td></tr> <tr><td>1 35 47.5</td><td>43 44</td></tr> <tr><td>37 03.5</td><td>30.1</td></tr> <tr><td>38 27</td><td>16.7</td></tr> <tr><td>39 44</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>40 27</td><td>15.3</td></tr> <tr><td>42 06</td><td>04.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1 34 37</td><td>44 22.9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>On arc 31' 40" Index = +.8 Off arc 33 20 N' = 23 11.8 In. cor. +0'.8 Refraction = -2.8</p> <p>$z = 67 50.5$ $\phi = 71 17.7$ $\delta = 7 18.5$</p> <p>$2s = 146 26.7$ $s = 73 13.4$ $s - \phi = 1 55.7$ $s - \delta = 65 54.9$ $s - z = 5 22.9$</p> <p>$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.5270$ $\sin(s - \delta) = 9.9804$ $\sec(s - z) = 0.0019$ $\sec s = 0.5396$</p> <p>$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2}t = 9.0280$ $t = 36^{\circ} 12'$ $= 2^h 24^m 46^s$</p> <p>Equation of time = -57</p> <p>Local mean time..... 2 23 51 Chronometer time..... 1 34 37</p> <p>$\Delta T = +49 14$</p>	Time.	Double altitudes.	1 ^h 25 ^m 50 ^s .2	45° 49'.7	28 23.5	35	30 18	23	31 15	16	32 18	10.2	33 35	02	1 35 47.5	43 44	37 03.5	30.1	38 27	16.7	39 44	19	40 27	15.3	42 06	04.0	1 34 37	44 22.9	<p>[September 29, 1882. Altitudes of a Lyra. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Bond 235 (sideral).]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time.</th> <th>Double altitudes.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>8^h 27^m 28^s</td><td>94° 39'</td></tr> <tr><td>29 30</td><td>47</td></tr> <tr><td>32 52</td><td>35.3</td></tr> <tr><td>36 25</td><td>28.7</td></tr> <tr><td>38 33</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>8 32 59</td><td>94 37.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Index = +.8 N' = 47 18.8 Refraction = -.9</p> <p>$z = 43 43.0$ $\phi = 71 17.7$ $\delta = 38 40.5$</p> <p>$2s = 183 40.2$ $s = 91 70.1$ $s - \phi = 5 02.4$ $s - \delta = 37 39.6$ $s - z = 33 38.1$</p> <p>$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.9438$ $\sin(s - \delta) = 9.7860$ $\sec(s - z) = 0.0708$ $\sec s = 0.6268$</p> <p>$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2}t = 9.4800$ $t = 55^{\circ} 10'$ $= 3^h 40^m 40^s$ $a = 18 32 59$</p> <p>Local sideral time..... 23 13 39 Chronometer time..... 20 32 59</p> <p>$\Delta T = +1 40 40$</p>	Time.	Double altitudes.	8 ^h 27 ^m 28 ^s	94° 39'	29 30	47	32 52	35.3	36 25	28.7	38 33	22	8 32 59	94 37.0	<p>[November 1, 1882. Altitudes of a Lyra. Blunt sextant. Chronometer, Bond 235 (sideral).]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time.</th> <th>Double altitudes.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>8^h 20^m 01^s.5</td><td>89° 58'</td></tr> <tr><td>20 50.6</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>22 44</td><td>13.7</td></tr> <tr><td>24 37.4</td><td>07.3</td></tr> <tr><td>25 37.3</td><td>05 30</td></tr> <tr><td>8 23 44</td><td>86 13.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Index = +.8 N' = 48 07.3 Refraction = -.9</p> <p>$z = 41 53.6$ $\phi = 71 17.7$ $\delta = 38 40.5$</p> <p>$2s = 151 51.6$ $s = 75 55.8$ $s - \phi = 4 38.2$ $s - \delta = 37 15.4$ $s - z = 34 02.3$</p> <p>$\sin(s - \phi) = 8.9078$ $\sin(s - \delta) = 9.7829$ $\sec(s - z) = 0.0818$ $\sec s = 0.6142$</p> <p>$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2}t = 9.3854$ $t = 52^{\circ} 20'$ $= 3^h 20^m 56^s$ $a = 18 32 58$</p> <p>Local sideral time..... 22 02 04 Chronometer time..... 20 23 44</p> <p>$\Delta T = +1 40 10$</p>	Time.	Double altitudes.	8 ^h 20 ^m 01 ^s .5	89° 58'	20 50.6	20	22 44	13.7	24 37.4	07.3	25 37.3	05 30	8 23 44	86 13.6
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RECORD AND REDUCTION OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

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Chronometer, Negus 544.]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time.</th> <th>Double altitudes.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>9^h 02^m 07.5</td> <td>⊙ 61° 59'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 56</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 48</td> <td>62 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 32</td> <td>05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05 26</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 08 06</td> <td>⊙ 63 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09 07</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 48</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11 40</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 38</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 07 07</td> <td>⊙ 62 51.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Index = +.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>N' = 31 26.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Refraction = -1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>z = 58 35.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>φ = 71 17.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>δ = 15 45.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2s = 105 38.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>s = 52 49.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>s - φ = 1 31.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>s - δ = 57 04.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>s - z = 14 13.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>sin (s - φ) 8.4251</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>sin (s - δ) 9.9299</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>sec (s - z) 0.0135</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>sec s 0.5296</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>tan² ½t 8.8921</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>t = 31° 28'</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2^h 04^m 52^s</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>a = 9 55 08</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Equation of time..... -3 17</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Local mean time..... 9 51 51</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Chronometer time..... 9 07 07</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>ΔT = +44 44</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Time.	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RECORD AND REDUCTION OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

[May 12, 1883. Altitudes of Sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Blunt 214.]		[May 21, 1883. Altitudes of Sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]		[June 6, 1883. Altitudes of Sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]	
Time.	Double altitudes.	Time.	Double altitudes.	Time.	Double altitudes.
8 ^h 43 ^m 33 ^s	☉ 66° 00'	8 ^h 18 ^m 44 ^s .5	☉ 65° 45'	8 ^h 56 ^m 12 ^s	☉ 74° 30'
44 27	05	20 07	55	56 56.5	35
45 26	10	20 43	68 00	57 42	40
46 16	15	21 28	05	58 33.5	45
8 47 23.5	☉ 69 25	8 27 11	☉ 67 50	59 24	50
48 21.5	30	27 54	55	9 01 52	☉ 76 10
49 19	35	28 37	68 00	02 46	15
50 15	40	29 20	05	03 35.5	20
				04 21.5	25
				05 15	30
8 46 53	→ 68 50	8 24 15	66 56.9	9 00 40	☉ 75 30
On arc 32' 10"	Index = +.9		Index = +.9	On arc 32' 10"	Index = +.9
Off arc 34 00				Off arc 34 00	
In. cor. +0'.9				In. cor. +0'.9	
	Refraction = -1.4		Refraction = -1.4		Refraction = -1.3
	z = 55 36.0		z = 56 32.5		z = 52 15.7
	φ = 71 17.7		φ = 71 17.7		φ = 71 17.7
	δ = 18 12.3		δ = 20 14.2		δ = 22 41.1
	2s = 145 06.0		2s = 148 04.4		2s = 146 14.5
	s = 72 33.0		s = 74 02.2		s = 73 07.2
	s - φ = 1 15.3		s - φ = 2 44.5		s - φ = 1 49.5
	s - δ = 54 20.7		s - δ = 53 48.0		s - δ = 50 26.1
	s - z = 18 57.0		s - z = 17 29.7		s - z = 20 51.5
	sin (s - φ) 8.3405		sin (s - φ) 8.6797		sin (s - φ) 8.5631
	sin (s - δ) 9.9098		sin (s - δ) 9.9068		sin (s - δ) 9.8870
	sec (s - z) 0.0193		sec (s - z) 0.0206		sec (s - z) 0.0294
	sec s 0.5230		sec s 0.5605		sec s 0.5370
	tan ² t = 8.7926		tan ² t = 9.1676		tan ² t = 8.9565
	t = 27° 58'		t = 41° 58'		t = 33° 29'
	1 ^h 51 ^m 52 ^s		2 ^h 47 ^m 52 ^s		2 ^h 13 ^m 56 ^s
	10 08 08		9 12 08		9 46 04
	- 3 50		- 3 38		- 1 35
Equation of time		Equation of time		Equation of time	
Local mean time	10 04 18	Local mean time	9 08 30	Local mean time	9 44 29
Chronometer time	8 46 53	Chronometer time	8 24 15	Chronometer time	9 00 40
ΔT = +1 17 25		ΔT = +44 15		ΔT = +48 49	

[June 19, 1883. Altitudes of Sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]		[June 28, 1883. Altitudes of Sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]		[July 10, 1883. Altitudes of Sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]		[July 23, 1883. Altitudes of Sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Negus 544.]		[August 9, 1883. Altitudes of Sun. Chevallier sextant. Chronometer, Blunt 214.]	
Time.	Double altitudes.	Time.	Double altitudes.	Time.	Double altitudes.	Time.	Double altitudes.	Time.	Double altitudes.
8 ^h 15 ^m 51 ^s .5	☉ 65° 00'	8 ^h 35 ^m 24 ^s	☉ 72° 30'	8 ^h 16 ^m 19 ^s	☉ 61° 15'	8 ^h 07 ^m 54 ^s	☉ 62° 30'	8 ^h 06 ^m 22 ^s .5	☉ 64° 05'
16 30.5	62 55	34 07	35	16 53.5	10	08 22	35	07 32	10
16 58	50	34 49.5	40	17 31.5	05	09 10	40	08 33	15
17 34.5	45	35 28	45	18 01	00	09 47.5	45	09 36	20
18 10	40	36 11	50	18 36	60 55	10 27.5	50	10 42	25
18 42	35	36 57	55	8 22 20	☉ 61 25	11 01	55	9 12 35	☉ 65 40
8 20 46	☉ 63 20	8 41 23	☉ 74 30	22 54.5	20	8 12 31	☉ 64 10	13 09	45
21 52.5	10	42 03	35	23 30.5	15	13 10	15	14 10	50
22 27	05	42 45	40	24 00	10	13 46	20	15 20	55
22 59	00	43 30	45	24 36	05	14 25.5	25	16 28	60 00
24 06	☉ 63 50	44 15	50			15 07	30		
25 50.5	35	44 50.5	55	8 20 28	☉ 61 10	15 45	35	9 11 27	☉ 65 02.5
8 20 09	62 53.8	8 39 09	☉ 73 42.5			8 11 47	☉ 63 32.5		
Index = +0.4		Index = +.5		Index = +0.5		Index = +.5		Index = +0.3	
On arc = 31' 10"		On arc = 31' 10"		On arc = 31' 10"		On arc = 31' 10"		On arc = 30' 10"	
Off arc = 32 00		Off arc = 32 10		Off arc = 32 10		Off arc = 32 10		Off arc = 30 50	
Index cor. = +0'.4		Index cor. = +0'.5		Index cor. = +0'.5		Index cor. = +0'.5		Index cor. = +0'.3	
A' = 31 27.1		A' = 36 51.5		A' = 30 85.2		A' = 31 46.5		A' = 32 31.4	
Refr. = -1.6		Refr. = -1.3		Refr. = -1.6		Refr. = -1.5		Refr. = -1.5	
z = 58 34.5		z = 53 09.8		z = 59 26.4		z = 58 15.0		z = 57 30.1	
φ = 71 17.7		φ = 71 17.7		φ = 71 17.7		φ = 71 17.7		φ = 71 17.7	
δ = 23 26.5		δ = 23 16.9		δ = 22 11.3		δ = 20 02.8		δ = 15 47.4	
2s = 158 18.7		2s = 147 44.4		2s = 152 55.4		2s = 149 35.5		2s = 144 35.2	
s = 78 39.4		s = 73 52.2		s = 76 27.7		s = 74 47.8		s = 72 17.6	
s - φ = 5 21.7		s - φ = 2 34.5		s - φ = 5 10.0		s - φ = 3 30.1		s - φ = 0 56.9	
s - δ = 18 04.9		s - δ = 50 35.3		s - δ = 54 16.4		s - δ = 54 45.0		s - δ = 56 30.2	
		s - z = 20 42.4		s - z = 17 01.3		s - z = 16 32.3		s - z = 14 47.5	
sin (s - φ) 8.9705		sin (s - φ) 8.6523		sin (s - φ) 8.9545		sin (s - φ) 8.7859		sin (s - φ) 8.2411	
sin (s - δ) 9.9036		sin (s - δ) 9.8890		sin (s - δ) 9.9095		sin (s - δ) 9.9120		sin (s - δ) 9.9211	
sec (s - z) 0.0220		sec (s - z) 0.0290		sec (s - z) 0.0194		sec (s - z) 0.0184		sec (s - z) 0.0146	
sec s 0.6369		sec s 0.5762		sec s 0.6306		sec s 0.5813		sec s 0.5169	
tan ² t = 9.5329		tan ² t = 9.1257		tan ² t = 9.5140		tan ² t = 9.2976		tan ² t = 8.0987	
t = 60° 34'		t = 40° 09'		t = 59° 30'		t = 48° 03'		t = 25° 04'	
Equat'n of time +1 07		Equat'n of time +2 58		Equat'n of time +5 08		Equat'n of time +6 13		Equat'n of time +5 17	
Local m. time... 4 03 23		Local m. time... 9 22 23		Local m. time... 4 03 08		Local m. time... 8 54 01		Local m. time... 10 25 01	
Chron. time.... 3 20 09		Chron. time.... 8 39 09		Chron. time... 3 20 28		Chron. time... 8 11 47		Chron. time... 9 11 27	
ΔT = +43 14		ΔT = +43 18		ΔT = +43 40		ΔT = +43 14		ΔT = +1 13 34	

Tabulations of observed chronometer corrections, United States meteorological and magnetic polar station, Uglamie, Alaska.

Chronometer, Negus No. 544 (mean time).			Chronometer, Fletcher No. 1713 (mean time).			Chronometer, Hutton No. 312 (sidercal).		
1881.	ΔT		1882.	ΔT		1882.	ΔT	
November 23.....	+1 ^h 51 ^m 30 ^s		July 7.....	+0 ^h 51 ^m 40 ^s		February 10.....	+1 ^h 39 ^m 58 ^s	
November 30.....	1 44 04		August 16.....	0 50 13		February 21.....	1 38 29	
1882.			September 3.....	0 49 14		March 7.....	1 38 39	
March 30.....	1 30 49		1883.			Chronometer, Bond No. 235 (sidercal).		
April 11.....	1 28 01		May 3.....	0 44 44		1881.	ΔT	
April 17.....	1 28 19		May 21.....	0 44 15		November 16.....	+1 ^h 23 ^m 04 ^s	
April 23.....	1 29 15		June 6.....	0 43 49		1882.		
May 16.....	1 28 14		June 19.....	0 43 14		September 29.....	1 40 49	
May 27.....	1 27 46		June 28.....	0 43 13		November 1.....	1 40 10	
May 27.....	1 27 00		July 10.....	0 42 49		December 1.....	1 40 36	
June 6.....	1 27 26		July 23.....	0 42 14		December 11.....	1 40 40	
June 24.....	1 28 38					December 23.....	1 42 24	
						1883.		
						January 7.....	1 39 26	
						January 25.....	1 40 32	
						March 2.....	1 41 15	
						March 18.....	1 41 35	

Observations for latitude at United States meteorological and magnetic polar station, Uglamie, Alaska.

[April 28, 1882. Surtant, Blunt No. 309. Chronometer, Fletcher No. 1713. Observer, A. C. Dark. Recorder, E. P. Herendeen.]

Observed times.	Double altitudes.	Single altitudes, index correction applied.	Index correction—2/3 reduction to meridian.	Meridian altitude.
0 ^h 36 ^m 52 ^s	☉ 65° 25.8	33° 41.5	5.6	33° 47.1
37 52.5	28.0	43.6	5.1	47.7
39 25	30.0	43.6	4.6	48.2
40 41	32.0	44.6	4.0	48.6
44 21.5	34.0	45.6	2.5	48.1
46 10.5	35.8	46.5	1.9	48.4
48 00	37.0	47.1	1.4	48.5
50 33	37.5	47.4	0.8	48.2
52 25	38.5	47.8	0.4	48.2
57 32	39.7	48.4	0.0	48.4
10 00 48.5	39.7	48.4	0.0	48.4
07 36.5	37.6	47.1	1.0	48.1
09 02	35.8	46.5	1.3	47.8
10 38.5	35.0	46.1	1.8	47.9
11 46	34.0	45.6	2.1	47.7
13 18	33.0	45.1	2.5	47.7
14 41.5	33.0	44.6	3.2	47.8
15 57	31.0	44.1	3.7	47.8
17 19	30.0	43.6	4.3	47.9
18 19	29.0	43.1	4.8	47.9
Mean time of culmination . . .	11 ^h 57 ^m 19 ^s	Mean	23 48.0	
	$\Delta T + 1 58 58$	Refr. and par	-1.4	
Chron. time of culmination . . .	9 53 21	$\lambda \odot =$	32 46.6	
		Semi-diameter	+15.9	
		$\lambda \odot$'s center	33 62.5	
		$\delta =$	14 20.5	
		$\phi =$	71 18.0	

[June 24, 1882, noon. Theodolite, Fauth & Co. Chronometer, Negus No. 544. Observer, A. C. Dark. Recorder, E. P. Herendeen.]

Observed times.	Observed altitudes.	Reduction to meridian.	Meridian altitude.
10 ^h 34 ^m 13 ^s	☉ 42° 25' R		☉ 42° 25.0
36 13	25 L	0.0	
37 16.5	24 R	0.0	24.0
37 58	24 L		
39 49	23 R	0.2	23.2
40 06	23 L		
40 40	☉ 42 56 R		☉ 56.4
42 04	56 L	0.4	
43 16	54 R		
43 31	54 L	0.7	54.7
44 29	53 R		
44 46.5	53 L	1.0	54.0
Mean time of cul.	12 ^h 02 ^m 13 ^s	Mean ☉'s center	43 39.5
	$\Delta T + 1 26 36$	Refr. and par.	-0.9
Chron. time of cul	10 35 36	$\delta =$	42 38.6
		$\phi =$	70 46.2

[June 24, 1882, midnight. Theodolite, Fauth & Co. Chronometer, I. Observer, A. C. Dark. Recorder, E. P. Herendeen. The times given do not correspond to the time of lower culmination of the sun; therefore the mean of the four smallest readings (supposed to indicate the time of lower culmination) were taken. The discordance between the results at upper and lower culminations seems to indicate that the instrument was not adjusted for index error.]

Observed altitudes.	
☉ 5° 07' R.	
5 07 L.	
☉ 5 36 R.	
5 36 L.	
Mean	5 21.5
Refraction and par.	-0.1
	5 12.4
$\delta = 23 24.0$	
$\phi = 71 48.4$	
Correction to refraction for displaced zenith	-1.2
Corrected $\phi =$	71 47.2
From observations June 24, noon	$\phi = 70^{\circ} 46.2$
From observations June 24, midnight	$\phi = 71^{\circ} 47.2$
Mean	71 16.7

Observation of lunar distances for longitude, July 7, 1882, at the United States meteorological and magnetic polar station, Uglacmie, Alaska.

[Set. I. Observer, A. O. Dark. Chronometer, Negus 534. Blunt sextant. Index correction = 0'.0.]

Time.	Distance \odot and ζ	Formulae.
9 ^h 22 ^m 19 ^s	90° 39'	z, Z = true zenith distances.
34 44.5	35	z', Z' = apparent zenith distances.
36 07.5	33	Δ, Δ' = true and apparent distances of objects.
Mean 9 34 23	90 35.3	t = hour angle.
ΔT +51 40	Semi-d. \odot 15.8	$\cos z = \sin \phi \sin \delta + \cos \phi \cos \delta \cos t$
Mean time 10 26 03	Semi-d. ζ 16.1	$\cos \Delta' = \cos z' \cos Z' + \sin z' \sin Z' \cos \Delta$
Sidereal time 5 28 50	$\Delta' 91 07.2$	$\cos \Delta = \frac{\sin z' \sin Z'}{\cos z \cos Z'}$
$a \odot$ 7 07 33		$\cos \Delta = \cos z \cos Z + \sin z \sin Z \cos \Delta$
$a \zeta$ 0 49 46		
$t \odot$ 1 38 28 = 24° 39'.5		
$t \zeta$ 4 39 09 = 69 47.3		
$\delta \odot$ 22° 32'.6		
$\delta \zeta$ 9 12.5		

$\sin \phi$ 9.97643	$\cos \phi$ 9.50009	$\sin \delta$ 9.97643	$\cos \delta$ 9.50009
$\sin \delta$ 9.58363	$\cos \delta$ 9.96545	$\sin z$ 9.30419	$\cos z$ 9.93437
	$\cos t$ 9.95847		$\cos t$ 9.53847
$\sin \phi \sin \delta$ 9.56008			
$\cos \phi \cos \delta \cos t$ 9.43004	Refr. = -1.3		
	$w = +.1$		
+ 0.24087	$z = 50^\circ 49'.7$		
$\cos z$ 9.80098	$z' = 50 45.8$		
$\sin z$ 9.88924			

$\cos \Delta'$ 8.29117	$\cos \phi$ 9.50009	$\sin \phi$ 9.97643	$\cos \delta$ 9.50009
$-\cos z' \cos Z'$ 9.19187		$\sin \delta$ 9.30419	$\cos z$ 9.93437
			$\cos t$ 9.53847
+0.05142			
$\cos \Delta' - \cos z' \cos Z'$ 9.24329			
$\sin z' \sin Z'$ 9.87548			
$\cos \Delta$ 9.36781			
$\sin z \sin Z$ 9.87233			
$\sin z \sin Z \cos \Delta$ 9.24164			
$\cos z \cos Z$ 9.21749			
-1.26098			
$\cos \Delta$ 7.97459			
Δ 90° 32' 29"			

$\cos z'$ 9.80111	$\sin z'$ 9.83001	$\cos Z$ 9.96645	$\sin Z$ 9.96645
$\cos Z'$ 9.39079			

Δ for Greenwich 9^h 90° 29' 27"
 Observed Δ 90 32 26
 Difference..... 4 01 log 2.5329
 p. l. 0.2648
 7 = 29 2.6468

Greenwich time.... 9^h 52^m 37^s p. m.
 Local time..... 10 26 07 a. m.
 Longitude..... 10 26 30

[Set. II. Chronometer, Negus 544. Blunt sextant.]

Time.	Distance \odot and ζ	Formulae.
9 ^h 44 ^m 14 ^s .6	90° 30' 42"	z, Z = true zenith distances.
46 15.0	29 40	z', Z' = apparent zenith distances.
48 22.4	28 48	Δ, Δ' = true and apparent distances of objects.
50 29.4	27 38	t = hour angle.
Mean 9 47 19	90 29.2	$\cos z = \sin \phi \sin \delta + \cos \phi \cos \delta \cos t$
ΔT +51 40	Semi-d. \odot 15.8	$\cos \Delta' = \cos z' \cos Z' + \sin z' \sin Z' \cos \Delta$
Mean time 10 38 59	Semi-d. ζ 16.1	$\cos \Delta = \frac{\sin z' \sin Z'}{\cos z \cos Z'}$
Sidereal time 5 41 53	91 01.1	$\cos \Delta = \cos z \cos Z + \sin z \sin Z \cos \Delta$
$a \odot$ 7 07 33		
$a \zeta$ 0 50 13		
$t \odot$ 1 25 40 = 31° 25'		
$t \zeta$ 4 51 40 = 72 55		
$\delta \odot$ 22° 32'.6		
$\delta \zeta$ 9 15.0		

$\sin \phi$ 9.97643	$\cos \phi$ 9.50009	$\sin \delta$ 9.97643	$\cos \delta$ 9.50009
$\sin \delta$ 9.58363	$\cos \delta$ 9.96545	$\sin z$ 9.30613	$\cos z$ 9.93437
	$\cos t$ 9.95847		$\cos t$ 9.40000
$\sin \phi \sin \delta$ 9.56008			
$\cos \phi \cos \delta \cos t$ 9.44050	Refr. = -1.3		
	$w = +.1$		
+ 0.24596	$z = 50^\circ 17'.5$		
$\cos z$ 9.80543	$z' = 50 16.4$		
$\sin z$ 9.88910			

$\cos \Delta'$ 8.24977	$\cos \phi$ 9.50009	$\sin \phi$ 9.97643	$\cos \delta$ 9.50009
$-\cos z' \cos Z'$ 9.16752		$\sin \delta$ 9.30613	$\cos z$ 9.93437
			$\cos t$ 9.40000
+0.04964			
$\cos \Delta' - \cos z' \cos Z'$ 9.21706			
$\sin z' \sin Z'$ 9.87416			
$\cos \Delta$ 9.34290			
$\sin z \sin Z$ 9.87264			
$\sin z \sin Z \cos \Delta$ 9.21554			
$\cos z \cos Z$ 9.19500			
-1.33534			
$\cos \Delta$ 7.88020			
Δ 90° 28' 05"			

$\cos z'$ 9.80550	$\sin z'$ 9.88508	$\cos Z$ 9.96618	$\sin Z$ 9.96618
$\cos Z'$ 9.36193			

Δ for Greenwich 9^h 90° 29' 27"
 Observed Δ 90 28 05
 Difference..... 2 22 log 2.1523
 p. l. 0.2683
 4 = 22 2.4178

Greenwich mean time.... 9^h 04^m 29^s
 Local mean time..... 10 30 02
 Longitude..... 10 25 10

Observation for time at Point Barrow, Alaska, February 21, 1883.

[A. C. Dark, observer. Chronometer, Bond No. 235 (sideral). Chevallier sextant.]

[Altitudes of Jupiter.]				
Time.	Double altitudes.	Double altitudes.		
20 ^a 02 ^m 05 ^s	59° 00'	2s=155° 13'.3		
02 20	58 58.5	s = 77 36.6		
04 52	58 54	s-φ = 6 14.6		
07 25	58 12	s-δ = 54 36.8		
08 22	58 00	s-z = 16 45.1		
09 20.5	57 52.3	sin (s-φ) 9.0364		
10 30	57 41.3	sin (s-δ) 9.0113		
Mean..... 20 06 25	Index = 58 19.7	sec (s-z) 0.0183		
		sec z 0.0684		
On arc..... 31' 10"	A' = 29 10.2	tan ¹ / ₂ t 9.6349		
Off arc..... 32 50	Refraction = -1.7	t = 66° 38'		
Index correction +0'.8	s = 60 51.5	φ ^a 26° 24'		
	φ = 71 22.0	a = 5 22 46		
	δ = 22 59.8	Local sideral time = 9 49 10		
	2s = 155 13.3	Chronometer time..... = 8 06 25		
		ΔT = +1 42 45		

Observation for longitude, Point Barrow, Alaska, February 20, 1883.

[A. C. Dark, observer. Chronometer, Bond 235 (sideral). Chevallier sextant.]

Time.	Distance moon and Jupiter.	Sideral time	12 ^h 20 ^m 49 ^s																																																																																																									
22 ^a 30 ^m 37 ^s	53° 05' 10"	Longitude from Washington.....	5 18 27																																																																																																									
33 56	07 40	Washington sideral time.....	17 39 16																																																																																																									
37 10.5	10 00	Sideral time of noon.....	21 57 13																																																																																																									
39 57	12 00	Sideral interval.....	19 42 03																																																																																																									
41 50	13 30		-3 14																																																																																																									
44 51.5	14 20	Mean time interval.....	19 38 49																																																																																																									
			L = 5 18 27																																																																																																									
Mean = (22) 38 04	Misread by 53 10.4	Local mean time.....	14 20 22																																																																																																									
ΔT = +1 42 45	Index correction = 53 25.4																																																																																																											
Sideral time = 12 20 49	Semi-dl. φ = 15.0																																																																																																											
aφ = 9 03 25	Δ' = 53 41.2																																																																																																											
aλ = 5 22 36	δφ = 11 34.6																																																																																																											
tφ = 3 17 24	δλ = 22 59.4																																																																																																											
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Reduction of observations for azimuth of magnetic marks at the United States meteorologic and magnetic polar station, Uglamie, Alaska.

[A. C. Dark, observer.]

[November 21, 1881. Jupiter.* Stackpole theodolite.]	[July 25, 1882. Sun.† Fauth theodolite.]	[July 25, 1882. Sun. Fauth theodolite.]	[August 31, 1882. Sun.‡ Fauth theodolite.]
<p><i>Ver. circle.</i> D = 23° 40' E = 149 20 149 00</p> <p><i>Hor. circle.</i> 89° 42'.5 90 52 82 08.6 93 20.5</p> <p>$N' = 20^{\circ} 48'.8$ refr. = -1.7</p> <p>$h = 29 47.1$ $\phi = 71 17.7$ $p = 73 24.7$</p> <p>$2s = 174 29.5$ $s = 87 14.8$ $s-h = 15 57.1$ $s-a = 57 27.7$ $s-p = 18 50.1$</p> <p>$\sin(s-\phi) = 9.4390$ $\sin(s-h) = 9.9258$ $\sec(s-p) = 0.0128$ $\sec s = 1.3185$</p> <p>$\tan^2 A = 0.6961$ (from N.) $A = 131^{\circ} 40'$ Hor. cir. = 91 31</p> <p>North reads = 319 51 Mark reads = 223 38</p> <p>M'k W. of N. = 96 13</p>	<p><i>Ver. circle.</i> J = 146° 59' 147 10 147 26 147 12 147 15 147 44</p> <p><i>Hor. circle.</i> 299° 21' 300 45 302 00 303 13 304 20 306 20</p> <p>$N' = 32^{\circ} 42'.8$ refr. = -1.5</p> <p>$h = 32 40.8$ $\phi = 71 17.7$ $p = 70 28.5$</p> <p>$2s = 174 27.0$ $s = 87 13.5$ $s-h = 15 55.8$ $s-a = 54 32.7$ $s-p = 16 45.0$</p> <p>$\sin(s-\phi) = 9.4385$ $\sin(s-h) = 9.9109$ $\sec(s-p) = 0.0188$ $\sec s = 1.3150$</p> <p>$\tan^2 A = 0.6882$ $A = 131^{\circ} 02'$ Hor. cir. = 302 40</p> <p>North reads = 73 42 Mark reads = 120 17</p> <p>M'k E. of N. = 46 35</p>	<p><i>Ver. circle.</i> J = 211° 24' 211 10 211 03 211 22 211 17 211 13</p> <p><i>Hor. circle.</i> 306° 10' 307 10 307 36 308 50 309 14 310 40</p> <p>$N' = 31^{\circ} 14'.8$ refr. = -1.6</p> <p>$h = 31 18.2$ $\phi = 71 17.7$ $p = 70 28.5$</p> <p>$2s = 172 59.4$ $s = 86 29.7$ $s-h = 16 12.0$ $s-a = 55 16.5$ $s-p = 16 01.2$</p> <p>$\sin(s-\phi) = 9.4187$ $\sin(s-h) = 9.9148$ $\sec(s-p) = 0.0172$ $\sec s = 1.2137$</p> <p>$\tan^2 A = 0.5644$ $A = 124^{\circ} 52'$ Hor. cir. = 308 17</p> <p>North reads = 73 09 Mark reads = 119 46</p> <p>M'k E. of N. = 46 37</p>	<p><i>Ver. circle.</i> L = 24° 08' 24 06 24 01 23 50 24 19 24 14 24 11.5 24 06.5</p> <p><i>Hor. circle.</i> 343° 30' 344 00 344 00 344 45 340 13 340 37 347 35 347 45</p> <p>$N' = 24^{\circ} 08'.5$ refr. = -2.1</p> <p>$h = 24 06.4$ $\phi = 71 17.7$ $p = 81 35.5$</p> <p>$2s = 176 50.6$ $s = 88 29.8$ $s-h = 17 12.1$ $s-a = 64 23.4$ $s-p = 6 54.3$</p> <p>$\sin(s-\phi) = 9.4709$ $\sin(s-h) = 9.9551$ $\sec(s-p) = 0.0632$ $\sec s = 1.5811$</p> <p>$\tan^2 A = 1.0108$ $A = 145^{\circ} 18'$ Hor. cir. = 345 38</p> <p>North reads = 139 51 Mark reads = 189 60</p> <p>M'k E. of N. = 49 09</p>

* Station: First magnetic observatory, first position, magnetometer pier. Mark, wire on dwelling-houses.
 † Station: First magnetic observatory, second position, magnetometer pier. Mark, 300 yards north (magnetic) from observatory.
 ‡ Station: Second magnetic observatory, declinometer pier. Mark, same as on July 25, 1882.

APPENDIX No. 2.

OBSERVATIONS MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C., IN 1881 AND 1884, FOR DETERMINING THE CONSTANTS OF THEODOLITE MAGNETOMETER NO. 11 AND OF KEW DIP CIRCLE NO. 23, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPUTATION AND A RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS.

[Computer: E. H. Courtenay.]

Observations to determine the value of one scale-division of the long magnet L_{11} , accompanying theodolite magnetometer No. 11, made at the Magnetic Observatory on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., by M. Smith, in June, 1881, and by J. E. Maxfield, February 5, 1884.

Set 1.		Set 2.		Set 3.		Set 4.		Set 5.		Set 6.	
Scale.	Circle reading.	Scale.	Circle reading.	Scale.	Circle reading.	Scale.	Circle reading.	Scale.	Circle reading.	Scale.	Circle reading.
0	102 04	0	102 12.5	0	58 47.25	0	58 41.75	80	58 46.25	80	175 14
10	101 27.5	10	101 37.75	10	58 11.5	10	58 07.25	70	54 22.25	70	175 52
20	100 50	20	101 00.25	20	57 33.75	20	57 29.25	60	55 00	60	176 23
30	100 13	30	100 23.25	30	56 56	30	56 52.75	50	55 37.25	50	177 04
40	99 36	40	99 45.75	40	56 19.25	40	56 13.5	40	56 12.5	40	177 40
50	99 00	50	99 08.25	50	55 43	50	55 40	30	56 49	30	178 17
60	98 23.5	60	98 33.0	60	55 05.25	60	55 01.25	20	57 25.75	20	178 54
70	97 44.5	70	97 53.25	70	54 26	70	54 23.75	10	58 02.75	10	179 29.75
80	97 04.5	80	97 13.5	80	53 49.75	80	53 46.25	0	58 40.75	0	180 06.5
40	99 36.1	40	99 45.17	40	56 19.08	40	56 15.08	40	56 12.94	40	177 40.58
40	2 27.9	40	2 27.3	40	2 28.2	40	2 26.7	40	2 26.7	40	2 26.6
30	1 51.4	30	1 51.6	30	1 52.4	30	1 52.2	30	1 50.7	30	1 48.6
20	1 13.9	20	1 14.1	20	1 14.7	20	1 14.2	20	1 12.9	20	1 12.6
10	0 36.9	10	0 36.1	10	0 36.9	10	0 37.7	10	0 35.7	10	0 35.6
0	0 00.1	0	0 00.4	0	0 00.2	0	0 01.6	0	0 01.6	0	0 00.6
10	0 36.1	10	0 37.9	10	0 36.1	10	0 35.1	10	0 36.1	10	0 36.4
20	1 12.6	20	1 13.2	20	1 13.8	20	1 13.8	20	1 12.8	20	1 13.4
30	1 51.6	30	1 49.9	30	1 53.1	30	1 51.3	30	1 49.8	30	1 49.2
40	2 29.6	40	2 27.7	40	2 29.3	40	2 28.8	40	2 27.8	40	2 25.9
200	12 20.1	200	12 18.2	200	12 24.7	200	12 21.4	200	12 12.0	200	12 09.9
1 ^d =3'.700		1 ^d =3'.691		1 ^d =3'.724		1 ^d =3'.707		1 ^d =3'.685		1 ^d =3'.650	

Mean of all = 3'.690

Observations to determine moment of mass of the long magnet L_{11} .

[Date, June 10, 1881. Station, Schott's Observatory, Washington, D. C. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet, L. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, P. Walther's No. 2780; daily rate, 236".4, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.
0	A. m. s. 10 19 35.0	63.0	29.9	69.1	m. s.	
10	20 28.0					
20	21 21.0					
30	22 14.0					
40	23 07.0					
50	24 06.0	63.5	35.5	62.9		
100	10 28 25.0				8 50.0	
110	29 18.5				50.5	
120	30 11.0				50.0	
130	31 04.5				50.5	
140	31 57.5				50.5	
150	32 04.5	64.0	39.1	58.8	50.5	
Means		63.5			8 50.33	
Coefficient of torsion.						$T^2 = T_0^2 \left(1 + \frac{h}{f}\right) (1 - [t' - t]q)$ <p>Observed time of 100 oscillations..... 530.33 Time of one oscillation..... 5.3033 Correction for rate..... -0.0145 $T = 5.2688$</p> <p>$q = 0.00085$ $t' - t = +0.1$ $mH = \frac{r^2 M}{T^2}$ Temp. $t = 63^\circ.4$</p> <p>Log'ms. $T = 0.72336$ $T_0 = 1.44671$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00073$ $1 - (t' - t)q = 9.99996$ $T^2 = 1.44740$</p>
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.	Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.	
120	39.1	58.8	48.95			
310	24.1	77.2	50.65			
30	26.1	69.2	47.65			
120	30.0	75.5	52.75	$v = 9'.04$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. oo.)	2.73812 6.26761	
Mean $v = 2.45$				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$	0.00073	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L_{111} , &c.—Continued.

[Date, June 10, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{111} . Mass ring suspended. Chronometer, P. Walther's No. 2780; daily rate, 239°.4, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 30 oscillations.	Computation.			
		<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>			<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				
0		11	42	49.0	63.5	41.1	62.9		$\begin{aligned} \text{Observed time of 30 oscillations} & \dots\dots\dots 608.32 \\ \text{Time of one oscillation} & \dots\dots\dots 7.6115 \\ \text{Correction for rate} & \dots\dots\dots -0.0268 \\ \hline T & = 7.5907 \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} \text{Log'ms.} \\ T & 0.88028 \\ \hline T^2 & 1.76056 \\ 1 + \frac{h}{f} & 0.00037 \\ 1 - (t - t_0)q & 0.00006 \\ \hline T^2 & 1.76007 \end{aligned}$			
8			43	49.5								
16			44	50.5								
24			45	51.0								
32			46	52.0								
40			47	53.0	62.5	43.5	50.9					
80		11	52	57.5						10	08.5	
88			53	58.5								
96			54	59.5								
104			56	00.0								
112			57	01.0								
120			58	02.0	64.0	44.2	57.3					
Means									10	08.92		
Coefficient of torsion.		Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.								
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.									
120	46.2	57.6	51.75	$\begin{aligned} v & = 4'.57 \\ 5400' + v' & \\ 5400 \text{ (ar. co.)} & \\ \hline 1 + \frac{h}{f} & \\ \hline & 0.00037 \end{aligned}$								$\begin{aligned} t - t_0 & = -0.1 \\ \frac{vH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}}{T^2} & \\ \text{Temp. } t & = 63^\circ.4 \end{aligned}$
210	40.8	62.0	51.40									
30	29.9	68.8	49.35									
120	30.1	73.7	51.90									
Mean $v = 1.2375$												

[Date, June 11, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{111} . Mass ring not used. Chronometer, P. Walther's No. 2780; daily rate, 239°.4, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.			
		<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>			<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				
0		10	08	45.9	72.0	31.4	57.1		$\begin{aligned} \text{Observed time of 100 oscillations} & \dots\dots\dots 534.06 \\ \text{Time of one oscillation} & \dots\dots\dots 5.3406 \\ \text{Correction for rate} & \dots\dots\dots -0.0146 \\ \hline T & = 5.3262 \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} \text{Log'ms.} \\ T & 0.72642 \\ \hline T^2 & 1.45294 \\ 1 + \frac{h}{f} & 0.00051 \\ 1 - (t - t_0)q & 0.00120 \\ \hline T^2 & 1.45404 \end{aligned}$			
10			04	39.4								
20			05	33.3								
30			06	27.1								
40			07	20.4								
50			08	13.8	73.0	33.2	52.1					
100		10	12	46.9						8	54.06	
110			13	34.1								
120			14	27.6								
130			15	20.8								
140			16	13.7								
150			17	07.2	72.5							
Means									8	54.06		
Coefficient of torsion.		Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.								
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.									
120	33.2	52.1	42.65	$\begin{aligned} v & = 6'.3 \\ 5400' + v' & \\ 5400 \text{ (ar. co.)} & \\ \hline 1 + \frac{h}{f} & \\ \hline & 0.00051 \end{aligned}$								$\begin{aligned} t - t_0 & = -4.3 \\ \frac{vH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}}{T^2} & \\ \text{Temp. } t & = 72^\circ.5 \end{aligned}$
210	32.1	55.2	43.65									
30	24.1	55.9	40.00									
120	33.1	51.2	42.15									
Mean $v = 1.70$												

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L_{111} , &c.—Continued.

[Date, June 11, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{111} . Mass ring suspended. Chronometer, P. Walther's No. 2780; daily rate, 23^o.4, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.		Computation.
		h.	m.	s.				m.	s.	
0		11	01	28.4	75.0	23.9	62.8			Observed time of 80 oscillations 613.45 Time of one oscillation 7.6681 Correction for rate -0.0209 $T = 7.6472$ Log.ms. T^2 0.83350 $t - t_0 = -1^o.3$ $mH = \frac{r^2 M}{T^2}$ $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00145 $1 - (t - t_0)q$ 0.00048 T^2 1.78908 Temp. $t = 76^o.8$
8			02	29.7						
16			03	30.9						
24			04	32.5						
32			05	33.7						
40			06	35.1						
80		11	11	42.1	76.0	29.1	51.8	10	12.7	
88			12	43.3					13.6	
96			13	44.6					15.7	
104			14	45.9					13.4	
112			15	46.9					13.2	
120			16	48.2		31.1				
Means					75.5			10	12.45	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.					
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
120	29.1	51.8	40.45			6.10				
210	17.2	75.9	46.55			9.75				
30	19.2	54.4	36.80			3.70				
120	15.1	65.9	40.50							
Mean $v = 4.89$				$v = 19'.0$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	3.78364 6.26761 0.00145					

[Date, June 11, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{111} . Chronometer, P. Walther's No. 2780; daily rate, 23^o.4, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.		Computation.
		h.	m.	s.				m.	s.	
0		11	42	43.6	77.0	25.3	56.1			Observed time of 100 oscillations 536.68 Time of one oscillation 5.3508 Correction for rate -0.0146 $T = 5.3362$ Log.ms. T^2 0.72723 $t - t_0 = +1^o.3$ $mH = \frac{r^2 M}{T^2}$ $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00070 $1 - (t - t_0)q$ 0.99956 T^2 1.45472 Temp. $t = 76^o.8$
10			43	37.2						
20			44	30.4						
30			45	24.0						
40			46	17.5						
50			47	11.2						
100		11	51	38.2	78.0	34.6	47.2	8	54.6	
110			52	31.9					54.7	
120			53	25.2					54.8	
130			54	19.1					55.1	
140			55	13.1					55.6	
150			56	06.9		55.7				
Means					78.0			8	55.08	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.					
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
120	34.6	47.2	40.90			2.25				
210	22.2	64.1	43.15			4.60				
30	29.9	47.2	38.55			2.55				
120	28.1	54.1	41.10							
Mean $v = 2.35$				$v = 8'.7$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	3.78309 6.26761 0.00070					

Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L_{11} &c.—Continued.

[Date, June 11, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{11} . Mass ring suspended. Chronometer, F. Walther's No. 2780; daily rate, 25th.4, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				<i>m.</i> <i>s.</i>	
0	12	05	39.9	81.0	30.9	57.2	10 15.0	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 614.95 Time of one oscillation 7.6869 Correction for rate..... -0.0210 <hr/> $T = 7.6659$ Log'ns. T^2 0.58456 T^3 1.76613 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00054 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 0.00333 T^3 1.76805
8	06	41.6						
16	07	41.1						
24	08	44.8						
32	09	46.0						
40	10	47.5						
80	12	15	54.9	81.5	34.1	54.0	10 14.95	
88	16	56.4						
96	17	58.2						
104	18	59.5						
112	20	01.0						
120	21	02.6						
Means				81.2				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
120	34.1	54.0	44.05	$v = 6.7$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	2.73283 6.26761 0.00054			
210	29.1	63.9	46.50			2.45		
30	22.1	63.1	42.60			3.90		
120	22.9	64.1	43.50			0.90		
Mean $v = 1.81$								

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{11} . Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188 M. T. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				<i>m.</i> <i>s.</i>	
0	2	58	35.4	76.5	22.1	67.1	8 56.7	Observed time of 100 oscillations..... 537.25 Time of one oscillation 5.3725 Correction for rate..... -0.0006 <hr/> $T = 5.3719$ Log'ns. T^2 0.73022+ T^3 1.46045 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00038 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 0.00339 T^3 1.46422
10	59	29.1						
20	00	22.9						
30	01	16.6						
40	02	10.3						
50	03	04.1						
100	3	07	32.1	78.0	23.8	60.5	8 57.25	
110	08	28.0						
120	09	20.1						
130	10	13.9						
140	11	07.9						
150	12	01.9						
Means				77.8				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
330	34.1	54.5	44.3	$v = 4'.65$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	2.73277 6.26761 0.00038			
60	21.1	70.8	45.95			1.65		
240	21.8	65.2	43.50			2.45		
330	2.8	79.1	44.45			0.95		
Mean $v = 1.28$								

Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L , &c.—Continued.

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L . Mass ring suspended. Chronometer, Bond No. 188. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.
	<i>h. m. s.</i>				<i>m. s.</i>	
0	3 26 53.5	80.5	19.8	72.4		$\begin{aligned} \text{Observed time of 80 oscillations} & \dots\dots\dots 617.73 \\ \text{Time of one oscillation} & \dots\dots\dots 7.7216 \\ \text{Correction for rate} & \dots\dots\dots +0.0009 \\ \hline T' & = 7.7225 \\ \hline \text{Log'ms.} & \\ T & 0.88776 \\ T^2 & 1.77532 \\ 1 + \frac{h}{f} & 0.00009 \\ 1 - (t' - t) q & 0.00228 \\ \hline T^2 & 1.77624 \end{aligned}$
8	27 55.2					
16	28 56.9					
24	29 58.7					
32	31 00.3					
40	32 02.1	81.5	24.1	68.0		
80	3 37 11.1				10 17.6	
88	38 12.8				17.7	
96	39 14.7				17.8	
104	40 16.4				17.7	
112	41 18.1				17.8	
120	42 19.9	82.5	30.9	61.1	17.8	
	Means	81.5			10 17.73	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.	$\begin{aligned} t' - t & = -5^{\circ}.5 \\ mH & = \frac{r^2 M}{T^2} \\ \text{Temp. } t & = 87^{\circ}.0 \end{aligned}$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			
330	30.9	61.1	46.0	$\begin{aligned} v & = 8'.60 \\ 5400' + v & \\ 5400 \text{ (ar. co.)} & \\ \hline 1 + \frac{h}{f} & 0.00009 \end{aligned}$		
60	33.1	64.9	49.00		3.00	
240	14.9	74.4	44.85		4.35	
330	31.3	61.9	46.80		1.95	
Mean $v = 2.33$					3.73206	6.26761

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L . Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.
	<i>h. m. s.</i>				<i>m. s.</i>	
0	2 59 45.5	84.0	16.1	70.8		$\begin{aligned} \text{Observed time of 100 oscillations} & \dots\dots\dots 530.63 \\ \text{Time of one oscillation} & \dots\dots\dots 5.3063 \\ \text{Correction for rate} & \dots\dots\dots +0.0006 \\ \hline T' & = 5.3069 \\ \hline \text{Log'ms.} & \\ T & 0.73214 \\ T^2 & 1.46427 \\ 1 + \frac{h}{f} & 0.00042 \\ 1 - (t' - t) q & 0.00063 \\ \hline T^2 & 1.46533 \end{aligned}$
10	4 00 39.4					
20	01 33.3					
30	02 27.2					
40	03 21.1					
50	04 14.9	85.5	24.7	62.9		
100	4 08 44.9				8 59.4	
110	09 39.0				59.6	
120	10 32.9				59.6	
130	11 28.7				59.5	
140	12 20.8				59.7	
150	13 14.8	86.5	31.1	56.1	59.9	
	Means	85.8			8 59.62	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.	$\begin{aligned} t' - t & = -1^{\circ}.7 \\ mH & = \frac{r^2 M}{T^2} \\ \text{Temp. } t & = 87^{\circ}.0 \end{aligned}$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			
330	31.1	56.1	43.00	$\begin{aligned} v & = 5'.13 \\ 5400' + v & \\ 5400 \text{ (ar. co.)} & \\ \hline 1 + \frac{h}{f} & 0.00042 \end{aligned}$		
60	32.0	69.0	45.50		1.90	
240	17.3	68.4	42.85		2.65	
330	33.1	54.6	43.85		1.00	
Mean $v = 1.39$					3.73281	6.26761

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L, &c.—Continued.

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L. Mass ring suspended. Chronometer, Bond No. 188. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.						
0	4	24	48.1	86.5	30.5	61.9	m. s.		
8		25	49.9						
16		26	51.9						
24		27	54.0						
32		28	55.9						
40		29	57.9	87.5	33.9	58.9			
80	4	35	10.2	88.0	39.9	50.9	29		22.1
88		36	12.1				22.2		
96		37	14.1				22.2		
104		38	16.2				22.2		
112		39	18.1				22.2		
120		40	20.0				22.1		
Means			87.3			19	22.17	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 622.17 Time of one oscillation..... 7.7771 Correction for rate..... -0.0009 $T = 7.7760$	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.	$\nu - t = +0.3$ $mH = \frac{\nu^2 M}{T^2}$ Temp. $t = 87^{\circ}.0$			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.						
330	39.9	50.9	45.40	$\nu = 5'.71$ $5400' + \nu'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	3.73309 6.26761	$1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00070	Log. ma. $T = 0.30087$ $T^2 = 1.78174$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00070$ $1 - (\nu - t)q = 0.99989$ $T^2 = 1.78223$		
60	34.2	61.9	48.05				2.65		
240	18.9	69.8	43.35				4.70		
330	31.1	59.8	45.45				2.10		
Mean $\nu = 2.36$									

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.						
0	4	51	52.2	87.0	22.1	64.9	m. s.		
10		52	46.1						
20		53	40.2						
30		54	34.3						
40		55	28.4						
50		56	22.5	87.5	27.5	59.1			
100	5	00	52.9	88.5	32.9	52.3	9		00.7
110		01	47.0				00.9		
120		02	41.0				00.8		
130		03	35.1				00.8		
140		04	29.3				00.9		
150		05	23.2				00.7		
Means			87.7			9	00.80	Observed time of 100 oscillations..... 540.80 Time of one oscillation..... 5.4080 Correction for rate..... -0.0006 $T = 5.4074$	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.	$\nu - t = +0.7$ $mH = \frac{\nu^2 M}{T^2}$ Temp. $t = 87^{\circ}.0$			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.						
330	32.9	53.3	43.10	$\nu = 5'.31$ $5400' + \nu'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	3.73284 6.26761	$1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00045	Log. ma. $T = 0.73308$ $T^2 = 1.40517$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00045$ $1 - (\nu - t)q = 0.99976$ $T^2 = 1.40336$		
60	14.2	75.8	45.00				2.00		
240	33.1	50.9	42.00				1.20		
330	20.5	65.9	43.20						
Mean $\nu = 1.52$									

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L_{11} , &c.—Continued.

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{11} . Mass ring suspended. Chronometer, Bond No. 188. Observer M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	5	17	45.1	89.0	22.9	70.1	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations 620.87 Time of one oscillation 7.7609 Correction for rate +0.0009 $T = 7.7618$ Log'ms. T^2 0.89906 T^3 1.77992 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00081 $1 - (t' - t) q$ 0.99815 T^3 1.77938 Temp. $t = 87^\circ.0$
8	18	47.1						
16	19	49.0						
24	20	51.1						
32	21	53.2						
40	22	55.3	89.5	28.1	66.2			
80	5	28	05.9	89.5	33.9	59.2	10 20.8	
88	29	08.0						
96	30	09.9						
104	31	11.9						
112	32	14.1						
120	35	16.2	Means	89.3		10 20.87		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
330	33.9	59.2	46.55	$v = 3'.76$ $5400' + v$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	$t' - t = +2.03$ $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ Temp. $t = 87^\circ.0$			
60	31.9	62.8	47.35			0.80		
240	33.9	62.9	48.40			1.05		
330	27.5	73.8	50.65			2.25		
Mean $v = 1.02$							3.73270 6.26761 0.00081	

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	5	51	43.1	89.5	12.9	73.4	m. s.	Observed time of 100 oscillations 541.68 Time of one oscillation 5.4168 Correction for rate 0.0006 $T = 5.4174$ Log'ms. T^2 0.78379 T^3 1.46758 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00041 $1 - (t' - t) q$ 0.99882 T^3 1.46681 Temp. $t = 87^\circ.0$
10	52	37.2						
20	53	31.1						
30	54	25.3						
40	55	19.4						
50	56	13.5	90.0	21.1	64.9			
100	6	00	44.5	90.0	29.8	56.4	9 01.4	
110	01	38.9						
120	02	33.0						
130	03	27.1						
140	04	21.1						
150	05	15.1	Means	90.2		9 01.68		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
330	29.8	56.4	43.10	$v = 5'.06$ $5400' + v$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	$t' - t = +3.03$ $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ Temp. $t = 87^\circ.0$			
60	32.6	57.1	44.85			1.75		
240	13.5	70.9	42.20			2.65		
330	32.9	53.7	43.30			1.10		
Mean $v = 1.37$							3.73289 6.26761 0.00041	

Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L_{11} , &c.—Continued.

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{11} . Mass ring suspended. Chronometer, Bond No. 188. Observer, M. S.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				<i>m.</i> <i>s.</i>	
0	6	18	39.9	91.0	18.9	74.1		$T = 7.7690'$ $\text{Log } m_s$ $T^2 = 0.69037$ $T^3 = 1.78078$ $1 + \frac{A}{f} = 0.00066$ $1 - (t - t_0) q = 9.99823$ $T^2 = 1.77962$
8		19	42.0					
16		20	44.1					
24		21	46.0					
32		22	48.0					
40		23	50.1	92.0	24.9	68.2		
80	6	29	01.1	92.5	37.1	55.8	10 21.2	
88		30	03.2					
96		31	05.4					
104		32	07.5					
112		33	09.7					
120		34	11.9	Means	91.8		10 21.45	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.	$v - t = +4.8$ $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $\text{Temp. } t = 87^\circ.0$	
Tors. circle.	Scale.		Mean.	Differ-ences.				
330	31.7	55.8	46.45	2.90	$v = 8'.15$ $5400' + v'$ $5400' (\text{ar. co.})$			
60	29.1	60.6	49.35					
240	12.2	77.9	45.05	4.80				3.73305
330	15.5	77.9	46.70	1.65		6.26761		
Mean $v = 2.21$						$1 + \frac{A}{f}$	0.00066	

[Date, June 17, 1881. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, No. 11. Magnet, L_{11} . Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188. Observer, M. S.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				<i>m.</i> <i>s.</i>	
0	6	49	52.9	91.0	32.1	58.1		$T = 5.4121'$ $\text{Log } m_s$ $T^2 = 0.73337$ $T^3 = 1.40678$ $1 + \frac{A}{f} = 0.00063$ $1 - (t - t_0) q = 9.99823$ $T^2 = 1.46559$
10		50	47.2					
20		51	41.1					
30		52	35.2					
40		53	29.3					
50		54	23.4	92.0	35.1	56.9		
100	6	58	54.0	92.5	32.9	48.1	9 01.1	
110		59	48.1					
120	7	00	42.3					
130		01	36.4					
140		02	30.5					
150		03	24.7	Means	91.8		9 01.15	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.	$v - t = +4.8$ $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $\text{Temp. } t = 87^\circ.0$	
Tors. circle.	Scale.		Mean.	Differ-ences.				
330	32.9	48.1	40.50	4.45	$v = 7'.79$ $5400' + v'$ $5400' (\text{ar. co.})$			
60	27.2	62.7	44.95					
240	16.1	68.0	42.05	2.90				3.73302
330	32.9	53.4	43.15	1.10		6.26761		
Mean $v = 2.11$						$1 + \frac{A}{f}$	0.00063	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L_{11} , &c. — Continued.

[Date, January 28, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer, No. 11. Magnet, L_{11} . Sidereal chronometer, Kessels No. 1237; daily rate, $4^{\text{m}}.06^{\text{s}}.0$, gaining on mean time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.				m. s.	
0	6	42	37.5	44.0	24.8	59.2		Observed time of 100 oscillations 540.10 Time of one oscillation 5.4010 Correction for rate -0.0153 <hr/> $T = 5.3857$ <hr/> Log'ms. T^2 0.73124 T^3 1.46248 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00135 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 0.00046 <hr/> T^2 1.46429
10	43	31.5						
20	44	25.5						
31	45	24.6						
41	46	18.5						
51	47	12.5		44.5	25.0	59.4		
100	6	51	37.8	45.0	27.0	58.0	9 00.3	
110	52	31.7					00.2	
120	53	25.6					00.1	
131	54	24.6					00.0	
141	55	18.5					00.0	
151	56	12.5		45.5	29.9	56.3	00.0	
Means				44.75			9 00.10	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = $3'.69$		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
64	29.9	56.3	43.1					
154	30.0	65.8	47.9					
334	24.2	55.8	40.0					
64	28.0	63.0	45.5					
Mean $v = 4.55$				$v = 16'.5$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73374 6.26761		
				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$		0.00135		

[Date, January 28, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer, No. 11. Magnet, L_{11} . Sidereal chronometer, Kessels No. 1237; daily rate, $4^{\text{m}}.06^{\text{s}}.0$, gaining on mean time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.				m. s.	
0	7	16	12.6	45	23.4	77.0		Observed time of 100 oscillations 775.13 Time of one oscillation 7.7513 Correction for rate -0.0220 <hr/> $T = 7.7293$ <hr/> Log'ms. T^2 0.88314 T^3 1.77628 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00151 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 0.00022 <hr/> T^2 1.77461
10	17	30.5						
20	18	44.0						
31	20	13.3						
41	21	30.7						
51	22	48.2		45	25.0	79.0		
100	7	29	08.5	45.5	30.0	75.4	12 55.9	
110	30	25.9					56.4	
120	31	43.5					55.5	
131	33	08.0					54.7	
141	34	25.3					54.6	
151	35	42.9		46.0	36.8	72.4	54.7	
Means				45.4			12 55.13	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = $3'.69$		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
32	36.8	72.4	54.6					
122	35.0	65.6	60.3					
302	44.4	57.4	59.9					
32	54.6	57.6	58.1					
Mean $v = 5.08$				$v = 18'.7$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73390 6.26761		
				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$		0.00151		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L , &c.—Continued.

[Date, January 23, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer, No. 11. Magnet, L . Sidereal chronometer, Kessels No. 1237; daily rate, $4^m 06^s.0$, gaining on mean time. Observer, J. E. Maxwell.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 96 oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	7	52	35.6	46.	23.0	62.0	m. s.	
10		53	29.6					
20		54	23.6					
31		55	22.5					
41		56	16.5					
51		57	10.6	46.5	29.0	58.0		
96	8	01	28.2	46.5	30.2	58.6	8 49.6	Observed time of 96 oscillations..... 529.55
108		02	19.4				49.8	Time of one oscillation..... 5.4096
118		03	13.3				49.7	Correction for rate..... - 0.153
128		04	11.7				49.2	
139		05	05.7				49.2	
149		06	00.4	47.0	34.6	53.4	49.8	$T = 5.3983$
		Means		46.5			8 49.55	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale division = $3'.69$	Logarithms.	$t - t = + 0.5$ $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ Temp. $t = 46^{\circ}.0$		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
32	34.6	58.4	44.0	$v = 14'.8$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	3.73358 6.26761	$1 + \frac{h}{f}$ $1 - (v' - v'')g$ $T^2 = 1.46301$		
122	41.4	54.2	47.8					
302	28.0	52.2	40.1					
32	40.6	48.6	44.6					
Mean $v = 4.06$				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$	0.00119			

[Date, January 23, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer, No. 11. Magnet, L . Sidereal chronometer, Kessels No. 1237; daily rate, $4^m 06^s.0$, gaining on mean time. Observer, J. E. Maxwell.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	8	35	07.0	46.5	10.0	62.0	m. s.	
10		26	25.0					
20		27	42.0					
31		29	08.6					
41		30	26.5					
51		31	44.1	46.5	08.0	62.0		
100	8	38	08.6	46.5	9.0	62.0	12 56.6	Observed time of 100 oscillations..... 776.15
110		39	21.1				56.1	Time of one oscillation..... 7.7615
120		40	38.9				56.3	Correction for rate..... - 0.0220
131		42	04.6				56.0	
141		43	22.5				56.0	
151		44	40.2	46.5	12.2	62.0	56.1	$T = 7.7306$
		Means		46.5			12 56.15	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale division = $3'.69$	Logarithms.	$t - t = + 0.5$ $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ Temp. $t = 46^{\circ}$		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
48	13.8	60.0	36.9	$v = 18'.6$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	3.73358 6.26761	$1 + \frac{h}{f}$ $1 - (v' - v'')g$ $T^2 = 1.77076$		
139	16.4	68.4	42.4					
312	14.4	58.4	32.4					
49	26.2	53.0	37.1					
Mean $v = 5.05$				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$	0.00150			

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Observations to determine the moment of mass of the long magnet L_{11} , &c.—Continued.

[Date, January 28, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet, L_{11} . Mass ring. Sidereal chronometer, Kessels No. 1237; daily rate, 4" 06".0, gaining on mean time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.	
0	A. M. 9 01	46.5	21.0	73.0	m. s.		
10	02						
20	03						
31	04						
41	05						
51	06	46.5	30.0	67.4			
100	10 10	46.5	30.0	65.8	9 00.5	Observed time of 100 oscillations 540.17	
110	11				00.4	Time of one oscillation 5.4017	
120	12				00.5	Correction for rate -0.0153	
131	13				50.7		
141	14				59.8		
151	15	46.5	35.0	63.0	60.1		
Means		46.5			9 00.17	$T = 5.3864$	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale division = $3''.69$	Logarithms.	$\phi - t = +0''.5$ $mH = \frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ Temp. $t = 46''.0$	$\log m/s.$ $T^2 = 0.73130$ $T^3 = 1.46260$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00092$ $1 - (\phi - t)q = 0.99982$ $T^2 = 1.46334$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.				
48	35.0	63.0	49.0	3.8	$v = 11''.4$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	3.78331 6.26761	0.00092
133	42.6	62.0	52.3	6.1			
313	34.0	56.4	46.2	3.0			
48	34.0	64.4	49.2				
Mean $v = 3.10$							

Observations for dip and relative intensity.

[Date, January 30, 1884. Station, Magnetic Observatory, near corner of B and First streets southeast, Washington, D. C. Dip circle No. 23 (Kew). Needle No. 2. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m. p. m.; time of ending, 4^h p. m. (75th meridian time).]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
70 17	09 58	70 16	09 55	71 48	71 25	70 43	70 24	70 56	70 32	70 51	70 34	70 58	70 36	70 47	70 35	Circle N. Needle N. 54° 39' Needle S. 55 31
16	57	15	55	48	24	43	24	54	31	51	33	57	35	46	34	
70 16.5	09 57.5	70 15.5	09 55	71 48	71 24.5	70 43	70 24	70 55	70 31.5	70 50.5	70 33.5	70 57.5	70 35.5	70 46.5	70 34.5	Circle S. Needle N. 55 00 Needle S. 52 40
70° 07'.0		70° 05'.2		71° 38'.3		70° 33'.5		70° 43'.2		70° 42'.0		70° 46'.5		70° 40'.5		
70° 09'.1				71° 04'.9				70° 43'.6				70° 43'.5				Mag. mer. 54 27.5
Mean 70° 33'.5								Mean 70° 43'.1								
Resulting dip, 70° 33'.3																

[Date, January 30, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 2^h 05^m. p. m.; time of ending, 3^h 5^m. p. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
71 20	71 01	71 01	70 42	70 29	70 10	70 19	70 00	70 48	70 28	70 12	69 46	71 22	71 00	70 40	70 18	Circle N. Needle N. 57° 00' Needle S. 55 40
20	00	00	42	29	08	19	00	48	27	12	46	22	00	40	18	
71 20	71 00.5	71 00.5	70 42	70 29	70 09	70 19	70 00	70 48	70 27.5	70 12	69 46	71 22	71 00	70 40	70 18	Circle S. Needle N. 54 36 Needle S. 53 38
71° 10'.3		70° 51'.2		70° 19'.0		70° 09'.5		70° 37'.8		69° 59'.0		71° 11'.0		70° 29'.0		
Mean 70° 37'.5								Mean 70° 34'.2								Mag. mer. 55 13.5
Resulting dip, 70° 35'.9																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, January 30, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 (extra) used in place of needle No. 1, which was broken in transit from Point Barrow to Washington. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 2^h 50^m p. m.; time of ending, 3^h 20^m p. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
71 06 05	70 46 45	70 00 09 49	69 38 38	70 56 56	70 31 31	70 31 31	70 09 09	70 29 29	70 05 05	70 50 50	70 31 31	70 50 50	70 24 24	71 11 11	70 51 51	Circle N. Needle N. 56° 40' Needle S. 50° 09' Circle S. Needle N. 55° 38' Needle S. 55° 06' Mag. Mer. 55° 53.5'
71 05.5	70 45.5	69 54.5	69 38	70 56	70 31	70 31	70 09	70 29	70 05	70 50	70 31	70 50	70 24	71 11	70 51	
70° 55'.5		69° 40'.3		70° 43'.5		70° 20'.0		70° 17'.0		70° 40'.5		70° 37'.0		71° 01'.0		
70° 20'.9				70° 31'.7				70° 28'.8				71° 49'.0				
Mean..... 70° 28'.3								Mean..... 70° 38'.9								
Resulting dip, 70° 32'.6																

Observations for relative total intensity.

[Date, January 30, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 3^h 36^m p. m.; time of ending, 50^m p. m. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 53'.0]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 defecting.				No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
71 53 48	71 54 50	33 55 53	33 04 02	41 30 26	40 56 52	41 38 34	41 02 40 58	42 07 11	41 01 05	44 06 10	42 50 54
71 50	71 52	33 54	33 08	41 28	40 54	41 36	41 00	42 09	41 03	44 08	42 52
71° 51'.0		33° 28'.5		41° 11'.0		41° 18'.0		41° 36'.0		42° 30'.0	
				41° 14'.5				42° 33'.0			
Mean..... 37° 20'.2 = u'						Mean..... 41° 53'.8 = v'					

[Date, January 31, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 9^h 55^m a. m.; time of ending, 10^h 23^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
70 55 55	70 37 36	71 13 12	70 49 49	70 30 29	70 10 10	70 47 47	70 25 25	70 31 31	70 13 13	70 44 43	70 24 23	70 58 57	70 33 37	71 06 06	70 43 43	Circle N. Needle N. 54° 22' Needle S. 53° 12' Circle S. Needle N. 56° 28' Needle S. 53° 42' Mag. mer. 54° 33'
70 55	70 36.5	71 12.5	70 49	70 29.5	70 10	70 47	70 25.5	70 31	70 13	70 43.5	70 23.5	70 57.5	70 37.5	71 06	70 43	
70° 45'.7		71° 00'.7		70° 19'.8		70° 30'.2		70° 22'.0		70° 33'.5		70° 47'.5		70° 53'.5		
70° 53'.2				70° 28'.0				70° 27'.7				70° 51'.5				
Mean..... 70° 40'.6								Mean..... 70° 39'.6								
Resulting dip, 70° 40'.1																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, January 31, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning 10^h 44^m a. m.; time of ending 56^m a. m. Magnetic meridian reads 54° 33'.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
0 / 72 24	0 / 72 13	0 / 33 39	0 / 33 11	0 / 41 06	0 / 40 22	0 / 41 45	0 / 40 59	0 / 41 43	0 / 40 54	0 / 42 45	0 / 41 48
20	06	36	08	04	24	44	58	41	52	43	47
72 22	72 10.5	33 37.5	33 09.5	41 05	40 28	41 44.5	40 58.5	41 42	40 58	42 44	41 47.5
72° 16'.3		33° 23'.5		40° 44'.0		41° 21'.5		41° 17'.5		42° 15'.7	
				41° 02'.8				41° 46'.6			
Mean.....37° 10'.1=w.				Mean.....41° 24'.7=μ							

[Date, January 31, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 10^h 57^m a. m.; time of ending, 11^h a. m. Magnetic meridian reads 54° 33'.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
0 / 71 50	0 / 72 07	0 / 33 40	0 / 33 02	0 / 41 12	0 / 40 39	0 / 41 57	0 / 41 18	0 / 41 35	0 / 40 40	0 / 41 40	0 / 40 37
46	02	38	00	08	35	53	14	38	43	44	41
71 48	72 04.5	33 39	33 01	41 10	40 37	41 55	41 19	41 36.5	40 54	41 54	40 39
71° 56'.3		33° 29'.0		40° 58'.5		41° 35'.5		41° 09'.0		41° 19'.5	
				41° 14'.5				41° 09'.7			
Mean.....37° 21'.9=w.				Mean.....41° 12'.1=μ							

[Date, January 31, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 2^h 02^m p. m.; time of ending, 22^m p. m. Magnetic meridian reads 54° 33'.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
0 / 71 08	0 / 70 28	0 / 71 01	0 / 70 29	0 / 70 37	0 / 70 22	0 / 70 31	0 / 70 25	0 / 70 30	0 / 70 28	0 / 70 28	0 / 70 24	0 / 71 19	0 / 70 31	0 / 70 45	0 / 70 10
00	31	05	33	32	27	27	20	35	23	23	19	15	36	50	15
21 07.5	70 29.5	71 03	70 31	70 34.5	70 29.5	70 29	70 22.5	70 32.5	70 25.5	70 25.5	70 21.5	71 12.5	70 38.5	70 47.5	70 12.3
70° 49'.5		70° 47'.0		70° 32'.0		70° 25'.8		70° 29'.0		70° 23'.5		70° 52'.0		70° 29'.0	
70° 47'.7				70° 28'.9				70° 26'.3				70° 41'.5			
Mean.....70° 38'.3								Mean.....70° 33'.9							
Resulting dip, 70° 36'.1															

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

583

[Date, January 31, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 2^h 48^m p. m.; time of ending, 3^h 03^m p. m. Magnetic meridian reads 54° 33'.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
71 53 48	71 51 46	34 05 03	33 10 08	41 38 34	40 43 46	41 41 43	40 50 52	42 17 15	41 30 28	43 09 43 56	43 13 19
71 50.5	71 48.5	34 04	33 09	41 35	40 47	41 42	40 51	42 16	41 29	43 58	43 11
71° 49'.5		33° 39'.5		41° 11'.0		41° 16'.5		41° 52'.5		42° 34'.5	
				41° 19'.7				42° 19'.5			
Mean.....37° 17'.0=u'				Mean.....41° 49'.6=w'							

[Date, January 31, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 3^h 05^m p. m.; time of ending, 3^h 22^m p. m. Magnetic meridian reads 54° 33'.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
72 02 08	71 42 40	34 10 12	33 08 10	40 53 49	40 13 08	41 19 15	40 45 41	41 46 50	40 39 43	42 23 27	41 20 24
72 01	71 41	34 11.5	33 08	40 51	40 10.5	41 14	40 43	41 46	40 41	42 25	41 23
71° 51'.0		33° 39'.8		40° 30'.7		40° 58'.5		41° 14'.5		41° 53'.5	
				40° 44'.6				41° 34'.0			
Mean.....37° 14'.6=u'				Mean.....41° 09'.3=w'							

[Date, February 1, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 2^h 06^m p. m.; time of ending, 2^h 38^m p. m. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 00'.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
71 08 07	70 45 44	71 23 22	71 05 04	70 23 22	70 02 02	70 44 44	70 24 24	70 15 15	69 55 55	70 46 46	70 19 19	70 50 50	70 30 30	71 09 09	70 49 49
71 07.5	70 44.5	71 22.5	71 04.5	70 22	70 02	70 44	70 24	70 15	69 55	70 46	70 19	70 50	70 30	71 09	70 49
70° 58'.0		71° 18'.5		70° 12'.0		70° 24'.0		70° 05'.0		70° 32'.5		70° 40'.0		70° 50'.0	
71° 04'.8				70° 22'.0				70° 19'.7				70° 40'.5			
Mean..... 70° 43'.9								Mean..... 70° 34'.1							
Resulting dip, 70° 39'.0															

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, February 1, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 (extra). Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 2^h 28^m p. m.; time of ending, 2^h 52^m p. m. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 00'.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
71 50 49	71 24 23	70 04 04	69 44 43	70 30 30	70 03 03	70 37 37	70 14 14	70 50 50	70 25 25	72 02 02	71 40 40	70 53 53	70 30 30	71 13 13	70 50 50
71 49.5	71 23.5	70 04	69 43.5	70 30	70 03	70 37	70 14	70 50	70 25	72 02	71 40	70 53	70 30	71 13	70 50
71° 38'.5		69° 53'.8		70° 16'.5		70° 25'.5		70° 37'.5		71° 51'.0		70° 41'.5		71° 01'.5	
70° 45'.2				70° 21'.0				70° 44'.3				70° 51'.5			
Mean..... 70° 33'.1								Mean..... 70° 47'.9							
Resulting dip, 70° 40'.5															

[Date, February 1, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 2^h 54^m p. m.; time of ending, 3^h 10^m p. m. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 00'.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
72 05 08	71 53 50	34 09 07	33 16 14	40 53 48	40 19 15	41 43 38	41 01 40 57	41 50 55	40 52 56	42 37 22	41 26 25
72 04	71 51.5	34 08	33 15	40 50.5	40 17	41 40.5	40 59	41 52.5	40 54	42 24.5	41 22.5
71° 57'.7		33° 41'.5		40° 33'.8		41° 19'.8		41° 23'.3		41° 53'.5	
				40° 56'.8				41° 38'.4			
Mean..... 37° 10'.4				Mean..... 41° 17'.6							

[Date, February 2, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 11^h 56^m a. m.; time of ending, 0^h 12^m p. m.; magnetic meridian reads 55° 00'.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
73 43 42	70 23 22	71 00 70 59	70 40 39	70 10 10	69 50 50	70 45 45	70 21 21	70 35 35	70 15 15	70 39 39	70 14 14	70 53 53	70 35 35	71 20 20	70 58 58
70 42.5	70 22.5	70 59.5	70 39.5	70 10	69 50	70 45	70 21	70 35	70 15	70 39	70 14	70 53	70 35	71 20	70 58
70° 32'.5		70° 49'.5		70° 00'.0		70° 33'.0		70° 25'.0		70° 26'.5		70° 44'.0		71° 09'.0	
70° 41'.0				70° 16'.5				70° 25'.7				70° 50'.5			
Mean..... 70° 28'.8								Mean..... 70° 41'.1							
Resulting dip, 70° 35'.0															

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

585

[February 2, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 2, extra (this needle now takes the place of the broken needle 1). Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 10^h 20^m a. m.; time of ending, 10^h 50^m a. m. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 00'.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
71 35 40	70 59 71 04	70 36 41	69 57 70 02	70 13 08	70 05 00	69 53 48	69 43 38	70 56 51	70 46 41	70 10 05	70 08 69 58	71 42 46	71 08 12	71 30 34	70 55 59
71 37.5	71 01.5	70 38.5	69 58.5	70 19.5	70 02.5	69 54.5	69 40.5	70 53.5	70 43.5	70 07.5	70 00.5	71 44	71 10	71 32	70 57
71° 19'.5		70° 19'.0		70° 09'.5		69° 45'.5		70° 48'.5		70° 04'.0		71° 27'.0		71° 14'.5	
70° 49'.2				69° 56'.0				70° 28'.2				71° 29'.8			
Mean..... 70° 22'.1								Mean..... 70° 59'.5							
Resulting dip, 70° 37'.8															

[Date, February 2, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 10^h 55^m a. m.; time of ending, 11^h 15^m a. m. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 00'.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
71 08 12	70 39 35	71 13 17	70 42 46	70 35 31	70 23 18	70 10 05	70 00 69 55	70 30 25	70 19 14	70 22 17	70 10 05	71 13 17	70 38 43	70 52 56	70 30 24
71 10	70 32.5	71 15	70 44	70 33	70 20.5	70 07.5	69 57.5	70 27.5	70 18.5	70 19.5	70 07.5	71 14.5	70 40.5	70 54	70 22
70° 51'.3		70° 59'.5		70° 29'.7		70° 03'.5		70° 22'.0		70° 13'.5		70° 57'.5		70° 39'.0	
70° 55'.4				70° 14'.6				70° 17'.8				70° 47'.8			
Mean..... 70° 35'.0								Mean..... 70° 32'.8							
Resulting dip, 70° 33'.9															

[Date, February 2, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 11^h 20^m a. m.; time of ending, 11^h 45^m a. m. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 00'.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
71 52 52	71 34 34	34 06 10	33 14 18	42 28 27	41 37 36	42 13 12	41 28 27	41 33 33	40 41 41	42 13 18	41 40 40
71 52	71 34	34 08	33 16	42 27.5	41 36.5	42 12.5	41 27.5	41 33	40 41	42 13	41 40
71° 43'.0		33° 42'.0		42° 02'.0		41° 50'.0		41° 07'.0		41° 50'.0	
				41° 56'.0				41° 29'.0			
Mean..... 37° 17'.5 = w'e				Mean..... 41° 44'.5 = w'e							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Set 1.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. R. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 9^h 45^m a. m. (75th meridian time.) Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing out.				Needle 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D., face east.		Circle east, Mic. R., face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
33 08 06	34 20 18	72 02 71 58	71 50 46	40 22 24	39 50 52	41 13 15	40 24 26	42 14 16.	41 25 24	42 44 42	41 53 51
33 07	34 19	72 00	71 48	40 23	39 51	41 14	40 25	42 15	41 25	42 43	41 52
33° 49'		71° 54'		40° 07'		40° 49'.5		41° 50'		42° 17'.5	
40° 28'.2						42° 03'.8					
37° 11'.5 = u'				Mean.....41° 18' = μ							

Set 2.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing out.				Needle 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D., face east.		Circle east, Mic. R., face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
34 06 04	33 06 04	71 59 55	71 51 47	40 52 48	40 16 12	41 10 06	40 30 28	42 12 10	41 11 15	42 25 23	41 20 18
34 05	33 05	71 57	71 49	40 50	40 14	41 08	40 28	42 11	41 13	42 24	41 19
33° 25'		71° 53'		40° 32'		40° 48'		41° 42'		41° 51'.5	
40° 40'						41° 48'.8					
37° 18' = u'				Mean.....41° 18'.4 = μ							

Set 3.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing out.				Needle 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D., face east.		Circle east, Mic. R., face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
33 55 59	32 56 33 00	71 51 53	71 32 30	41 15 13	40 28 26	40 44 46	39 57 59	42 03 01	41 17 15	42 14 12	41 20 18
33 57	32 56	71 52	71 31	41 14	40 27	40 45	39 58	42 02	41 16	42 13	41 19
33° 27'.5		71° 41'.5		40° 50'.5		40° 21'.5		41° 39'		41° 46'	
40° 36'						41° 42'.5					
37° 25'.5 = u'				Mean..... 41° 09'.2 = μ							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Set 4.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing in.				Needle 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D., face east.		Circle east, Mic. R., face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
34 02 00	33 10 08	71 49 45	71 42 38	40 44 40	40 15 11	40 30 28	40 00 39 58	41 43 47	40 46 50	42 21 25	41 18 22
34 01	33 09	71 47	71 40	40 42	40 13	40 28	39 58	41 45	40 48	42 23	41 20
33° 35'		71° 43'.5		40° 27'.5		40° 13'		41° 16'.5		41° 51'.5	
				40° 20'.2				41° 34'			
37° 20'.8=u'				Mean..... 40° 57'.1=μ							

Set 5.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing in.				Needle 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D., face east.		Circle east, Mic. R., face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
34 28 30	33 23 27	71 50 46	71 30 26	42 28 26	41 37 35	41 50 48	41 02 00	42 13 15	40 28 26	40 43 43	40 02 00
34 29	33 25	71 48	71 28	42 27	41 36	41 49	41 01	41 14	40 27	40 43	40 01
33° 57'		71° 38'		42° 01'.5		41° 25'		40° 56'.5		40° 22'	
				41° 43'.2				40° 36'.3			
37° 12'.5=u'				Mean..... 41° 09'.7=μ							

Set 6.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing out.				Needle 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D., face east.		Circle east, Mic. R., face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
34 03 01	33 07 05	71 51 47	71 43 41	40 36 38	39 56 58	40 37 59	40 20 22	41 48 47	41 03 01	42 31 29	41 27 25
34 02	33 06	71 49	71 46	40 37	39 57	40 58	40 21	41 46	41 02	42 30	41 26
33° 34'		71° 47'.5		40° 17'		40° 39'.5		41° 25'		42° 00'	
				40° 23'.2				41° 44'			
37° 19'.2=u'				Mean..... 41° 09'.1=μ							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Set 7.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of ending, 11^h 55^m a. m.; magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing out.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
33 50 48	33 02 00	72 06 02	71 53 49	40 30 26	39 51 47	41 31 27	40 47 43	41 38 32	40 47 43	42 24 20	41 37 33
33 49	33 01	72 04	71 51	40 23	39 49	41 29	40 45	41 34	40 45	42 23	41 35
33° 25'		71° 57'.5		40° 08'.5		41° 07'		41° 08'.5		41° 58'.5	
				40° 37'.8				41° 34'			
37° 18'.8 = w'				Mean.....41° 08'.9 = w'							

Set 8.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of beginning, 1^h 00^m p. m.; magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing in.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
34 09 33 58	33 11 09	71 48 44	71 42 40	41 00 40 56	40 26 22	41 06 02	40 25 21	40 49 53	39 57 40 01	41 18 22	42 19 23
33 59	33 10	71 46	71 44	40 58	40 24	41 04	40 23	40 51	39 59	41 20	42 21
33° 34'.5		71° 45'		40° 41'		40° 43'.5		40° 25'		41° 50'.5	
				40° 42'.2				41° 07'.8			
37° 30'.2 = w'				Mean.....40° 55' = w'							

Set 9.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing out.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
33 80 32	32 80 32	72 25 27	72 04 02	41 21 23	39 59 40 01	41 00 40 58	40 25 40 27	41 17 15	40 24 23	41 20 18	40 84 82
33 81	32 31	72 26	72 03	41 22	40 00	40 59	40 26	41 16	40 23	41 19	40 83
33° 01'		72° 14'.5		40° 41'		40° 42'.5		40° 48'.5		40° 56'	
				40° 41'.8				40° 52'.8			
37° 22'.2 = w'				Mean.....40° 47'.8 = w'							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Set 10.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing in.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
34 00	33 06	71 50	71 41	40 28	39 47	41 48	40 56	42 09	41 07	43 18	41 15
33 58	04	46	37	26	45	46	54	13	11	22	19
33 59	33 05	71 48	71 39	40 27	39 46	41 47	40 55	42 11	41 09	43 20	41 17
33° 32'		71° 43'.5		40° 06'.5		41° 21'		41° 40'		41° 48'.5	
				40° 49'.8				41° 44'.3			
37° 22'. 2=w's				Mean.....41° 14'=w							

Set 11.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing out.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
33 54	32 58	72 10	72 04	40 43	40 06	41 04	40 27	41 33	40 34	42 07	41 08
52	56	08	02	38	02	00	23	37	38	11	12
33 53	32 57	72 09	72 03	40 40	40 04	41 02	40 25	41 35	40 36	42 09	41 10
33° 25'		72° 08'		40° 22'		40° 49'.5		41° 05'.5		41° 39'.8	
				40° 32'.8				41° 22'.5			
37° 14'. 5=w's				Mean.....40° 57'. 6=w							

Set 12.

[Date, February 15, 1884. Station, Washington, D. C. Needle No. 3 suspended, No. 4 deflecting. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Time of ending, 2^h 20^m p. m.; magnetic meridian reads 55° 29'.]

Deflecting needle facing in.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, mic. D, face east.		Circle east, mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
33 58	32 56	71 43	71 30	40 38	39 55	41 15	40 20	41 43	40 55	41 17	42 07
34 00	58	52	34	36	53	17	28	41	53	15	06
33 59	32 57	71 50	71 32	40 37	39 54	41 16	40 29	41 42	40 54	41 16	42 06
33° 28'		71° 41'		40° 15'.5		40° 52'.5		41° 18'		41° 41'	
				40° 34'				41° 29'.5			
37° 25'. 5=w's				Mean.....41° 01'. 8=w							

DETERMINATION OF THE MOMENT OF MASS (M_1) OF THE MASS RING ACCOMPANYING THEODOLITE MAGNETOMETER NO. 11.

The mass ring accompanying theodolite magnetometer No. 11 is of brass or gun metal, and has no distinguishing mark on it. Its weight was determined at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, by E. B. Lefavour, April 29, 1881, and found to be 300.767 grains.

The following measurements to determine the inner and outer diameters were made at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office by Assistant O. A. Schott:

1881, April 29. Temp. 77° F.		1881, April 30. Temp. 73° F.	
Outer diameter.	Inner diameter.	Outer diameter.	Inner diameter.
3.778 ^{mm}	2.954 ^{mm}	1.488 ^{mm}	1.160 ^{mm}
.778	2.954	.488	.159
.780	2.952	.490	.161
.780	2.952	.490	.160
3.779	2.953	1.4895	1.1600
Thickness of ring = 0.529 ^{mm} = 0.208 ⁱⁿ			
3.779 ^{mm} = 1.4878 ⁱⁿ		2.953 ^{mm} = 1.1626 ⁱⁿ	
1.4895		1.1600	
Outer diameter = 1.4886		Inner diameter = 1.1613	
$M_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\pi^2 + r^2) w = \frac{(.7443)^2 + (.5807)^2}{288} \times 300.767$			
(.7443) ² = 0.55396		0.39119	0.34097
(.5807) ² = 0.33721		300.767	2.47823
0.89119		288 (ar. co.)	7.54661
			9.96871
M_1 at 75° Fah. = 0.93070			

MOMENT OF MASS (M_1) OF THE MASS RING ACCOMPANYING THEODOLITE MAGNETOMETER NO. 11.

$M_1 = 0.93070$ at 75° Fah.

M_1 at any temperature t will be

$0.93070 [1 + .00002 (t - 75)]$

Temperature.	Log M_1 .
10° F.	9.96824
20	33
30	42
40	51
50	59
60	68
70	77
80	85
90	9.96894

COMPUTATION OF THE MOMENT OF MASS (M) OF THE LONG MAGNET L , ACCOMPANYING THE THEODOLITE MAGNETOMETER NO. 11.

[Station, Magnetic Observatory, Washington, D. C. Observer, M. Smith. Date, June 10, 1881.]

	Log's.	Log's.	T_1^2	T^2	$T_1^2 - T^2$		
						28.016	1.44741
						29.657 (a. c.)	8.52787
						M_1	9.96871
$\frac{T^2}{T_1^2}$	1.44740	-----	57.673	28.016	-----	M at 63.04 Fah.	= 0.87900
$\frac{T^2}{T_1^2}$	1.76097	-----			29.657	(63.4 - 62) × .0000136	= .00001904
						Reduction to 62° Fah.	= -0.00002
							5.22366
						M at 62° Fah.	= 0.87898; $w=1$

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA

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[Date, June 11, 1881.]

	Log's.	Log's.	T_1^2	T^2	$T_1^2 - T^2$		
						28.496	1.45478
						30.214 (a. c.)	8.51979
						M_1	9.96863
T^2	1.45494						
T_1^2	1.76893	1.45483	58.739	28.499	30.210	M at 70° F. = 0.87779	9.94330
T^2	1.45472	1.76849	58.899	28.492	30.188	$(70.8 - 62) \times .0000136 = .00020128$	6.30380
T_1^2	1.76805					Reduction to 62° F. = -.00018	6.24719
						M at 62° F. = 0.87761; $w=2$	
						28.496 30.214	

[Date, June 17, 1881.]

	Log's.	Log's.	T_1^2	T^2	$T_1^2 - T^2$		
						29.241	1.46899
						31.020 (a. c.)	8.50836
						M_1	9.96891
T^2	1.46422						
T_1^2	1.77824	1.46477	60.012	29.159	30.853	M at 87° F. = 0.87753	9.91326
T^2	1.46532	1.78028	60.295	29.196	31.099	$(87 - 62) \times .0000136 = .0003400$	6.53146
T_1^2	1.78233	1.46584	60.580	29.231	31.349		
T^2	1.46636	1.78086	60.575	29.260	31.100	Reduction to 62° F. = -.00086	6.47474
T_1^2	1.77938	1.46658	60.170	29.281	30.689		
T^2	1.46391	1.77970	60.157	29.296	30.891	M at 62° F. = 0.87723; $w=7$	
T_1^2	1.77992	1.46620	60.203	29.255	30.948		
T^2	1.46559						
						29.241 31.020	

[Date, January 28, 1884. Observer, J. E. Maxfield.]

	Log's.	Log's.	T_1^2	T^2	$T_1^2 - T^2$		
						29.099	1.46888
						30.935 (a. c.)	8.50855
						M_1	9.96856
T^2	1.46429						
T_1^2	1.77801	1.46410	59.980	29.114	30.866	M at 46° F. = 0.87495	9.94190
T^2	1.46891	1.77840	60.084	29.101	30.933	$(62 - 46) \times .0000136 = .0002176$	6.33706
T_1^2	1.77878	1.46362	60.087	29.082	31.005	Reduction to 62° F. = +.00019	6.27983
T^2	1.46384					M at 62° F. = 0.87515; $w=3$	
						29.099 30.935	

RECAPITULATION.

Date.	M at 62° F.	w
1881.		
June 10	0.87806	1
June 11	0.87761	2
June 17	0.87723	7
1884.		
June 28	0.87515	3
	0.87694	

M at any temperature t will be $0.87694 [1 + .0000136 (t - 62^\circ)]$

Temperature.	Log M .
60°	9.04296
50	90
40	84
30	78
20	72
10	66
0	60
-10	54
-20	48
-30	9.04242

[Base Station, Washington, D. C. Year, 1884. Kew Dip Circle No. 23. Observer, J. E. Maxfield.]

Jan. 30, Needle 2.....	70 39.3	Jan. 30, Needle 3, needle 4 defecting.....	37 20.2	Feb. 15, Needle 4 weighted.....	41 16.0
Needle 2.....	35.0	Jan. 31, Needle 3, needle 4 defecting.....	37 10.1		41 13.4
Needle 3 (extra).....	32.6		21.9		41 09.2
	70 35.9		17.0		40 57.1
Jan. 31, Needle 2.....	70 40.1		14.6		41 09.7
Needle 2.....	36.1		37 15.9		41 06.1
	70 38.1				41 05.9
Feb. 1, Needle 2.....	70 39.0	Feb. 1, Needle 3, needle 4 defecting.....	37 10.4		40 55.0
Needle 3 (extra).....	40.5	Feb. 2, Needle 3, needle 4 defecting.....	37 17.5		40 47.3
	70 39.7				41 14.0
Feb. 2, Needle 2.....	70 35.0				40 57.6
Needle 2 (extra).....	37.8				41 01.8
Needle 2.....	33.9				$\gamma_0 = 41 04.4$
	70 35.6				$\theta_0 = 70 39.4$
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		<i>Recapitulation.</i>			
Jan. 30..	70 35.9	Jan. 30..	37 20.2	Feb. 15, Needle 3, needle 4 defecting.....	37 11.5
Jan. 31..	38.1	Jan. 31..	15.9		16.0
Feb. 1..	39.7	Feb. 1..	10.4		25.5
Feb. 2..	35.6	Feb. 2..	17.5		20.8
	70 37.3= θ_0		37 16.0= w_0		12.5
					19.2
Jan. 30, Needle 4 weighted.....	41 53.8				18.8
Jan. 31, Needle 4 weighted.....	41 24.7				20.2
	12.1				22.2
	43.6				22.2
	09.3				14.5
	41 22.4				25.5
Feb. 1, Needle 4 weighted.....	41 17.6				$\gamma_0 = 37 19.1$
Feb. 2, Needle 4 weighted.....	41 44.5				
<i>Recapitulation.</i>					
Jan. 30..	41 53.8	<i>Log's.</i>		<i>Log's.</i>	
Jan. 31..	22.4	Sin $w_0 = \sin 29^\circ 02'.7$	9.68619	Sin $u_0 = \sin 29^\circ 35'.0$	9.69345
Feb. 1..	17.6	Sin $w'_0 = \sin 37 16.0$	9.78213	Sin $w'_0 = \sin 37 19.1$	9.78265
Feb. 2..	44.5	Sec $\gamma_0 = \sec 41 34.6$	0.12696	Sec $\gamma_0 = \sec 41 04.4$	0.12270
	41 34.6= γ_0		2) 9.59438		2) 9.59880
70 37.3= θ_0		Sec $\theta_0 = \sec 70^\circ 37'.3$	9.79719	Sec $\theta_0 = \sec 70^\circ 39'.4^*$	9.79940
29 02.7		$H_0 = 4.878^*$	0.47912	$H_0 = 4.878^*$	0.47937
		$A = 8.2716$	0.64128	$A = 8.3282^\dagger$	0.64128
			0.91759		0.92055

* Deduced from annual observations for 18 years, 1867-'84.
 This value of A is to be used only in connection with observations made at Uglisamic, Alaska, previous to September, 1882, a different weight having been employed after August, 1882.

APPENDIX No. 3.

OBSERVATIONS MADE AT UGLAAMIE, ALASKA, IN 1881-'82-'83, FOR DETERMINING THE ABSOLUTE MAGNETIC DECLINATION, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPUTATION AND A RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS.

[Computer, E. H. Courtenay.]

[Date, December 11, 1881. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, suspended. Observers: Cassidy, Murdoch, Smith, and Dark. Each hourly value is the mean of five readings, which are recorded in the "observations of variations."]					[Date, January 24, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, suspended. Observers: Cassidy, Murdoch, Smith, and Dark. Each hourly value is the mean of five readings, which are recorded in the "observations of variations."]				
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.			Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.		
	<i>d.</i>	Line of detorsion	18° 00'			<i>d.</i>	Line of detorsion	18° 00'	
1 a. m.	21.70	Azimuth circle	{ A. 232 11 B. 52 13		1 a. m.	33.37	Azimuth circle	{ A. 229 21 B. 49 21	
2 a. m.	27.63	<i>Reading of mark.</i>			2 a. m.	39.69	<i>Reading of mark.</i>		
3 a. m.	25.14	At beginning of a. m. observations			3 a. m.	39.68	At beginning of a. m. observations		
4 a. m.	27.04	{ A. 99 59 B. 280 01			4 a. m.	30.84	{ A. 95 53 B. 275 54		
5 a. m.	28.27	At end of p. m. observations			5 a. m.	41.47	At end of p. m. observations		
6 a. m.	24.02	Mean			6 a. m.	35.05	Mean—Jan. 23, 10.30 p. m.		
7 a. m.	23.96	Value of one division of scale			7 a. m.	40.83	Value of one division of scale		
8 a. m.	19.91	= 3.69			8 a. m.	37.57	Scale-reading of axis		
9 a. m.	23.15	Scale-reading of axis			9 a. m.	36.40	Mean scale-reading of east and west		
10 a. m.	25.39	= 35.33			10 a. m.	41.54	magnetic elongation		
11 a. m.	20.95	Mean scale-reading of east and west			11 a. m.	37.65	diff. =		
12 m.	21.32	magnetic elongation			12 m.	62.32	diff. =		
		diff. = 11.73			1 p. m.	34.00	Reduction to axis		
1 p. m.	22.53	Reduction to axis			2 p. m.	37.96	Azimuth circle reads		
2 p. m.	16.90	Azimuth circle reads			3 p. m.	35.12	Magnetic meridian reads		
3 p. m.	24.43	Magnetic meridian reads			4 p. m.	32.11	Mean reading of mark		
4 p. m.	24.09	Mean reading of mark			5 p. m.	44.61	Azimuth of mark		
5 p. m.	24.74	Azimuth of mark			6 p. m.	45.59	True meridian reads		
6 p. m.	24.36	True meridian reads			7 p. m.	38.15	Sum = 941.10		
7 p. m.	24.62	Sum = 941.10			8 p. m.	40.14	Mean = 32.21		
8 p. m.	24.71	Mean = 32.21			9 p. m.	35.01	Magnetic declination		
9 p. m.	23.68	Magnetic declination			10 p. m.	35.33	37 28.8 E.		
10 p. m.	23.04	37 28.8 E.			11 p. m.	38.71			
11 p. m.	21.82				12 p. m.	37.70			
12 p. m.	23.00								
Sum	= 566.40								
Mean	= 23.60								

* Former determination of axis = 34.80, April, 1882; determination = 35.85, mean = 35.33

* Mean of six determinations made at Washington, D. C., in June, 1881, and February, 1882.

[Date, April 18, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, suspended. Observers: Cassidy, Murdoch, Smith, and Dark.]					[Date, May 24, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, suspended. Observers: Cassidy, Murdoch, Smith, and Dark.]				
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.			Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.		
	<i>d.</i>	<i>Reading of mark.</i>				<i>d.</i>	<i>Reading of mark.</i>		
1 a. m.	30.28	At beginning of a. m. observations			1 a. m.	36.54	At beginning of a. m. observations		
2 a. m.	43.93	{ A. 2759 54' B. 95 53			2 a. m.	39.37	{ A. 2760 23 B. 95 30		
3 a. m.	48.56	At end of p. m. observations			3 a. m.	39.77	At end of p. m. observations		
4 a. m.	38.30	Mean			4 a. m.	39.66	Mean		
5 a. m.	40.90	275 53.5			5 a. m.	39.11	Determination of axis of magnet.		
6 a. m.	42.60	Determination of axis of magnet.			6 a. m.	39.45	Scale.		
7 a. m.	44.90	Scale.			7 a. m.	40.37	Scale-readings.		
8 a. m.	47.94	Mean.			8 a. m.	39.48	Mean.		
9 a. m.	45.40	Altn'te mean.			9 a. m.	39.18	Altn'te mean.		
10 a. m.	42.32	Axis.			10 a. m.	39.07	Axis.		
11 a. m.	42.15	<i>d.</i>			11 a. m.	33.19	<i>d.</i>		
12 m.	48.28	1 p. m.			12 m.	31.14	1 p. m.		
		E					2 p. m.		
1 p. m.	45.79	I					3 p. m.		
2 p. m.	40.67	E					4 p. m.		
3 p. m.	45.32	I					5 p. m.		
4 p. m.	55.61	E					6 p. m.		
5 p. m.	45.12	I					7 p. m.		
6 p. m.	51.15	E					8 p. m.		
7 p. m.	61.52	I					9 p. m.		
8 p. m.	60.35	E					10 p. m.		
9 p. m.	68.20	Value of one division of scale					11 p. m.		
10 p. m.	49.82	= 3.60					12 p. m.		
11 p. m.	44.67	Scale reading of axis					Sum = 974.00		
12 p. m.	51.73	= 35.85					Mean = 40.58		
Sum	= 1142.81	Mean scale-reading of east and west					diff. =		
Mean	= 47.62	magnetic elongation					diff. =		
		diff. = 11.77					Reduction to axis		
Line of detorsion	15	Reduction to axis					Azimuth circle reads		
Az. cir.	{ A. 231 13 B. 51 13	Azimuth circle reads					Magnetic meridian reads		
		Magnetic meridian reads					Mean reading of mark		
		Mean reading of mark					Azimuth of mark		
		Azimuth of mark					True meridian reads		
		True meridian reads					Magnetic declination		
		Magnetic declination					39 06.1 E.		

* Observations made May 23.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic declination—Continued.

[Date, June 17, 1882. Instrument, theod. magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ suspended. Observers: Cassidy, Murdoch, Smith, and Dark.]					[Date, June 18, 1882. Instrument, theod. magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ suspended. Observers: Cassidy, Murdoch, Smith, and Dark.]					
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.				Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.		
<i>Reading of mark.</i> At beginning of a. m. observations } A. 277 06 At end of p. m. observations } B. 97 04 Mean 277 05.0					<i>Reading of mark.</i> At beginning of a. m. observations } A. 277 06 At end of p. m. observations } B. 97 04 Mean 277 08.5					
Determination of axis of magnet. Scale. Scale-readings. Mean. Altn'te mean. Axis.					Determination of axis of magnet. Scale. Scale-readings. Mean. Altn'te mean. Axis.					
Sum = 707.81 Line of detor-sion 15 Az. circle. { A. 51 30 { B. 231 29					Sum = 707.81 Line of detor-sion 15 Az. circle. { A. 51 30 { B. 231 29					
Value of one division of scale = 3'.69 Scale-reading of axis 35.07					Value of one division of scale = 3'.69 Scale-reading of axis 35.07 Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation... 61.06 diff. = 25.99 Reduction to axis +0 35.9 Azimuth circle reads 51 29.5 Magnetic meridian reads 53 05.4 Mean reading of mark 277 06.0 Azimuth of mark 96 13.0 True meridian reads 13 18.0 Magnetic declination 39 47.4 E.					

[Date, July 19-20, 1882. Instrument, theod. magnetometer 11. Magnet L ₁₁ suspended. Observers: Cassidy, Murdoch, Smith, and Dark.]					[Date, August 19, 1882. Instrument, theod. magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ suspended. Observer: A. C. Dark.]					
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.				Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.		
<i>Reading of mark.</i> At beginning of a. m. observations direct } A. 277 28 At end of p. m. observations reversed } B. 97 26 Mean 277 18					<i>Reading of mark.</i> At beginning of a. m. observations } A. 359 56 At end of p. m. observations } B. 54 54 Mean 359 53.8					
Determination of axis of magnet. Scale. Scale-readings. Mean. Altn'te mean. Axis.					Determination of axis of magnet. Scale. Scale-readings. Mean. Altn'te mean. Axis.					
Sum = 1,190.96 Mean = 49.62 Line of detor-sion 15 Az. circle. { A. 52 31 { B. 28 28					Sum = 992.31 Mean = 41.35 Line of detor-sion 15 Az. circle. { A. 254 16 { B. 08 08					
Value of one division of scale = 3'.69 Scale-reading of axis 35.01 35.04* Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation... 49.62 diff. = 14.58 Reduction to axis +0 53.8 Azimuth circle reads 52 29.2 Magnetic meridian reads 53 23.0 Mean reading of mark 277 18.0 Azimuth of mark 96 13.0 True meridian reads 13 29.0 Magnetic declination 39 54.0 E.					Value of one division of scale = 3'.69 Scale-reading of axis 34.92 Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation... 41.35 diff. = 6.43 Reduction to axis +0 23.7 Azimuth circle reads 354 09.0 Magnetic meridian reads 354 32.7 Mean reading of mark 359 53.8 Azimuth of mark 46 06.0 True meridian reads 313 17.8 Magnetic declination 41 14.9 E.					

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic declination—Continued.

[Date, August 31, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]			[Date, September 14, 1882, local time. Instrument, U. S. C. and G. S. unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]		
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.
<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A. 359 51 B. 53</p> <p>At end of p. m. observations { A. 359 51 B. 53</p> <p>Mean..... 359 52.0</p> <p>Value of one division of scale... = 3.00</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis..... 34.92</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of east and west magnetic elongation..... 42.89</p> <p> diff. = 7.97</p> <p>Reduction to axis..... + 0 29.4</p> <p>Azimuth circle reads..... 354 10.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads..... 354 39.4</p> <p>Mean reading of mark..... 359 52.0</p> <p>Azimuth of mark..... 46 36.0</p> <p>True meridian reads..... 318 16.0</p> <p>Magnetic declination 41 23.4 E.</p>			<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A. 359 51 B. 53</p> <p>At end of p. m. observations { A. 359 51 B. 52</p> <p>Mean..... 359 51.5</p> <p>Value of one division of scale... = 3.00</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis..... 35.05*</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of east and west magnetic elongation..... 41.87</p> <p> diff. = 6.82</p> <p>Reduction to axis..... + 0 25.2</p> <p>Azimuth circle reads..... 354 10.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads..... 354 35.2</p> <p>Mean reading of mark..... 359 51.5</p> <p>Azimuth of mark..... 46 36.0</p> <p>True meridian reads..... 318 15.5</p> <p>Magnetic declination 41 19.7</p>		
<p>Sum..... = 900.60</p> <p>Mean... = 42.89</p> <p>Line of detorsion... 15</p> <p>Az. cir. { A. 354 11 B. 09</p>			<p>Sum..... = 900.60</p> <p>Mean... = 42.89</p> <p>Line of detorsion... 15</p> <p>Az. circle { A. 354 11 B. 09</p>		

*From observations of August 19 and September 30, 1882.

[Date, September 30, 1882, local time. Instrument, U. S. C. and G. S. unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]			[Date, October 14, 1882, local time. Instrument, U. S. C. and G. S. unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]		
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.
<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A. 359 52 B. 50</p> <p>At end of p. m. observations { A. 359 50 B. 52</p> <p>Mean..... 359 51</p> <p>Value of one division of scale... = 3.00</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis..... 35.05*</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation..... 38.97</p> <p> diff. = 1.89</p> <p>Reduction to axis..... + 0 7.0</p> <p>Azimuth circle reads..... 354 31.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads..... 354 38.0</p> <p>Mean reading of mark..... 359 51.0</p> <p>Azimuth of mark..... 46 36.0</p> <p>True meridian reads..... 318 15.0</p> <p>Magnetic declination 41 23.0</p>			<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A. 359 52 B. 50</p> <p>At end of p. m. observations { A. 359 50 B. 52</p> <p>Mean..... 359 51</p> <p>Value of one division of scale... = 3.00</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis..... 35.05*</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation..... 38.97</p> <p> diff. = 1.89</p> <p>Reduction to axis..... + 0 7.0</p> <p>Azimuth circle reads..... 354 31.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads..... 354 38.0</p> <p>Mean reading of mark..... 359 51.0</p> <p>Azimuth of mark..... 46 36.0</p> <p>True meridian reads..... 318 15.0</p> <p>Magnetic declination 41 23.0</p>		
<p>Sum..... = 900.60</p> <p>Mean... = 42.89</p> <p>Line of detorsion... 15</p> <p>Az. circle { A. 354 30 B. 28</p>			<p>Sum..... = 900.60</p> <p>Mean... = 42.89</p> <p>Line of detorsion... 15</p> <p>Az. circle { A. 354 32 B. 30</p>		

*Mean of results from the observations of September 30, and October 31.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic declination—Continued.

[Date, October 31, 1882, local time. Instrument, U. S. C. and G. S. unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} , suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]			[Date, November 16, 1882, local time. Instrument, U. S. C. and G. S. unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} , suspended. Observers: Dark, Smith, and Maxfield.]																																										
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.																																								
<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>8 a. m. $d.$ 39.20 9 a. m. 40.00 10 a. m. 50.50 11 a. m. 39.20 12 m. 35.80 1 p. m. 35.60</p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A 359 50 { B 52 At end of p. m. observations { A 359 52 { B 50</p> <p>Mean 359 51</p>			<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>8 a. m. $d.$ 33.8 9 a. m. 31.0 10 a. m. 36.2 11 a. m. 33.9 12 m. 17.2 1 p. m. 50.4</p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A 359 50 { B 52 At end of p. m. observations { A 359 52 { B 50</p> <p>Mean 359 51</p>																																										
<p>Readings of the differential unifilar taken at 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 12 m. and 1 p. m.</p> <p>8 a. m. 529 9 a. m. 529 10 a. m. 522 11 a. m. 525 12 m. 512 1 p. m. 511</p>			<p>Comparative readings between magnetometer No. 11 and the differential unifilar.</p> <p>8 a. m. 33.8 = 501 9 a. m. 31.0 = 500 10 a. m. 36.2 = 513 11 a. m. 33.9 = 494 12 m. 17.2 = 448 1 p. m. 50.4 = 560</p>																																										
<p>Determination of axis of magnet.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scale.</th> <th>Scale-readings.</th> <th>Mean.</th> <th>Altn'te mean.</th> <th>Axis.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>21.0 55.0</td> <td>38.00</td> <td></td> <td>$d.$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>25.0 39.0</td> <td>32.00</td> <td>38.00</td> <td>35.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>34.0 42.0</td> <td>38.00</td> <td>31.25</td> <td>34.62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>13.0 48.0</td> <td>30.50</td> <td>38.75</td> <td>34.62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>27.0 52.0</td> <td>39.50</td> <td>30.68</td> <td>35.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>23.5 38.2</td> <td>30.85</td> <td>39.30</td> <td>35.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>27.2 51.0</td> <td>39.10</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Scale.	Scale-readings.	Mean.	Altn'te mean.	Axis.	E	21.0 55.0	38.00		$d.$	I	25.0 39.0	32.00	38.00	35.00	E	34.0 42.0	38.00	31.25	34.62	I	13.0 48.0	30.50	38.75	34.62	E	27.0 52.0	39.50	30.68	35.09	I	23.5 38.2	30.85	39.30	35.07	E	27.2 51.0	39.10			<p>Value of one division of scale = 3'.69</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis 31.88</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation 38.04</p> <p>diff. = 3.16</p>		
Scale.	Scale-readings.	Mean.	Altn'te mean.	Axis.																																									
E	21.0 55.0	38.00		$d.$																																									
I	25.0 39.0	32.00	38.00	35.00																																									
E	34.0 42.0	38.00	31.25	34.62																																									
I	13.0 48.0	30.50	38.75	34.62																																									
E	27.0 52.0	39.50	30.68	35.09																																									
I	23.5 38.2	30.85	39.30	35.07																																									
E	27.2 51.0	39.10																																											
<p>$d.$ 40.05 = 522.0 514.6 -2.01 = 7.4 38.04</p>			<p>$d.$ 33.67 = 502.7 489.8 -3.50 = 12.9 30.17</p>																																										
<p>Line of detorsion 15 Az. circle { A 354 20 { B 22</p>			<p>Line of detorsion 15 Az. circle { A 354 50 { B 52</p>																																										
<p>Reduction to axis +0 11.7 Azimuth circle reads 354 21.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads 354 32.7</p> <p>Mean reading of mark 359 51.0 Azimuth of mark E. of N. 46 36.0 True meridian reads 313 15.0</p> <p>Magnetic declination 41 17.7 E.</p>			<p>Reduction to axis +0 11.7 Azimuth circle reads 354 21.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads 354 32.7</p> <p>Mean reading of mark 359 51.0 Azimuth of mark E. of N. 46 36.0 True meridian reads 313 15.0</p> <p>Magnetic declination 41 17.7 E.</p>																																										
* From observations of October 31, 1882, and April 14, 1883.																																													
[Date, November 30, 1882, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} , suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]			[Date, December 14, 1882, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} , suspended. Observers: Dark, Maxfield, and Smith.]																																										
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.																																								
<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>8 a. m. $d.$ 34.4 9 a. m. 40.0 10 a. m. 38.2 11 a. m. 44.1 12 m. 24.0 1 p. m. 28.8</p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A 359 52 { B 50 At end of p. m. observations { A 359 50 { B 52</p> <p>Mean 359 51</p>			<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>8 a. m. $d.$ 50.8 9 a. m. 50.0 10 a. m. 49.0 11 a. m. 51.0 12 m. 48.4 1 p. m. 47.5</p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A 359 50 { B 52 At end of p. m. observations { A 359 50 { B 52</p> <p>Mean 359 51</p>																																										
<p>Comparative readings between magnetometer No. 11 and the differential unifilar.</p> <p>8 a. m. 34.4 = 491 9 a. m. 40.0 = 508 10 a. m. 38.2 = 504 11 a. m. 44.1 = 523 12 m. 24.9 = 446 1 p. m. 28.8 = 476</p>			<p>Brooke declinometer readings.</p> <p>8 a. m. 495 9 a. m. 492 10 a. m. 488 11 a. m. 496 12 m. 496 1 p. m. 482</p>																																										
<p>Value of one division of scale = 3'.69</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis 34.81*</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation 34.47</p> <p>diff. = 0.34</p>			<p>Value of one division of scale = 3'.69</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis 34.78*</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation 49.36</p> <p>diff. = 14.56</p>																																										
<p>$d.$ 35.80 = 494.7 499.8 -1.33 = 4.9 34.47</p>			<p>$d.$ 47.36 = 489.8 489.9 +0.60 = 0.1 49.36</p>																																										
<p>Reduction to axis +0 1.3 Azimuth circle reads 354 31.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads 354 29.7</p> <p>Mean reading of mark 359 51.0 Azimuth of mark E. of N. 43 36.0 True meridian reads 313 15.0</p> <p>Magnetic declination 41 14.7 E.</p>			<p>Reduction to axis +0 53.8 Azimuth circle reads 353 30.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads 354 23.8</p> <p>Mean reading of mark 359 51.0 Azimuth of mark E. of N. 46 36.0 True meridian reads 313 15.0</p> <p>Magnetic declination 41 08.8 E.</p>																																										
<p>Line of detorsion 15 Az. circle { A 354 32 { B 30</p>			<p>Line of detorsion 15 Az. circle { A 353 29 { B 31</p>																																										
* From observations of October 31, 1882, and April 14, 1883.																																													

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic declination—Continued.

[Date, January 1, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, suspended. Observers: Dark, Maxfield, and Smith.]

Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.
<i>Reading of mark.</i>		
8 a. m.	d. 49.0	At beginning of a. m. observations
9 a. m.	50.0	{ A 359 50
10 a. m.	43.0	{ B 52
11 a. m.	37.1	At end of p. m. observations
12 m.	40.1	{ A 350 52
1 p. m.	41.0	{ B 50
		Mean 359 51
Brooke declinometer readings.		
8 a. m.	504	Value of one division of scale = 3'.69
9 a. m.	511	Scale-reading of axis 34.75*
10 a. m.	486	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 44.27
11 a. m.	461	diff. = 9.52
12 m.	481	Reduction to axis +0 35.1
1 p. m.	485	Azimuth circle reads 353 55.0
d.		Magnetic meridian reads 354 30.1
44.27	488.0	Mean reading of mark 359 51.0
	488.0	Azimuth of mark E. of N. ... 46 36.0
	0.0	True meridian reads 313 15.0
		Magnetic declination 41 15.1 E.
Line of detorsion 15		
Az. circle... { A 353 54		
{ B 56		

* From observations of October 31, 1882, and April 14, 1883.

[Date, January 14, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, suspended. Observers: Dark, Maxfield, and Smith.]

Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.
<i>Reading of mark.</i>		
8 a. m.	d. 50.0	At beginning of a. m. observations
9 a. m.	38.5	{ A 359 49
10 a. m.	39.8	{ B 51
11 a. m.	39.0	At end of p. m. observations
12 m.	37.4	{ A 359 49
1 p. m.	35.6	{ B 51
		Mean 359 50
Brooke declinometer readings.		
8 a. m.	522	Value of one division of scale = 3'.69
9 a. m.	487	Scale-reading of axis 34.72*
10 a. m.	490	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 39.40
11 a. m.	490	diff. = 4.68
12 m.	483	Reduction to axis +0 17.3
1 p. m.	478	Azimuth circle reads 354 07.0
d.		Magnetic meridian reads 354 24.3
40.40	491.7	Mean reading of mark 359 50.0
	488.0	Azimuth of mark E. of N. ... 46 36.0
	-1.00	True meridian reads 313 14.0
		Magnetic declination 41 10.3 E.
Line of detorsion 15		
Az. circle... { A 354 06		
{ B 08		

* From observations of October 31, 1882, and April 14, 1883.

[Date, January 31, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, suspended. Observers: Dark, Maxfield, and Smith.]

Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.
<i>Reading of mark.</i>		
8 a. m.	d. 40.0	At beginning of a. m. observations
9 a. m.	38.0	{ A 359 49
10 a. m.	35.0	{ B 51
11 a. m.	36.5	At end of p. m. observations
12 m.	29.9	{ A 359 49
1 p. m.	33.1	{ B 51
		Mean 359 50
Brooke declinometer readings.		
8 a. m.	504	Value of one division of scale = 3'.69
9 a. m.	494	Scale-reading of axis 34.60*
10 a. m.	484	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 35.42
11 a. m.	493	diff. = 0.73
12 m.	470	Reduction to axis +0 2.7
1 a. m.	481	Azimuth circle reads 354 36.0
d.		Magnetic meridian reads 354 38.7
35.34	487.7	Mean reading of mark 359 50.0
	488.0	Azimuth of mark E. of N. ... 46 36.0
	+0.08	True meridian reads 313 14.0
		Magnetic declination 41 24.7 E.
Line of detorsion 15		
Az. circle... { A 354 37		
{ B 35		

* From observations of October 31, 1882, and April 14, 1883.

[Date, February 14, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, suspended. Observers: Dark, Maxfield, and Smith.]

Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.
<i>Reading of mark.</i>		
8 a. m.	d. 45.0	At beginning of a. m. observations
9 a. m.	43.0	{ A 359 49
10 a. m.	40.2	{ B 51
11 a. m.	42.9	At end of p. m. observations
12 m.	36.0	{ A 359 49
1 p. m.	38.0	{ B 51
		Means 359 50
Brooke declinometer readings.		
9 a. m.	507	Value of one division of scale = 3'.69
10 a. m.	499	Scale-reading of axis 34.60*
11 a. m.	487	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 40.98
12 a. m.	486	diff. = 6.27
1 a. m.	469	Reduction to axis +0 23.1
		Azimuth circle reads 354 17.0
d.		Magnetic meridian reads 354 40.1
41.50	491.6	Mean reading of mark 359 50.0
	489.5	Azimuth of mark E. of N. ... 46 36.0
	-0.57	True meridian reads 313 14.0
		Magnetic declination 41 26.1 E.
Line of detorsion 15		
Az. circle... { A 354 16		
{ B 18		

* From observations of October 31, 1882, and April 14, 1883.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic declination—Continued.

[Date, February 23, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁ suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]

Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	
Reading of mark.			
8 a. m.	d. 42.9	At beginning of a. m. observations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 51 \\ & B & 49 \end{matrix} \right.$	
9 a. m.	27.0		
10 a. m.	40.0		
11 a. m.	29.0		At end of p. m. observations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 51 \\ & B & 49 \end{matrix} \right.$
1 p. m.	24.0		
		Mean 359 50	
Brooke declinometer readings.			
		Value of one division of scale = 3'. 69	
		Scale-reading of axis 34. 63*	
8 a. m.	529	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 29. 12	
9 a. m.	492		
10 a. m.	514	diff. = 5. 51	
11 a. m.	505		
12 m.	467		
1 p. m.	468		
		Reduction to axis 0 20. 3	
		Azimuth circle reads 353 51. 0	
		Magnetic meridian reads 353 30. 7	
		Mean reading of mark 359 50. 0	
		Azimuth of mark E. of N. ... 46 36. 0	
		True meridian reads 313 14. 0	
		Magnetic declination 40 16. 7 E.	
Line of detorsion			
		Az. circle $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 52 \\ & B & 50 \end{matrix} \right.$	

* From observations of October 31, 1882, and April 14, 1883.

[Date, March 14, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁ suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]

Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	
Reading of mark.			
8 a. m.	d. 45.8	At beginning of a. m. observations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 49 \\ & B & 51 \end{matrix} \right.$	
9 a. m.	40.0		
10 a. m.	44.0		
11 a. m.	42.1		At end of p. m. observations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 49 \\ & B & 51 \end{matrix} \right.$
1 p. m.	40.2		
		Mean 359 50	
Brooke declinometer readings.			
		Value of one division of scale = 3'. 69	
		Scale-reading of axis 34. 60*	
8 a. m.	498	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 42. 72	
9 a. m.	477		
10 a. m.	489	diff. = 8. 12	
11 a. m.	480		
12 m.	472		
1 p. m.	475		
		Reduction to axis +0 30. 0	
		Azimuth circle reads 348 46. 0	
		Magnetic meridian reads ... 349 16. 0	
		Mean reading of mark 359 50. 0	
		Azimuth of mark E. of N. ... 46 36. 0	
		True meridian reads 313 14. 0	
		Magnetic declination 36 02. 0 E.	
Line of detorsion			
		Az. circle $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 348 & 45 \\ & B & 47 \end{matrix} \right.$	

* From observations of October 31, 1882, and April 14, 1883.

[Date, March 31, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁ suspended. Observer: Maxfield.]

Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	
Reading of mark.			
8 a. m.	d. 34.2	At beginning of a. m. observations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 49 \\ & B & 51 \end{matrix} \right.$	
9 a. m.	32.9		
10 a. m.	31.1		
11 p. m.	30.4		At end of p. m. observations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 49 \\ & B & 51 \end{matrix} \right.$
1 p. m.	22.3		
		Mean 359 50	
Brooke declinometer readings.			
		Value of one division of scale = 3'. 69	
		Scale-reading of axis 34. 57*	
8 a. m.	502	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 29. 50	
9 a. m.	497		
10 a. m.	490	diff. = 5. 07	
11 p. m.	488		
12 m.	470		
1 a. m.	458		
		Reduction to axis 0 18. 7	
		Azimuth circle reads 349 06. 0	
		Magnetic meridian reads 348 47. 3	
		Mean reading of mark 359 50. 0	
		Azimuth of mark E. of N. ... 46 36. 0	
		True meridian reads 313 11. 0	
		Magnetic declination 35 33. 3 E.	
Line of detorsion			
		Until 1 p. m., when it was 119 00	
		Az. circle $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 349 & 05 \\ & B & 07 \end{matrix} \right.$	

* From observations of October 31, 1882, to April 14, 1883.

[Date, April 14, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁ suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]

Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.		
Reading of mark.				
8 a. m.	d. 40.0	At beginning of a. m. observations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 57 \\ & B & 58 \end{matrix} \right.$		
9 a. m.	39.0			
10 a. m.	37.0			
11 a. m.	38.5		At end of p. m. observations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 359 & 57 \\ & B & 58 \end{matrix} \right.$	
1 p. m.	36.9			
		Mean 359 57. 5		
Brooke declinometer readings.				
		Determination of axis of magnet.		
		Scale. Scale-readings. Mean. Altn'to mean. Axis.		
		d		d
8 a. m.	494	E 37.0 37.0 37.0	36.85	34.32
9 a. m.	487	I 31.8 32.8 32.3	36.25	34.48
10 a. m.	482	E 32.4 39.0 35.7	36.30	34.75
11 a. m.	484	I 29.4 39.0 34.2	34.95	34.63
12 m.	479	E 33.0 36.8 34.9	34.50	34.50
1 p. m.	475	I 32.8 36.2 34.5		
		E 33.2 35.0 34.1		
		Scale-reading of axis 34. 54		
		Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 37. 85		
		diff. = 3. 31		
		Reduction to axis +0 12. 2		
		Azimuth circle reads 348 41. 0		
		Magnetic meridian reads 348 53. 3		
		Mean reading of mark 359 57. 5		
		Azimuth of mark E. of N. ... 46 36. 0		
		True meridian reads 313 21. 5		
		Magnetic declination 35 81. 7 E.		
Line of detorsion				
		Until 1 p. m. when it was 249		
		Az. circle $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A & 348 & 40 \\ & B & 42 \end{matrix} \right.$		
		Line of detorsion at 1 p. m. ... 3. 4		

* From observations of October 31, 1882, to April 14, 1883.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic declination—Continued.

[Date, April 30, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]			[Date, May 14, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer. Magnet L ₁ , suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]																																																																																						
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.																																																																																				
<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A 359 57 { B 58</p> <p>At end of p. m. observations { A 359 57 { B 58</p> <p>Mean 359 57.5</p>			<p><i>Reading of mark.</i></p> <p>At beginning of a. m. observations { A 359 57 { B 58</p> <p>At end of p. m. observations { A 359 57 { B 57</p> <p>Mean 359 57.25</p>																																																																																						
<p>Determination of axis of magnet.</p> <p>Brooke declinometer readings.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Scale.</th> <th>Scale-readings.</th> <th>Mean.</th> <th>Altm'te mean.</th> <th>Axis.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>8 a. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>d.</td></tr> <tr><td>9 a. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10 a. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11 a. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12 m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1 p. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Time	Scale.	Scale-readings.	Mean.	Altm'te mean.	Axis.	8 a. m.					d.	9 a. m.						10 a. m.						11 a. m.						12 m.						1 p. m.						<p>Brooke declinometer readings.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Scale.</th> <th>Scale-readings.</th> <th>Mean.</th> <th>Altm'te mean.</th> <th>Axis.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>8 a. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>d.</td></tr> <tr><td>9 a. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10 a. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11 a. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12 m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1 p. m.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Time	Scale.	Scale-readings.	Mean.	Altm'te mean.	Axis.	8 a. m.					d.	9 a. m.						10 a. m.						11 a. m.						12 m.						1 p. m.					
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<p>d.</p> <p>23.42 507.5 482.1</p> <p>-6.88 = 25.4</p> <p>16.54</p>			<p>d.</p> <p>33.28 475.1 476.1</p> <p>+ .27 = 1.0</p> <p>33.55</p>																																																																																						
<p>Value of one division of scale = 3'.69</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis 34.87</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation... 16.54</p> <p>diff. = 18.33</p>			<p>Value of one division of scale = 3'.69</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis 34.84</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation... 33.55</p> <p>diff. = 1.29</p>																																																																																						
<p>Line of detorsion 135</p> <p>Az. circle { A 349 56 { B 55</p> <p>Line of detorsion at 11 a. m. 258</p> <p>Az. circle { A 359 56 { B 55</p>			<p>Line of detorsion 250</p> <p>Az. circle { A 348 56 { B 58</p> <p>Line of detorsion 297</p> <p>Az. circle { A 348 56 { B 57</p>																																																																																						
<p>Reduction to axis -0 67.6</p> <p>Azimuth circle reads 349 55.5</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads 348 47.9</p> <p>Mean reading of mark 359 57.5</p> <p>Azimuth of mark E. of N... 46 36.0</p> <p>True meridian reads 313 21.5</p> <p>Magnetic declination 35 26.4</p>			<p>Reduction to axis -0 4.8</p> <p>Azimuth circle reads 348 56.8</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads 348 52.0</p> <p>Mean reading of mark 359 57.2</p> <p>Azimuth of mark E. of N... 46 36.0</p> <p>True meridian reads 313 21.2</p> <p>Magnetic declination 35 30.8 E.</p>																																																																																						
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<p>d.</p> <p>33.40 476.6 476.1</p> <p>- .14 = 0.5</p> <p>33.26</p>			<p>d.</p> <p>33.13 482.5 478.7</p> <p>-1.84 = 6.8</p> <p>36.29</p>																																																																																						
<p>Value of one division of scale = 3'.69</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis 34.95</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation... 33.26</p> <p>diff. = 1.69</p>			<p>Value of one division of scale = 3'.69</p> <p>Scale-reading of axis 34.87</p> <p>Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation... 36.29</p> <p>diff. = 1.42</p>																																																																																						
<p>Line of detorsion 265</p> <p>Az. circle { A 348 53 { B 55</p> <p>Line of detorsion 244</p>			<p>Line of detorsion 300</p> <p>Az. circle { A 348 40 { B 42</p> <p>Line of detorsion 280</p>																																																																																						
<p>Reduction to axis -0 66.2</p> <p>Azimuth circle reads 348 54.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads 348 46.2</p> <p>Mean reading of mark 359 57.5</p> <p>Azimuth of mark E. of N... 46 36.0</p> <p>True meridian reads 313 21.5</p> <p>Magnetic declination 35 26.3 E.</p>			<p>Reduction to axis -0 5.2</p> <p>Azimuth circle reads 348 41.0</p> <p>Magnetic meridian reads 348 46.2</p> <p>Mean reading of mark 359 57.0</p> <p>Azimuth of mark E. of N... 46 36.0</p> <p>True meridian reads 313 21.0</p> <p>Magnetic declination 35 25.2 E.</p>																																																																																						

* From observations of May 31 and July 14, 1883.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic declination—Continued.

[Date, June 30, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]			[Date, July 14, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]		
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.
		<i>Reading of mark.</i>			<i>Reading of mark.</i>
8 a.m.	d. 39.0	At beginning of a. m. observations { A. 359 56	8 a.m.	d. 39.0	At beginning of a. m. observations { A. 359 57
9 a.m.	48.0	{ B. 58	9 a.m.	32.0	{ B. 56
10 a.m.	48.0	At end of p. m. observations { A. 359 56	10 a.m.	38.0	At end of p. m. observations { A. 359 56
11 a.m.	45.0	{ B. 58	11 a.m.	19.9	{ B. 57
12 m.	53.0		12 m.	27.0	
1 p.m.	50.0	Mean 359 57	1 p.m.	18.1	Mean 359 56.5
Brooke declinometer readings.		Value of one division of scale = 3'.69	Brooke declinometer readings.		Determination of axis of magnet.
8 a.m.	448	Scale-reading of axis 34.79*	8 a.m.	513	Scale. Scale-readings. Mean. Altitude mean. Axis.
9 a.m.	498	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 43.13	9 a.m.	474	
10 a.m.	482	diff. = 8.34	10 a.m.	482	E 16.6 19.6 18.10
11 a.m.	484		11 a.m.	464	I 29.8 72.8 51.80 17.95 34.63
12 m.	514	Reduction to axis +0 30.8	12 m.	471	E 05.6 30.0 17.80 51.75 34.79
1 p.m.	499	Azimuth circle reads 347 48.5	1 p.m.	467	I 46.4 58.0 52.20 17.55 34.88
d. 46.33 487.5		Magnetic meridian reads 348 19.3	d. 20.00 478.5		E 01.9 32.7 17.30 52.25 34.77
475.7		Mean reading of mark 359 57.0	473.9		I 36.0 68.6 52.30 16.80 34.55
-3.20 = 11.8		Azimuth of mark E. of N 46 36.0	- 1.25 = 4.6		E 02.6 30.0 16.30
43.13		True meridian reads 313 21.0	27.75		
Line of detorsion 60		Magnetic declination 34 58.3	Line of detorsion 324		Scale-reading of axis 34.72
Az. circle { A. 347 48			Az. circle { A. 349 33		Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 27.75
Line of detorsion 62			Line of detorsion 275		diff. = 6.97
			Till 1 p.m., then. 950		Reduction to axis -0 25.7
					Azimuth circle reads 349 34.0
					Magnetic meridian reads 349 08.3
					Mean reading of mark 359 56.5
					Azimuth of mark E. of N 46 36.0
					True meridian reads 313 20.5
					Magnetic declination 35 47.8 E.

N. B.—Instruments very much disturbed all the morning. * From observations of May 31 and July 14, 1883.

N. B.—New suspension thread put in just before observation.

[Date, July 31, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer. Magnet L ₁₁ suspended. Observer: A. C. Dark.]			[Date, August 14, 1883, local time. Instrument, unifilar magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ suspended. Observers: Dark and Maxfield.]		
Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.	Time.	Mean scale-readings.	Computation.
		<i>Reading of mark.</i>			<i>Reading of mark.</i>
8 a.m.	d. 39.0	At beginning of a. m. observations { A. 359 56	8 a.m.	d. 39.0	At beginning of a. m. observations { A. 359 57
9 a.m.	33.0	{ B. 57	9 a.m.	40.0	{ B. 58
10 a.m.	29.0	At end of p. m. observations { A. 359 56	10 a.m.	37.2	At end of p. m. observations { A. 359 57
11 a.m.	29.0	{ B. 57	11 a.m.	29.4	{ B. 58
12 m.	46.0		12 m.	18.7	
1 p.m.	45.0	Mean 359 56.5	1 p.m.	46.2	Mean 359 57.5
Brooke declinometer readings.		Value of one division of scale = 3'.69	Brooke declinometer readings.		Determination of axis of magnet.
8 a.m.	477	Scale-reading of axis 35.09*	8 a.m.	490	Scale. Scale-readings. Mean. Altitude mean. Axis.
9 a.m.	455	Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 36.26	9 a.m.	496	
10 a.m.	449	diff. = 1.17	10 a.m.	484	E 30.6 37.2 33.90
11 a.m.	449		11 a.m.	457	I 32.8 40.8 36.80 33.78 35.29
12 m.	511	Reduction to axis +0 4.3	12 m.	419	E 30.0 37.3 33.65 37.35 35.50
1 p.m.	515	Azimuth circle reads 353 10.0	1 p.m.	521	I 35.0 40.8 37.90 33.47 35.69
d. 36.83 476.0		Magnetic meridian reads 353 14.3	d. 35.08 477.8		E 31.7 34.9 33.30 37.60 35.45
473.9		Mean reading of mark 359 56.5	473.3		I 31.8 42.8 37.30 33.40 35.35
-.57 = 2.1		Azimuth of mark E. of N 46 36.0	- 1.22 = 4.5		E 32.0 35.0 33.50
36.26		True meridian reads 313 20.5	33.86		
Line of detorsion 300		Magnetic declination 39 53.8 E.	Line of detorsion 30		Value of one division of scale = 3'.69
Az. circle { A. 353 09			Az. circle { A. 348 57		Scale-reading of axis 35.46
Line of detorsion 108			Line of detorsion 27		Mean scale-reading of E. and W. magnetic elongation ... 33.86
					diff. = 1.60
					Reduction to axis -0 5.0
					Azimuth circle reads 348 57.3
					Magnetic meridian reads 348 51.6
					Mean reading of mark 359 57.5
					Azimuth of mark E. of N 46 36.0
					True meridian reads 313 21.5
					Magnetic declination 35 30.1 E.

N. B.—Both instruments much disturbed. * Mean of observations of July 14 and August 14.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Recapitulation of results for declination.

1881.	° ' "	1882.	° ' "
December 11.....	*35 15.7	January 1.....	41 15.1
1882.		January 14.....	41 16.3
January 24.....	37 28.8	January 31.....	41 24.7
April 18.....	39 49.9	February 14.....	41 26.1
May 24.....	39 08.1	February 28.....	40 18.7
June 17, 18.....	39 47.4	March 14.....	36 02.0
July 19, 20.....	39 54.0	March 31.....	385 33.3
August 19.....	41 14.9	April 14.....	35 31.7
August 31.....	41 28.4	April 30.....	35 20.4
September 14.....	41 19.7	May 14.....	35 38.8
September 30.....	41 35.5	May 31.....	35 26.8
October 14.....	41 23.0	June 14.....	35 25.3
October 31.....	41 17.7	June 30.....	34 58.3
November 16.....	41 18.7	July 14.....	35 47.8
November 30.....	41 14.7	July 31.....	385 53.8
December 14.....	41 08.8	August 14.....	35 30.1

* Torsion probably attended to. The first 7 results all refer to the mean of the day, hourly observations being given.

† New azimuth from here.

‡ Unreduced to mean of day.

§ Torsion attended to from here to end.

¶ Reduced to mean of month from here to end.

‡ Record gives 39°, a misreading of an. cir. of 4° assumed

APPENDIX No. 4.

OBSERVATIONS MADE AT UGLAAMIE, ALASKA, IN 1881-'82-'83, FOR DETERMINING THE ABSOLUTE MAGNETIC HORIZONTAL INTENSITY, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPUTATION AND A RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS.

[Computer, E. H. Courtenay.]

$$\frac{m}{H} = \frac{1}{2} r^3 \sin u \left(1 - \frac{P}{r^2} \dots \right)$$

Date, December 17, 1881. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, M. Smith.										Date, December 18, 1881. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, M. Smith.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East.	E.	1	233 12	14	13.0	2	228 49	50	49.5	East.	E.	1	233 15	16	15.5	2	228 52	53	52.5
	W.	3	238 13	15	14.0	4	228 51	52	51.5		E.	3	233 16	16	16.0	4	53	53	53.0
	E.	5	233 12	13	12.5						E.	5	233 15	17	14.0				
	W.										W.								
	Mean				13.17				50.50		Mean				15.83				52.75
West.	W.	7	233 17	15	16.0	6	228 49	50	49.5	West.	W.	7	233 18	15	14.0	6	228 54	55	54.5
	E.					8	48	47	47.5		E.	8				8	55	56	55.5
	W.	9	16	13	14.5	10	50	51	50.5		E.	9	14	16	15.0	10	54	55	54.5
	E.										W.								
	Mean				15.25				49.17		Mean				14.5				54.83
<i>Computation.</i>										<i>Computation.</i>									
Magnet East, 2u= 4 22.67					Log'ms.					Magnet East, 2u= 4 23.08					Log'ms.				
Magnet West, 2u= 20.08					$\frac{1}{r^3}$ 8.59897					Magnet West, 2u= 19.67					$\frac{1}{r^3}$ 8.59887				
Mean 21.38					Sin. u 8.58482					Mean 21.38					Sin. u 8.57986				
u= 2 12.19					$\frac{m}{H}$ 8.57452					u= 2 10.69					$\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56950				
Time of beginning 1 ^h 27 ^m					Temp. -10.8					Time of beginning 1 ^h 15 ^m					Temp. -20.9				
Time of ending 1 56					Temp. - 9.8					Time of ending 1 40					Temp. -20.0				
Mean 1 41					t=-10.3					Mean 1 27.5					t=-20.45				

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, December 19, 1881. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, M. Smith.										Date, January 18, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.																									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.																			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.																
East.	E.	1	233	13	15	14.0	2	228	50	52	51.0	East.	E.	1	235	18	15	18.0	2	230	38	38	38.0	East.	E.	1	235	18	15	18.0	2	230	38	38	38.0
	W.	3	12	14	13.0	4	49	51	50.0	West.	W.		3	09	09	09.0	West.	W.	3	09	09	09.0	West.		W.	3	09	09	09.0						
	E.	5	12	14	13.0	Mean	13.33	Mean	50.50		Mean		18.00	Mean	38.00	Mean		38.00																	
	W.	7	233	11	13		12.0		6				228		51			53	52.0	6	230	39			39	39.0	6	230	39	39	39.0				
	W.	9	10	12	11.0	8	52	54	53.0	8	235		29	28	28.5	8	26	26	26.0	8	26	26	26.0		8	26	26	26.0							
W.	10	53	55	54.0	10	53	55	54.0	10	24	24	24.0	10	21	21	21.0	10	21	21	21.0	10	21	21	21.0											
Mean				11.50				53.00				Mean				28.25				28.25				Mean				28.25				28.25			
Computation.										Computation.																									
Magnet East, 2u = 4 22.83					Log ₁₀ m. 9.6887					Magnet East, 2u = 4 27.00					Log ₁₀ m. 9.6887																				
Magnet West, 2u = 18.50					Sin. u 8.57887					Magnet West, 2u = 4 50.58					Sin. u 8.01559																				
Mean u = 2 10.33					M H 8.56837					Mean u = 4 43.79					M H 8.60529																				
Time of beginning 1 ^h 12 ^m Temp. -27.8					Time of ending 1 35 Temp. -27.5					Time of beginning 2 ^h 53 ^m Temp. -8					Time of ending 3 35 Temp. -8																				
Mean 1 23.5 ^m t = -27.65										Mean a. m. 3 15 t = -8																									

Date, January 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, January 20, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.																									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.																			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.																
East.	E.	1	235	26	26	26.0	2	230	38	38	38.0	East.	E.	1	234	54	54	54.0	2	230	24	24	24.0	East.	E.	1	234	54	54	54.0	2	230	24	24	24.0
	W.	3	22	22	22.0	4	35	35	35.0	West.	W.		3	59	59	59.0	West.	W.	3	59	59	59.0	West.		W.	3	59	59	59.0						
	E.	5	24	24	24.0	Mean	24.00	Mean	38.50		Mean		58.33	Mean	27.00	Mean		27.00																	
	W.	7	235	20	20		20.0		6				230		34			34	34.0	6	230	27			27	27.0	6	230	27	27	27.0				
	W.	9	22	23	22.0	8	30	30	30.0	8	234		57	58	57.5	8	26	26	26.0	8	26	26	26.0		8	26	26	26.0							
W.	10	33	33	33.0	10	33	33	33.0	10	52	53	52.5	10	21	21	21.0	10	21	21	21.0	10	21	21	21.0											
Mean				21.00				32.33				Mean				55.00				24.67				Mean				24.67							
Computation.										Computation.																									
Magnet East, 2u = 4 47.50					Log ₁₀ m. 9.6887					Magnet East, 2u = 4 28.33					Log ₁₀ m. 9.6887																				
Magnet West, 2u = 48.07					Sin. u 8.62208					Magnet West, 2u = 30.33					Sin. u 8.59288																				
Mean u = 2 24.04					M H 8.61178					Mean u = 2 14.67					M H 8.58258																				
Time of beginning 3 ^h 15 ^m Temp. -6					Time of ending 3 50 Temp. -6					Time of beginning 3 ^h 20 ^m Temp. -2					Time of ending 3 50 Temp. -2																				
Mean a. m. 3 32.5 t = -6										Mean a. m. 3 35 t = -2																									

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, February 16, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, February 17, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East.	E.	1	290 30	30	30.0	2	226 12	18	12.5	East.	E.	1	290 10	12	11.0	2	225 47	48	47.5
	W.	3	49 49	49.0	4	40 42	41.0	4	20 27		26.5	4	20 21	20.5					
	E.	5	85 35	85.0	Mean				6		225 35	38	35.5						
	W.	7	290 20	21	20.5	Mean					8	40 41	40.5						
West.	E.	7	290 20	21	20.5	6	226 00	02	01.0	West.	E.	7	290 10	12	11.0	6	225 35	38	35.5
	W.	9	25 28	26.5	8	10 12	11.0	8	20 20		20.0	8	40 41	40.5					
	E.	9	25 28	26.5	10	20 20	20.0	Mean				10	59 59	59.0					
	W.	Mean	23.00	Mean				10.67	Mean				21.00	45.00					

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 $\alpha =$	4 11.25	Log'ms.	9.66897	Magnet East, 2 $\alpha =$	4 44.83	Log'ms.	9.66897		
Magnet West, 2 $\alpha =$	12.33	$\frac{1}{r}$	0.29073	Magnet West, 2 $\alpha =$	36.00	$\frac{1}{r}$	0.29073		
Mean	11.79	Sin. α	8.56895	Mean	40.42	Sin. α	8.61038		
$\alpha =$	2 05.00	$\frac{m}{H}$	8.58235	$\alpha =$	2 20.21	$\frac{m}{H}$	8.60008		
Time of beginning 1 ^h 15 ^m	Temp. - 1.4	Time of beginning 1 ^h 55 ^m	Temp. - 3.0	Time of beginning 1 ^h 55 ^m	Temp. - 3.0	Time of beginning 1 ^h 55 ^m	Temp. - 3.5		
Time of ending 2 15	Temp. - 0.8	Time of ending 2 30	Temp. - 3.5	Time of ending 2 30	Temp. - 3.5	Time of ending 2 30	Temp. - 3.5		
Mean	1 45	$t =$	- 1.1	Mean	2 12.5	$t =$	- 3.25		

Date, February 18, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, March 17, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East.	E.	1	290 44	45	44.5	2	226 16	18	17.0	East.	E.	1	281 54	53	53.5	2	227 27	28	27.5
	W.	3	40 41	40.5	4	15 15	15.0	4	54 56		55.0	4	36 38	37.0					
	E.	5	40 40	40.0	Mean.				6		227 34	33	33.5						
	W.	7	290 33	40	39.0	Mean.					8	27 27	27.0						
West.	E.	7	290 33	40	39.0	6	226 00	10	09.5	West.	E.	7	281 00	00	00.0	6	227 34	33	33.5
	W.	9	39 40	39.5	8	10 12	11.0	8	54 56		55.0	8	27 27	27.0					
	E.	9	39 40	39.5	10	08 04	08.5	Mean.				10	27 28	27.5					
	W.	Mean.	39.25	Mean.				08.0	Mean.				59.50	29.63					

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 $\alpha =$	4 25.67	Log'ms.	9.66897	Magnet East, 2 $\alpha =$	4 21.82	Log'ms.	9.66897		
Magnet West, 2 $\alpha =$	31.25	$\frac{1}{r}$	0.29073	Magnet West, 2 $\alpha =$	36.17	$\frac{1}{r}$	0.29073		
Mean	28.46	Sin. α	8.56147	Mean	25.04	Sin. α	8.58590		
$\alpha =$	2 14.33	$\frac{m}{H}$	8.58117	$\alpha =$	2 12.53	$\frac{m}{H}$	8.57580		
Time of beginning 1 ^h 21 ^m	Temp. - 11.5	Time of beginning 1 ^h 25 ^m	Temp. - 1	Time of beginning 1 ^h 25 ^m	Temp. - 1	Time of beginning 1 ^h 25 ^m	Temp. - 1		
Time of ending 1 53	Temp. - 9.5	Time of ending 1 48	Temp. + 1	Time of ending 1 48	Temp. + 1	Time of ending 1 48	Temp. + 0		
Mean	1 36.5	$t =$	- 10.5	Mean	1 36.5	$t =$	0		

Date, March 18, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, March 19, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East.	E.	1	231 46	44	45.0	3	227 08	08	08.0	East.	E.	1	231 48	48	48.0	3	227 16	16	16.0
	W.	3	41	43	42.0	4	12	12	12.0		W.	3	49	49	49.0	4	18	18	18.0
	W.	5	40	40	40.0						W.	5	48	48	48.0				
	E.										E.								
	Mean				42.33				10.00		Mean				48.33				17.00
West.	W.	7	231 44	44	44.0	6	227 14	14	14.0	West.	W.	7	231 49	49	49.0	6	227 17	17	17.0
	E.	9	45	45	45.0	8	08	08	08.0		E.	9	48	48	48.0	8	14	14	14.0
	E.					10	06	06	06.0		W.					10	24	24	24.0
	W.										E.								
	Mean				44.50				08.33		Mean				48.50				18.33

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 u =	4 32.33				Magnet East, 2 u =	4 31.33			
Magnet West, 2 u =	35.17				Magnet West, 2 u =	36.17			
Alcan.	33.75				Mean.	34.75			
u =	2 16.88				u =	2 15.88			
Time of beginning 1 ^h 26 ^m		Temp. - 2.0			Time of beginning 1 ^h 26 ^m		Temp. 4		
Time of ending 1 50		Temp. - 0.0			Time of ending 1 54		Temp. 6		
Mean	1 38	t = - 1.0			Mean	1 40	t = 5.0		

Date, April 17, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, April 18, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East.	E.	1	230 26	26	26.0	2	226 36	36	36.0	East.	E.	1	231 55	55	55.0	2	227 44	44	44.0
	W.	3	232 18	20	19.0	4	229 00	00	00.0		W.	3	58	58	58.0	4	46	45	45.0
	W.	5	233 20	22	21.0						W.	5	58	58	58.0				
	E.										E.								
	Mean.	232			02.00	227			48.00		Mean.				55.33				44.50
West.	W.	7	233 54	54	54.0	6	230 25	25	25.0	West.	W.	7	231 00	00	00.0	6	227 42	42	42.0
	E.	9	230 50	50	50.0	8	229 05	05	05.0		E.	9	50	50	50.0	8	46	46	46.0
	E.					10	226 06	06	06.0		W.					10	44	44	44.0
	W.										E.								
	Mean	232			22.00	228			32.00		Mean.				59.50				44.00

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 u =	4 14.00				Magnet East, 2 u =	4 19.33			
Magnet West, 2 u =	3 50.00				Magnet West, 2 u =	15.50			
Mean	4 02.00				Mean.	13.16			
u =	2 01.00				u =	2 06.58			
Time of beginning 1 ^h 15 ^m		Temp. 21.0			Time of beginning 1 ^h 20 ^m		Temp. 12.0		
Time of ending 1 50		Temp. 21.0			Time of ending 1 45		Temp. 18.9		
Mean	1 32.5	t = 21.0			Mean	1 32.5	t = 15.0		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity, &c.—Continued.

Date, April 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, May 17, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.													
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.							
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.				
East.	E.	1	232	12	12	12.0	2	227	40	40	40.0	East.	E.	1	232	55	55	55.0	2	228	35	35	35.0
	W.	3	14	14	14.0	4	40	40	40.0	3	54		54	54.0	4	35	35	35.0					
	E.	5	08	08	08.0					5	55		55	55.0									
	W.																						
	Mean				11.33				40.00										35.60				
West.	W.	7	231	50	50	50.0	6	227	35	35	35.0	West.	W.	7	233	08	08	08.0	6	228	55	55	55.0
	E.	9	61	61	61.0	8	32	32	32.0	8	54		54	54.0	8	45	45	45.0					
	W.					10	33	33	33.0						10	45	45	45.0					
	E.																						
	Mean				60.00				33.33										51.33				
<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u = 4 31.33 Magnet West, 2 u = 28.67 Mean. u = 2 14.50</p> <p>Log'ms. i 9.69897 r 0.29073 Sin. u 8.59234</p> <p>m H 8.58204</p> <p>Time of beginning 1^h 15^m Temp. 24.0 Time of ending 1 50 Temp. 26.5 Mean a. m. 1 32.5 t = 25.25</p>										<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u = 4 19.67 Magnet West, 2 u = 17.67 Mean. u = 2 09.33</p> <p>Log'ms. i 9.69897 r 0.29073 Sin. u 8.57538</p> <p>m H 8.56503</p> <p>Time of beginning 1^h 20^m Temp. 45 Time of ending 1 45 Temp. 47 Mean a. m. 1 32.5 t = 46.0</p>													

Date, May 18, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, May 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.													
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.							
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.				
East.	E.	1	232	37	37	37.0	2	228	15	15	15.0	East.	E.	1	233	30	30	30.0	2	228	18	18	17.0
	W.	3	40	40	40.0	4	14	14	14.0	3	30		30	30.0	4	01	01	01.0					
	E.	5	29	39	39.0					5	25		37	36.0									
	W.																						
	Mean				38.67				14.50										09.00				
West.	W.	7	232	35	35	35.0	6	228	20	20	20.0	West.	W.	7	232	23	23	23.0	6	228	15	18	14.0
	E.	9	33	33	33.0	8	22	22	22.0	8	07		07	07.0	8	07	07	07.0					
	W.					10	24	24	24.0						10	07	07	07.0					
	E.																						
	Mean				34.00				22.00										09.33				
<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u = 4 24.17 Magnet West, 2 u = 12.00 Mean. u = 2 09.04</p> <p>Log'ms. i 9.69897 r 0.29073 Sin. u 8.57442</p> <p>m H 8.56412</p> <p>Time of beginning 1^h 20^m Temp. 47 Time of ending 1 45 Temp. 45 Mean a. m. 1 32.5 t = 46.0</p>										<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u = 4 19.67 Magnet West, 2 u = 12.67 Mean. u = 2 08.08</p> <p>Log'ms. i 9.69897 r 0.29073 Sin. u 8.57111</p> <p>m H 8.56081</p> <p>Time of beginning 1^h 30^m Temp. 36.0 Time of ending 1 50 Temp. 36.5 Mean a. m. 1 40 t = 36.25</p>													

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, June 17, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, June 18, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.																	
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.											
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.								
East.	E.	1	53 26	24	25.0	2	49 23	21	22.0	East.	E.	1	53 46	44	43.0	2	49 30	23	29.0								
	W.	3	31	30	30.5	4	24	22	23.0		W.	E.	3	45	43	44.0	4	23	26	27.0							
	W.	5	35	34	34.5	Mean						22.50	W.	E.	5	41	39	40.0	Mean				43.00	28.00			
	W.	Mean				30.00	Mean					22.50		West.	W.	6	49 23	21	22.0	Mean				43.00	28.00		
E.	7	53 46	46	46.0	6	49 23	26	27.0	West.	E.	7	53 37	35		36.0	6	49 23	21	22.0								
W.	8	23	26	27.0	W.	E.	8	20		18	19.0	W.	E.		9	37	35	36.0	8	18	11	12.0					
W.	9	49	47	48.0		10	31	29		30.0	Mean				36.00	17.67											
Mean										47.00	Mean				28.00	Mean										36.00	17.67

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 u =	4 07.50				Magnet East, 2 u =	4 15.00			
Magnet West, 2 u =	13.25				Magnet West, 2 u =	18.33			
Mean	2 06.62				Mean	16.66			
	u = 2 06.62					u = 2 08.33			
Time of beginning	2 ^h 22 ^m	Temp.	53		Time of beginning	1 ^h 23 ^m	Temp.	50	
Time of ending	2 50	Temp.	53		Time of ending	1 54	Temp.	50	
Mean	2 36	t =	53.0		Mean	1 38.5	t =	50.0	

Date, June 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, July 13, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.																	
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.											
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.								
East.	E.	1	54 00	00	00.0	2	49 51	49	50.0	East.	E.	1	223 55	53	54.0	2	229 45	43	44.0								
	W.	3	53 55	58	54.0	4	59	57	58.0		W.	E.	3	61	59	60.0	4	45	43	44.0							
	W.	5	54 00	00	00.0	Mean						54.00	W.	E.	5	65	63	64.0	Mean				44.00				
	W.	Mean				53	Mean					58.00		West.	W.	6	229 46	44	45.0	Mean				44.00			
E.	7	54 00	00	00.0	6	49 47	45	46.0	West.	E.	7	234 04	02		03.0	6	229 46	44	45.0								
W.	8	50	48	49.0	W.	E.	8	39		37	38.0	W.	E.		9	02	00	01.0	8	43	41	42.0					
W.	9	00	00	00.0		10	52	50		51.0	Mean				02.00	41.67											
Mean										00.00	Mean				43.67	Mean										02.00	41.67

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 u =	4 04.00				Magnet East, 2 u =	4 15.33			
Magnet West, 2 u =	11.33				Magnet West, 2 u =	20.33			
Mean	07.66				Mean	17.83			
	u = 2 03.83					u = 2 08.92			
Time of beginning	1 ^h 59 ^m	Temp.	60		Time of beginning	1 ^h 20 ^m	Temp.	48	
Time of ending	1 59	Temp.	60		Time of ending	1 50	Temp.	48	
Mean	1 35	t =	60.0		Mean	1 35	t =	48.0	

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, July 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} suspended. Distance $r=1.25$ feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, July 20, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} suspended. Distance $r=1.25$ feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.																			
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.													
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.										
East.	E.	1	233 40	38	39.0					East.	E.	1	234 02	00	01.0					East.	E.	1	234 02	00	01.0				
	W.	3	46	44	45.0	2	229 31	29	30.0		W.	3	03	01	02.0	2	229 49	47	48.0		W.	3	03	01	02.0	2	229 49	47	48.0
	W.	5	52	50	51.0	4	31	29	30.0		W.	5	02	00	01.0	4	53	51	52.0		W.	5	02	00	01.0	4	53	51	52.0
	E.										E.										E.								
	Mean				45.00				30.0		Mean				01.33				Mean								50.00		
West.	W.	7	233 51	49	50.0	6	229 31	29	30.0	West.	W.	7	234 10	08	09.0	6	229 51	49	50.0	West.	W.	7	234 10	08	09.0	6	229 51	49	50.0
	E.					8	39	37	38.0		E.				8	52	50	51.0	E.					8	52	50	51.0		
	W.	9	51	49	50.0	10	41	39	40.0		W.	9	08	06	07.0	10	52	50	51.0		W.	9	08	06	07.0	10	52	50	51.0
	E.										E.										E.								
	Mean				50.00				36.00		Mean				08.00				Mean								50.67		
Computation.										Computation.																			
Magnet East, $2\alpha = 4$ 15.00					Log'ms. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.69897					Magnet East, $2\alpha = 4$ 11.33					Log'ms. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.69897														
Magnet West, $2\alpha = 14$ 00					Sin. α 8.56828					Magnet West, $2\alpha = 17$ 33					Sin. α 8.56800														
Mean $\alpha = 2$ 07.25					$\frac{m}{H}$ 8.55798					Mean $\alpha = 14$ 33					$\frac{m}{H}$ 8.55770														
Time of beginning 1^h 25 ^m					Temp. 58					Time of beginning 1^h 30 ^m					Temp. 62														
Time of ending 1 50					Temp. 58					Time of ending 1 50					Temp. 62														
Mean 1 37.5					$t = 58.0$					Mean 1 40					$t = 62.0$														

Date, August 17, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer, No. 11. Magnet L_{11} deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} suspended. Distance $r=1.25$ feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, August 18, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} suspended. Distance $r=1.25$ feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.																			
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.													
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.										
East.	E.	1	355 30	28	29.0					East.	E.	1	355 04	02	03.0					East.	E.	1	355 04	02	03.0				
	W.	3	30	28	29.0	2	351 26	24	25.0		W.	3	03	01	02.0	2	350 52	50	51.0		W.	3	03	01	02.0	2	350 52	50	51.0
	W.	5	30	28	29.0	4	28	21	22.0		W.	5	02	00	01.0	4	50	48	49.0		W.	5	02	00	01.0	4	50	48	49.0
	E.										E.										E.								
	Mean				29.00				23.50		Mean				02.00				Mean								50.00		
West.	W.	7	355 36	34	35.0	6	351 31	29	30.0	West.	W.	7	355 32	30	31.0	6	350 08	01	02.0	West.	W.	7	355 32	30	31.0	6	350 08	01	02.0
	E.					8	30	28	29.0		E.				8	350 05	03	04.0	E.					8	350 05	03	04.0		
	W.	9	38	36	37.0	10	32	30	31.0		W.	9	28	26	27.0	10	349 58	56	57.0		W.	9	28	26	27.0	10	349 58	56	57.0
	E.										E.										E.								
	Mean				36.00				30.00		Mean	354			29.00				Mean	354							01.00		
Computation.										Computation.																			
Magnet East, $2\alpha = 4$ 05.50					Log'ms. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.69897					Magnet East, $2\alpha = 4$ 12.00					Log'ms. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.69897														
Magnet West, $2\alpha = 03$ 00					Sin. α 8.56311					Magnet West, $2\alpha = 23$ 00					Sin. α 8.57757														
Mean $\alpha = 2$ 02.25					$\frac{m}{H}$ 8.54231					Mean $\alpha = 2$ 10.00					$\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56727														
Time of beginning 1^h 20 ^m					Temp. 43					Time of beginning 1^h 20 ^m					Temp. 39														
Time of ending 1 55					Temp. 43					Time of ending 1 50					Temp. 39														
Mean 1 37.5					$t = 43.0$					Mean 1 35					$t = 39.0$														

* No doubt should be 354.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, August 19, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, August 31, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet. Observer, A. C. Dark.										
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.	
East.	E.	1	355 16	14	15.0	2	351 08	06	07.0	East.	E.	1	75 22	20	21.0	2	71 14	13	13.0	
	W.	3	17	15	16.0	4	05	03	04.0		W.	3	20	18	19.0	4	08	06	07.0	
	E.	5	14	12	13.0						E.	5	20	18	19.0					
	W.										W.									
	Mean				14.67				05.50		Mean.									19.00
West.	W.	7	355 16	14	15.0	6	351 02	00	01.0	West.	W.	7	75 10	08	09.0	6	71 01	00	00.0	
	E.	9	13	11	12.0	8	35 04	02	03.0		E.	9	15	13	14.0	8	02	00	01.0	
	W.					10	350 57	55	56.0		W.					10	03	01	02.0	
	E.										E.									
	Mean				13.50				00.0		Mean									01.0

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 u=	4 09.17	Log'm.	9.69897	Magnet East, 2 u=	4 09.67	Log'm.	9.69897		
Magnet West, 2 u=	4 13.50	Log'm.	9.29073	Magnet West, 2 u=	4 10.59	Log'm.	9.29073		
Mean	4 11.34	Sin. u	8.56235	Mean	4 10.68	Sin. u	8.56068		
u=	2 05.67			u=	2 05.04				
Time of beginning 1 ^h 15 ^m	Temp. 40	M	8.55355	Time of beginning 4 ^h 20 ^m	Temp. 40	M	8.55038		
Time of ending 1 55	Temp. 40	H		Time of ending 4 50	Temp. 40	H			
Mean.	1 35	t=	40	Mean.	4 35	t=	40.0		

Date, September 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log. r=0.09691. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, September 30, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log. r=0.09691. Observer, A. C. Dark.										
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.	
East.	E.	1	175 20	22	21	2	171 06	08	07	East.	E.	1	75 23	31	32	2	71 15	13	14	
	W.	3	18	20	19	4	07	09	08		W.	3	31	29	30	4	13	11	12	
	E.	5	08	10	09						E.	5	32	30	31					
	W.										W.									
	Mean		175		16.33		171		07.5		Mean.		75		31		71		13	
West.	W.	7	174 55	57	56	6	170 42	44	43	West.	W.	7	75 26	34	35	6	71 19	17	18	
	E.	9	57	59	58	8	40	42	41		E.	9	35	33	34	8	19	17	18	
	W.					10	39	41	40		W.					10	20	18	19	
	E.										E.									
	Mean		174		57		170		41.33		Mean		75		34.5				18.33	

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 u=	4 08.22	Log'm.	9.69897	Magnet East, 2 u=	4 13.0	Log'm.	9.69897		
Magnet West, 2 u=	4 15.67	Log'm.	9.29073	Magnet West, 2 u=	4 13.17	Log'm.	9.29073		
Mean	4 12.25	Sin. u	8.56442	Mean	4 17.08	Sin. u	8.57235		
u=	2 06.125			u=	2 08.54				
Time of beginning 3 ^h 35 ^m	Temp. 42.5	M	8.55412	Time of beginning 3 ^h 10 ^m	Temp. 44	M	8.56235		
Time of ending 4 05	Temp. 41.5	H		Time of ending 4 00	Temp. 44	H			
A. M. mean	3 50	t=	42.0	A. M. mean	3 35	t=	44.0		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, October 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log. r=0.09891. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, October 21, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log. r=0.09891. Observer, A. C. Dark.													
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.							
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.				
East.	E.	1	75 32	30	31	2	71 09	07	08	East.	E.	1	75 21	23	22	2	71 02	04	03				
	W.	3	34	32	33	4	11 09	10	West.		E.	3	23	24	23	4	06	08	07				
	W.	5	35	33	34	Mean	75	32.67			71	09	West.	W.	5	26	23	27	Mean	75	31.5	71	14
	E.	7	75 33	31	32									6	71 16	14	15	6						71 06	08	07
	W.	9	32	30	31	8	15 13	14	Mean		75	22		71	09.33	W.	7	75 20	23	21	8	00	02	01
E.	10	14	12	13	10	01	03	02															
<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u=4 23.67 Magnet West, 2 u=4 17.5 Mean 4 20.58 u=2 10.29</p> <p>Time of beginning 3^h 29^m Temp. 10.6 Time of ending 4 05 Temp. 11.6 A. M. mean 3 42.5 t=10.5</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r}$ 9.68897 $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 0.28073 Sin. u 8.57853 $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56823</p>										<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u=4 19 Magnet West, 2 u=4 18.67 Mean 4 18.84 u=2 09.42</p> <p>Time of beginning 4^h 06^m Temp. 18 Time of ending 4 55 Temp. 19 A. M. mean 4 27.5 t=18.5</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r}$ 9.68897 $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 0.28073 Sin. u 8.57502 $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56532</p>													

Date, November 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log. r=0.09891. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, November 30, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log. r=0.09891. Observer, A. C. Dark.													
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.							
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.				
East.	E.	1	175 10	12	11	2	170 57	59	58	East.	E.	1	175 23	25	24	2	171 04	06	05				
	W.	3	15	17	16	4	55	57	56		West.	E.	3	25	27	26	4	03	06	04			
	W.	5	15	17	16	Mean	175	14.33	170			57	West.	W.	5	26	28	27	Mean	175	25.67	171	04.5
	E.	7	175 21	23	22									6	171 00	08	01	6						171 03	05	04
	W.	9	20	22	21	8	04	06	05		Mean	175		27	171	05	W.	7	175 25	27	26	8	05	07	06
E.	10	06	06	07	10	04	06	05															
<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u=4 17.33 Magnet West, 2 u=4 17.17 Mean 4 17.25 u=2 08.62</p> <p>Time of beginning 4^h 21^m Temp. -21.5 Time of ending 4 55 Temp. -20.5 A. M. mean 4 38 t=-21.0</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r}$ 9.68897 $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 0.28073 Sin. u 8.57293 $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56263</p>										<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u=4 21.17 Magnet West, 2 u=4 22.00 Mean 4 21.58 u=2 10.79</p> <p>Time of beginning 4^h 20^m Temp. -5 Time of ending 4 55 Temp. -3 A. M. mean 4 37.5 t=-4</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r}$ 9.68897 $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 0.28073 Sin. u 8.58020 $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56000</p>													

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, December 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log r = 0.09691. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, January 1, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log r = 0.09691. Observer, A. C. Dark.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A.	B.	Mean.	No.	A.	B.	Mean.			No.	A.	B.	Mean.	No.	A.	B.	Mean.
East.	E.	1	175 27	29	28.0	2	171 13	15	14.0	East.	E.	1	175 25	27	26.0	2	171 04	06	65.0
	W.	3	30	32	31.0	4	10	12	11.0		Mean	3	26	28	27.0	4	06	08	07.0
	W.	5	28	30	29.0							5	28	30	29.0				
	E.																		
	Mean.	175			29.33	171			12.50		175			27.33	171			06.0	
West.	W.	7	175 30	32	31.0	6	171 05	07	06.0	West.	W.	7	175 23	24	23.0	6	171 57	59	58.0
	E.	9	31	33	32.0	8	06	08	07.0		Mean	8	55	57	56.0	8	55	57	56.0
	W.					10	07	09	08.0			9	24	26	25.0	10	54	56	55.0
	E.																		
	Mean	175			31.5	171			07.0		175			24.0	171			56.33*	

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 α = 4 16.83					Magnet East, 2 α = 4 21.33				
Magnet West, 2 α = 4 24.50					Magnet West, 2 α = 4 27.67				
Mean α = 4 20.665					Mean α = 4 24.50				
					α = 2 12.25				
Time of beginning 3 ^h 30 ^m	Temp. -13				Time of beginning 3 ^h 50 ^m	Temp. -11.5			
Time of ending 4 00	Temp. -13				Time of ending 4 15	Temp. -11.5			
A. M. mean 3 45	t = -13				A. M. mean 4 02.5	t = -11.5			

* (170 56.33)! So used in computation.

Date, January 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log r = 0.09691. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, January 31, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet; log r = 0.09691. Observer, A. C. Dark.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A.	B.	Mean.	No.	A.	B.	Mean.			No.	A.	B.	Mean.	No.	A.	B.	Mean.
East.	E.	1	175 23	25	24.0	2	171 02	03	02.5	East.	E.	1	175 23	25	24.0	2	171 01	03	02.0
	W.	3	23	24	23.0	4	01	02	01.5		Mean	3	31	33	32.0	4	02	04	03.0
	W.	5	24	26	25.0							5	23	25	24.0				
	E.																		
	Mean.	175			24.0	171			02.0		175			32.33	171			02.5	
West.	W.	7	175 31	33	32.0	6	171 01	02	01.5	West.	W.	7	175 26	28	27.0	6	170 58	60	59.0
	E.	9	27	29	28.0	8	170 54	56	55.0		Mean	8	56	58	57.0	8	56	58	57.0
	W.					10	53	55	54.0			9	34	36	35.0	10	54	56	55.0
	E.																		
	Mean	175			30.0	170			54.83		175			26.0	170			57.0	

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 α = 4 22.00					Magnet East, 2 α = 4 30.83				
Magnet West, 2 α = 4 33.17					Magnet West, 2 α = 4 29.00				
Mean α = 4 27.58					Mean α = 4 29.92				
					α = 2 14.96				
Time of beginning 6 ^h 05 ^m	Temp. -20				Time of beginning 4 ^h 05 ^m	Temp. -20			
Time of ending 6 55	Temp. -30				Time of ending 4 29	Temp. -30			
A. M. mean 6 27.5	t = -30				A. M. mean, 4 17	t = -30			

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, February 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} , suspended. Distance $r=1.25$ feet; $\log. r = 0.09601$ Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, February 28, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} , suspended. Distance $r=1.25$ feet; $\log. r = 0.09691$ Observer, A. C. Dark.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East.	E.	1	175 21	23	22.0	2	170 58	59	58.5	East.	E.	1	174 26	28	27.0	2	170 02	04	03.0
	W.	3	20	22	21.0	4	57	58	57.5		W.	3	30	32	31.0	4	00	08	07.0
	E.	5	20	23	21.0						E.	5	30	32	31.0				
	Mean	175			21.33	170			58		Mean	174			29.67	170			05.0
West.	W.	7	173 17	19	18.0	6	171 05	07	06.0	West.	W.	7	174 30	32	31.0	6	170 13	15	14.0
	E.	9	19	21	20.0	8	04	06	05.0		E.	9	33	35	34.0	8	11	13	12.0
	W.					10	05	07	06.0		W.					10	10	12	11.0
	Mean	175			19.0	171			05.67		Mean	174			32.50	170			12.33
<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, $2 \mu = 4 23.33$ Magnet West, $2 \mu = 4 18.33$ Mean $\mu = 4 18.33$ $\mu = 2 09.16$</p> <p>Time of beginning $4^h 00^m$ Temp. -8 Time of ending $4 40$ Temp. -8 A. M. mean $4 20$ $t = -8$</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r^2} = 0.99897$ $\sin. \mu = 8.57475$ $\frac{m}{H} = 8.56445$</p>										<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, $2 \mu = 4 24.67$ Magnet West, $2 \mu = 4 20.17$ Mean $\mu = 4 22.42$ $\mu = 2 11.21$</p> <p>Time of beginning $4^h 00^m$ Temp. -14 Time of ending $4 30$ Temp. -13 A. M. mean $4 15$ $t = -13.5$</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r^2} = 0.99897$ $\sin. \mu = 8.58159$ $\frac{m}{H} = 8.57129$</p>									

Date, March 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} , suspended. Distance $r=1.25$ feet; $\log. r = 0.09691$ Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, March 31, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} , suspended. Distance $r=1.25$ feet; $\log. r = 0.09691$ Observer, J. E. Maxfield.									
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.				Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.				Circle readings.			
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.			No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East.	E.	1	171 11	13	12.0	2	166 41	43	42.0	East.	E.	1	346 34	36	35.0	2	350 52	54	53.0
	W.	3	08	10	09.0	4	37	39	38.0		W.	3	40	42	41.0	4	42	44	43.0
	E.	5	05	07	06.0						E.	5	31	33	32.0				
	Mean	171			09.0	166			40.0		Mean	346			36.0	350			48.0
West.	W.	7	171 05	07	08.0	6	166 40	42	41.0	West.	W.	7	346 25	27	26.0	6	350 39	41	40.0
	E.	9	06	08	07.0	8	40	42	41.0		E.	9	25	27	26.0	8	39	41	40.0
	W.					10	40	42	41.0		W.					10	44	45	44.5
	Mean	171			06.5	166			41.0		Mean	346			26.0	350			41.5
<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, $2 \mu = 4 29$ Magnet West, $2 \mu = 4 25.5$ Mean $\mu = 4 27.25$ $\mu = 2 13.625$</p> <p>Time of beginning $4^h 40^m$ Temp. -3.0 Time of ending $5 10$ Temp. -3.0 A. m. mean $4 55$ $t = -3.0$</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r^2} = 0.99897$ $\sin. \mu = 8.58950$ $\frac{m}{H} = 8.57920$</p>										<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, $2 \mu = 4 12$ Magnet West, $2 \mu = 4 15.5$ Mean $\mu = 4 13.75$ $\mu = 2 06.875$</p> <p>By chron. Bond, No. 188. Time of beginning $3^h 29^m$ Temp. 28 Time of ending $4 25$ Temp. 24 A. m. mean $3 57$ $t = 26$</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r^2} = 0.99897$ $\sin. \mu = 8.56700$ $\frac{m}{H} = 8.55670$</p>									

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, April 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet, log. r=0.09931. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, April 20, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet, log. r=0.09931. Observer, A. C. Dark.										
Magnet	North end	Circle readings.			Circle readings.			Magnet	North end	Circle readings.			Circle readings.							
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A			B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.	
East	E	1	171 01	00	01.5	2	166 57	55	56.0	East	E	1	170 39	40	39.5	3	166 33	33	31.5	
	W.	3	08 01	02.0		4	56	56	57.0		West	W.	3	39 40	39.5	4	31 33	31.5		
	E.	5	03 01	02.0								Mean	E.	5	40 41	40.5				
	Mean	171		01.5	166		56.5						170		39.5	166		31.0		
West	W.	7	171 08	10	08.0	6	166 58	56	57.0	West	W.	7	170 41	43	42.0	6	166 31	33	31.5	
	E.	9	10 12	11.0		8	56	57	58.0		Mean	E.	9	40 43	41.0	8	33 33	32.5		
	W.	10	107 00	106 56	106 56.0							Mean	W.	10	33 36	32.5				
	Mean	171		10.0	166		56.0						170		41.5	166		32.17		

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 u =	4 05.0	Log'ms.	0.00097	Magnet East, 2 u =	4 07.33	Log'ms.	0.00097		
Magnet West, 2 u =	4 12.0	0.00073	Magnet West, 2 u =	4 09.33	0.00073	0.00073	Magnet West, 2 u =	4 09.33	0.00073
Mean	4 08.5	Sin. u	8.53798	Mean	4 08.33	0.00056	Mean	4 08.33	0.00056
u =	2 04.25	cos	8.54738	u =	2 04.29	cos	8.54777		
Chron. Bond No. 188.				Chron. Bond No. 188.					
Time of beginning 4 ^h 30 ^m	Temp. 25.0			Time of beginning 4 ^h 30 ^m	Temp. 26				
Time of ending 4 50	Temp. 23.0			Time of ending 4 50	Temp. 26				
A. M. mean 4 40	t = 24.0			A. M. mean 4 35	t = 26				

Date, May 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet, log. r=0.09931. Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, May 21, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet, log. r=0.09931. Observer, A. C. Dark.									
Magnet	North end	Circle readings.			Circle readings.			Magnet	North end	Circle readings.			Circle readings.						
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A			B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East	E	1	170 33	35	34.0	2	166 26	24	25.0	East	E	1	170 39	37	36.0	3	166 33	33	31.0
	W.	3	32 34	33.0		4	26 28	24.0	West		W.	3	43 41	42.0	4	40 33	36.0		
	E.	5	33 34	33.0							Mean	E.	5	45 43	44.0				
	Mean	170		33.33	166		24.50						170		41.33	166 00		35.0	
West	W.	7	170 30	37	33.0	6	166 30	28	29.0	West	W.	7	170 51	49	50.0	6	166 41	39	44.0
	E.	9	40 38	39.0		8	29 27	28.0	Mean		E.	9	51 49	50.0	8	43 41	42.0		
	W.	10	30 28	29.0							Mean	W.	10	41 39	40.0				
	Mean	170		33.5	166		28.67						170		50.0	166		40.67	

Computation.					Computation.				
Magnet East, 2 u =	4 08.33	Log'ms.	0.00097	Magnet East, 2 u =	4 08.33	Log'ms.	0.00097		
Magnet West, 2 u =	08.33	0.00073	Magnet West, 2 u =	4 09.33	0.00073	0.00073	Magnet West, 2 u =	4 09.33	0.00073
Mean	4 08.33	Sin. u	8.55085	Mean	4 07.33	0.00056	Mean	4 07.33	0.00056
u =	2 04.065	cos	8.54988	u =	2 03.92	cos	8.54967		
Chron. Bond No. 188.				Chron. Bond No. 188.					
Time of beginning 4 ^h 10 ^m	Temp. 35.0			Time of beginning 4 ^h 09 ^m	Temp. 41.0				
Time of ending 4 50	Temp. 35.0			Time of ending 4 30	Temp. 40.5				
A. M. mean 4 30	t = 35.0			A. M. mean 4 15	t = 40.75				

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, June 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet, log. r=0.09691 Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, June 30, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet, log. r=0.09691 Observer, A. C. Dark.											
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.			Circle readings.			Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.			Circle readings.								
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A			B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.		
East.	E.	1	170 50	48	48.0	2	166 45	43	44.0	East.	E.	1	170 06	08	07.0	2	166 12	14	13.0		
	W.	3	49	47	48.0	4	45	43	44.0		West.	W.	7	170 49	47	48.0	8	43	41	42.0	
	W.	5	45	43	44.0	Mean	170	47	166			44	E.	3	05	07	06.0	4	10	12	11.0
	E.	Mean	170	47	166		44	W.	5			06	08	07.0	Mean	170	06.67	166	12.00		
	West.	W.	7	170 49	47	48.0	6	166 45	43		44.0	West.	W.	7	170 12	14	13.0	6	166 08	10	09.0
E.		9	50	49	49.0	10	45	43	44.0	Mean	7		12	14	13.0	8	08	10	09.0		
W.		Mean	170	48.50	166	43.33	9	12	14		13.0		10	09	11	10.0					
E.		Mean	170	48.50	166	43.33	Mean	170	13.00		166		09.33								
<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u = 4 03.00 Magnet West, 2 u = 4 05.17 Mean u = 4 04.08 u = 2 02.04</p> <p>Chron. Bond No. 188. Time of beginning, 4^h 20^m Temp. 42.0 Time of ending, 4 45 Temp. 42.0 A. M. mean 4 32.5 t = 42.0</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 9.69697 Sin. u 8.55014 $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.53864</p>										<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u = 3 54.67 Magnet West, 2 u = 4 03.67 Mean u = 3 59.17 u = 1 59.58</p> <p>Chron. Bond No. 188. Time of beginning, 3^h 05^m Temp. 53.0 Time of ending, 3 45 Temp. 53.0 A. M. mean 3 25 t = 53.0</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 9.69697 Sin. u 8.54130 $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.53100</p>											

Date, July 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet, log. r=0.09691 Observer, A. C. Dark.										Date, July 31, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L ₁ , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S ₁ , suspended. Distance r=1.25 feet, log. r=0.09691 Observer, A. C. Dark.											
Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.			Circle readings.			Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.			Circle readings.								
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A			B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.		
East.	E.	1	168 27	29	28.0	2	164 22	24	23.0	East.	E.	1	170 35	37	34.0	2	166 25	27	26.0		
	W.	3	30	32	31.0	4	23	25	24.0		West.	W.	7	168 57	59	58.0	6	166 23	25	24.0	
	W.	5	32	34	33.0	Mean	168	30.67	164			23.5	E.	3	31	33	32.0	4	23	25	24.0
	E.	Mean	168	30.67	164		23.5	W.	5			28	30	29.0	Mean	170	32.33	166	25.0		
	West.	W.	7	168 57	59	58.0	6	164 47	49		48.0	West.	W.	7	170 30	32	31.0	6	166 23	25	24.0
E.		9	06	08	07.0	10	54	56	55.0	Mean	7		31	33	32.0	8	24	26	25.0		
W.		Mean	168	62.5	164	53.67	9	57	59		58.0		10	26	28	27.0					
E.		Mean	168	62.5	164	53.67	Mean	170	31.5		166		25.33								
<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u = 4 07.17 Magnet West, 2 u = 4 08.83 Mean u = 4 08.00 u = 2 04.00</p> <p>Chron. Bond, No. 188. Time of beginning, 3^h 30^m Temp. 53.0 Time of ending, 4 10 Temp. 53.0 A. M. mean 3 50 t = 53.0</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 9.69697 Sin. u 8.53705 $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.54675</p>										<p>Computation.</p> <p>Magnet East, 2 u = 4 07.33 Magnet West, 2 u = 4 06.17 Mean u = 4 06.75 u = 2 03.38</p> <p>Chron. Bond No. 188. Time of beginning, 2^h 50^m Temp. 44.0 Time of ending, 3 30 Temp. 44.0 A. M. mean 3 10 t = 44.0</p> <p>Log'ms. $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 9.69697 Sin. u 8.55488 $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.54458</p>											

* Probably 169° 06' etc. † Computed on that assumption.

Observations for determining the absolute magnetic horizontal intensity—Continued.

Date, August 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer, No. 11. Magnet L_{11} , deflecting at right angles to Magnet S_{11} , suspended. Distance $r = 1.25$ feet. Log. $r = 0.09691$. Observer, A. C. Dark.

Magnet.	North end.	Circle readings.			Circle readings.				
		No.	A	B	Mean.	No.	A	B	Mean.
East.	E.	1	171 00	02	01	3	166 55	57	56
	W.	3	170 57	59	58	4	56	59	57
	E.	5	56	59	57				
	W.								
	E.								
	Mean		170		58.67		166		56.50
West.	W.	7	170 50	52	51	6	166 54	56	55
	E.	9	49	51	50	8	50	52	51
	W.					10	47	49	48
	E.								
	W.								
	Mean		170		50.5		166		51.33

Computation.

Magnet East, $2u =$	4 02.17	Log'ms.	9.68397
Magnet West, $2u =$	3 59.17	Sin. u	0.29073
Mean	4 00.67		8.54403
$u =$	2 00.335	$\frac{m}{H}$	8.58373
Time of beginning	3 ^h 45 ^m	Temp.	47.5
Time of ending	4 16	Temp.	47.5
A. M. mean	4 00.5	$t =$	47.5

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Ugluamie, Alaska.

[Date, December 17, 1881. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 1'.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
0	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				<i>m.</i> <i>s.</i>	
8	2	19	05.0	-3.0	10.5	40.9		$T^2 = T'^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{f}\right) (1 - (t' - t) q)$ Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 627.92 Time of one oscillation..... 7.8490 Correction for rate..... -0.0001 $T^2 = 7.8489$ Log'ms. T 0.89481 T^2 1.78962 $1 + \frac{\lambda}{f}$ 0.00308 $1 - (t' - t) q$ 9.99015 T^2 1.79185 (ar. co.) T^2 8.20815 m^2 0.90430 M 9.94254 mH 9.14499 m 8.85976 H 0.28528 Observations of deflections: Date, December 17; hour, 1 ^h 41 ^m . Temp. $t = -10^{\circ}.3$ m 8.57452 H 9.14499 m^2 7.71951 m 8.85976
16		20	09.0					
24		21	12.0					
32		22	14.9					
40		23	18.0	-3.0	12.2	38.4		
		24	21.0					
80		29	33.6	-3.0	14.5	32.2	10 27.6	
88		30	35.8				27.8	
96		31	40.0				28.0	
104		32	43.0				28.1	
112		33	46.0				28.0	
120		34	49.0	-3.0	17.2	30.1	28.0	
		Means.....		-3.0			10 27.92	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.					
15	17.2	30.1	23.65					
105	23.2	40.0	34.60					
285	11.0	17.9	14.45					
15	9.5	40.5	25.00					
Mean $v = 10.41$								
				$v = 39'.4$ 5400' + v' 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73547 6.26761		
				$1 + \frac{\lambda}{f}$		0.00308		

* This value deduced from observations of oscillations at widely different temperatures was adopted as producing the best agreement in the value of m when reduced to a standard temperature.

[Date, December 18, 1881. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate 1'.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
0	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				<i>m.</i> <i>s.</i>	
8	2	07	05.0	-19.7	2.2	34.0		$T^2 = T'^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{f}\right) (1 - (t' - t) q)$ Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 630.00 Time of one oscillation..... 7.8750 Correction for rate..... -0.0001 $T^2 = 7.8749$ Log'ms. T 0.89324 T^2 1.79249 $1 + \frac{\lambda}{f}$ 0.00307 $1 - (t' - t) q$ 9.99059 T^2 1.79515 (ar. co.) T^2 8.20485 m^2 0.90480 M 9.94248 mH 9.14168 m 8.85560 H 0.28903 Observations of deflections: Date, December 18; hour, 1 ^h 27 ^{m}.5 Temp. $t = -20^{\circ}.4$ m 8.56956 H 9.14168 m^2 7.71119 m 8.85560}
16		08	08.0					
24		09	11.1					
32		10	14.0					
40		11	17.0	-19.2	2.0	34.2		
		12	20.0					
80		17	34.9				10 29.9	
88		18	38.0				30.0	
96		19	41.0				29.9	
104		20	44.1				30.1	
112		21	47.1				30.1	
120		23	50.0	-19.0	3.1	31.0	30.0	
		Means.....		-19.3			10 30.00	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.					
15	19.2	38.1	23.65					
105	24.2	35.0	34.60					
285	12.1	16.8	14.45					
15	11.2	38.3	24.75					
Mean $v = 10.35$								
				$v = 39'.2$ 5400' + v' 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73548 6.26761		
				$1 + \frac{\lambda}{f}$		0.00307		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, December 19, 1881. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 1'.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, M. Smith.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. °	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.		Computation.
		A.	m.	s.			m.	s.		
0	1	38	08.0		-27.5	11.5	28.8			Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 629.58 Time of one oscillation..... 7.8698 Correction for rate..... -0.0001 $T = 7.8697$ <hr/> Log'ms. T^2 0.61606 T^3 1.79109 $1 + \frac{A}{J}$ 0.00835 $1 - (\nu - t) q$ 0.00000 T^2 1.79527 (ar. co.) T^2 8.20478 π^2 0.99430 M 9.94243 mH 9.14146 m 8.85491 H 0.28055
8		39	05.9							
16		40	08.9							
24		41	11.9							
32		42	14.9							
40		43	17.8							
80		48	32.4		-27.6	13.5	26.9	10	29.4	
88		49	35.5						29.6	
96		50	38.5						29.6	
104		51	41.5						29.6	
112		52	44.6						29.7	
120		53	47.4		-27.6	15.2	27.0		29.6	
Means					-27.6			10	29.58	
Coefficient of torsion.					Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
15	16.0	26.0	21.00	11.40	$\nu = 41'.8$ $5400' + \nu'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{A}{J}$	$\nu - t = 0$ $mH = \frac{\nu^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0716$ $H = 1.934$				
105	22.0	41.9	32.40	22.90			3.73574			
285	1.5	17.5	9.50	11.05			6.26761			
15	5.1	36.0	20.55				0.00835			
Mean $\nu = 11.34$										

[Date, January 18, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 1'.625, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. °	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.		Computation.
		A.	m.	s.			m.	s.		
0	6	48	10.5		-6.0	33.1	63.5			Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 629.00 Time of one oscillation..... 7.8625 Correction for rate..... -0.0001 $T = 7.8624$ <hr/> Log'ms. T^2 0.61616 T^3 1.79111 $1 + \frac{A}{J}$ 0.00068 $1 - (\nu - t) q$ 0.00028 T^2 1.79125 (ar. co.) T^2 8.20875 π^2 0.99430 M 9.94255 mH 9.14500 m 8.87544 H 0.27016
8		49	13.5							
16		50	16.5							
24		51	19.5							
32		52	22.0							
40		53	25.0		-6.0	36.5	61.0			
80		58	39.0		-6.0	39.0	57.2	10	28.5	
88		59	42.0						28.5	
96	7	00	45.5						29.0	
104		01	48.5						29.5	
112		02	51.5						29.5	
120		03	54.5		-6.0	39.8	50.2		29.5	
Means					-6.0			10	29.00	
Coefficient of torsion.					Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
15	44.2	53.0	48.60	3.50	$\nu = 10'.9$ $5400' + \nu'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{A}{J}$	$\nu - t = +2'$ $mH = \frac{\nu^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0751$ $H = 1.863$				
105	35.0	69.2	52.10	4.75			3.73227			
285	30.2	64.5	47.35	3.55			6.26761			
15	42.0	59.8	50.90				0.00668 (f)			
Mean $\nu = 2.95$ (f)										

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamio, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, January 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet I_{11} . Chronometer, Band No. 188; daily rate, 1'.625, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.		Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.		Computation.
h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	m.	s.		
0	25	42.5	-7.0	48.1	52.3			Observed time of 70 ^o oscillations..... 622.42 Time of one oscillation..... 7.8787 Correction for rate..... -0.0001 $T = 7.8786$ Log' ms. T^2 0.88645 T^3 1.79290 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00232 $1 - (t - t_0) q$ 0.00618 T^3 1.79540 $t - t_0 = -0.5$ (ar. co.) T^2 8.20460 $\frac{m}{r^2}$ 0.99430 $\frac{M}{H}$ 9.94256 mH *9.14146 m 8.87662 $H = 1.840$ H 0.26484 Observations of deflections: Date, January 19; hour, 3 ^h 22 ^m . 5. Temp. $t = -0^{\circ}.0$ $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.61178 $\frac{m}{H}$ 9.14146 m^2 7.75324 m 8.87662	
8	28	45.0							
16	27	47.0							
24	28	49.5							
32	29	51.5							
40	30	53.5	-7.0						
80	36	04.5	-6.0	49.8	50.8	10	22.0		
88	37	06.5					21.5		
96	38	09.0					22.0		
104	39	12.0					22.5		
112	40	14.5					23.0		
120	41	17.0	-6.0	53.1	53.9		23.5		
Means.....				-6.5			10	22.42	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.						
15	58.1	58.9	56.00	$v = 29'.9$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	2.72471 6.26761				
105	51.2	77.4	64.30			3.90			
285	42.2	52.2	47.20			17.10			
15	27.8	78.5	53.15			5.95			
Mean $v = 7.84'$					$1 + \frac{h}{f}$	0.00232			

* Apparently 70 instead of 80 oscillations have been counted.

[Date, January 20, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet I_{11} . Chronometer, Band No. 188; daily rate, 1'.625, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.		Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.		Computation.
h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	m.	s.		
0	14	11.5	-2.0	44.3	48.5			Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 626.50 Time of one oscillation..... 7.8313 Correction for rate..... -0.0001 $T = 7.8312$ Log' ms. T^2 0.89383 T^3 1.78706 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00843 $1 - (t - t_0) q$ 9.99963 T^3 1.79091 $t - t_0 = +0.5$ (ar. co.) T^2 8.20909 $\frac{m}{r^2}$ 0.99430 $\frac{M}{H}$ 9.94259 mH 9.14598 m 8.86428 $H = 1.913$ H 0.28170 Observations of deflections: Date, January 20; hour, 3 ^h 35 ^m . Temp. $t = -2^{\circ}.0$ $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.58258 $\frac{m}{H}$ 9.14598 m^2 7.72858 m 8.86428	
8	15	14.0							
16	16	17.0							
24	17	19.5							
32	18	22.5							
40	19	25.5	-1.0	46.1	50.3				
80	24	37.5				10	22.0		
88	25	40.5					22.5		
96	26	43.5					23.0		
104	27	46.0					23.5		
112	28	49.0					24.0		
120	29	52.0					24.5		
Means.....				-1.5			10	22.50	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.						
15	42.0	52.8	47.49	$v = 49'.8$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	2.72682 6.26761				
[1067] 115	62.0	66.0	64.00			16.00			
285	24.8	77.2	51.00			18.00			
15	57.3	78.2	67.75			16.75			
Mean $v = 11.50'$					$1 + \frac{h}{f}$	0.00248			

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Magnetic observations at Uglavik, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, February 16, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chromometer, Bond No. 186; daily rate, 1.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.		Temp. °.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
0	h. m. s.	2	42	35.5	6.2	16.2	m. s.	
8	43	38.0						
16	44	40.5						
24	45	43.0						
32	46	45.5						
40	47	48.0	-1.2	7.8	15.2			
80	58	02.0	-1.2	7.9	18.0	19	26.5	
88	54	05.0					27.0	
96	55	08.0					27.5	
104	56	11.0					28.0	
112	57	18.5					28.0	
120	58	16.0	-1.2	7.5	14.8		28.0	
Means.....			-1.2			10	27.50	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 8'.60		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
15	10.0	12.3	11.10					
105	19.2	25.4	22.30					
285	3.5	20.3	11.90					
15	8.2	20.0	11.60					
Mean $v = 5.47$				$v = 20'.2$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		2.73402 8.26761		
				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$		0.00168†		

[Date, February 17, 1882. Göttingen mean time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chromometer, Bond No. 186; daily rate, 1.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.		Temp. °.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
0	h. m. s.	3	15	30.5	14.5	26.4	m. s.	
8	16	33.5						
16	17	35.5						
24	18	38.5						
32	19	41.0						
40	20	43.0	-3.8	16.2	35.0			
80	25	55.5	-3.8	18.2	32.0	19	25.0	
88	26	58.5					25.0	
96	28	01.5					26.0	
104	29	04.5					26.0	
112	30	06.5					25.5	
120	31	08.5	-3.8	19.0	31.5		25.5	
Means.....			-3.8			19	26.60	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 8'.60		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
15	19.0	31.5	25.25					
105	24.5	41.2	32.85					
285	12.5	42.3	27.40					
15	22.2	38.0	27.60					
Mean $v = 3.31$				$v = 12'.3$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		2.73337 8.26761		
				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$		0.00096†		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, February 18, 1882. Göttingen mean time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 1.5', gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. <i>t'</i>	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.			
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>								
0	2	54	39.5	10.3	32.2	68	<i>m.</i> <i>s.</i>	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 623.67 Time of one oscillation 7.7959 Correction for rate..... -0.0001 <hr/> $T = 7.7958$ <hr/> Log'ms. T^2 0.89186 T^3 1.78372 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00115 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 9.99982 <hr/> T^2 1.78469 (ar. co.) T^2 8.21531 π^2 0.99430 M 9.94254 <hr/> mH 9.15215 m 8.86666 <hr/> B 0.28549 Observations of deflections: Date, February 18; hour, 1 ^h 36 ^m .5. Temp. <i>t</i> = -10° 5'			
8		55	41.5								
16		56	43.5								
24		57	46.5								
32		58	49.0								
40		59	51.5	10.3	40	62					
80	3	05	03	10.0	42.5	62	10 23.5		$t' - t = +0°.5$		
88		06	05.5								
96		07	07.5								
104		08	10.0								
112		09	12.5								
120		10	15.0	9.5	48	68	23.5				
Means.....				10.0*			10 23.67				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.						
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			$mH = \frac{\pi^2 M}{T^2}$	m				
15	48	68	58.00	$v = 14'.3$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) <hr/> $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	3.73354 6.26761 <hr/> $0.00115†$						
105	44.5	71.5	58.00			0.00					
285	39.0	57.5	48.25			9.75					
15	50.5	57.5	54.00			5.75					
Mean $v = 3.87†$											

* No doubt - 10° 0.

[Date, March 17, 1882. Göttingen mean time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 3°.0, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. <i>t'</i>	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.			
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>								
0	2	17	22.5	2.0	19	80	<i>m.</i> <i>s.</i>	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 627.83 Time of one oscillation 7.8479 Correction for rate..... -0.0003 <hr/> $T = 7.8476$ <hr/> Log'ms. T^2 0.89474 T^3 1.78947 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00134 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 9.99897 <hr/> T^2 1.7978 (ar. co.) T^2 8.21022 π^2 0.99430 M 9.94260 <hr/> mH 9.14712 m 8.80136 <hr/> H 0.28576 Observations of deflections: Date, March 17; hour, 1 ^h 36 ^m .5. Temp. <i>t</i> = 0°.0			
8		18	25.5								
16		19	28.5								
24		20	31.5								
32		21	34.0								
40		22	37.0	3.0	31	74.3					
80		27	50.5	3.0	36.2	69.2	10 28.0		$t' - t = +2°.8$		
88		28	53.5								
96		29	56.5								
104		30	59.0								
112		32	01.5								
120		33	05	3.0	39	66	28.0				
Means.....				2.8			10 27.83				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.						
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			$mH = \frac{\pi^2 M}{T^2}$	m				
15	39	66	52.50	$v = 16'.6$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) <hr/> $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	3.73373 6.26761 <hr/> $0.00134†$						
105	51.5	72	61.75			9.25					
285	51	59	55.00			6.75					
15	58	68	58.00			2.00					
Mean $v = 4.50$											

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Magnetic observations at Uglavik, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, March 18, 1882. Göttingen mean time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, Chromometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 3.0, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	2	18	14.0	0	24.5	68	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 627.50 Time of one oscillation 7.8438 Correction for rate..... -0.0008 $T = 7.8430$
8	19	16.5						
16	20	19.5						
24	21	22.5						
32	22	25.0						
40	23	28.0	1.0	30	60		$T' = 7.8435$ Log'ms. $T = 0.89451$ $T^2 = 1.78902$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00249$ $v - t = +2$ $1 - (v - t)q = 0.99926$ $T^2 = 1.79077$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.20923$ $M = 0.94259$ $mH = 0.14612$ $H = 0.86788$	
80	28	41.5	1.0	40	67	10 27.5	$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{f^2}$ $m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.898$ Observations of deflections: Date, March 18; hour, 1 ^h 38 ^m . Temp. $t = -1^{\circ}.6$	
88	29	44.5						
96	30	47.0						
104	31	49.5						
112	32	52.5						
120	33	55.5	2.0	42	86	10 27.5	$m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.898$ $mH = 0.14612$ $H = 0.86788$	
Means.....			1.0			10 27.50	$m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.898$ $mH = 0.14612$ $H = 0.86788$	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.60	Logarithms.			$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{f^2}$ $m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.898$ Observations of deflections: Date, March 18; hour, 1 ^h 38 ^m . Temp. $t = -1^{\circ}.6$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.					
15	43	56	49.00	$v = 31'.0$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	3.78488 6.26761 0.00249			$m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.898$ $mH = 0.14612$ $H = 0.86788$
105	52	67	50.50					
285	37.2	49.2	48.20					
15	44	56	50.00					
Mean $v = 8.40$								

[Date, March 19, 1882. Göttingen mean time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L, Chromometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 3.0, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	2	21	12.0	7	36	77	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 628.67 Time of one oscillation 7.8584 Correction for rate..... -0.0008 $T = 7.8576$
8	22	15.0						
16	23	17.5						
24	24	20.5						
32	25	23.5						
40	26	26.5	8	32	70		$T' = 7.8581$ Log'ms. $T = 0.89582$ $T^2 = 1.79064$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00241$ $v - t = +2.5$ $1 - (v - t)q = 0.99871$ $T^2 = 1.79176$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.20824$ $M = 0.94263$ $mH = 0.14517$ $H = 0.86502$	
80	31	40.5	9	35.4	68.2	10 28.5	$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{f^2}$ $m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.906$ Observations of deflections: Date, March 19; hour, 1 ^h 40 ^m . Temp. $t = 5^{\circ}.0$	
88	32	43.5						
96	33	46.5						
104	34	49.5						
112	35	52.0						
120	36	55.0	10	41	65	10 28.5	$m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.906$ $mH = 0.14517$ $H = 0.86502$	
Means.....			8.5			10 28.67	$m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.906$ $mH = 0.14517$ $H = 0.86502$	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.60	Logarithms.			$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{f^2}$ $m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.906$ Observations of deflections: Date, March 19; hour, 1 ^h 40 ^m . Temp. $t = 5^{\circ}.0$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.					
15	41	65	53	$v = 30'.0$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	3.78480 6.26761 0.00241			$m = 0.0738$ $H = 1.906$ $mH = 0.14517$ $H = 0.86502$
105	50	63	61					
285	39	51	45					
15	50	57	53.5					
Mean $v = 8.12$								

EXPEDITION TO POINT, BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglavik, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, April 17, 1862. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet, L_m. Chronometer, Bond No. 126; daily rate, 3.2, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.		Temp. t.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.			
	A.	S.				m. s.				
0	3	18.5	25.0	32.0	63.2		Observed time of 80 oscillations 628.08 Time of one oscillation 7.8260 Correction for rate -0.0003 T = 7.8257			
8	31	21.5								
16	32	24.5								
24	33	27.5								
32	34	30.5								
40	35	33.0	25.0	55.0	85.0					
80	40	45.0	25.0	52.0	83.0	10 26.5	Log'ns. T' 0.89352 T'' 1.78705 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00211 1 - (t' - t)q 9.99652 T'' 1.78768 (ar. co.) T'' 8.21232 T'' 0.99430 M 9.94273 mH 9.14985 m 8.84274 H 0.30681			
88	41	47.5								
96	42	50.5								
104	43	53.5								
112	44	56.5								
120	45	59.0	25.0	57.0	110.0	10 26.0				
Means			25.0			10 26.08				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'. 60	Logarithms.					
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			$v - t = +4$	$\frac{mH - s^2M}{T^2}$	$\frac{m}{H}$		
15	27.0	59.0	43.0	7.5	2.73450	6.26761	Observations of deflections: Date, April 17; hour, 1 ^h 32 ^m . 5. Temp. t = 21.0 m 9.14985 H 8.84274 mH 9.14985 m 8.84274			
105	32.0	39.0	35.5					9.5		
285	20.0	32.0	26.0					11.5	$v = 29'. 3$	
15	22.0	53.0	37.5					11.5	$5400' + v'$	
Mean $v = 7.12?$					5400 (ar. co.)		0.29275 1.302 m 8.53612 H 8.84274 mH 9.14985 m 8.84274			
					$1 + \frac{h}{f}$	0.00211?				

[Date, April 18, 1862. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet, L_m. Chronometer, Bond No. 126; daily rate, 3.2, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.		Temp. t.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.			
	A.	S.				m. s.				
0	2	19.0	17.0	4.5	69.2		Observed time of 80 oscillations 630.42 Time of one oscillation 7.8802 Correction for rate -0.0003 T = 7.8799			
8	28	22.0								
16	29	25.0								
24	30	28.0								
32	31	31.0								
40	32	34.5	17.0	23.5	67.5					
80	37	49.5	17.0	29.0	69.8	10 30.5	Log'ns. T' 0.89652 T'' 1.79304 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00247 1 - (t' - t)q 9.99019 T'' 1.79470 (ar. co.) T'' 8.20530 T'' 0.99430 M 9.94269 mH 9.14229 m 8.84899 H 0.23830			
88	38	52.7								
96	39	55.5								
104	40	58.5								
112	42	01.5								
120	43	04.5	18.0	33.5	66.0	10 30.0				
Means			17.2			10 30.42				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'. 60	Logarithms.					
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			$v - t + 2.2$	$\frac{mH - s^2M}{T^2}$	$\frac{m}{H}$		
15	33.5	66.0	49.75	3.25	2.73486	6.26761	Observations of deflections: Date, April 18; hour, 1 ^h 32 ^m . 5. Temp. t = 15.0 m 8.55569 H 8.84899 mH 9.14229 m 8.84899			
105	45.0	61.0	53.00					19.00		
285	23.0	46.0	34.00					11.00	$v = 30.7$	
15	40.5	49.5	45.00					11.00	$5400' + v'$	
Mean $v = 8.31?$					5400 (ar. co.)		0.00247?			
					$1 + \frac{h}{f}$	0.00247?				

EXPEDITION TO POINT BABROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Ugluamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, April 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chronometer, Bond No. 126; daily rate, 9.2, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.		Temp. t.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
		h.	m.	s.			m. s.	
0	2	26	44.0	23.0	12.0	78.0		Observed time of 32 oscillations 628.33 Time of one oscillation 7.8541 Correction for rate -0.0038 $T = 7.8503$
8		27	46.5					
16		28	49.5					
24		29	52.0					
32		30	54.5					
40		31	57.5	24.0	22.0	76.2		
80		37	11.5	25.0	27.5	70.2	19 27.5	$\log' m$ $T = 0.89508$ $T^2 = 1.79016$ $1 + \frac{A}{f} = 0.00237$ $1 - (v - \theta) q = 0.00037$ $T^2 = 1.79290$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.20710$ $v^2 = 0.89430$ $M = 0.94275$ $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $mH = 0.14415$ $m = 0.0790$ $H = 1.019$ $H = 0.28105$
88		38	14.5				23.0	
96		39	17.5				23.0	
104		40	20.5				23.5	
112		41	23.5	26.0	23.0	60.0	23.0	
120		42	26.5				23.0	
Means.....				24.2			19 28.33	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Difference.					
15	29	60	44					
106	41	65	53					
285	29	45	37					
15	33	55	44					
Mean $v = 8.00$								
				$v = 20'.5$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		3.78476 4.20761		
				$1 + \frac{A}{f}$		0.00237		
Observations of deflections: Date, April 19; hour, 1 ^h 32 ^m . 5. Temp. t = 23°. 2								$m = 0.56204$ $mH = 0.14415$ $m^2 = 7.72519$ $m = 8.80310$

[Date, May 17, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chronometer, Bond No. 126; daily rate, 9.2, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.		Temp. t.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
		h.	m.	s.			m. s.	
0	2	19	07.0	46.5	13.0	82.0		Observed time of 32 oscillations 648.17 Time of one oscillation 8.0621 Correction for rate -0.0033 $T = 8.0588$
8		20	10.5					
16		21	14.5					
24		22	18.5					
32		23	22.5					
40		24	26.5	47.0	20.0	56.0		
80		2 29	47.5	47.0	22.0	51.0	19 40.5	$\log' m$ $T = 0.90319$ $T^2 = 1.80638$ $1 + \frac{A}{f} = 0.00175$ $1 - (v - \theta) q = 0.00043$ $T^2 = 1.80776$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.19224$ $v^2 = 0.90430$ $M = 0.94286$ $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $mH = 0.12042$ $m = 0.0703$ $H = 1.915$ $H = 0.23220$
88		30	51.0				40.5	
96		31	54.5				40.0	
104		32	58.5				40.0	
112		34	02.5	47.5	15.0	49.9	40.0	
120		35	06.5				40.0	
Means.....				47.0			19 40.17	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Difference.					
15	14	49	31.5					
105	24	41	32.5					
285	18.5	24.5	19.0					
15	11	45	28.0					
Mean $v = 5.871$								
				$v = 21'.7$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		3.78414 4.28761		
				$1 + \frac{A}{f}$		0.001751		
Observations of deflections: Date, May 17; hour, 1 ^h 32 ^m . 5. Temp. t = 46°. 0								$m = 0.56608$ $mH = 0.12042$ $m^2 = 7.99445$ $m = 8.94722$

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, May 18, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{100} . Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 3.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.		Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.		
0	2	18	12.5	43.0	14.0	73.0	10 33.0		Observed time of 30 oscillations 633.33 Time of one oscillation 7.9791 Correction for rate -0.0003 <hr/> $T = 7.9788$ <hr/> Log'ms. T^2 0.90194 T^3 1.80388 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00186 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 0.00111 <hr/> T^2 1.80685 (ar. co.) T^2 8.12315 $\frac{m}{H}$ 0.90430 M 9.94288 <hr/> $mH = \frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ mH 9.13063 m 8.84722 <hr/> $m = 0.0703$ $H = 1.919$ H 0.28311 Observations of deflections: Date, May 18; hour, 1 ^h 32 ^m .5. Temp. $t = 46^\circ.0$ <hr/> $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56412 mH 9.13033 m^2 7.69445 m 8.84722	
8	19	16.5								
16	20	20.5								
24	21	24.5								
32	22	28.0								
40	23	32.0		43.0	29.0	74.0				
80	29	51.5		43.0	70.0	43.0	10 33.3	<hr/> T^2 1.80685 (ar. co.) T^2 8.12315 $\frac{m}{H}$ 0.90430 M 9.94288 <hr/> $mH = \frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ mH 9.13063 m 8.84722 <hr/> $m = 0.0703$ $H = 1.919$ H 0.28311 Observations of deflections: Date, May 18; hour, 1 ^h 32 ^m .5. Temp. $t = 46^\circ.0$ <hr/> $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56412 mH 9.13033 m^2 7.69445 m 8.84722		
88	29	55.0								
96	30	59.0								
104	32	02.5								
112	33	06.0								
120	34	09.5		43.0	63.0	43.0				
Means.....				43.0			10 33.33			
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3.69		Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
15	36	63	49.5							
105	53	58	55.0							
285	37	49	73.0							
15	37	64	50.5							
Mean $v = 6.25$				$v = 2.31$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		2.73425 6.26761 <hr/> $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00186				

[Date, May 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{100} . Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 3.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.		Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.		
0	2	33	05.0	36.5	2.0	76.0	10 35.5		Observed time of 30 oscillations 635.83 Time of one oscillation 7.9479 Correction for rate -0.0003 <hr/> $T = 7.9476$ <hr/> Log'ms. T^2 0.90024 T^3 1.80048 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00187 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 0.00000 <hr/> T^2 1.80235 (ar. co.) T^2 8.19765 $\frac{m}{H}$ 0.90430 M 9.94282 <hr/> $mH = \frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ mH 9.13477 m 8.84779 <hr/> $m = 0.0704$ $H = 1.936$ H 0.28698 Observations of deflections: Date, May 19; hour, 1 ^h 40 ^m . Temp. $t = 36^\circ.2$ <hr/> $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.50081 mH 9.13477 m^2 7.09558 m 8.84779	
8	34	08.5								
16	35	12.0								
24	36	16.0								
32	37	20.0								
40	38	24.0		36.5	21.0	63.0				
80	43	41.5		36.0	27.0	56.0	10 35.5	<hr/> T^2 1.80235 (ar. co.) T^2 8.19765 $\frac{m}{H}$ 0.90430 M 9.94282 <hr/> $mH = \frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ mH 9.13477 m 8.84779 <hr/> $m = 0.0704$ $H = 1.936$ H 0.28698 Observations of deflections: Date, May 19; hour, 1 ^h 40 ^m . Temp. $t = 36^\circ.2$ <hr/> $\frac{m}{H}$ 8.50081 mH 9.13477 m^2 7.09558 m 8.84779		
88	44	45.0								
96	45	48.0								
104	46	51.5								
112	47	55.5								
120	48	59.0		36.0	23.8	53.8				
Means.....				36.2			10 35.53			
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3.69		Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
15	25.0	53.8	38.9							
105	31.0	59.0	45.0							
285	27.5	47.5	37.5							
15	46.0	53.0	49.0							
Mean $v = 6.28$				$v = 23.2$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		2.73426 6.26761 <hr/> $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00187				

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Magnetic observations at Ugluamic, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, June 17, 1882, Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 4.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. °.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	2	21	07	53.0	35.0	38.0	m. s.	Observed time of 30 oscillations = 636.00 Time of one oscillation = 7.9200 Correction for rate = - .0004 $T = 7.9196$
8		22	10.5					
16		23	14.5					
24		24	18.0					
32		25	22.0					
40		26	26.0	53.0	37.0	76.0		
80		31	43.5	53.0	40.0	70	10 36.5	Log'ns. $T = 0.90088$ $T^2 = 1.80089$ $1 + \frac{A}{T} = 0.00199$ $1 - (T-t)q = 0.00000$ $T^3 = 1.80288$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.19732$ $m^2 = 0.80430$ $M = 9.94292$ $mH = 9.18454$ $m = 8.84518$ $H = 0.28988$
88		32	46.5					
96		33	50.0					
104		34	54					
112		35	58					
120		37	02					
Means.....				53.0			10 36.00	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
15	45.2	67.2	56.2					
105	57	72	64.5					
285	47	56	51.5					
15	53	61	57.0					
Mean $v = 6.70$								

[Date, June 18, 1882, Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 4.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. °.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	2	23	10.5	49.5	26.5	30.0	m. s.	Observed time of 30 oscillations = 641.00 Time of one oscillation = 8.6200 Correction for rate = - .0004 $T = 8.6196$
8		24	15.0					
16		25	19.0					
24		26	23.5					
32		27	27.5					
40		28	31.5	50.5	40.5	74.0		
80		34	57.5	50.0	44.0	71.0	10 42.5	Log'ns. $T = 0.90415$ $T^2 = 1.80831$ $1 + \frac{A}{T} = 0.00248$ $1 - (T-t)q = 0.00000$ $T^3 = 1.61079$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.18021$ $m^2 = 0.80430$ $M = 9.94290$ $mH = 9.12041$ $m = 8.84404$ $H = 0.28227$
88		35	01.0					
96		37	05.0					
104		38	08.5					
112		39	12.5					
120		39	12.5					
Means.....				50.0			10 41.00	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.					
15	46	67	56.5					
105	63	67	65.0					
285	39	59	49.0					
15	56.5	59.5	58.0					
Mean $v = 8.37$								

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, June 19, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet, L₁. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 4.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.		Computation.
		h.	m.	s.			m.	s.		
0	2	22	00.5	50	50	78			Observed time of 80 oscillations = 642.90 Time of one oscillation = 8.0363 Correction for rate = -.0004 T' = 8.0358	
8		23	05.0							
16		24	09.5							
24										
32		26	16.0							
40		27	20.5	50	40	80			T ² = 8.0658	
80	2	32	42.5	50	44.8	78.2	10	42.0	Log'ms. T' 0.90503 T ² 1.81006 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00241 1 - (t' - t) q 0.00037 T ² 1.81284 (ar. co.) T ² 8.18716 π^2 0.99430 M 9.94296 mH 9.12442 m 8.83529 H 0.28913	
88		33	47							
96		34	51.5							
104		35	56							
112		37	00.5							
120		38	04.5	50	47.0	72.0			m 8.54816 H 9.12442 m ² 7.67058 m 8.83529	
Means.....				50.0			10	42.90		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.							
15	47	72	59.5	7.5						
105	61	78	67.0	15.5						
285	40	68	51.5	9.5	v = 30'.0 5400 + v' 5400 (ar. co.)	8.73480 8.26761				
15	54	68	61.0							
Mean v = 8.12				1 + $\frac{h}{f}$		0.00241				

[Date, July 18, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 3'.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.		Computation.
		h.	m.	s.			m.	s.		
0	2	20	06	48	18.0	78			Observed time of 80 oscillations = 635.33 Time of one oscillation = 7.9416 Correction for rate = -.0003 T' = 7.9413	
8		21	10							
16		22	13.5							
24		23	17.5							
32		24	21.0							
40		25	24.5	48	21.0	68			T ² = 7.9413	
80	2	30	42.0	48	24.5	61	10	38.0	Log'ms. T' 0.89939 T ² 1.79978 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00202 1 - (t' - t) q 0.00000 T ² 1.80180 (ar. co.) T ² 8.19620 π^2 0.99430 M 9.94289 mH 9.18539 m 8.84952 H 0.28587	
88		31	45.5							
96		32	49.0							
104		33	52.5							
112		34	56.0							
120		35	59.5	48	22.0	58			m 8.56364 H 9.13539 m ² 7.69003 m 8.84952	
Means.....				48			10	35.83		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.							
15	30	58	44.0	7.00						
105	37	65	51.0	12.25						
285	27.5	59	83.75	8.00	v = 28'.1 5400 + v' 5400 (ar. co.)	8.72441 8.26761				
15	30.5	68	44.75							
Mean v = 6.81				1 + $\frac{h}{f}$		0.00202				

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA

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Magnetic observations at Ugluamie, Alaska—Continued

[Date, July 19, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L¹¹. Chronometer, Bond No. 120; daily rate, 3^h.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.						
0	2	23	20.0	58.0	7.0	78.0	m. s.	Observed time of 30 oscillations = 643.50 Time of one oscillation = 8.0437 Correction for rate = -0.0068 $T^0 = 8.0484$	
8	24	24.0							
16	25	28.5							
24	26	32.5							
32	27	37.0							
40	28	41.5		58.0	88.2	76.0		$T^1 = 8.0484$	
80	2	34	03.5	58.0	38.2	74.0	10 42.5	$f-t=0$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00188$ $1 - (t-t^0)q = 0.00000$ $T^2 = 1.81274$ (ar. co.) $T^3 = 8.18726$ $m^2 = 0.99430$ $m = 9.94295$ $mH = 9.12651$ $m = 8.94134$ $H = 1.920$ $H = 0.28327$	
88	35	07.5					48.5		
96	36	12.0					43.5		
104	37	16.0					43.5		
112	38	20.5					43.5		
120	39	25.0		58.0	42.0	68.0	43.5		
Means				58.0			10 43.50		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.00		Logarithms.			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.						
15	56.5	65.5	61.0						
105	56.0	65.0	60.5						
285	59.0	80.0	69.5						
15	47.5	60.5	54.0						
Mean $v=6.251$									
				$v=23'.1$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		2.78425 6.26761			
				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$		0.00188			
Observations of deflections: Date, July 19; hour, 1 ^h 37 ^m .5. Temp. $t=58^{\circ}.0$								$m = 8.58798$ $mH = 9.12451$ $m^2 = 7.68249$ $m = 8.84124$	

[Date, July 20, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L¹¹. Chronometer, Bond No. 120; daily rate, 3^h.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.						
0	2	22	10.5	61.0	22.5	68.0	m. s.	Observed time of 30 oscillations = 642.00 Time of one oscillation = 8.0875 Correction for rate = -0.0078 $T^0 = 8.0872$	
8	23	15.0							
16	24	19.5							
24	25	23.5							
32	26	28.0							
40	27	32.0		61.0	28.0	61.3		$T^1 = 8.0872$	
80	2	32	58.5	61.0	32.0	57.2	10 42.0	$f-t=-1.0$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00252$ $1 - (t-t^0)q = 0.00037$ $T^2 = 1.81310$ (ar. co.) $T^3 = 8.18689$ $m^2 = 0.99436$ $m = 9.94297$ $mH = 9.12417$ $m = 8.94094$ $H = 1.920$ $H = 0.28328$	
88	33	58.0					43.0		
96	35	02.5					43.0		
104	36	06.5					43.0		
112	37	11.0					43.0		
120	38	15.0		61.0	35.0	55.2	43.0		
Means				61.0			10 43.00		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.00		Logarithms.			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.						
15	35.2	54.8	45.0						
105	47.5	59.5	53.5						
285	22.0	53.0	37.5						
15	38.0	56.0	47.0						
Mean $v=8.50$									
				$v=31'.4$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)		2.78491 6.26761			
				$1 + \frac{h}{f}$		0.00252			
Observations of deflections: Date, July 20; hour, 1 ^h 40 ^m . Temp. $t=62^{\circ}.0$								$m = 8.58776$ $mH = 9.12417$ $m^2 = 7.48167$ $m = 8.84094$	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Ugluamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, August 17, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 3.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. °.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.		Computation.
		A.	m.	s.			m.	s.		
0	2	32	01.5	41.0	7.0	67.0			Observed time of 80 oscillations = 685.33 Time of one oscillation = 7.9418 Correction for rate = -0.0008 T' = 7.9413 Log' ms. T' 0.89689 T ² 1.76978 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00226 1 - (t' - t) q 0.00074 T ² 1.80278 t' - t = -2 (ar. co.) T ² 8.19722 $\frac{mH}{T^2}$ 0.99430 M 9.94286 m = 0.0690 mH 9.13438 m 8.88860 H = 1.976 H 0.29378 Observations of deflections: Date, August 17; hour, 1 ^h 37 ^m . 5. Temp. t = 43° 0 m 8.54261 H 9.15438 mH 7.67719 m 8.85860	
8		33	05.0							
16		34	09.0							
24		35	12.5							
32		36	15.5	41.0	56.0	3.0				
40		37	19.0							
80		42	37.0	41.0	22.0	49.0	10	35.5		
88		43	40.5					35.5		
96		44	44.0					35.0		
104		45	47.5					35.0		
112		46	51.0	41.0	22.0	46.0		35.5		
120		47	54.5					35.5		
Means				41.0			10	35.33		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
15	22.0	46.0	34.0							
105	33.0	50.0	41.5							
295	15.0	46.0	37.5							
15	21.0	52.0	36.5							
Mean v = 7.62				v = 29'.1 5400' + v' 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73465 6.26761		1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00226		

[Date, August 18, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; daily rate, 3.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.		Chronometer time.			Temp. °.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.		Computation.
		A.	m.	s.			m.	s.		
0	2	28	22.0	41.0	14.0	53.0			Observed time of 80 oscillations = 636.50 Time of one oscillation = 7.9562 Correction for rate = -0.0008 T' = 7.9559 Log' ms. T' 0.09009 T ² 1.60138 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00254 1 - (t' - t) q 9.99889 T ² 1.80281 t' - t = +3.0 (ar. co.) T ² 8.19719 $\frac{mH}{T^2}$ 0.99430 M 9.94283 m = 0.0709 mH 9.13432 m 8.85089 H = 1.921 H 0.26852 Observations of deflections: Date, August 18; hour, 1 ^h 35 ^m . Temp. t = 39.0 m 8.56727 H 9.13432 mH 7.70159 m 8.85080	
8		29	25.5							
16		30	28.5							
24		31	32.0							
32		32	36.0	42.2	35.0	54.0				
40		33	40.5							
80		39	53.5	42.3	2.0	43.0	10	36.5		
88		40	57.0					36.5		
96		41	00.0					36.5		
104		42	03.5					36.5		
112		43	12.5	42.5	30.0	45.0		36.5		
120		44	17.0					36.5		
Means				42.0			10	36.50		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
15	30.0	45.0	37.5							
105	33.0	51.0	44.5							
285	18.2	32.0	26.1							
15	18.0	48.9	33.0							
Mean v = 8.57				v = 21'.6 5400' + v' 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73493 6.26761		1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00254		

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, August 19, 1882. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} . Chronometer, Bond No. 166; daily rate, 5.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	2	24	10.0	43.0	6.0	63.8	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations.....=639.17 Time of one oscillation.....= 7.9898 Correction for rate.....=-0.0003 $T' = 7.9895$
8	25	14.0						
16	26	18.5						
24	27	23.0						
32	28	27.0						
40	29	30.5	43.0	16.0	55.5			
80	34	50.5	43.0	26.0	55.0	10 49.5		Log'ms. $T' = 0.90251$ $T'^2 = 1.80502$ $1 + \frac{h}{j} = 0.00237$ $1 - (t' - t) q = 0.00489$ $T'' = 1.80628$ (ar. co.) $T'' = 8.19273$ $m = 0.99430$ $M = 9.04284$ $mH = 0.12098$ $m = 8.84170$ $H = 0.28916$
88	35	54.0						
96	36	57.5						
104	38	01.5						
112	39	05.5						
120	40	09.0	43.0	25.0	49.5	10 38.17		
Means.....				43.0				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = $3'.69$	Logarithms.			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$	$m = 0.0695$	$H = 1.946$	Observations of deflections: Date, August 19; hour, 1^{h} 35^{m}. Temp. $t = 40^\circ.0$
15	25.0	49.5	37.25	$v = 29'.5$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	3.73476	6.26761	0.002371	$m = 8.55256$ $mH = 9.13096$ $m = 7.98341$ $m = 8.84170$
105	19.0	76.0	47.50					
285	13.0	53.0	38.00					
15	39.0	41.5	40.25					
Mean $v = 8.00$								

[Date, August 31, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L_{11} . Chronometer, *Bond No. 166; daily rate, 5.0, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.
	A.	m.	s.					
0	6	31	24.2	36.0	11.5	61.0	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations.....=636.05 Time of one oscillation.....= 7.9505 Correction for rate.....=-0.0005 $T' = 7.9501$
8	32	27.9						
16	33	31.5						
24	34	35.3						
32	35	38.8						
40	36	42.4	36.0	19.0	55.0			
80	42	00.5	37.0	22.0	53.0	10 36.3		Log'ms. $T' = 0.90027$ $T'^2 = 1.80075$ $1 + \frac{h}{j} = 0.00193$ $1 - (t' - t) q = 0.00111$ $T'' = 1.80379$ (ar. co.) $T'' = 8.19021$ $m = 0.99430$ $M = 9.04284$ $mH = 9.13335$ $m = 8.84186$ $H = 0.29149$
88	43	04.0						
96	44	07.5						
104	45	11.1						
112	46	14.8						
120	47	18.5	39.0	27.5	47.5	10 36.05		
Means.....				37.0				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = $3'.69$	Logarithms.			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$	$m = 0.0695$	$H = 1.957$	Observations of deflections: Date, August 31; hour, 4^{h} 35^{m}. Temp. $t = 40^\circ.0$
15	27.5	47.5	37.5	$v = 24'.0$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	3.73432	6.26761	0.0193	$m = 8.55038$ $mH = 9.13335$ $m = 7.98373$ $m = 8.84186$
105	30.0	57.0	43.5					
285	22.0	39.0	30.5					
15	27.0	48.0	37.5					
Mean $v = 6.50$								

* 16" 31'.5 fast

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamic, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, September 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188, fast 18" 33"; daily rate, 2", losing on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t' .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.						
	A.	m.	s.											
0	4	28	48.9	42.0	7.0	62.0	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations.....=635.83 Time of one oscillation.....=7.9604 Correction for rate.....=+0.0003 $T = 7.9607$ Log' ms. T^2 0.90095 T^3 1.80190 $1 + \frac{h}{j}$ 0.00186 $v-t = -19.26$ $1 - (v-t)q$ 0.00048 T^2 1.80422 (ar. co.) T^2 8.19878 m^2 0.99430 M 9.94286 mH 9.12293 m 8.84362 $H = 1.947$ H 0.28941 Observations of deflections: Date, September 14; hour, 3.35-4.05 a. m. Temp. $t = 42^{\circ}.0$ m 8.55419 H 9.12293 mH 9.12293 m^2 7.68706 m 8.84362						
8		29	44.5											
16		30	47.9											
24		31	51.0											
32		32	54.5											
40		33	57.5	40.5	15.0	57.0								
80	4	39	17.3	40.0	64.0	12.0	m. s.		Log' ms. T^2 0.90095 T^3 1.80190 $1 + \frac{h}{j}$ 0.00186 $v-t = -19.26$ $1 - (v-t)q$ 0.00048 T^2 1.80422 (ar. co.) T^2 8.19878 m^2 0.99430 M 9.94286 mH 9.12293 m 8.84362 $H = 1.947$ H 0.28941 Observations of deflections: Date, September 14; hour, 3.35-4.05 a. m. Temp. $t = 42^{\circ}.0$ m 8.55419 H 9.12293 mH 9.12293 m^2 7.68706 m 8.84362					
88		40	21.0											
96		41	24.5											
104		42	28.0											
112		43	31.5											
120		44	35.0					40.5		18.0	57.0			
Means.....				40.75			10	36.88						
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.								
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.											
15	16.0	57.0	36.5			$v = 29'.1$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	2.73426 6.26761 0.00186							
285	28.0	62.0	22.5						$v = 29'.1$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	2.73426 6.26761 0.00186				
105	18.0	63.0	40.5									$v = 29'.1$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	2.73426 6.26761 0.00186	
15	24.0	43.0	33.5												$v = 29'.1$ $5400 + v'$ $5400$ (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	$2.73426$ $6.26761$ $0.00186$
Mean $v = 6.26$						$v = 29'.1$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	2.73426 6.26761 0.00186							

[Date, September 30, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast 18" 56"; daily rate, 2", gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t' .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.						
	A.	m.	s.											
0	4	24	23.0	42.0	7.0	64.0	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations.....=642.37 Time of one oscillation.....=8.0296 Correction for rate.....=-0.0002 $T = 8.0294$ Log' ms. T^2 0.90468 T^3 1.80937 $1 + \frac{h}{j}$ 0.00160 $v-t = -19.0$ $1 - (v-t)q$ 0.00037 T^2 1.81184 (ar. co.) T^2 8.18866 m^2 0.99430 M 9.94286 mH 9.12583 m 8.84409 $H = 1.913$ H 0.28173 Observations of deflections: Date, September 30; hour, 3.10-4.00 a. m. Temp. $t = 44^{\circ}.0$ m 8.56236 H 9.12582 mH 9.12582 m^2 7.68816 m 8.84409						
8		25	26.8											
16		26	31.0											
24		27	35.2											
32		28	39.4											
40		29	43.2	43.0	2.0	76.0								
80	4	35	05.2	42.0	2.0	74.0	m. s.		Log' ms. T^2 0.90468 T^3 1.80937 $1 + \frac{h}{j}$ 0.00160 $v-t = -19.0$ $1 - (v-t)q$ 0.00037 T^2 1.81184 (ar. co.) T^2 8.18866 m^2 0.99430 M 9.94286 mH 9.12583 m 8.84409 $H = 1.913$ H 0.28173 Observations of deflections: Date, September 30; hour, 3.10-4.00 a. m. Temp. $t = 44^{\circ}.0$ m 8.56236 H 9.12582 mH 9.12582 m^2 7.68816 m 8.84409					
88		36	09.5											
96		37	13.5											
104		38	17.5											
112		39	21.6											
120		40	25.5					43.0		2.0	67.0			
Means.....				42.0			10	42.87						
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.								
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.											
15	9.0	67.0	38.0			$v = 19'.0$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	2.73299 6.26761 0.00160							
105	22.0	62.0	42.0						$v = 19'.0$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	2.73299 6.26761 0.00160				
285	12.0	51.0	31.5									$v = 19'.0$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	2.73299 6.26761 0.00160	
15	20.0	57.0	38.5												$v = 19'.0$ $5400 + v'$ $5400$ (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	$2.73299$ $6.26761$ $0.00160$
Mean $v = 5.38$						$v = 19'.0$ $5400 + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{j}$	2.73299 6.26761 0.00160							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglavik, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, October 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast 19" 10" daily rate, 1.75, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. °.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.						
0	4	38	14.0	10.0	28	48	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations = 630.47 Time of one oscillation = 7.8809 Correction for rate = -0.0802 T' = 7.8007 Log'ns. T' 0.89260 T'' 1.79813 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00224 1 - (T' - T'') q 9.99882 T'' 1.79519 (ar. co.) T'' 8.20481 T'' 9.99430 M 9.94206 $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ mH 9.14177 m 8.85500 H = 1.935 H 0.28677 Observations of deflections: Date, October 14; hour, 3 ^h 42 ^m . 5 a. m. Temp. t = 10.5 m 8.50828 H 9.14177 m' 7.71000 m 8.85500	
8		34	17.2						
16		35	20.2						
24		36	23.8						
32		37	27.0						
40		38	30.0	11.0	27	41			
80	4	48	45.0	11.5	22	43	10 32.9		
88		44	48.0						36.8
96		45	50.7						30.5
104		46	53.8						30.5
112		47	56.9						29.9
120		49	00.1	11.5	26	45	30.1		
Means.....				11.0			10 30.47		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.						
15	26.0	45.0	35.5	7.00	v = 27'.9 5400' + v' 5400' (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	3.73468 6.28761 0.00224			
105	48.7	39.3	42.5						
285	20.5	38.5	27.0	15.5					
15	32.5	37.0	34.8	7.76					
Mean v = 7.56									

[Date, October 21, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer. Magnet L₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast 19" 01"; daily rate, 1.75, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. °.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.						
0	6	33	59.5	19	10	62	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations = 632.17 Time of one oscillation = 7.8821 Correction for rate = -0.0092 T' = 7.9019 Log'ns. T' 0.89773 T'' 1.79546 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00212 1 - (T' - T'') q 9.99945 T'' 1.79768 (ar. co.) T'' 8.20297 T'' 9.99430 M 9.94271 $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ mH 0.13898 m 8.85285 H = 1.938 H 0.28783 Observations of deflections: Date, October 21; hour, 4 ^h 27 ^m . 5. Temp. t = 18°.5 m 8.56332 H 9.19005 m' 7.70380 m 8.85285	
8		35	02.5						
16		36	05.8						
24		37	09.4						
32		38	12.5						
40		39	15.5	19.5	16.5	55.5			
80	6	44	31.5	20.5	21	53	10 32.0		
88		45	34.7						32.2
96		46	38.0						32.2
104		47	41.4						32.0
112		48	44.7						32.4
120		49	47.9	21.0	25	49	32.4		
Means.....				20.0			10 32.17		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.				
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.						
15	25	49	37.0	7.80	v = 26'.4 5400' + v' 5400' (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	3.73451 6.28761 0.00212			
105	44.4	45.2	44.8				13.80		
285	15.0	47.0	31.0	7.00					
15	19.0	57.0	38.0						
Mean v = 7.15									

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamic, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, November 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet, L₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond 188; 18° 38' fast; daily rate, 1'.75, losing on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale-readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.				
	A.	m.	s.			m.	s.					
0	6	30	15.5	-23.0	21	42		Observed time of 80 oscillations.....=618.80 Time of one oscillation.....= 7.7350 Correction for rate.....=-0.0002 <u>T' = 7.7352</u>				
8		31	17.0									
16		32	19.0									
24		33	20.8									
32		34	22.5	-20.5	21	38		Log'ma. T' 0.88247 T ² 1.77094 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00296 1 - (t' - t)q 0.00000 <u>T² 1.77980</u>				
40		35	24.4									
80	6	40	34.5						-20.5	26	39	10 19.0
88		41	36.1									
96		42	37.8									
104		43	39.5									
112		44	41.2									
120		45	42.9									
Means.....				-21.0			10 18.80	(ar. co.) T ² 8.22010 m ² 0.09430 M 9.94247 mH 9.15687 m 8.85975 H 0.29712				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.60		Logarithms.						
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.									
15	25	36	30.5									
105	36	42.5	39.25									
285	65	34.0	19.5									
15	28	34.0	31.0									
Mean v = 10.0				v = 36'.9 5400' + v 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73536 6.26761		Observations of deflections: Date, November 14; hour, 4 ^h 33 ^m . Temp. t = -21°.0				
				1 + $\frac{h}{f}$		0.00296		$\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56263 mH 9.15687 m ² 7.71850 m 8.85975				

[Date, November 30, 1882. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast 18° 15'; daily rate, 3'.5, losing on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale-readings.		Time of oscillations.	Computation.				
	A.	m.	s.			m.	s.					
0	6	27	33	0.0	13	46		Observed time of 80 oscillations.....=621.50 Time of one oscillation.....= 7.7688 Correction for rate.....=+0.0003 <u>T' 7.7691</u>				
8		28	35.5									
16		29	37.5									
24		30	39.5									
32		31	42.0	0.0	18	43		Log'ma. T' 0.89037 T ² 1.78074 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00299 1 - (t' - t)q 9.99852 <u>T² 1.78219</u>				
40		32	44.0									
80	6	37	54.5						0.0	21	42	10 21.5
88		38	57									
96		39	59									
104		41	01									
112		42	03.5									
120		43	05.5									
Means.....				0.0			10 21.50	(ar. co.) T ² 8.21781 m ² 0.09430 M 9.94258 mH 9.15469 m 8.86230 H 0.29239				
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.60		Logarithms.						
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.									
15	28	40	31.5									
105	40	43	41.5									
285	63	42.5	22.75									
15	14.2	52.8	33.5									
Mean v = 9.88				v = 36'.5 5400' + v 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73582 6.26761		Observations of deflections: Date, November 30; hour, 4 ^h 37 ^m .5. Temp. t = -4.0				
				1 + $\frac{h}{f}$		0.00293		$\frac{m}{H}$ 8.56990 mH 9.15469 m ² 7.72459 m 8.86230				

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, December 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast 18" 16"; daily rate, 1".75, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.						
0	4	46	24.5	-13.0	40.0	60.0	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 623.35 Time of one oscillation..... 7.7906 Correction for rate..... -0.0002 T' = 7.7904	
8	47	36.5							
16	48	39.0							
24	49	41.0							
32	50	43.5							
40	51	46.0		-13.0	42.0	57.0		T' = 7.7904	
80	4	56	57.5	-13.0	43.0	55.0	10 23.0	Log'ms. T' = 0.89156 T'' = 1.78312 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ = 0.00296 1 - (t' - t)q = 0.00000 T'' = 1.78608 (ar. co.) T'' = 8.21302 m' = 0.90430 M = 8.94253 mH = $\frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ = 0.15074 m = 8.55956 H = 0.29118 Observations of deflections: Date, December 14; hour, 3.45 a. m. Temp. t = -13°.0 m = 8.56837 H = 0.15074 m' = 7.71911 m = 8.85956	
88	58	00							23.5
96	59	02.5							23.5
104	5	00	04.5						23.5
112	01	06.5							23.0
120	02	09.0		-13.0	44.0	54.0	23.0		
Means				-13.0			10 23.25		
Coefficient of torsion.					Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.						
15	43.7	54.3	49.0		$v = 30'.9$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ = 0.00296	$mH = \frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0734$ $H = 1.935$	m = 8.56837 H = 0.15074 m' = 7.71911 m = 8.85956		
105	44.5	73.5	50.0	10					
285	34.0	44.0	39.0	20					
15	43.0	55.0	49.0	10					
Mean v = 10.0									

[Date, January 1, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; 18" 40" fast; daily rate, 3". gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.						
0	4	28	47	-12	18	58	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 622.50 Time of one oscillation..... 7.7813 Correction for rate..... -0.0003 T' = 7.7810	
8	29	50							
16	30	52							
24	31	54							
32	32	56.5							
40	33	58.5		-12	27	58		T' = 7.7810	
80	4	39	09.5	-12	27	47	10 22.5	Log'ms. T' = 0.86104 T'' = 1.78207 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ = 0.00326 1 - (t' - t)q = 0.00018 T'' = 1.78541 (ar. co.) T'' = 8.21459 m' = 0.90430 M = 9.94253 mH = $\frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ = 0.15142 m = 8.86306 H = 0.28836 Observations of deflections: Date, January 1; hour, 4 02.5 a. m. Temp. t = m = 8.57471 H = 0.15142 m' = 7.72613 m = 8.66306	
88	40	12.0							22.0
96	41	14.5							22.5
104	42	17.0							23.0
112	43	19.0							22.5
120	44	21.0		-12	29	45	22.5		
Means				-12			10 22.50		
Coefficient of torsion.					Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.						
15	29	45	37.0	13.0	$v = 40'.6$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ = 0.00326	$mH = \frac{m^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0730$ $H = 1.942$	m = 8.57471 H = 0.15142 m' = 7.72613 m = 8.66306		
105	45	55	50.0	21.5					
285	18	39	28.5	9.5					
15	36	40	38.0						
Mean v = 11.0									

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglavie, Alaska.—Continued.

[Date, January 14, 1893. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bord No. 189; fast 18" 60"; daily rate, 1".75, losing on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t' .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.		Computation.
	h.	m.	s.				m.	s.	
0	6	51	32.5	-30.0	15.4	59			Observed time of 80 oscillations 618.92 Time of one oscillation 7.7365 Correction for rate +0.0002 $T' = 7.7367$ Log'ma. T' 0.88856 T'^2 1.77711 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00326 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 0.00000 T^2 1.77037 (ar. co.) T^2 8.21963 π^2 0.99430 M 9.94242 $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0736$ mH 9.15685 $H = 1.942$ m 8.86804 H 0.26831 Observations of deflections: Date, January 14; hour, 6 27.5 a. m. Temp. $t = -30^\circ$. m 8.57974 H 9.15635 mH 7.73609 m 8.86804
8		52	34.						
16		53	36						
24		54	38						
32		55	40						
40		56	41.5	-30.0	25	51			
80	7	01	51.	-30.0	28	47	10	18.5	
88		02	53						
96		03	55						
104		04	57						
112		05	59						
120		07	00.5	-30.0	30.5	47		19.0	
Means				-30.0			10	18.92	
Coefficient of torsion.					Value of one scale-division = 3".69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.						
15	30.5	47	38.75	10.40					
105	27.3	71	49.15	22.65					
285	17.0	36	26.50	11.05					
15	33.0	42.1	37.55						
Mean $v = 11.03$								0.00326	

[Date, January 31, 1893. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bord No. 189; 18" 07" fast; daily rate, 3".5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t' .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.		Computation.
	h.	m.	s.				m.	s.	
0	4	36	55	-30.0	17.0	45.0			Observed time of 80 oscillations 627.65 Time of one oscillation 7.8456 Correction for rate -0.0003 $T' = 7.8453$ Log'ma. T' 0.89461 T'^2 1.78922 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00321 $1 - (t' - t)q$ 0.00000 T^2 1.79243 (ar. co.) T^2 8.20757 π^2 0.99430 M 9.94242 $mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0731$ mH 9.14429 $H = 1.907$ m 8.86390 H 0.28039 Observations of deflections: Date, January 31; hour, 4 ^h 17 ^m a. m.; Temp. $t = -30^\circ$. m 8.58352 H 9.14429 mH 7.72781 m 8.86390
8		37	58.4						
16		39	01.0						
24		40	03.8						
32		41	06.5						
40		42	09.0	-30.0	21.0	38.5			
80	4	47	23.0	-30.0	26.0	36.0	10	26.0	
88		48	26.3						
96		49	29.0						
104		50	31.5						
112		51	33.8						
120		52	36.0	-30.0	27.2	35.2		27.0	
Means				-30.0			10	27.65	
Coefficient of torsion.					Value of one scale-division = 3".69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.						
15	27.2	35.2	31.2	12.3					
105	31.0	56.0	43.5	21.0					
285	15.0	30.0	22.5	10.0					
15	30.0	35.0	32.5						
Mean $v = 10.63$								0.00321	

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Magnetic observations at Ugluatic, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, February 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 133; fast 19" 31"; daily rate, 3.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 30 oscillations.	Computation.
	h.	m.	s.					
0	4	45	46	- 6.0	61	75	m. s.	Observed time of 30 oscillations..... 322.66 Time of one oscillation..... 7.9010 Correction for rate..... -0.0038 $T' = 7.8972$
8		47	49.5					
16		48	53.0					
24		49	56.0					
32		50	59.0					
40		52	02.5	- 6.0	11	67		
80	4	57	18.5	- 6.0	13.5	69	10 32.5	$t - t = + 30.0$ $T' = 0.89767$ Log'ma. $T'' = 1.79333$ $\frac{A}{f} = 0.00300$ $1 - (t' - t)q = 0.99920$ $T^3 = 1.79750$ (ar. co.) $T^3 = 8.30241$ $r^2 = 0.90430$ $M = 9.94250$ $mH = 9.13920$ $m = 0.0711$ $H = 1.938$ Observations of deflections: Date, February 14; hour, 4 ^h 20 ^m a. m.; Temp. $t = -6^\circ$. $m = 8.56445$ $mH = 9.13920$ $m^2 = 7.70371$ $m = 8.95186$
88		58	21.5					
96		59	25.0					
104	5	00	28.0					
112		01	31.0					
120		02	34.5	- 6.0	23.2	53.2	10 32.0	
Means				- 6.0			10 32.00	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.00	Logarithms.			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			$mH = \frac{r^2 M}{T^2}$	$m = 0.0711$	$H = 1.938$
15	20.2	50.2	35.2	$v = 37'.4$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	2.73539	6.26761	0.00300	$1 + \frac{A}{f}$
105	43.0	50.0	46.5					
285	18.0	39.8	27.9					
15	29.0	48.0	38.5					
Mean $v = 10.13$								

[Date, February 23, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 118; fast 30"; daily rate, 3.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 30 oscillations.	Computation.
	h.	m.	s.					
0	4	44	22.0	-13.0	1.0	54.0	m. s.	Observed time of 30 oscillations..... 324.53 Time of one oscillation..... 7.8164 Correction for rate..... -0.0033 $T' = 7.8131$
8		45	25.5					
16		46	28.5					
24		47	30.5					
32		48	33.0					
40		49	36.0	-13.0	1.0	47.0		
80	4	54	48.0	-13.0	7.0	42.0	10 25.0	$t - t = + 0.5$ $T' = 0.89266$ Log'ma. $T'' = 1.78821$ $\frac{A}{f} = 0.00311$ $1 - (t' - t)q = 0.99983$ $T^3 = 1.78724$ (ar. co.) $T^3 = 8.21276$ $r^2 = 0.90430$ $M = 9.94252$ $mH = 9.14058$ $m = 0.0725$ $H = 1.946$ Observations of deflections: Date, February 23; hour, 4.15 a. m. Temp. $t = -13^\circ.5$ $m = 8.57129$ $mH = 9.14058$ $m^2 = 7.72087$ $m = 8.95044$
88		55	50.5					
96		56	53.0					
104		57	55.5					
112		58	58.0					
120	5	00	00.5	-13.0	11.5	42.0	10 24.5	
Means				-13.0			10 24.50	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.00	Logarithms.			
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			$mH = \frac{r^2 M}{T^2}$	$m = 0.0725$	$H = 1.946$
15	11.5	42.0	26.75	$v = 26'.3$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.)	2.73450	6.26761	0.00211	$1 + \frac{A}{f}$
105	12.0	34.0	23.0					
285	02.0	20.0	11.0					
15	16.5	31.0	23.75					
Mean $v = 7.13$								

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, March 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast 20" 41.5; daily rate, 1.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.			m.	s.		
0	5	16	37.0	-8.0	22.0	43.0		Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 629.43 Time of one oscillation..... 7.8678 Correction for rate..... -0.0601 <hr/> T' 7.8677	
8	17	33.0							
16	18	41.5							
24	19	45.0							
32	20	48.0	-8.0	26.5	38.0			<hr/> Log'ms. T' 0.89585 T'' 1.79170 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00224 1 - (t' - t)q 0.00184 <hr/> T'' 1.79578 (ar. co.) T'' 8.20422 M 0.99490 M 9.94258 mH 9.14110 m 8.86015 <hr/> m = 0.0725 H = 1.910 H 0.28095	
40	21	51.5							
80	5	27							06.5
88	18	00.0							
96	29	12.0	-8.0	35.0	28.0	10	29.5	t' - t = -5.0 <hr/> mH = $\frac{r^2 M}{T^2}$ m = 0.0725 H = 1.910	
104	30	14.5							
112	31	17.0							
120	32	19.5							
Means				-8.0			10	29.42	
Coefficient of torsion.					Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.						
15	30	35.0	32.5						
105	34	43.0	38.5	6.0					
235	14	33.0	23.5	15.0					
15	29	36.5	32.75	9.25					
Mean v = 7.56									
				v = 27'.9 5400' + v' 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73463 0.26761			
				1 + $\frac{h}{f}$		0.00224			
Observations of deflections: Date, March 14; hour, 4.55 a. m. Temp. t = -3°.0									
m 8.57920 h 9.14110 mH 9.14110 m 8.86015									

[Date, March 31, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast, 21" 32"; daily rate, 5" gaining on mean time. Observer, J. C. Maxfield.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t.	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 100 oscillations.	Computation.	
	h.	m.	s.			m.	s.		
0	4	45	28.5	21.5	18.0	45.4		Observed time of 100 oscillations..... 795.92 Time of one oscillation..... 7.9592 Correction for rate..... -0.0605 <hr/> T = 7.9587	
10	45	48.5							
20	48	07.5							
31	49	33.0							
41	50	52.5	21.0	18.0	41.0			<hr/> Log'ms. T 0.99684 T'' 1.80168 1 + $\frac{h}{f}$ 0.00150 1 - (t' - t)q 0.00194 <hr/> T'' 1.80521 (ar. co.) T'' 8.19618 M 0.99490 M 9.94276 mH 9.13463 m 8.84566 <hr/> m = 0.0701 H = 1.945 H 0.28897	
51	52	12.0							
100	59	44.0							
110	5	00							03.5
120	01	23.0	20.5	24.0	40.0	13	15.5	t' - t = -5.25 <hr/> mH = $\frac{r^2 M}{T^2}$ m = 0.0701 H = 1.945	
131	02	49.5							
141	04	09.0							
151	05	28.5							
Means				20.75			13	15.92	
Coefficient of torsion.					Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.		
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.						
133	29.4	38.8	34.1	5.9					
223	37.6	42.4	40.0	10.4					
43	22.8	36.4	29.6	5.0					
133	15.1	54.1	34.6	5.0					
Mean v = 5.33									
				v = 19'.7 5400' + v' 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73398 0.26761			
				1 + $\frac{h}{f}$		0.00150			
Observations of deflections: Date, March 31; hour, 3.57 a. m., by Bond No. 188. Temp. t = 20									
m 8.55670 h 9.13463 mH 9.13463 m 8.84566									

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, April 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast, 23" 20"; daily rate, 9.25, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.
	<i>h. m. s.</i>				<i>m. s.</i>	
0	4 51 57.0	23.0	28.8	50.0		Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 698.80 Time of one oscillation..... 7.9938 Correction for rate..... -0.0005 $T = 7.9933$
8	53 01.0					
16	54 05.0					
24	55 09.0					
32	56 12.5					
40	57 16.0	22.0	34.0	48.5		
80	5 02 36.0	22.0	36.0	48.0	10 39	$t - t = -20$ $T = 0.90778$ $T^2 = 1.80546$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00089$ $1 - (t - t)q = 0.00074$ $T^2 = 1.80658$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.19342$ $m^2 = 0.9140$ $M = 8.94274$ $mH = 9.13046$ $m = 8.83904$ $H = 0.29142$
88	03 40.0				39	
96	04 44.0				39	
104	05 48.0				39	
112	06 52.5				40	
120	07 57.0	21.0	38.2	47.0	41	
Means		22.0			10 39.50	
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69	Logarithms.	$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0020$ $H = 1.956$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			
249	38.2	47.0	42.60	1.55	$v = 4'.8$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	$mH = 9.13046$ $m = 8.83904$ $H = 0.29142$
159	38.0	44.1	41.05	3.00		
339	41.3	46.8	44.05	0.65		
249	41.8	45.0	43.40			
Mean $v = 1.30$							$2.73278$ $6.26701$ $0.00039$
Observations of deflections: Date, April 14; hour, 4.40 a. m., by Bond No. 188. Temp. $t = 24^\circ.0$						
$m = 8.54768$ $H = 9.13046$ $m^2 = 7.67949$ $m = 8.83904$						

[Date, April 30, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L., Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast 23" 36" daily rate, gaining 5.0 on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t .	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.
	<i>h. m. s.</i>				<i>m. s.</i>	
0	4 52 48.0	26.0	26.0	47.5		Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 640.00 Time of one oscillation..... 7.9999 Correction for rate..... -0.0005 $T = 7.9995$
8	53 52.0					
16	54 56.0					
24	56 00.0					
32	57 04.0					
40	58 08.0	26.0	27.5	44		
80	5 03 28.0	29.0	29.0	42.5	10 40.00	$t - t = 0$ $T = 0.90764$ $T^2 = 1.80812$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00085$ $1 - (t - t)q = 0.00000$ $T^2 = 1.80648$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.19332$ $m^2 = 0.90430$ $M = 9.94270$ $mH = 9.13046$ $m = 8.83908$ $H = 0.29130$
88	04 32.0				40.00	
96	05 36.0				40.00	
104	06 40.0				40.00	
112	07 44.0				40.00	
120	08 48.0	26.0	30.0	40.8	40.00	
Means		26.0			10 40.00	
Coefficient of torsion. Value of one scale division = 3'.09				Value of one scale-division = 3'.09	Logarithms.	$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0020$ $H = 1.951$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.			
185	30.0	40.8	35.4	1.85	$v = 0'.8$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $1 + \frac{h}{f}$	$mH = 9.13046$ $m = 8.83908$ $H = 0.29130$
95	29.5	37.6	33.55	3.85		
275	35.8	39.0	37.4	1.70		
185	38.2	38.2	35.7			
Mean $v = 1.85$							$3.78294$ $6.26701$ $0.00035$
Observations of deflections: Date, April 30; hour, 4.35 a. m.; by Bond No. 188. Temp. $t = 26$.						
$m = 8.54777$ $H = 9.13046$ $m^2 = 7.67915$ $m = 8.83908$						

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglanvic, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, May 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188, 23^m.20^s fast, daily rate, 3.5, losing on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.																																																																																																														
0	h. m. s.	35.0	12	30	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 634.92 Time of one oscillation..... +7.9365 Correction for rate..... -0.0003 <hr/> $T = 7.9368$ <hr/> Log'ns. T^2 0.89965 $\nu - t = 0.0$ T^3 1.79929 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00037 $1 - (\nu - t)q$ 0.00000 T^2 1.79966 (ar. co.) T^3 8.20034 ν^2 0.90430 M 9.94281 mH 9.12745 m 8.84326 H 0.29419 Observations of deflections: Date, May 14; hour, 4.30 a. m.; by Bond No. 188. Temp. t = 35°.																																																																																																														
8	55 15																																																																																																																			
16	56 19																																																																																																																			
24	57 23																																																																																																																			
32	58 26																																																																																																																			
40	59 30	35.0	13	31	10 35																																																																																																															
80	5 05 50																																																																																																																			
88	06 53																																																																																																																			
96	07 57																																																																																																																			
104	09 01.5																																																																																																																			
112	10 05.5	35.0	16	25.8	10 34																																																																																																															
120	11 09.0																																																																																																																			
Mean	35.0					19.5	28.2	10 35																																																																																																												
Coefficient of torsion. Value of one scale division = 3'.69																																																																																																																				
Logarithms. $mH = \frac{\nu^2 M}{T^2}$																																																																																																																				
$m = 0.007$																																																																																																																				
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Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.																																																																																																																	
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[Date, May 31, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; fast 23^m.43^s; daily rate, 3.5, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.																											
0	h. m. s.	39.5	41.3	52.0	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 644.50 Time of one oscillation..... 8.0812 Correction for rate..... -0.0003 <hr/> $T = 8.0809$ <hr/> Log'ns. T^2 0.90746 $\nu - t = 1.0$ T^3 1.81492 $1 + \frac{h}{f}$ 0.00031 $1 - (\nu - t)q$ 0.00037 T^2 1.81500 (ar. co.) T^3 8.18440 ν^2 0.90430 M 9.94284 mH 9.12154 m 8.84400 H 0.28754 Observations of deflections: Date, May 31; hour, 4.15 a. m.; by Bond, No. 188. Temp. t = 40°.75 m 8.54647 H 9.12154 mH 7.66801 m 8.88400																											
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EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglavik, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, June 14, 1898. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188, fast 24^m 21^s.5; daily rate, 1^m.75, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.
0	h. m. s.	43.0	12.0	26.0	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 643.00 Time of one oscillation..... 8.1000 Correction for rate..... -0.0008 $T = 8.0992$ $\log' m$ $T = 0.50847 +$ $T^2 = 1.61006$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00088$ $1 - (t - t_0)q = 0.00063$ $T^2 = 1.81094$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.18906$ $m^2 = 0.99430$ $m = 0.94285$ $mH = 0.12021$ $m = 8.83003$ $H = 0.29019$ Observations of deflections: Date, June 14; hour, 4.32.5 a. m., by chronometer Bond No. 188. Temp. $t = 42^\circ$. $m = 8.58984$ $H = 9.12021$ $m^2 = 7.68005$ $m = 8.89002$
8	4 47 10.0	43.0				
16	48 14.5					
24	49 19.0					
32	50 24.0					
40	51 29.0	43.0	13.2	33.0		
	52 34.0					
80	4 57 58.0	43.0	16.5	21.5	10 48.0	
88	59 03.0				48.5	
96	5 00 07.0				48.0	
104	01 12.0				48.0	
112	02 17.0	43.0	16.2	27.8	48.0	
120	03 21.5				47.5	
Means		43.0			10 48.00	
Coefficient of torsion. Value of one scale-division = 3'.69						$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0078$ $H = 1.951$ $v = 4'.4$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $\frac{h}{1+f}$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.	Logarithms.		
260	16.2	27.8	22.0	8.73275		
170	16.2	24.2	20.2	6.26761		
50	18.3	27.7	23.0	0.00086		
260	18.3	27.5	22.9			
Mean $v = 1.18$						

[Date, June 20, 1898. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; 28^m 53^s slow; daily rate, 4^m.0, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.	Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.
0	h. m. s.	52.0	19.7	41.1	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 651.17 Time of one oscillation..... 8.1396 Correction for rate..... -0.0004 $T = 8.1392$ $\log' m$ $T = 0.91058$ $T^2 = 1.62116$ $1 + \frac{h}{f} = 0.00064$ $1 - (t - t_0)q = 0.00087$ $T^2 = 1.82217$ (ar. co.) $T^2 = 8.17788$ $m^2 = 0.99450$ $m = 0.94292$ $mH = 0.11566$ $m = 8.82302$ $H = 0.29203$ Observations of deflections: Date, June 20; hour, 3 ^m 25 ^s a. m., by Bond, No. 188. Temp. $t = 52^\circ$. $m = 8.53100$ $H = 9.11505$ $m^2 = 7.04885$ $m = 8.23902$
8	3 50 44.5	52.0				
16	51 49.5					
24	52 54.5					
32	53 59.5					
40	55 04.5	52.0	22.5	33.5		
	56 09.5					
80	3 01 35.5	52.0	19.5	42.0	10 51.0	
88	02 40.5				51.0	
96	03 45.5				51.0	
104	04 50.5				51.0	
112	05 56.0	52.0	19.3	41.2	51.5	
120	07 01.0				51.5	
Means		52.0			10 51.17	
Coefficient of torsion. Value of one scale-division = 3'.69						$mH = \frac{v^2 M}{T^2}$ $m = 0.0086$ $H = 1.866$ $v = 7'.9$ $5400' + v'$ 5400 (ar. co.) $\frac{h}{1+f}$
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.	Logarithms.		
40	18.0	43.0	30.5	8.73908		
130	20.5	45.2	32.85	6.26761		
310	15.0	42.0	28.5	0.00064		
40	19.7	41.1	30.4			
Mean $v = 2.15$						

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Magnetic observations at Uglamie, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, July 14, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond No. 188; 28^m 07^s slow; daily rate, 3^m 0, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.												
	h.	m.	s.		m. s.															
0	4	14	14	53.0	18.0	43.0	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 653.50 Time of one oscillation..... 8.1688 Correction for rate..... -0.0003 T' = 8.1685												
8		15	19.5		24.0	41.0														
16		16	25.0							53.0	27.2	41.2								
24		17	30.5										10	54.0						
32		18	35.5												54.0					
40		19	41	53.0	31.0	41.0	53.0	Log' ms. T' 0.91214 T'^2 1.82428 1 + h 0.00061 1 - (t' - t) q 0.00000 T^2 1.82489 (ar. co.) T^2 8.17511 π^2 9.00430 M 9.94292 mH 9.11233 m 8.82937 H 0.28276 Observations of deflections: Date, July 14; hour, 3 ^h 50 ^m a. m., by Bond, No. 188. Temp. t = 53°. 0 m 8.54675 H 9.11233 m^2 7.65908 m 8.82954												
80	4	25	08	53.0	27.2	41.2	10		54.0											
88		26	13.5	53.0	31.0	41.0	10	54.0												
96		27	18.5						53.0	31.0	41.0	53.0								
104		28	23.5										53.0	31.0	41.0	53.0				
112		29	29.0														53.0	31.0	41.0	53.0
120		30	34.0																		53.0	31.0	41.0	53.0
Means				53.0	.....	.....	10	53.50										
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.														
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.																	
120	31.0	41.0	36.0																	
210	33.8	39.4	33.1	2.1																
30	32.2	36.8	34.5	3.6																
120	33.8	40.2	37.0	2.5																
Mean v = 2.05				v = 7.6 5400' + v' 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73200 0.26761		0.00061												

[Date, July 31, 1883. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet L₁₁₁. Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond, No. 188; slow 27^m 15.5^s; daily rate, 4^m 0, gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t'	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.	Computation.												
	h.	m.	s.		m. s.															
0	3	43	38.5	44.0	17.5	47.0	m. s.	Observed time of 80 oscillations..... 648.33 Time of one oscillation..... 8.0791 Correction for rate..... -0.0004 T' = 8.0787												
8		46	43.5		20.8	43.0														
16		47	48.0							44.0	23.5	44.5								
24		48	52.5										10	47.5						
32		49	57.5												47.0					
40		51	02.0	44.0	21.0	34.5	45.5	Log' ms. T' 0.80734 T'^2 1.81468 1 + h 0.00075 1 - (t' - t) q 0.00009 T^2 1.81543 (ar. co.) T^2 8.18457 π^2 9.00430 M 9.94286 mH 9.12173 m 8.83116 H 0.28857 Observations of deflections; date, July 31; hour, 3.10 a. m., by Bond, No. 188. Temp. t = 44°. 0 m 8.54458 H 9.12173 m^2 7.66331 m 8.83316												
80	3	56	20.0	44.0	23.5	44.5	10		47.5											
88		57	30.5	44.0	21.0	34.5	10	47.0												
96		58	31.5						44.0	21.0	34.5	46.5								
104		59	38.5										44.0	21.0	34.5	46.0				
112		00	43.0														44.0	21.0	34.5	45.5
120		01	47.5																		44.0	21.0	34.5	45.5
Means				44.0	.....	.....	10	46.33										
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.69		Logarithms.														
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differ-ences.																	
350	21.0	34.5	37.75																	
80	23.4	36.4	31.4	3.65																
200	25.0	31.6	28.0	3.40																
350	23.0	34.0	31.0	3.0																
Mean v = 2.51				v = 9.3 5400' + v' 5400 (ar. co.)		3.73314 0.26761		0.00075												

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Magnetic observations at Ugluamic, Alaska—Continued.

[Date, August 14, 1888. Göttingen time. Instrument, theodolite magnetometer No. 11. Magnet, L., Mass ring not used. Chronometer, Bond, No. 188; slow 26" 28"; daily rate, 4", gaining on mean time. Observer, A. C. Dark.]

No. of oscillations.	Chronometer time.			Temp. t	Extreme scale readings.		Time of 80 oscillations.		Computation.	
	A.	m.	s.				m.	s.		
0	4	17	57.5	47.0	15.0	39.3			Observed time of 80 oscillations..... s . 680.50 Time of one oscillation 8.1313 Correction for rate..... -0.0004 $T' = 8.1309$	
8		19	02.0							
16		20	06.5							
24		21	11.0							
32		22	15.5							
40		23	20.0	47.0	13.3	41.5			$T'' = 8.1309$	
80	4	28	46.0	47.0	14.3	40.0	10	48.5	$\nu - t = -0.5$ $T'' = 8.1309$ $T''' = 1.82028$ $1 + \frac{A}{f} = 0.00028$ $1 - (\nu - t)q = 0.00018$ $T'' = 1.82074$ (ar. co.) $T'' = 8.17928$ $m^2 = 0.00430$ $M = 0.04288$ $mH = 0.11044$ $m = 8.82068$ $H = 0.29180$	
88		29	51.5					10		49.5
96		30	57.0							50.5
104		32	02.0							51.0
112		33	07.0							51.5
120		34	12.0	47.0	17.2	35.3		52.0		
Means				47.0			10	50.50		
Coefficient of torsion.				Value of one scale-division = 3'.09	Logarithms.					
Tors. circle.	Scale.	Mean.	Differences.							
78	17.2	35.3	26.25	0.25	3.7267	5400' + ν	5400 (ar. co.)	0.00028	$mH = \frac{r^2 M}{T^3}$ $m = 0.0068$ $H = 1.950$	$mH = 0.11044$ $m = 8.82068$ $H = 0.29180$
168	18.8	34.2	26.5							
348	18.5	28.0	23.25	0.15						
78	17.2	29.0	23.1							
Mean $\nu = 0.91$										

Observations of deflections; date, August 14; hour, 4.05 a. m., by Bond, No. 188. Temp. $t = 47^{\circ}.5$

Recapitulation of results for H and m.

Date.	H	m at 62° F.	Date.	H	m at 62° F.	Date.	H	m at 62° F.
1881.			1882.			1883.		
Dec. 17	1.929		June 17	1.947		Jan. 1	1.942	
18	1.932		18	1.916		14	1.942	
19	1.934		19	1.946		31	1.907	
	1.933	0.0671		1.936	0.0680		1.930	0.0681
1882.			July 18	1.931		Feb. 14	1.938	
Jan. 18	1.925		19	1.929		25	1.946	
19	1.910		20	1.920			1.942	0.0675
20	1.913			1.924	0.0693	Mar. 14	1.910	
	1.916	0.0693	Aug. 17	1.976		31	1.945	
Feb. 16	1.979		18	1.921			1.928	0.0683
17	1.852		19	1.946		Apr. 14	1.950	
18	1.930			1.948	0.0685	30	1.956	
	1.930	0.0690	Aug. 31	1.957			1.956	0.0679
Mar. 17	1.931		Sept. 14	1.947		May 14	1.960	
18	1.928		20	1.913		31	1.939	
19	1.940			1.930	0.0685		1.954	0.0678
	1.912	0.0686	Oct. 14	1.935		June 14	1.951	
Apr. 17	1.963		31	1.938		30	1.959	
18	1.955			1.936	0.0676		1.955	0.0662
19	1.910		Nov. 14	1.962		July 14	1.978	
	1.946	0.0680	30	1.961		31	1.943	
May 17	1.975		Dec. 14	1.955	0.0679		1.930	0.0670
18	1.979					Aug. 14	1.956	0.0680
19	1.936							
	1.923	0.0692						

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

APPENDIX No. 5.

OBSERVATIONS MADE AT UGLAAMIE, ALASKA, IN 1881, 1882, AND 1883 FOR DETERMINING THE MAGNETIC DIP AND THE MAGNETIC INTENSITY BY MEANS OF THE DIPPING NEEDLE, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPUTATION AND A RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS.

[Computer, E. H. Courtenay.]

[Date, November 30, 1881. Göttingen time. Station, Uglamie, Alaska. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Observer, M. Smith. Time of beginning, 10^h 15^m p. m.; time of ending, 10^h 47^m p. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 41	81 21	81 35	81 15	81 27	81 10	81 18	81 22	81 25	81 17	81 18	81 20	81 35	81 14	81 30	81 08	Circle N. Needle N. 11° 45'.5 Needle S. 47.5
42	18	37	17	24	14	17	18	23	15	15	22	38	16	32	10	
81 41.5	81 19.5	81 36	81 16	81 25.5	81 12.7	81 17.5	81 19.5	81 24	81 16	81 16.5	81 21	81 36.5	81 15	81 31	81 09	Circle S. Needle N. 11 42.5 Needle S. 10 43.0
81° 30'.5	81° 26'.0	81° 19'.1	81° 18'.5	81° 20'.0	81° 18'.8	81° 25'.8	81° 20'.0	Mean 81° 23'.5		Mean 81° 21'.1		Mag. mer. 11 29.375				
81° 28'.2				81° 18'.8				81° 19'.4				81° 22'.9				
Resulting dip, 81° 28'.8																

[Date, December 17, 1881. Göttingen time. Station, Uglamie, Alaska. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. Cassidy.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
81 51	81 40	81 50	81 30	81 23	81 16	81 30	81 25	81 40	81 43	81 18	81 07	81 43	81 28	81 30	81 08
47	37	48	27	20	18	28	24	34	35	16	07	40	28	30	07
81 49	81 38.5	81 49	81 28.5	81 21.5	81 16	81 29	81 24.5	81 37	81 39	81 17	81 07	81 41.5	81 28	81 30	81 07.5
81° 48'.7		81° 38'.8		81° 18'.7		81° 26'.8		81° 38'.0		81° 12'.0		81° 34'.7		81° 18'.8	
81° 41'.2				81° 22'.8				81° 25'.0				81° 26'.8			
Mean 81° 32'.0								Mean 81° 25'.0							
Resulting dip, 81° 28'.0															

[Date, December 18, 1881. Göttingen time. Station, Uglamie, Alaska. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Observer, J. Murdoch. Time of beginning, 1^h 09^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 55^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 35	81 00	81 47	81 23	81 05	81 04	81 19	81 21	81 25	81 23	81 08	81 26	81 35	81 11	81 35	81 20	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
35	07	47	22	06	04	29	29	25	23	03	18	35	13	40	20	
81 35	81 03.5	81 47	81 22.5	81 05.5	81 04	81 24	81 25	81 25	81 23	81 05.5	81 22	81 35	81 12	81 37.5	81 20	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
81° 19'.2		81° 34'.8		81° 04'.7		81° 24'.5		81° 24'.0		81° 13'.8		81° 23'.5		81° 28'.7		
81° 27'.0				81° 14'.6				81° 18'.9				81° 28'.1				Mag. mer. 11° 30'
Mean 81° 20'.8								Mean 81° 22'.5								
Resulting dip, 81° 21'.7																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, December 19, 1881. Göttingen time. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. Cassidy.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
81 31	81 14	81 47	81 20	81 21	81 21	81 20	81 40	81 13	81 18	81 18	81 19	81 41	81 18	81 41	81 19
33	10	48	23	15	16	30	39	15	21	18	23	40	18	38	21
81 32	81 12	81 47.5	81 21.5	81 18	81 18.5	81 30	81 30.5	81 14	81 19.5	81 18	81 21	81 40.5	81 18	81 30.5	81 20
81° 22'.0		81° 34'.5		81° 18'.2		81° 34'.8		81° 18'.7		81° 19'.5		81° 20'.2		81° 29'.8	
81° 28'.3				81° 28'.5				81° 18'.1				81° 29'.5			
Mean.....81° 27'.4								Mean.....81° 27'.8							
Resulting dip, 81° 25'.6															

[Date, January 18, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Observer, J. Cassidy. Time of beginning, 1^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 50^m a. m. Göttingen time.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
81 47	81 23	81 31	81 12	81 10	81 20	81 17	81 23	81 35	81 29	81 14	81 17	81 55	81 20	81 26	81 15
50	20	33	15	07	22	16	21	24	29	15	18	51	28	37	15
81 48.5	81 21.5	81 32	81 13.5	81 08.5	81 21	81 16.5	81 22	81 34.5	81 29	81 14.5	81 17.5	81 53	81 20	81 26	81 15
81° 35'.0		81° 22'.8		81° 14'.7		81° 19'.3		81° 31'.8		81° 16'.0		81° 41'.0		81° 25'.5	
81° 28'.9				81° 17'.0				81° 23'.9				81° 33'.3			
Mean.....81° 22'.9								Mean.....81° 23'.6							
Resulting dip, 81° 25'.8															

[Date, January 19, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Observer, J. Cassidy. Time of beginning, 1^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 45^m a. m. Göttingen time.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 39	81 12	81 35	81 12	81 19	81 20	81 06	81 13	81 24	81 25	81 16	81 06	81 15	81 18	81 16	81 06	
43	12	32	10	25	20	09	13	26	27	16	07	16	17	20	06	
81 41	81 12	81 33.5	81 11	81 22	81 20	81 07.5	81 13	81 25	81 26	81 16	81 06.5	81 15.5	81 17.5	81 16	81 07	
81° 26'.5		81° 22'.3		81° 21'.1		81° 10'.2		81° 25'.5		81° 11'.3		81° 16'.5		81° 12'.5		
81° 24'.4				81° 15'.6				81° 18'.4				81° 14'.5				
Mean.....81° 20'.0								Mean.....81° 16'.4								
Resulting dip, 81° 18'.2																



EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, January 20, 1882. Station, Uglasamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 40^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 27 26	81 02 00	81 40 42	81 20 21	81 05 07	81 04 04	81 30 30	81 27 27	81 26 23	81 17 17	81 27 24	81 25 25	81 50 45	81 13 16	81 38 41	81 22 22	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 26.5	81 01	81 41	81 20.5	81 06	81 04	81 30	81 27	81 24.5	81 17	81 25.5	81 25	81 47.5	81 14.5	81 39.5	81 22.0	
81° 13'.8		81° 30'.7		81° 05'.0		81° 28'.5		81° 20'.8		81° 25'.2		81° 31'.0		81° 30'.8		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 11° 25.0
81° 22'.2				81° 16'.8				81° 23'.0				81° 30'.9				
Mean..... 81° 19'.5								Mean..... 81° 26'.9								
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.2																

[Date, February 16, 1882. Station, Uglasamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 10^m a. m.; time ending 1^h 40^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 46 47	81 38 34	81 40 38	81 39 43	81 38 36	81 27 31	81 20 15	81 20 20	81 22 25	81 23 24	81 27 24	81 18 17	81 49 53	81 11 13	81 40 44	81 15 17	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 46.5	81 36	81 39	81 41	81 37	81 29	81 17.5	81 20	81 23.5	81 23.5	81 25.5	81 17.5	81 51	81 12	81 42	81 16	
81° 41'.2		81° 40'.0		81° 33'.0		81° 19'.8		81° 23'.5		81° 21'.5		81° 31'.5		81° 29'.0		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 32° 10'.0
81° 40'.6				81° 25'.9				81° 22'.5				81° 30'.2				
Mean..... 81° 33'.3								Mean..... 81° 29'.4								
Resulting dip, 81° 29'.8																

[Date, February 17, 1882. Station, Uglasamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 2^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 53^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 42 42	81 22 23	81 45 43	81 31 30	81 10 09	81 05 07	81 27 29	81 28 29	81 21 18	81 18 21	81 17 21	81 17 15	81 35 33	81 17 21	81 44 44	81 21 25	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 42	81 22.5	81 44	81 30.5	81 09.5	81 06	81 28	81 28.5	81 19.5	81 19.5	81 19	81 16	81 34	81 19	81 44	81 23	
81° 32'.2		81° 37'.3		81° 07'.8		81° 28'.2		81° 19'.5		81° 17'.5		81° 26'.5		81° 33'.5		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 32° 10'.0
81° 34'.8				81° 18'.0				81° 18'.5				81° 36'.0				
Mean..... 81° 28'.4								Mean..... 81° 24'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 25'.3																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, February 18, 1882. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 45^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 14	81 24	81 50	81 35	81 42	81 19	81 21	81 22	81 15	81 18	81 23	81 26	81 32	81 10	81 40	81 25	
12	21	51	35	41	19	29	23	19	18	25	27	38	10	40	27	
81 13	81 22.5	81 50.5	81 35	81 41.5	81 19	81 22	81 22.5	81 17	81 18	81 24	81 26.5	81 32.5	81 10	81 40	81 26	
81° 17'.5		81° 42'.7		81° 30'.2		81° 22'.3		81° 17'.5		81° 25'.3		81° 21'.2		81° 33'.0		
81° 30'.1				81° 26'.3				81° 21'.4				81° 27'.1				
Mean..... 81° 28'.2								Mean..... 81° 24'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 26'.2																

[Date, March 17, 1882. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m. time of ending, 1^h 52^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 63	81 32	81 39	81 14	81 23	81 29	81 15	81 18	81 27	81 27	81 09	81 12	81 50	81 21	81 39	81 10	
58	30	30	14	27	29	17	18	25	28	08	10	48	24	30	11	
81 60	81 31	81 37.5	81 14	81 25	81 29	81 16	81 18	81 26	81 27.5	81 08.5	81 11	81 48	81 22.5	81 37.5	81 10.5	
81° 45'.5		81° 25'.3		81° 27'.0		81° 17'.0		81° 26'.7		81° 09'.8		81° 35'.2		81° 24'.0		
81° 35'.6				81° 22'.0				81° 18'.2				81° 29'.6				
Mean..... 81° 28'.8								Mean..... 81° 23'.9								
Resulting dip, 81° 26'.3																

[Date, March 18, 1882. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m. time of ending, 1^h 55^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 44	81 20	81 40	81 20	81 25	81 23	81 21	81 25	81 36	81 32	81 26	81 25	81 48	81 34	81 30	81 15	
43	13	37	20	22	24	21	26	35	32	20	24	51	34	34	16	
81 43.5	81 21.5	81 38.5	81 20	81 23.5	81 23.5	81 21	81 23.5	81 35.5	81 32	81 26	81 24.5	81 49.5	81 34	81 32	81 15.5	
81° 32'.5		81° 29'.3		81° 23'.5		81° 23'.3		81° 33'.7		81° 25'.2		81° 41'.7		81° 29'.8		
81° 30'.9				81° 23'.4				81° 29'.5				81° 32'.7				
Mean..... 81° 27'.1								Mean..... 81° 31'.1								
Resulting dip, 81° 29'.1																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, March 19, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 18^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 50^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 33 34	81 10 09	81 54 51	81 30 29	81 17 13	81 18 14	81 35 36	81 34 36	81 22 24	81 20 20	81 22 23	81 20 23	81 40 40	81 21 19	81 42 45	81 23 22	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 33.5	81 09.5	81 52.5	81 29.5	81 15	81 16	81 35.5	81 35	81 23	81 20	81 22.5	81 21.5	81 40	81 20	81 43.5	81 22.5	
81° 21'.5		81° 41'.0		81° 15'.5		81° 35'.3		81° 21'.5		81° 22'.0		81° 30'.0		81° 33'.0		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 32° 10'.0
81° 31'.2				81° 25'.4				81° 21'.7				81° 31'.5				
Mean..... 81° 28'.3								Mean..... 81° 28'.6								
Resulting dip, 81° 27'.5																

[Date, April 17, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 2^h 12^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 40^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 15 15	80 53 59	81 22 22	81 00 58	80 58 58	81 05 06	81 08 09	81 09 02	81 20 23	81 15 16	81 04 05	80 58 58	81 37 36	81 37 38	81 24 24	81 15 15	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 15	80 58.5	81 22	80 59	80 58	81 05.5	81 08.5	81 01	81 21	81 15.5	81 04.5	80 59	81 36.5	81 37.5	81 24	81 15.5	
81° 07'.8		81° 10'.5		81° 01'.8		81° 04'.7		81° 18'.3		81° 01'.7		81° 37'.0		81° 19'.8		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 32° 10'.0
81° 08'.6				81° 03'.3				81° 10'.0				81° 28'.4				
Mean..... 81° 05'.9								Mean..... 81° 19'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 12'.6																

[Date, April 18, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 15^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 45^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 24 25	81 04 04	81 43 43	81 26 24	81 43 44	81 27 27	81 27 27	81 24 25	81 35 37	81 42 43	81 21 21	81 28 27	81 45 45	81 20 21	81 26 28	81 09 10	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 24.5	81 04	81 42.5	81 26	81 43.5	81 27	81 27	81 24.5	81 36	81 42.5	81 21	81 27.5	81 45	81 20.5	81 27	81 09.5	
81° 14'.3		81° 33'.7		81° 35'.2		81° 25'.8		81° 39'.2		81° 24'.3		81° 37'.7		81° 19'.3		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 32° 10'.0
81° 24'.0				81° 30'.5				81° 31'.7				81° 25'.5				
Mean..... 81° 27'.2								Mean..... 81° 28'.6								
Resulting dip, 81° 27'.9																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, April 19, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 22. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 15^m a. m. time of ending, 1^h 30^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
82 10	81 49	81 55	81 33	81 20	81 18	81 32	81 39	81 34	81 27	81 25	81 17	81 59	81 16	81 33	81 08	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
12	48	56	33	22	18	31	30	26	27	25	16	47	17	31	08	
82 11	81 48.5	81 55.5	81 33	81 21	81 18	81 31.5	81 39	81 35	81 27	81 25	81 16.5	81 48.5	81 16.5	81 31.5	81 08	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
	81° 59'.7	81° 44'.2		81° 19'.5		81° 30'.7		81° 31'.0		81° 20'.8		81° 32'.5		81° 19'.7		
81° 52'.0				81° 25'.1				81° 25'.9				81° 20'.1				Mag. cor. 33° 10'.0
Mean..... 81° 38'.6								Mean..... 81° 28'.0								
Resulting dip, 81° 32'.3																

[Date, May 17, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 2^h 10^m a. m. time of ending, 2^h 50^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 32	81 08	81 37	81 19	81 14	81 13	81 21	81 18	81 24	81 19	81 09	81 09	81 43	81 13	81 28	81 02	Circle N. Needle N. 27° 40' Needle S. 38 48
32	08	40	17	15	14	21	19	21	19	09	08	48	13	27	02	
81 32	81 08	81 38.5	81 18	81 14.5	81 13.5	81 21	81 18.5	81 22.5	81 19.0	81 09	81 01.5	81 43	81 12.5	81 27.5	81 02	Circle S. Needle N. 24 30 Needle S. 38 22
	81° 20'.0	81° 28'.2		81° 14'.0		81° 19'.8		81° 20'.7		81° 09'.8		81° 37'.7		81° 14'.8		
81° 34'.1				81° 16'.9				81° 10'.8				81° 21'.3				Mag. cor. 20 51.5
Mean..... 81° 20'.5								Mean..... 81° 16'.0								
Resulting dip, 81° 18'.3																

[Date, May 18, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m. time of ending, 1^h 39^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 30	81 10	81 48	81 28	81 11	81 03	81 27	81 25	81 20	81 16	81 19	81 18	81 38	81 18	81 30	81 04	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
34	10	47	29	22	03	28	26	20	17	19	19	38	18	30	05	
81 32	81 10	81 47.5	81 27.5	81 10.5	81 03	81 28	81 25.5	81 20	81 16.5	81 19	81 18.5	81 38	81 18.5	81 30	81 04.5	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
	81° 21'.0	81° 37'.5		81° 09'.8		81° 20'.7		81° 18'.2		81° 18'.5		81° 38'.2		81° 17'.2		
81° 29'.2				81° 18'.2				81° 18'.5				81° 22'.7				Mag. cor. 30° 51'.0
Mean..... 81° 23'.7								Mean..... 81° 20'.0								
Resulting dip, 81° 22'.0																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, May 19, 1882. Station, Ugluamic, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 52^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 37 39	81 14 15	81 52 53	81 30 30	81 15 15	81 11 12	81 36 36	81 32 32	81 24 24	81 19 20	81 23 22	81 20 20	81 38 39	81 13 13	81 37 37	81 15 15	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 33	81 14.5	81 52.5	81 30	81 15	81 11.5	81 36	81 32	81 24	81 19.5	81 22.5	81 20	81 38.5	81 13	81 37	81 15	
81° 26'.2		81° 41'.2		81° 13'.2		81° 34'.0		81° 21'.7		81° 21'.3		81° 25'.7		81° 26'.0		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 39° 51'
81° 33'.7				81° 23'.6				81° 21'.5				81° 25'.9				
Mean..... 81° 28'.7								Mean..... 81° 23'.7								
Resulting dip, 81° 26'.2																

[Date, June 16, 1882, Göttingen time. Station, Ugluamic, Alaska. Observer, A. C. Dark. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 11^h 15^m p. m.; time of ending, 11^h 45^m p. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 27 30	81 07 12	81 35 36	81 34 36	81 25 27	81 20 23	81 31 33	81 22 23	81 27 25	81 30 33	81 20 17	81 19 16	81 42 39	81 22 10	81 34 32	81 04 02	Circle N. Needle N. 36° 48' Needle S. 37 13
81 28.5	81 09.5	81 36.5	81 35	81 26	81 21.5	81 32	81 22.5	81 26	81 31.5	81 18.5	81 17.5	81 40.5	81 20.5	81 33	81 03	
81° 19'.0		81° 35'.8		81° 23'.7		81° 27'.3		81° 28'.7		81° 18'.0		81° 30'.5		81° 18'.0		Circle S. Needle N. 36 40 Needle S. 36 19 Mag. mer. 36 45
81° 27'.4				81° 25'.5				81° 23'.4				81° 24'.2				
Mean..... 81° 26'.4								Mean..... 81° 23'.8								
Resulting dip, 81° 25'.1																

[Date, June. Station, Ugluamic, Alaska. Observer, A. C. Dark. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 defecting.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 defecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
59 01 00	58 31 29	42 30 30	41 23 24	65 40 38	65 26 24	68 09 06	67 39 38	65 45 47	65 02 04	67 04 06	66 17 20
59 00.5	58 30	42 30	41 23.5	65 39	65 25	68 07.5	67 37.5	65 46	65 03	67 05	66 18.5
59° 45'.3		41° 56'.7		65° 32'		67° 52'.5		65° 24'.5		66° 41'.7	
				66° 42'.3				66° 03'.1			
w = 39° 39'.0						w' = 66° 22'.7					

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, June 13, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 2^h 20^m a. m. time of ending, 2^h 40^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.	
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.			
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.		
81 35 36	81 10 10	81 37 38	81 08 09	81 20 20	81 21 22	81 12 13	81 09 09	81 39 39	81 34 33	81 05 06	81 00 00	81 47 47	81 28 29	81 35 35	81 20 20	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.	
81 35.5	81 10	81 37.5	81 08.5	81 20	81 21.5	81 12.5	81 09	81 39	81 33.5	81 05.5	81 00	81 47	81 28.5	81 35	81 20		
81° 22'.7		81° 23'.0		81° 20'.7		81° 10'.8		81° 36'.2		81° 02'.8		81° 37'.7		81° 27'.5		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 35 45	
81° 22'.9		81° 19'.7		81° 19'.5		81° 32'.6		Mean.....81° 26'.1									
Mean.....81° 19'.3								Mean.....81° 26'.1								Resulting dip, 81° 22'.7	

[Date, June 18, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 4, weighted. Time of beginning, 3^h 20^m a. m.]

Needle No. 4, weighted.								Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.			
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
67 04 04	66 21 18	66 05 05	65 20 21	69 48 48	69 26 26	66 40 41	66 17 18	58 48 52	59 18 23	42 04 08	41 22 20
67 04	66 21	66 05	65 20.5	69 48	69 26	66 40.5	66 17.5	58 50	59 20	42 06	41 21
66° 42'.5		65° 42'.7		69° 37'.0		66° 29'.0		59° 09'.0		41° 43'.5	
66° 12'.6				69° 03'				u' = 30° 35'.7			
Mean.....67° 07'.8											

[Date, June 19, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 45^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.							
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
81 35 35	81 11 12	81 42 42	81 19 18	81 12 14	81 14 14	81 21 22	81 18 18	81 19 18	81 14 15	81 25 25	81 23 24	81 44 44	81 19 19	81 45 46	81 22 22
81 35	81 11.5	81 42	81 18.5	81 13	81 14	81 21.5	81 18	81 18.5	81 14.5	81 25	81 23.5	81 44	81 19	81 45.5	81 22
81° 23'.2		81° 30'.3		81° 13'.5		81° 19'.7		81° 16'.5		81° 24'.3		81° 31'.5		81° 23'.7	
81° 26'.8		81° 16'.6		81° 20'.4		81° 32'.6		Mean.....81° 26'.5							
Mean.....81° 21'.7								Resulting dip, 81° 24'.1							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, June 19, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 4, weighted. Time of beginning, 3^h 10^m a. m.]

Needle No. 4, weighted.								Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.			
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
66 53	66 08	65 54	65 09	68 32	68 11	65 21	65 00	59 08	59 04	41 45	41 14
58	09	56	08	33	11	23	00	09	05	46	16
66 53	66 08.5	65 55	65 08.5	68 32.5	68 11	65 22	65 00	59 08.5	59 04.5	41 45.5	41 15
66° 30'.7		65° 31'.8		68° 21'.7		65° 11'.0		59° 06'.5		41° 30'.3	
66° 01'.2				66° 46'.4							
Mean..... 66° 23'.8								w'=39° 41'.6			

[Date, July 17, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 10^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 23	81 07	81 36	81 15	81 00	81 02	81 23	81 24	81 17	81 19	81 14	81 05	81 26	81 07	81 35	81 13	
22	08	38	15	02	03	25	22	18	19	15	04	27	07	36	14	
81 22.5	81 07.5	81 37	81 15	81 01	81 02.5	81 24	81 23	81 17.5	81 19	81 14.5	81 04.5	81 26.5	81 07	81 35.5	81 13.5	
81° 15'.0		81° 26'.0		81° 01'.7		81° 23'.5		81° 18'.2		81° 04'.5		81° 16'.7		81° 24'.5		
81° 20'.5				81° 12'.6				81° 13'.9				81° 20'.6				Circle N. Needle N. Needle S. Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 36° 45'.
Mean..... 81° 16'.6								Mean..... 81° 17'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 16'.9																

[Date, July 17, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Time of ending, 1^h 50^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
66 37	66 19	40 02	41 16	66 15	65 32	66 35	65 50	67 02	66 18	66 45	66 00
38	20	03	18	16	32	37	51	01	18	45	00
66 37.5	66 19	40 02.5	41 17	66 15.5	65 32	66 36	65 50.5	67 01.5	66 18	66 45	66 00
66° 29'.2		40° 39'.8		66° 53'.7		66° 13'.3		66° 29'.7		66° 22'.5	
				66° 03'.5				66° 31'.1			
w=39° 29'.6				Mean..... 66° 17'.3							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Date, July 18, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 18^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 42	81 17	81 37	81 10	81 26	81 19	81 10	81 08	81 25	81 23	81 20	81 15	81 38	81 32	81 21	81 05	
42	16	36	12	26	18	11	09	25	22	21	15	37	32	20	05	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
81 42	81 16.5	81 36.5	81 11	81 26	81 18.5	81 10.5	81 08.5	81 25	81 22.5	81 20.5	81 15	81 37.5	81 32	81 20.5	81 05	
81° 29'.3		81° 23'.7		81° 22'.2		81° 09'.5		81° 23'.7		81° 17'.7		81° 34'.7		81° 12'.7		Mag. mer. 36° 45'
81° 26'.5				81 15.9				81° 20'.7				81 23.7				
Mean.....81° 21'.2								Mean.....81° 23'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 21'.7																

[Date, July 18, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No 23.

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.																			
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.													
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.												
o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	60 45	61 11	41 49	41 13	67 05	66 22	66 11	65 30	66 05	65 48	65 20	65 04
46	21	48	14	05	21	12	32	07	48	22	04												
60 45.5	61 11	41 48.5	41 13.5	67 05	66 21.5	66 11.5	65 31	66 06	65 48	65 21	65 04	60° 59'.2		41° 31'.0		66° 43'.2		66° 51'.2		65° 57'.0		65° 12'.5	
				66° 17'.2				65° 34'.8				u' = 38° 45'.4				Mean.....65° 56'.0							

[Date, July 19, 1882. Station, Uglasmie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	o /	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
81 48	81 22	81 48	81 25	81 19	81 23	81 23	81 17	81 32	81 23	81 11	81 08	81 48	81 25	81 22	81 06	
47	22	48	26	19	22	23	18	32	23	12	08	47	26	21	06	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
81 47.5	81 22	81 48	81 25.5	81 19	81 22.5	81 23	81 17.5	81 32	81 23	81 11.5	81 08	81 47.5	81 26	81 21.5	81 07	
81° 34'.7		81° 36'.7		81° 20'.7		81° 20'.3		81° 30'.0		81° 09'.8		81° 33'.7		81° 19'.3		Mag. mer. 35° 45'.0
81° 35'.7				81° 20'.5				81° 19'.9				81° 28'.0				
Mean..... 81° 28'.1								Mean..... 81° 28'.9								
Resulting dip, 81° 28'.0																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, July 19, 1882. Station, Uglamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Time of ending, 1^h 50^m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
60 45	60 22	42 48	41 42	67 00	66 16	65 48	65 08	66 26	66 04	65 24	65 14
45	23	47	42	00	15	49	08	27	05	24	15
60 45	60 22.5	42 47.5	41 42	67 00	66 15.5	65 48.5	65 08	66 26.5	66 04.5	65 24	65 14.5
60° 33'.7		42° 14'.8		66° 37'.7		65° 28'.3		65° 15'.5		65° 19'.3	
				66° 03'.0				65° 47'.4			
u' = 38° 35'.7				Mean..... 65° 53'.2							

[Date, August 17, 1882. Station, Uglamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 15^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 40^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 28	81 04	81 51	81 25	81 07	81 07	81 32	81 29	81 24	81 16	81 12	81 15	81 45	81 18	81 35	81 11	
29	04	51	24	09	08	32	30	24	17	14	16	45	18	36	11	
81 28.5	81 04	81 51	81 24.5	81 08	81 07.5	81 32	81 29.5	81 24	81 16.5	81 13	81 15.5	81 45	81 18	81 35.5	81 11	
81° 16'.2		81° 37'.8		81° 07'.8		81° 30'.7		81° 20'.2		81° 14'.2		81° 31'.5		81° 23'.3		
81° 27'.0				81° 19'.2				81° 17'.2				81° 27'.4				
Mean..... 81° 23'.1								Mean..... 81° 22'.3								Circle N. Needle N. Needle S. Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 68° 51'
Resulting dip, 81° 22'.7																

[Date, August 17, 1882. Station, Uglamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
58 58	59 15	42 45	41 35	65 26	65 08	65 59	65 32	65 52	65 10	65 15	65 30	
58	17	46	35	26	07	59	33	54	12	16	30	
58 58	59 16	42 45.5	41 35	65 26	65 07.5	65 59	65 32.5	65 53	65 11	65 15.5	65 30	
59° 07'.0		42° 10'.2		65° 16'.7		65° 45'.7		65° 32'.0		65° 22'.8		
				65° 31'.2				65° 27'.4				
u' = 39° 21'.4				Mean..... 65° 29'.3								Circle N. Needle N. Needle S. Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 68° 51'

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, August 18, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 13^m a. m. time of ending, 1^h 35^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 28	81 10	81 51	81 28	81 10	81 05	81 29	81 25	81 08	81 03	81 19	81 14	81 45	81 24	81 49	81 23	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
28	12	51	29	10	06	30	25	08	03	20	16	45	24	49	24	
81 28	81 11	81 51	81 28.5	81 10	81 05.5	81 29.5	81 25	81 08	81 03	81 19.5	81 15	81 45	81 24	81 49	81 23.5	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
81° 19'.5		81° 39'.7		81° 07'.7		81° 27'.3		81° 05'.5		81° 17'.3		81° 34'.5		81° 36'.3		
81° 29'.6				81° 17'.5				81° 11'.4				81° 35'.4				
Mean..... 81° 28'.6								Mean 81° 23'.4								
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.5																

[Date, August 18, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.								Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. D, face west.		Circle east, Mic. H, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
59 25	59 08	59 08	59 34	42 35	41 30	42 20	41 05	65 21	65 00	65 53	65 30	65 19	64 39	66 40	65 54
24	06	03	35	35	32	19	05	21	00	52	29	19	40	40	56
59 24.5	59 07	59 08	59 34.5	42 36	41 31	42 19.5	41 05	65 21	65 00	65 52.5	65 29.5	65 19	64 39.5	66 40	65 54.5
59° 15'.7		59° 18'.7		42° 03'.0		41° 42'.2		65° 16'.5		65° 41'.0		65° 29'.2		66° 17'.2	
59° 17'.2				41° 52'.6				65° 23'.7				66° 53'.2			
w=30° 25'.1								Mean..... 65° 39'.5							

[Date, August 19, 1882. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 10^m a. m. time of ending, 1^h 35^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.				
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.			
81 49	81 25	81 40	81 16	81 13	81 23	81 17	81 13	81 19	81 16	81 09	81 04	81 45	81 21	81 24	81 08	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
47	26	40	18	13	24	19	14	19	17	09	06	45	22	24	10	
81 48	81 25.5	81 40	81 17	81 13	81 23.5	81 18	81 13.5	81 19	81 16.5	81 09	81 05	81 45	81 21.5	81 24	81 09	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
81° 38'.7		81° 28'.5		81° 18'.3		81° 15'.3		81° 17'.7		81° 07'.0		81° 33'.2		81° 21'.5		
81° 32'.6				81° 17'.0				81° 12'.4				81° 27'.4				
Mean..... 81° 24'.8								Mean..... 81° 19'.9								
Resulting dip, 81° 22'.3																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, August 19, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Observer, J. Cassidy. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting-								Needle No. 4, weighted.							
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle east, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.	
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
59 30 81	59 50 50	59 23 24	59 00 00	41 56 56	41 05 05	42 22 23	41 15 15	65 16 16	64 54 54	65 34 35	65 14 16	65 35 36	64 56 56	66 43 44	66 02 04
59 30.5	59 50	59 23.5	59 00	41 56	41 05	42 22.5	41 15	65 16	64 54	65 34.5	65 15	65 35.5	64 56	66 43.5	66 03
59° 49'.2		59° 11'.8		41° 30'.5		41° 48'.7		65° 06'.0		65° 24'.8		65° 15'.7		66° 23'.3	
59° 29'.0				41° 39'.6				65° 14'.9				65° 49'.5			
w' = 39° 29'.2								Mean..... 65° 32'.2							

[Date, August 31, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 2^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 46^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 00 02	81 28 30	81 58 51	81 27 26	81 29 27	81 27 25	81 26 24	81 21 19	81 31 29	81 29 26	81 19 16	81 16 14	81 53 54	81 28 28	81 30 31	81 06 08	
81 01	81 29	81 59	81 26.5	81 28	81 26	81 25	81 20	81 30	81 27.5	81 17.5	81 15	81 53.5	81 28	81 30.5	81 07	
81° 15'.0		81° 39'.2		81° 27'.0		81° 22'.5		81° 28'.7		81° 16'.3		81° 49'.7		81° 18'.7		
81° 27'.1				81° 24'.7				81° 22'.5				81° 29'.7				
Mean..... 81° 25'.9								Mean..... 81° 28'.1								
Resulting dip, 81° 26'.0																
Circle N. Needle N. 71° 00' Needle S. 72 34 Circle S. Needle N. 68 58 Needle S. 69 03 Mag. mer. 70 22.5																

[Date, August 31, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 35^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 09 07	58 42 30	42 43 40	41 30 32	65 19 05	64 55 49	65 22 32	65 12 10	65 36 37	64 52 53	66 29 28	65 27 30	
59 08	58 40.5	42 41.5	41 31	65 07.5	64 53	65 22	65 11	65 36.5	64 52.5	66 21	65 23.5	
59° 54'.2		42° 06'.9		64° 59'.7		65° 21'.5		65° 14'.5		66° 54'.7		
w' = 39° 29'.7				65° 16'.6				65° 24'.6				
Mean..... 65° 22'.6												
Circle N. Needle N. Needle S. Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 70° 22'.5												

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, September 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 22. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 17^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 22^m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 20	81 46	81 34	81 11	81 09	81 15	81 28	81 34	81 10	81 03	81 26	81 27	81 41	81 20	81 37	81 15	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
23	50	38	15	07	13	25	30	07	01	22	24	40	18	41	19	
81 21.5	81 48	81 36	81 13	81 08	81 14	81 26.5	81 23	81 08.5	81 02	81 24	81 25.5	81 40.5	81 19	81 39	81 17	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
81° 34'.8		81° 24'.5		81° 11'		81° 23'.2		81° 05'.0		81° 24'.8		81° 29'.8		81° 29'		
81° 29'.6				81° 20'.1				81° 15'				81° 29'.9				Mag. mer. 70° 29'.5
Mean..... 81° 24'.9								Mean..... 81° 21'.9								
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.4																

[Date, September 14, 1882. Göttingen time. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 3, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 15	59 26	42 19	42 28	65 29	65 20	67 00	66 20	65 28	64 58	67 04	65 37	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
17	28	21	28	28	18	02	22	38	00	08	29	
59 16	59 27	42 20	42 27	65 29	65 19	67 01	66 21	65 37	64 59	67 05	65 36	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 21'.5		42° 23'.5		65° 24'		66° 46'		65° 19'		66° 21'.5		
w' = 30° 07'.5				66° 05'				65° 49'.8				Mag. mer. 70° 23'.5
Mean..... 66° 57'.4												

[Date, September 24, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 05^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 33	81 07	81 24	81 03	81 12	81 22	81 05	81 23	81 06	81 32	81 06	81 17	81 33	81 13	81 28	80 50	Circle N. Needle N. 73° 20' Needle S. 73 51'
35	11	28	04	10	18	03	26	05	28	02	15	54	16	28	50	
81 34	81 09	81 25	81 03	81 11	81 20	81 04	81 27	81 06.5	81 30	81 04	81 16	81 33	81 14.5	81 28	80 50	Circle S. Needle N. 69 23 Needle S. 69 20
81° 21'.5		81° 14'		81° 15'.5		81° 15'.5		81° 18'.2		81° 10'		81° 23'.8		81° 09'		
81° 17'.8				81° 18'.5				81° 14'.1				81° 21'.4				Mag. mer. 71 19.5
Mean..... 81° 16'.6								Mean..... 81° 17'.8								
Resulting dip, 81° 17'.2																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, September 30, 1882. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle, No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 55^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
61 01 03	60 05 07	42 26 24	42 10 08	65 12 10	65 01 84 59	66 03 01	65 48 41	66 11 13	65 26 28	66 40 42	65 54 52	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S. Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
61 02	60 06	42 25	42 09	65 11	65 00	66 02	65 42	66 12	65 27	66 41	65 53	
60° 34'		42° 17'		65° 03'.5		65° 52'		65° 49'.5		66° 17'		Mag. mer. 71° 19'.5
				65° 29'.8				66° 03'.2				
w' = 33° 34'.5				Mean..... 65° 48'								

[Date, October 14, 1882. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 25^m a. m.; time of ending, 2 a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 14 18	80 55 59	81 40 45	81 28 27	81 05 01	81 04 01	81 25 21	81 26 22	81 27 24	81 28 25	81 25 21	81 26 22	81 41 45	81 12 16	81 36 40	81 07 11	Circle N. Needle N. 72° 15' Needle S. 74° 27'
81 16	80 57	81 42.5	81 25	81 03	81 02.5	81 23	81 24	81 25.5	81 26.5	81 23	81 24	81 43	81 14	81 38	81 09	
81° 06'.5		81° 33'.8		81° 02'.8		81° 23'.5		81° 26'		81° 23'.5		81° 28'.5		81° 23'.5		Mag. mer. 71° 23'
81° 20'.2				81° 18'.2				81° 24'.8				81° 20'				
Mean..... 81° 16'.7								Mean..... 81° 25'.4								
Resulting dip, 81° 21'																

[Date, October 14, 1882. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 50^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
60 40 44	61 23 27	43 33 37	42 14 18	65 53 50	65 42 38	67 21 17	67 00 56	66 28 32	65 45 48	67 13 17	65 56 59	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S. Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
60 42	61 25	43 35	42 16	65 51.5	65 40	67 19	66 58	66 30	65 46.5	67 15	65 57.5	
61° 03'.5		42° 55'.5		65° 45'.8		67° 08'.5		66° 08'.2		66° 36'.2		Mag. mer. 71° 23'
				66° 27'.2				66° 22'.2				
w' = 38° 0'.5				Mean..... 66° 24'.7								

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, October 31, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 2^h 30^m a. m.; time of ending, 3^h 10^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 41	81 06	81 50	81 11	81 17	81 32	81 21	81 23	81 26	81 25	81 10	81 17	81 56	81 18	81 30	81 01	Circle N. Needle N. 72° 07' Needle S. 71 21
45	10	54	14	14	18	17	24	23	31	06	13	59	21	34	05	
81 43	81 08	81 52	81 12.5	81 15.5	81 20	81 19	81 26	81 24.5	81 23	81 08	81 15	81 37.5	81 19.5	81 32	81 03	Circle S. Needle N. 60 47 Needle S. 70 07
81° 25'.5		81° 32'.3		81° 17'.8		81° 22'.5		81° 28'.8		81° 11'.5		81° 33'.5		81° 17'.5		Mag. mer. 70° 50'.5
81° 28'.9				81° 20'.1				81° 20'.2				81° 28'				
Mean..... 81° 24'.5								Mean..... 81° 24'.1								
Resulting dip, 81° 24'.3																

[Date, October 31, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Time of beginning, 3^h 20^m a. m.; time of ending, 4^h a. m.]

Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
60 54	61 15	42 14	41 34	66 05	65 54	66 49	66 24	65 53	65 02	67 06	65 06	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
58	19	18	36	01	50	45	30	57	06	09	09	
60 56	61 17	42 16	41 35	66 03	65 52	66 47	66 32	65 55	65 04	67 07.5	65 07	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
61° 06'.5		41° 56'.5		65° 57'.5		66° 30'.5		65° 29'.5		66° 07'.2		Mag. mer. 70° 50'.5
				66° 18'.5				65° 48'.4				
w' = 38° 20'				Mean..... 66° 02'.4								

[Date, November 16, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 50^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 52^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 36	81 26	81 52	81 13	81 06	81 10	81 24	81 23	81 06	81 22	81 12	81 21	81 40	81 13	81 40	80 50	Circle N. Needle N. 45° 14' Needle S. 51 13
38	29	55	17	02	05	21	24	02	18	08	17	44	17	44	02	
27	80 59	48	11	80 59	13	17	35	05	27	14	23	48	10	40	81 05	Circle S. Needle N. 45 23 Needle S. 51 17
30	81 01	52	13	55	11	13	31	02	23	10	19	40	14	44	09	
81 32.8	81 13.8	81 51.8	81 13.5	81 00.5	81 06.8	81 18.8	81 23.5	81 03.8	81 22.5	81 11	81 20	81 45	81 13.5	81 42	81 03.8	Mag. mer. 49° 04'
81° 22'.3		81° 32'.6		81° 05'.2		81° 24'.2		81° 13'.2		81° 15'.5		81° 20'.2		81° 22'.9		
81° 28'				81° 14'.7				81° 14'.4				81° 28'				
Mean..... 81° 21'.3								Mean..... 81° 20'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 20'.8																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, November 16, 1882. Station, Uglasamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 55^m a. m.; time of ending, 4^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. E, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 52 49	59 30 26	43 15 11	41 58 42 02	66 27 23	66 11 07	66 01 65 57	66 10 06	66 02 06	65 24 27	67 58 68 02	66 34 66 38	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
59 50.5	59 28	42 13	42 00	66 25	66 09	65 59	66 08	66 04	65 25.5	68 00	66 36		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 39'.2		42° 06'.5		66° 17'		65° 03'.5		65° 44'.8		67° 18'		Mag. mer. 49° 04'
$w' = 39° 07'.2$				66° 10'.2				66° 31'.4					Mean..... 66° 20'.8

[Date, November 30, 1882. Station, Uglasamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 50^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 19 23	81 52 56	81 04 07	81 42 46	81 33 29	81 10 06	81 21 17	81 08 04	81 40 36	81 30 26	81 16 12	81 06 02	81 17 21	82 01 04	80 59 81 03	81 38 42	Circle N. Needle N. 50° 01' Needle S. 53 28
81 21	81 54	81 05.5	81 44	81 31	81 08	81 19	81 06	81 38	81 28	81 14	81 04	81 19	82 02.5	81 01	81 40		Circle S. Needle N. 51 07 Needle S. 50 12
81° 37'.5		81° 24'.8		81° 19'.5		81° 12'.5		81° 33'		81° 09'		81° 40'.8		81° 20'.5		Mag. mer. 51° 12'
81° 31'.2				81° 10'				81° 21'				81° 30'.6				
Mean..... 81° 23'.6								Mean..... 81° 25'.8								Resulting dip..... 81° 24'.7

[Date, November 30, 1882. Station, Uglasamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 06^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 46^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. E, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 31 34	58 23 27	43 30 27	41 48 46	65 14 11	65 23 25	65 02 04 58	65 27 24	65 22 26	66 05 00	65 59 66 03	66 55 66 58	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
59 32.5	58 25	43 28.5	41 47	65 12.5	65 27	65 00	65 25.5	65 24	66 07	66 01	66 56.5		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 58'.8		43° 07'.8		65° 19'.8		65° 12'.8		65° 45'.5		66° 22'.8		Mag. mer. 51° 12'
$w' = 39° 28'.7$				65° 10'.8				66° 07'.2				

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, December 14, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 22. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 02^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 53^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 42	81 07	81 54	81 23	81 12	81 11	81 16	81 20	81 19	81 21	81 20	81 14	81 37	81 07	81 43	81 13	Circle N. Needle N. 13° 02' Needle S. 20 15
46	11	58	27	08	06	12	16	15	16	16	10	41	11	47	17	
81 44	81 09	81 56	81 25	81 10	81 08.5	81 14	81 18	81 17	81 18.5	81 18	81 12	81 39	81 09	81 45	81 15	Circle S. Needle N. 14 15 Needle S. 17 33
81° 26'.5		81° 40'.5		81° 09'.2		81° 16'		81° 17'.8		81° 15'		81° 24'		81° 30'		Mag. mer. 16 46
81° 33'.5				81° 12'.6				81° 16'.4				81° 27'				
Mean..... 81° 23'								Mean..... 81° 21'.7								
Resulting dip, 81° 22'.4																

[Date, December 14, 1882. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4, deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h a. m.; time of ending, 2^h a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
58 52	58 51	42 24	41 12	65 54	65 52	66 28	66 13	66 46	65 23	66 57	66 08	
48	47	28	16	50	48	24	09	50	27	07 00	07	
58 50	58 49	42 26	41 14	65 52	65 50	66 26	66 11	66 48	65 25	66 58.5	66 05	
58° 49'.5		41° 30'		65° 51'		66° 13'.5		66° 06'.5		66° 31'.8		
						66° 04'.8				66° 19'.2		
w' = 39° 40'.2				Mean..... 66° 12'								

[Date, January 1, 1883. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 53^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 37	81 09	81 41	81 02	81 12	81 17	81 08	81 20	81 26	81 31	81 06	81 12	81 47	81 18	81 28	81 05	Circle N. Needle N. 82° 24' Needle S. 83 04
41	13	45	06	08	12	04	16	21	27	04	06	52	23	30	09	
81 39	81 11	81 43	81 04	81 10	81 14.5	81 06	81 18	81 23.5	81 29	81 06	81 10	81 49.5	81 20.5	81 28	81 07	Circle S. Needle N. 80 02 Needle S. 77 40
81° 25'		81° 23'.5		81° 12'.2		81° 12'		81° 23'.2		81° 06'		81° 35'		81° 17'.5		Mag. mer. 80 47.6
81° 24'.2				81° 12'.1				81° 17'.1				81° 26'.2				
Mean..... 81° 18'.2								Mean..... 81° 21'.6								
Resulting dip, 81° 19'.9																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, January 1, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 25^m p. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
58 06 02	58 58 54	42 33 36	41 29 24	65 43 39	65 32 28	66 42 38	65 20 16	65 38 42	65 13 17	66 56 67 00	66 01 05	Circle N. Needle N. ° Needle S.
59 64	58 56	42 34.5	41 23	65 41	65 30	66 40	65 18	65 40	65 15	66 58	66 03		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 00'		41° 58'.2		65° 35'.5		65° 59'		65° 27'.5		66° 30'.5		Mag. mer. 66 47.5
				65° 47'.2				65° 59'				
w' = 39° 30'.9				Mean..... 65° 53'.1								

[Date, January 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 25^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 05^m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 33 36	80 51 55	81 56 53 00	81 11 15	81 06 02	81 13 09	81 24 19	81 27 33	81 10 06	81 21 17	81 12 08	81 32 28	81 45 49	81 08 12	81 51 55	81 09 13	Circle N. Needle N. 20° 00' Needle S. 23 19
81 34.5	80 53	81 56	81 12	81 04	81 11	81 21.5	81 35	81 08	81 19	81 10	81 30	81 47	81 10	81 53	81 11		Circle S. Needle N. 19 33 Needle S. 17 16
81° 12'.8		81° 35'.5		81° 07'.5		81° 28'.2		81° 12'.5		81° 20'		81° 28'.5		81° 32'		Mag. mer. 20 02
81° 24'.6				81° 17'.8				81° 16'.8				81° 30'.2				
Mean..... 81° 21'.2								Mean..... 81° 23'.5								
Resulting dip 81° 22'.4.																

[Date, January 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 10^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 44^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
60 19 15	60 16 12	43 42 45	43 24 28	65 44 40	65 30 26	66 32 28	66 30 26	65 36 40	64 52 58	67 17 21	66 24 27	Circle N. Needle N. ° Needle S.
60 17	60 14	43 43.5	43 26	65 42	65 28	66 30	66 28	65 38	64 54	67 19	66 25.5		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
60° 15'.5		43° 34'.8		65° 35'		66° 29'		65° 15'		66° 32'.2		Mag. mer. 20° 02'
				67° 02'				66° 04'.1				
w' = 38° 04'.8				Mean..... 66° 33'								

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, January 31, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 22. Needle No. 1. Time of beginning, 1^h 40^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 25^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 44	81 13	81 40	81 08	81 14	81 27	81 23	81 23	81 23	81 34	81 05	81 09	81 48	81 16	81 23	81 02	Circle N. Needle N. 85° 57' Needle S. 81 20
48	18	44	12	09	23	18	27	28	30	01	05	58	21	87	06	
81 46	81 15.5	81 42	81 10	81 11.5	81 25	81 20	81 22.5	81 30	81 32	81 08	81 07	81 50	81 18.5	81 35	81 04	Circle S. Needle N. 87° 01' Needle S. 87 33
81° 30'.8		81° 26'		81° 19'.2		81° 24'.8		81° 31'		81° 06'		81° 34'.2		81° 19'.5		
81° 28'.4				81° 21'.5				81° 18'				81° 29'.8				
Mean..... 81° 28'								Mean..... 81° 22'.4								Mag. mer. 88 40
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.7																

[Date, January 31, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, S. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 30^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 57^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
58 45	59 00	42 27	41 10	66 56	66 08	66 52	66 43	65 12	64 28	67 18	66 26	Circle N. Needle N. 86° 30' Needle S. 81 20
41	58 56	30	14	53	04	48	45	16	42	21	30	
58 43	58 58	42 28.5	41 12	66 54.5	66 06	66 50	66 46.5	65 14	64 40	67 19.5	66 28	Circle S. Needle N. 87° 01' Needle S. 87 33
58° 50'.5		41° 50'.2		66° 30'.2		66° 48'.2		64° 57'		66° 53'.8		
				66° 30'.2				66° 53'.4				
w' = 39° 39'.6				Mean..... 66° 17'.8								Mag. mer. 86 40
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.7												

[Date, February 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 55^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 27^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 44	81 18	81 33	81 08	81 26	81 29	81 23	81 20	81 20	81 27	81 20	81 17	81 49	81 29	81 28	81 05	Circle N. Needle N. 78° 28' Needle S. 81 48
50	25	39	15	19	23	21	23	23	20	14	10	56	27	35	12	
81 47	81 21.5	81 36	81 11.5	81 22.5	81 26	81 24.5	81 26.5	81 26.5	81 23.5	81 17	81 13.5	81 52.5	81 23.5	81 31.5	81 08.5	Circle S. Needle N. 77° 07' Needle S. 79 41
81° 34'.2		81° 23'.8		81° 24'.2		81° 25'.5		81° 25'		81° 18'.2		81° 38'		81° 20'		
81° 29'				81° 24'.8				81° 20'.1				81° 28'				
Mean..... 81° 28'.9								Mean..... 81° 24'.6								Mag. mer. 79 16
Resulting dip, 81° 25'.8																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, February 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle Nos. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 22 a. m.; Time of ending, 3^h a. m.]

Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
0 / 09 11 07	0 / 58 41 34	0 / 42 30 28	0 / 41 19 21	0 / 66 15 12	0 / 66 47 43	0 / 66 08 06	0 / 66 00 58	0 / 66 01 03	0 / 65 07 10	0 / 66 35 37	0 / 65 30 33	Circle N. Needle N. 0 Needle S.
59 09	58 37.5	42 29	41 20	66 18.5	66 45	66 07	65 59	66 02	65 08.5	66 36	65 31.5		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 79 16
58° 53'.2		41° 54'.5		66 50.2		66 03		65 35.2		66 08.8		
				66 01.1				65 49.5				
w = 39° 30'.2				Mean..... 65 55.3								

[Date, February 23, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 11^h 10^m p. m.; time of ending, 11^h 40^m p. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
0 / 81 45 50	0 / 81 10 14	0 / 81 48 52	0 / 81 11 14	0 / 81 15 10	0 / 81 23 19	0 / 81 24 20	0 / 81 29 24	0 / 81 18 14	0 / 81 24 20	0 / 81 26 22	0 / 81 32 28	0 / 81 38 42	0 / 81 04 08	0 / 81 37 41	0 / 80 59 81 03	Circle N. Needle N. 79° 12' Needle S. 82 52
81 47.5	81 12	81 50	81 12.5	81 12.5	81 21	81 22	81 26.5	81 16	81 22	81 24	81 30	81 40	81 06	81 39	81 01		Circle S. Needle N. 76 56 Needle S. 81 48 Mag. mer. 80 12
81° 29'.8		81° 31'.2		81° 16'.8		81° 24'.2		81° 19'		81° 27'		81° 23'		81° 20'		
81° 30'.5		81° 20'.5				81° 23'				81° 21'.5						
Mean..... 81° 25'.5								Mean..... 81° 22'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.8																

[Date, February 28, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4, deflecting. Time of beginning, 11^h 43^m p. m.; time of ending, 12^h 07^m a. m., March 1.]

Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
0 / 59 21 16	0 / 58 00 58	0 / 43 56 44	0 / 42 32 35	0 / 66 00 04	0 / 65 54 48	0 / 66 28 22	0 / 66 03 58	0 / 66 42 47	0 / 65 54 00	0 / 65 57 02	0 / 65 18 23	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
59 18.5	58 57.5	43 58	42 33.5	66 06.5	65 51	66 26	66 00.5	66 44.5	65 57	65 59.5	65 20.5		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 80 12
59° 08'		43° 15'.8		66° 58'.8		66° 12'.8		66° 20'.8		65° 49'		
				66° 05'.8				66° 00'.4				
w = 38° 48'.1				Mean..... 66° 03'.1								

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, March 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3. Time of beginning, 1^h 45^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 20^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 49 55	81 20 28	81 20 28	80 56 02	81 24 17	81 17 11	81 14 08	81 24 18	81 29 22	81 27 20	81 25 18	81 27 20	81 38 45	81 23 30	81 22 29	80 56 02	Circle N. Needle N. 83° 01' Needle S. 82° 06'
81 52	81 24	81 24	80 59	81 20.5	81 14	81 11	81 21	81 25.5	81 23.5	81 21.5	81 23.5	81 41.5	81 26.5	81 23.5	80 59	Circle S. Needle N. 79° 04' Needle S. 79° 59'
81° 38'		81° 11'.5		81° 17'.2		81° 16'		81° 24'.5		81° 23'.5		81° 34'		81° 12'.2		Mag. mer. 81° 02.5
81° 24'.8				81° 16'.6				81° 23'.5				81° 23'.1				
Mean..... 81° 20'.7								Mean..... 81° 23'.3								
Resulting dip, 81° 22'																

[Date, March 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4, deflecting. Time of beginning, 1^h 25^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, M. D, face east.		Circle east, M. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 30 22	59 00 52	42 18 20	41 40 42	65 42 38	65 30 26	66 32 26	66 19 16	66 30 33	65 46 50	66 32 56	65 56 02	Circle N. Needle N. ° Needle S. °
59 26	58 56	42 19	41 41	65 40	65 28	66 30	66 17.5	66 31.5	65 48	66 54	66 00	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 11'		42°		65° 34'		66° 23'.8		66° 09'.8		66° 27'		Mag. mer. 81° 02.5
				65° 53'.9				66° 18'.4				
w' = 39° 24/5				Mean..... 66° 08'.6								

[Date, March 25, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 9^h 40^m p. m.; time of ending, 10^h 20^m p. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 53 58	81 21 26	81 41 46	81 12 16	81 29 16	81 18 14	81 23 24	81 27 23	81 26 31	81 33 29	81 26 22	81 25 20	81 37 42	81 09 13	81 45 49	81 17 22	Circle N. Needle N. 74° 19' Needle S. 76° 42'
81 55.5	81 23.5	81 43.5	81 14	81 18	81 16	81 26	81 24.5	81 33.5	81 31	81 24	81 22.5	81 39.5	81 11	81 47	81 19.5	Circle S. Needle N. 76° 24' Needle S. 77° 23'
81° 39'.5		81° 28'.8		81° 17'		81° 25'.2		81° 32'.2		81° 23'.2		81° 25'.2		81° 33'.2		Mag. mer. 76° 11'
81° 34'.2				81° 21'.1				81° 27'.7				81° 29'.2				
Mean..... 81° 27'.6								Mean..... 81° 28'.4								
Resulting dip, 81° 28'																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, March 31, 1883. Station, Uglasamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 10^h 15^m p. m.; time of ending, 10^h 40^m p. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 56 82 00	81 43 48	81 59 82 03	81 30 35	80 52 48	80 49 45	81 27 23	81 25 20	81 11 07	81 12 07	81 25 20	81 22 18	81 58 82 03	81 29 34	81 48 53	81 17 21	Circle N. Needle N. 80° 38' Needle S. 82 28
81 58	81 45.5	82 01	81 32.5	80 50	80 47	81 25	81 22.5	81 09	81 09.5	81 22.5	81 20	82 00.5	81 31.5	81 50.5	81 19	
81° 51'.8		81° 46'.8		80° 49'.5		81° 23'.8		81° 09'.2		81° 21'.2		81° 46'		81° 34'.8		Circle S. Needle N. 80 44 Needle S. 82 14
81° 49'.8				81° 09'.2				81° 15'.2				81° 40'.4				
Mean..... 81° 27'.8								Mean..... 81° 27'.8								Mag. mer. 81 31
Resulting dip, 81° 27'.8																

[Date, March 31, 1883. Station, Uglasamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 2^h 05^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 35^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
61 17 11	61 02 60 56	48 09 12	42 05 08	65 29 25	65 17 13	65 50 46	65 32 28	65 32 36	64 55 58	66 59 67 03	66 02 06	Circle N. Needle N. 80° 48' Needle S. 81 36
61 14	60 59	43 10.5	42 08.5	65 27	65 15	65 48	65 30	65 34	64 56.5	67 01	66 04	
81° 06'.5		42° 38'.5		65° 21'		65° 39'		65° 15'.2		66° 32'.5		Circle S. Needle N. 78 29 Needle S. 79 15
				65° 30'				65° 53'.8				
w=38° 07.5				Mean.....65° 41'.9								Mag. mer. 80 02
Resulting dip, 81° 27'.8												

[Date, April 14, 1883. Station, Uglasamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 12^h 36^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 05^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 42 48	81 16 22	81 41 47	81 10 16	81 06 00	81 04 80 58	81 27 21	81 25 19	81 09 80 56	81 24 18	81 21 14	81 28 22	81 25 40	81 11 16	81 47 52	81 15 20	Circle N. Needle N. 76° 41' Needle S. 81 17
81 45	81 19	81 44	81 13	81 08	81 01	81 24	81 22	80 59	81 21	81 17.5	81 25	81 37.5	81 18.5	81 49.5	81 17.5	
81° 32'		81° 29'.5		81° 02'		81° 23'		81° 10'		81° 21'.2		81° 25'.5		81° 33'.5		Circle S. Needle N. 80 46 Needle S. 78 48
81° 30'.2				81° 12'.5				81° 15'.6				81° 29'.5				
Mean.....81° 21'.4								Mean.....81° 22'.6								Mag. mer. 78 53
Resulting dip, 81° 22'.0																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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[Date, April 24, 1883. Station, Ugluamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 1^h 16^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 38^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 16 12	58 58 53	42 35 39	41 23 28	66 88 44	65 58 58	65 53 58	65 10 15	65 12 00	64 47 41	65 41 35	65 27 22	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
59 14	58 55.5	42 37	41 25.5	66 41	65 55.5	65 55.5	65 12.5	65 09	64 44	65 38	65 24.5		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 04'.8		42° 01'.2		66° 18'.2		65° 34'		64° 56'.5		65° 31'.2		Mag. mer. 78 83
u' = 39° 27'.0				Mean..... 65° 35'								

[Date, April 30, 1883. Station, Ugluamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 12^h 21^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 19^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.						Polarity of marked end A north.						Circle in magnetic prime vertical.				
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.			Circle west, face east.			
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.		S.	N.		
81 36 40	81 06 11	81 49 53	81 21 27	81 13 07	81 00 03	81 26 21	81 25 19	81 27 12	81 26 20	81 15 09	81 17 11	81 49 55	81 20 25	81 34 30	81 08 13	Circle N. Needle N. 79° 43' Needle S. 81 50
81 38	81 08.5	81 51	81 24	81 10	81 06	81 23.5	81 22	81 24.5	81 23	81 12	81 14	81 52	81 22.5	81 36.5	81 10.5		Circle S. Needle N. 80 54 Needle S. 80 00
81° 23'.2		81° 37'.5		81° 08'		81° 22'.8		81° 23'.8		81° 13'		81° 37'.2		81° 25'.5		Mag. mer. 80 38
81° 30'.4				81° 15'.4				81° 18'.4				81° 30'.4				
Mean..... 81° 22'.0.						Mean..... 81° 24'.4.										
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.6																

[Date, April 30, 1883. Station, Ugluamic, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 1^h 20^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 40^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 37 33	59 16 10	42 15 18	41 14 17	66 20 14	66 03 58	66 19 13	66 13 07	66 23 20	65 47 53	66 40 45	65 51 57	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
59 35	59 13	42 16.5	41 15.5	66 17	66 04.5	66 18	66 10	66 26	65 50	66 42.5	65 54		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 21'		41° 46'		66° 08'.8		66° 13'		66° 08'		66° 18'.2		Mag. mer. 80 38
u' = 39° 25'				Mean 66° 12'								

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, May 14, 1883. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 12^h 58^m a. m. time of ending, 1^h 31^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 29 32	80 51 53	81 51 54	81 19 22	80 52 48	81 09 06	81 36 32	81 43 40	81 15 11	81 26 23	81 24 21	81 35 31	81 51 54	81 14 17	81 41 44	81 02 04	Circle N. Needle N. 74° 08' Needle S. 77 39
81 30.5	80 52	81 52.5	81 20.5	80 50	81 07.5	81 34	81 41.5	81 13	81 24	81 22.5	81 33	81 52.5	81 15.5	81 42.5	81 03	
81° 11'.2		81° 36'.5		80° 58'.8		81° 37'.8		81° 18'.5		81° 27'.8		81° 34'.0		81° 22'.8		Circle S. Needle N. 77 16 Needle S. 81 04 Mag. mer. 77 47
81° 23'.8				81° 18'.8				81° 23'.2				81° 28'.4				
Mean.....81° 21'								Mean.....81° 25'.8								
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.4																

[Date, May 14, 1883. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 1^h 32^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 56^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 22 18	58 58 54	42 28 30	41 36 38	65 44 41	65 33 29	66 23 20	66 13 10	65 46 49	65 10 13	66 49 53	65 54 57	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
59 20	58 50	42 29	41 37	65 42.5	65 31	66 21.5	66 11.5	65 47.5	65 11.5	66 51	66 55.5	
59° 08'		42° 03'		65° 38'.8		66° 10'.5		65° 29'.5		66° 23'.2		Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 77 47
				65° 56'.6				65° 56'.4				
w=39° 24'.5				Mean.....65° 56'.5								

[Date, May 23, 1883. Station, Ugluamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 12^h 47^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 18^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 39 41	81 05 08	81 40 43	81 04 07	81 09 05	81 15 11	81 12 08	81 20 17	81 23 24	81 48 44	81 02 50	81 10 05	82 00 03	81 21 25	81 32 35	80 58 81 01	Circle N. Needle N. 83° 49' Needle S. 80 02
81 40	81 06.5	81 41.5	81 05.5	81 07	81 13	81 10	81 18.5	81 26	81 46	81 00	81 07.5	82 01.5	81 23	81 38.5	80 59.5	
81° 23'.2		81° 23'.5		81° 10'		81° 14'.2		81° 41'		81° 03'.8		81° 42'.2		81° 16'.5		Circle S. Needle N. 83 59 Needle S. 83 42 Mag. mer. 82 53
81° 23'.4				81° 12'.1				81° 22'.4				81° 29'.4				
Mean.....81° 17'.8								Mean.....81° 25'.9								
Resulting dip, 81° 21'.8																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, May 31, 1883. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 22. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 12^h 56^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 30^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 42 45	81 03 07	81 47 51	81 09 13	81 19 15	81 28 24	81 23 20	81 31 27	81 14 19	81 25 22	81 15 11	81 28 25	82 08 11	81 25 29	81 55 58	81 12 15	Circle N. Needle N. 76° 23' Needle S. 80 41
81 43.5	81 05	81 49	81 11	81 17	81 26	81 21.5	81 29	81 12	81 28.5	81 18	81 26.5	82 09.5	81 27	81 54.5	81 18.5	Circle S. Needle N. 76 49 Needle S. 80 47
81° 24'.2		81° 30'		81° 21'.5		81° 25'.2		81° 17'.8		81° 19'.8		81° 48'.2		81° 35'		Mag. mer. 78 41
81° 27'.1				81° 23'.4				81° 18'.8				81° 41'.6				
Mean.....81° 25'.2.								Mean.....81° 30'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 27'.7																

[Date, May 31, 1883. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 1^h 32^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 49^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mis. R, face east.		Circle west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 32 30	59 11 08	42 42 45	41 38 41	65 28 24	65 18 14	66 07 04	65 58 55	66 26 30	65 32 35	67 31 34	67 02 06	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
59 31	59 09.5	42 43.5	41 39.5	65 26	65 16	66 05.5	65 56.5	66 28	65 32.5	67 32.5	67 04	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 20'.2		42° 11'.5		65° 21'		66° 01'		66° 00'.8		67° 19'.2		Mag. mer. 79° 41'
				65° 41'				66° 39'.5				
α' = 39° 14'.2				Mean.....66° 10'.2								

[Date, June 14, 1883. Station, Ugliaamie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 12^h 57^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 25^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 40 45	81 14 19	81 44 48	81 18 23	81 20 15	81 16 11	81 21 16	81 23 18	81 21 16	81 18 13	81 17 12	81 21 15	81 33 37	81 22 26	81 31 35	81 05 09	Circle N. Needle N. 80° 55' Needle S. 83 04
81 42.5	81 16.5	81 46	81 20.5	81 17.5	81 13.5	81 18.5	81 20.5	81 18.5	81 15.5	81 14.5	81 18	81 55	81 24	81 33	81 07	Circle S. Needle N. 83 23 Needle S. 84 56
81° 29'.5		81° 33'.2		81° 15'.5		81° 19'.5		81° 17'		81° 18'.2		81° 39'.5		81° 20'		Mag. mer. 82 06
81° 31'.4				81° 17'.5				81° 18'.6				81° 29'.8				
Mean.....8° 24'.4								Mean.....81° 28'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 23'.8																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, June 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 1^h 28^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 48^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
00 46	59 83	42 58	41 50	06 50	06 31	06 10	05 50	06 43	05 42	06 52	06 10	
48	30	48 00	54	44	26	05	45	49	47	57	18	
59 44.5	31.5	42 59	41 52	06 47	06 28.5	06 07.5	05 47.5	06 46	05 44.5	06 54.5	06 13	
59° 38'		42° 29'.5		66° 37'.8		65° 57'.5		66° 18'.2		66° 33'.8		
				66° 17'.6				66° 24'.5				
w' = 38° 58'.2				Mean.....66° 21'								
												Circle N. Needle N. Needle S. Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 83° 06'

[Date, June 30, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 12^h 50^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 27^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 20	80 54	81 41	81 06	81 09	81 07	81 26	81 25	81 21	81 21	81 19	81 16	81 42	81 14	81 49	81 16	
24	58	45	10	05	03	22	21	16	16	14	11	46	18	53	21	
81 22	80 50	81 43	81 08	81 07	81 05	81 24	81 23	81 18.5	81 18.5	81 18.5	81 13.5	81 44	81 16	81 51	81 18.5	
81° 06'		81° 25'.5		81° 06'		81° 23'.5		81° 18'.5		81° 15'		81° 30'		81° 34'.8		
81° 17'.2				81° 14'.8				81° 18'.8				81° 32'.4				
Mean.....81° 16'								Mean.....81° 24'.6								
Resulting dip, 81° 20'.3																
												Circle N. Needle N. 79° 11' Needle S. 82 22 Circle S. Needle N. 77 29 Needle S. 82 09 Mag. mer. 80 18				

[Date, June 30, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 1^h 29^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 53^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 28	59 12	42 21	41 09	65 50	65 29	66 04	65 43	65 43	61 59	66 49	65 59	
24	06	24	12	45	21	00	38	47	03	51	04	
59 26	59 10	42 22.5	41 10.5	65 47.5	65 28.5	66 02	65 40.5	65 45	65 01	66 51.5	66 01.5	
59° 18'		41° 46'.5		65° 37'		65° 51'.2		65° 23'		66° 26'.5		
				65° 41'.1				65° 54'.8				
w' = 39° 27'.8				Mean.....65° 49'.4								
												Circle N. Needle N. Needle S. Circle S. Needle N. Needle S. Mag. mer. 80° 18'

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

[Date, July 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska, Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 12^h 59^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 30^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 31	81 03	81 18	80 55	81 37	81 32	81 33	81 52	81 08	81 04	81 15	81 16	81 53	81 21	81 26	81 09	Circle N. Needle N. 83° 06' Needle S. 80° 24'
81 35	81 08	81 22	80 59	81 33	81 28	81 28	81 27	81 03	81 00	81 10	81 12	81 57	81 25	81 40	81 18	Circle S. Needle N. 84° 17' Needle S. 82° 23'
81 33	81 05.5	81 20	80 57	81 35	81 30	81 30.5	81 29.5	81 05.5	81 02	81 12.5	81 14	81 55	81 23	81 38	81 11	Mag. mer. 82° 33.5'
81° 19'.2		81° 08'.5		81° 32'.5		81° 30'		81° 08'.8		81° 13'.2		81° 39'		81° 24'.5		
81° 13'.8				81° 31'.2				81° 08'.5				81° 31'.8				
Mean.....81° 22'.5								Mean..... 81° 20'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 21'.4																

[Date, July 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska, Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting. Time of beginning, 1^h 35^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 55^m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 36	59 17	42 22	41 12	65 08	64 58	65 58	65 40	65 28	64 35	66 57	65 34	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
59 33	59 14	42 26	41 16	65 05	64 55	65 49	65 37	65 31	64 38	66 41	65 37	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59 34.5	59 15.5	42 24	41 14	65 06.5	64 56.5	65 51	65 38.5	65 29.5	64 36.5	66 39	65 35.5	Mag. mer. 82° 33'.5
59° 25'		41° 49'		65° 01'.5		65° 44'.8		66° 03'		66° 07'.2		
				65° 23'.2				65° 35'.1				
u' = 39° 23'				Mean..... 65° 29'.2								

[Date, July 31, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska, Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 57^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 17^m a. m.]

Polarity of marked end A north.								Polarity of marked end B north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
80 56	80 29	81 19	80 41	80 54	80 52	81 14	81 19	81 09	81 11	81 11	81 10	81 30	81 03	81 17	80 50	Circle N. Needle N. 80° 59' Needle S. 82° 22'
81 01	80 34	81 14	80 46	80 49	80 47	80 09	80 08	81 04	81 06	81 08	81 05	81 35	81 07	81 22	80 55	Circle S. Needle N. 77° 24' Needle S. 78° 21'
80 58.5	80 31.5	81 12	80 43.5	80 51.5	80 49.5	81 11.5	81 08	81 06.5	81 08.5	81 07.5	81 32.5	81 04.5	81 19.5	80 52.5		Mag. mer. 79° 45'
80° 45'		80° 37'.8		80° 50'.5		81° 09'.8		81° 07'.5		81° 09'		81° 19'.5		81° 06'		
80° 51'.4				81° 06'.2				81° 07'.8				81° 12'.2				
Mean.....80° 55'.8								Mean.....81° 10'.6								
Resulting dip, 81° 02'.9																

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARBOW, ALASKA.

[Date, July 31, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Göttingen time. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Time of beginning, 2^h 19^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 33^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
58 47	59 33	42 22	41 24	64 13	63 54	65 27	65 06	65 21	64 25	65 54	65 07	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
43	29	26	28	09	59	22	01	25	30	59	12	
59 45	59 31	42 24	41 26	64 11	63 53	65 24.5	65 03.5	65 23	64 27	65 53.5	65 09.5	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 38'	41° 55'	64° 01'.5	65° 14'	65° 00'	65° 23'							
				64° 37'.8				65° 16'.5				Mag. mer. 79° 45'
w' = 39° 13'.5				Mean.....64° 37'.2								

[Date, August 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Needle No. 2. Time of beginning, 1^h 35^m a. m.; time of ending, 1^h 58^m p. m. Magnetic meridian reads, 78° 20'.]

Polarity of marked end B north.								Polarity of marked end A north.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
81 40	81 09	81 40	81 15	81 31	81 23	81 32	81 26	81 37	81 37	81 29	81 21	81 50	81 26	81 45	81 20	Circle N. Needle N. 78° 33' Needle S. 09
45	14	44	20	26	18	28	31	32	32	15	18	32 03	32	50	24	
81 42.5	81 11.5	81 42	81 17.5	81 28.5	81 20.5	81 30	81 33.5	81 34.5	81 34.5	81 17.5	81 18.5	82 01	81 30	81 47.5	81 23	Circle S. Needle N. 32 Needle S. 06
81° 27'	81° 29'.8	81° 24'.5	81° 31'.8	81° 34'.5	81° 18'.0	81° 45'.5	81° 34'.8									
81° 28'.4				81° 29'.2				81° 29'.2				81° 40'.2				Mag. mer. 78° 20'
Mean.....81° 29'.2								81° 32'.2								
Resulting dip, 81° 30'.8																

[Date, August 14, 1883. Station, Uglasnie, Alaska. Observer, J. E. Maxfield. Dip circle No. 23. Time of beginning, 2^h 00^m a. m.; time of ending, 2^h 18^m a. m.]

Needle No. 3, No. 4 deflecting.				Needle No. 4, weighted.								Circle in magnetic prime vertical.
Circle east, Mic. D, face east.		Circle east, Mic. R, face east.		Circle west, face west.		Circle west, face east.		Circle east, face west.		Circle east, face east.		
S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	
59 33	59 16	42 39	41 33	67 14	66 26	65 41	65 00	65 05	65 47	65 38	65 23	Circle N. Needle N. Needle S.
29	13	42	37	18	30	45	04	00	42	34	18	
59 31	59 14.5	42 40.5	41 35	67 16	66 28	65 43	65 02	66 02.5	65 44.5	65 36	65 29.5	Circle S. Needle N. Needle S.
59° 22'.8	42° 07'.8	66° 52'	65° 27'.5	65° 53'.5	65° 28'.2							
				66° 07'.2				65° 40'.8				Mag. mer. 78° 20'
w' = 39° 14'.7				Mean.....65° 54'								

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Recapitulation of results for dip.

Data.	Needle.	Dip.	Data.	Needle.	Dip.	Data.	Needle.	Dip.	Data.	Needle.	Dip.
1881		° /	1882		° /	1883		° /	1883		° /
Nov. 30	1	81 22.3	May 17	1	81 18.3	Oct. 14	1	81 21.0	Mar. 31	1	81 27.8
Dec. 17	2	28.9	18	2	22.1	31	1	24.3	Apr. 14	2	22.0
18	1	21.7	19	1	26.2				30	2	33.6
19	2	25.6						81 22.6			81 24.5
		81 24.6			81 22.2						
1882		° /	June 16	1	81 25.1	Nov. 16	1	81 20.8			
Jan. 18	1	81 25.8	18	2	22.7	30	1	24.7	May 14	1	81 22.4
19	2	18.2	19	1	24.1			81 22.8	23	2	21.8
20	1	23.2			81 24.0						81 22.6
		81 22.4			81 16.9	Dec. 14	1	81 22.4			
Feb. 16	1	81 29.8	July 17	2	21.7	1883		° /	May 31	2	81 27.7
17	2	25.3	18	1	26.0	Jan. 1	1	81 19.9	14	2	23.8
18	1	26.2	19	2	24.1	14	1	22.4	30	2	20.8
		81 27.1			81 21.5	31	1	23.7			81 23.9
Mar. 17	1	81 26.8	Aug. 17	1	81 22.7	Feb. 14	2	81 25.8	July 14	2	81 21.4
18	2	29.1	18	2	23.5	28	2	23.8	31	2	22.8 wmt
19	1	27.5	19	1	22.3			81 24.8	Aug. 14	2	30.8 wmt
		81 27.6			81 22.8						81 19.2
Apr. 17	1	81 12.6	Aug. 31	1	81 26.0	Mar. 14	2	81 22.0			
18	2	27.9	Sept. 14	1	23.4	28	2	28.9			
19	1	32.3	30	1	17.3			81 25.9			
		81 24.3			81 22.2						

June 16, 1882.		July 17, 1882.		August 17, 1882.		August 31, 1882.		October 14, 1882.	
Cos 66° 22'.7	0.60281	Cos 66° 17'.3	0.60437	Cos 65° 29'.8	0.61792	Cos 65° 22'.6	0.61977	Cos 65° 24'.7	0.60224
Cosec 39 39.0	0.19511	Cosec 39 26.0	0.19710	Cosec 39 21.4	0.19781	Cosec 39 29.7	0.19654	Cosec 38 00.5	0.21058
Cosec 15 02.4	0.58587	Cosec 14 59.6	0.58719	Cosec 15 53.4	0.56256	Cosec 16 08.4	0.55817	Cosec 14 56.3	0.58878
2)0.38979		2)0.38866		2)0.37831		2)0.37448		2)0.40157	
A	0.19190	A	0.19433	A	0.18916	A	0.18724	A	0.20078
	0.92055		0.92055		0.92055		0.92055		0.91759
F	1.11245	F	1.11488	F	1.10971	F	1.10779	F	1.11897
Cos 81 24.0	0.17474	Cos 81 21.5	0.17683	Cos 81 23.8	0.17575	Cos 81 22.8	0.17575	Cos 81 22.6	0.17591
H	1.937	H	1.958	H	1.930	H	1.921	H	1.969
	0.28719		0.29171		0.28546		0.28354		0.29428
2)0.39401		2)0.38898		2)0.37909		2)0.38494		2)0.39168	
A	0.19709	A	0.19448	A	0.18654	A	0.18247	A	0.19362
	0.92055		0.92055		0.92055		0.91759		0.91759
F	1.11755	F	1.11501	F	1.11609	F	1.11096	F	1.11841
Cos 81 24.0	0.17474	Cos 81 21.5	0.17683	Cos 81 22.8	0.17575	Cos 81 22.2	0.17624	Cos 81 22.6	0.17591
H	1.960	H	1.958	H	1.931	H	1.953	H	1.947
	0.29229		0.29184		0.28584		0.28630		0.28932
2)0.38408		2)0.38836		2)0.37999		2)0.38095		2)0.39037	
A	0.19204	A	0.19488	A	0.18904	A	0.18548	A	0.19518
	0.92055		0.92055		0.92055		0.91759		0.91759
F	1.11259	F	1.11473	F	1.10839	F	1.11307	F	1.11277
Cos 81 24.0	0.17474	Cos 81 21.5	0.17683	Cos 81 23.8	0.17575	Cos 81 22.2	0.17624	Cos 81 22.8	0.17575
H	1.938	H	1.957	H	1.939	H	1.947	H	1.943
	0.28733		0.29156		0.28534		0.28931		0.28882
2)0.38408		2)0.38836		2)0.37999		2)0.38095		2)0.39037	
A	0.19204	A	0.19488	A	0.18904	A	0.18548	A	0.19518
	0.92055		0.92055		0.92055		0.91759		0.91759
F	1.11259	F	1.11473	F	1.10839	F	1.11307	F	1.11277
Cos 81 24.0	0.17474	Cos 81 21.5	0.17683	Cos 81 23.8	0.17575	Cos 81 22.2	0.17624	Cos 81 22.8	0.17575
H	1.938	H	1.957	H	1.939	H	1.947	H	1.943
	0.28733		0.29156		0.28534		0.28931		0.28882
2)0.38408		2)0.38836		2)0.37999		2)0.38095		2)0.39037	
A	0.19204	A	0.19488	A	0.18904	A	0.18548	A	0.19518
	0.92055		0.92055		0.92055		0.91759		0.91759
F	1.11259	F	1.11473	F	1.10839	F	1.11307	F	1.11277
Cos 81 24.0	0.17474	Cos 81 21.5	0.17683	Cos 81 23.8	0.17575	Cos 81 22.2	0.17624	Cos 81 22.8	0.17575
H	1.938	H	1.957	H	1.939	H	1.947	H	1.943
	0.28733		0.29156		0.28534		0.28931		0.28882

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

November 30, 1882.			January 14, 1883.			February 28, 1883.			April 14, 1883.			May 31, 1883.		
Cos 65° 41'.8	0.61444		Cos 66° 23'.0	0.59988		Cos 66° 03'.1	0.60843		Cos 65° 35'.0	0.61634		Cos 66° 10'.2	0.60641	
Cosec 39 26.7	0.16700		Cosec 28 04.8	0.20609		Cosec 28 48.1	0.20290		Cosec 39 27.0	0.19693		Cosec 39 14.2	0.19602	
Cosec 15 42.9	0.54727		Cosec 14 49.4	0.59203		Cosec 15 20.7	0.57736		Cosec 15 47.0	0.56543		Cosec 15 17.5	0.57884	
	2)0.37871			2)0.40185			2)0.38878			2)0.37872			2)0.38417	
	0.18936			0.20092			0.19439			0.18930			0.19266	
A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750	
F	1.10695		F	1.11851		F	1.11198		F	1.10695		F	1.10987	
Cos 81 22.8	0.17875		Cos 81 22.0	0.17641		Cos 81 24.8	0.17408		Cos 81 24.5	0.17433		Cos 81 22.6	0.17591	
H	1.917	0.28370	H	1.972	0.29492	H	1.982	0.28606	H	1.911	0.28128	H	1.930	0.28558
December 14, 1882.			January 31, 1883.			March 14, 1883.			April 30, 1883.			June 14, 1883.		
Cos 65° 12'.0	0.60589		Cos 66° 17'.8	0.60497		Cos 66° 09'.6	0.60686		Cos 65° 12'.0	0.60589		Cos 66° 21'.0	0.60831	
Cosec 39 40.2	0.19498		Cosec 39 39.2	0.19502		Cosec 39 24.5	0.19738		Cosec 39 25.0	0.19728		Cosec 38 58.2	0.20141	
Cosec 15 10.4	0.58218		Cosec 15 06.4	0.58400		Cosec 15 13.4	0.58073		Cosec 15 11.6	0.58157		Cosec 15 02.8	0.58589	
	2)0.38296			2)0.38290			2)0.38492			2)0.38472			2)0.39041	
	0.19148			0.19170			0.19246			0.19236			0.19520	
A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750	
F	1.10907		F	1.10929		F	1.11005		F	1.10995		F	1.11279	
Cos 81 22.4	0.17808		Cos 81 22.0	0.17641		Cos 81 25.0	0.17391		Cos 81 24.5	0.17433		Cos 81 23.9	0.17483	
H	1.928	0.28515	H	1.931	0.28570	H	1.923	0.28500	H	1.924	0.28428	H	1.939	0.28762
January 1, 1883.			February 14, 1883.			March 21, 1883.			May 14, 1883.			June 30, 1883.		
Cos 65° 53'.1	0.61127		Cos 66° 55'.3	0.61081		Cos 65° 41'.9	0.61441		Cos 65° 59'.5	0.61080		Cos 65° 49'.4	0.61231	
Cosec 39 30.8	0.19635		Cosec 39 36.2	0.19584		Cosec 39 07.5	0.20045		Cosec 39 24.5	0.19738		Cosec 39 27.8	0.19683	
Cosec 15 28.8	0.57450		Cosec 15 30.5	0.57297		Cosec 15 45.9	0.56592		Cosec 15 26.9	0.57452		Cosec 15 30.9	0.57269	
	2)0.38218			2)0.37905			2)0.38978			2)0.38215			2)0.38183	
	0.19109			0.19062			0.19489			0.19108			0.19092	
A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750	
F	1.10898		F	1.10711		F	1.11248		F	1.10887		F	1.10851	
Cos 81 22.0	0.17641		Cos 81 24.8	0.17408		Cos 81 25.0	0.17391		Cos 81 22.6	0.17501		Cos 81 23.9	0.17483	
H	1.928	0.28509	H	1.911	0.28110	H	1.904	0.28639	H	1.926	0.28458	H	1.920	0.28834

July 14, 1883.			July 31, 1883.			August 14, 1883.		
Cos 65° 29'.2	0.61796		Cos 64° 57'.2	0.62071		Cos 65° 34'.0	0.61101	
Cosec 39 23.6	0.19796		Cosec 39 13.5	0.19603		Cosec 39 14.7	0.19884	
Cosec 15 52.2	0.56911		Cosec 16 05.7	0.53716		Cosec 15 36.8	0.57002	
	2)0.37862			2)0.38290			2)0.37987	
	0.18931			0.19145			0.18984	
A	0.91750		A	0.91750		A	0.91750	
F	1.10690		F	1.10904		F	1.10753	
Cos 81 19.2	0.17873		Cos 81 19.3	0.17873		Cos 81 19.2	0.17873	
H	1.930	0.28348	H	1.940	0.28777	H	1.933	0.28626

Recapitulation of results for horizontal component of force H by Dr. Lloyd's method.

1883.	H.	1882.	H.	1883.	H.	1883.	H.
June 16	1.987	Aug. 31	1.921	Jan. 1	1.928	Apr. 30	1.921
18	1.930	Sept. 14	1.933	14	1.972		
19	1.938	30	1.947	31	1.931		1.918
	1.945		1.934		1.944	May 14	1.926
						31	1.930
July 17	1.958	Oct. 14	1.969	Feb. 14	1.911		1.928
18	1.958	31	1.947	28	1.982	June 14	1.929
19	1.957		1.958		1.922	30	1.920
	1.938						1.929
Aug. 17	1.930	Nov. 16	1.943	Mar. 14	1.923	July 14	1.930
18	1.931	30	1.917	31	1.931	31	1.940
19	1.929		1.930		1.936		1.935
	1.930	Dec. 14	1.926	Apr. 14	1.911	Aug. 14	1.933

APPENDIX No. 6.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING MAGNETICALLY DISTURBED AND UNDISTURBED DAYS AT UGLAAMIE, ALASKA, 1882-'83.

COMPUTING DIVISION, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, *December 6, 1884.*

A complete examination was made of the tabulated observations at Uglamie of variations in declination and in the horizontal and vertical components of the earth's magnetism—for all those days on which disturbances were observed at other polar stations and for those days which were selected as normal or quiet days—according to circular No. 30, issued by Dr. Wild, president of the International Polar Commission.

Our series with the Brooke differential instruments commences with September 12, 1882, and for these instruments it was found that for every one of the 21 days, designated as disturbed at other stations, disturbances occurred at Uglamie in the declination and in the horizontal force and generally also in the vertical force, as may be seen in the accompanying list. Certain times, extending over several days, present themselves very prominently, and these may aptly be designated as times of stormy magnetic weather, suggesting their collective study.

Respecting the so-called quiet days (steady condition of magnetism) it is not so easy to make any positive statement, for the reason that the normal or undisturbed observations have not yet been reported and treated by themselves, hence only an indistinct idea as to the limits of variability can at present be had. In general the days mentioned as quiet were also found to be so at Uglamie, yet there are exceptions, and in particular the horizontal force appears to have been rather restless. The Uglamie record would exclude the following days from the table of quiet days and place them among those of ordinary ones, viz: 1882, September 30, declination and horizontal force agitated; 1883, February 8, ditto; March 15, declination, horizontal and vertical force agitated; May 15, horizontal and vertical force excited; June 11, ditto.

Respectfully submitted by

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Assistant.

J. E. HILGARD,
Superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

UGLAAMIE MAGNETIC RECORD, 1882-'83.

Examination of days of disturbance mentioned in Circular No. 30, issued by President Wild, November 8, 1884.

August 5, 1882 (Observation with inferior instrument).—Declination disturbance commenced August 4, and was dying out in the forenoon of August 5.

October 6, 1882.—Declination greatly disturbed. Horizontal force heavily disturbed. Vertical force slightly affected.

October 28, 1882.—Declination slightly disturbed, extending to the 29th. Horizontal force greatly disturbed on the 28th and 29th. Vertical force slightly affected.

November 12 and 13, 1882.—Declination greatly disturbed; continued to 14th. Strong auroral display on both days. Great disturbance of horizontal force on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. Vertical force disturbance excessive on 12th, 13th, and 14th.

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November 17 to 20, 1882.—Declination greatly disturbed on these days; brilliant auroral display on the 20th. Great disturbance in horizontal force on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. Vertical force but little affected.

The magnetic equilibrium was disturbed during the entire period, November 12 to November 21, inclusive, with daily displays of auroras.

December 20, 21, 1882.—Declination disturbance commenced on the 19th and continued to the 24th, inclusive. Bright auroras every day. Horizontal force greatly disturbed on the 20th and 21st. Vertical force slightly, if at all, affected.

February 24, 25, 27, 28, 1883.—Declination disturbances commence February 22, and extend at least to March 3; daily auroras, very brilliant February 23, 25, 26, 28, March 2 and 3. Horizontal force on the 24th and 25th greatly disturbed (already on preceding days, 22d and 23d), and continues in a state of unrest to March 3, inclusive. The vertical force appears undisturbed on the 24th and 25th, and is but slightly affected on the 28th.

March 27, 1883.—Declination greatly disturbed on the 27th and 28th. Bright auroras on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. Days of disturbance of the horizontal force 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. Vertical force very little affected.

April 3, 1883.—Declination greatly disturbed April 2 and 3; auroras. Great disturbance in horizontal force on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th. Vertical force slightly affected.

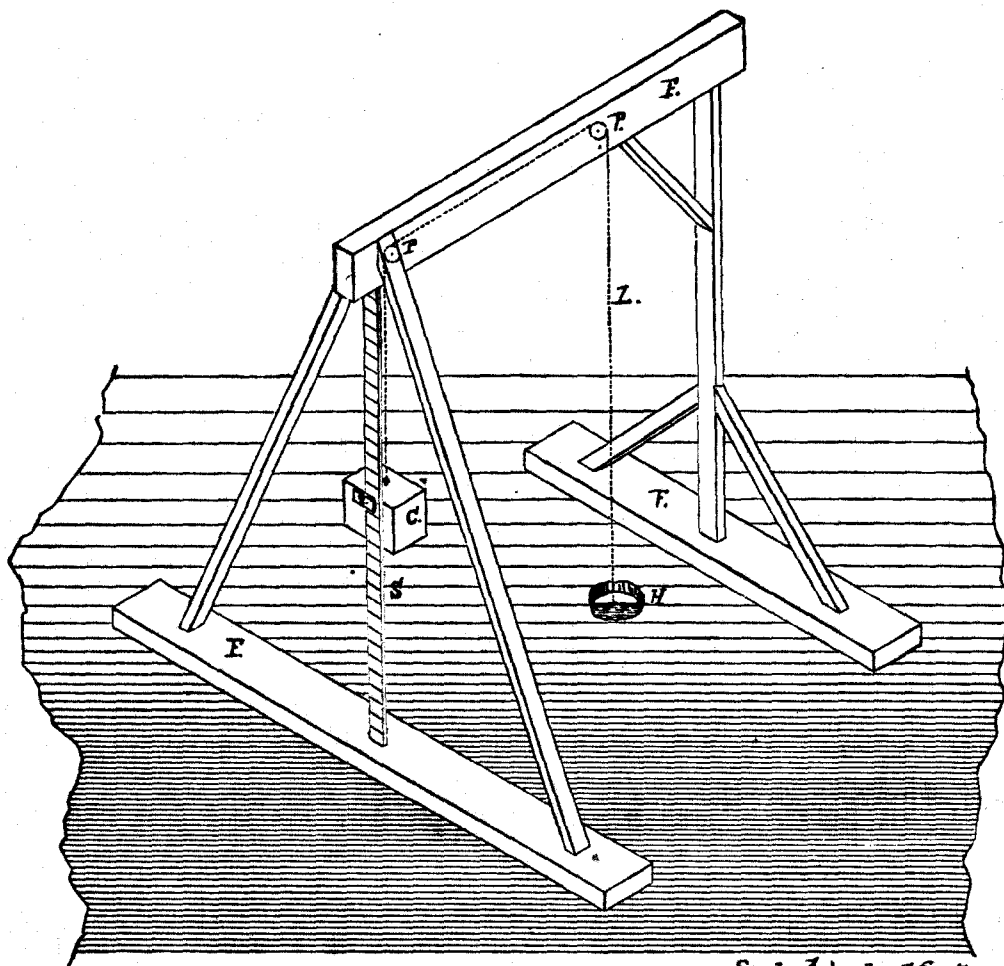
May 21, 22, 1883.—Declination disturbed on the 20th, 21st, and 22d; horizontal force likewise. Vertical force disturbed on the 21st but not on the 22d.

June 18, 1883.—Declination greatly disturbed on the 17th, 18th, 19th; horizontal force disturbed on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th. Vertical force apparently normal.

June 27, 1883.—Large disturbance in declination. Horizontal force disturbed on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, and very heavily on July 1. Vertical force apparently normal.

PART VII.

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TIDES.



Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot.

Tide Gauge at Ugluamie, Alaska.

F, F, F, frame.
H, hole in ice.
L, line.

P, P, pulleys.
C, counterpoise.

S, scale.
V, vernier.

TIDES.

Observations of tides at the United States International Polar Station, Ugluamie, Alaska, were made half-hourly and uninterruptedly for a period of 112 days, beginning at midnight February 26, and ending with midnight June 17, 1883. This series, consisting of 5,376 observations, is complete, not a single reading being missed. These observations form a part of the general series of records secured at this station, and were made by the same observers as were the meteorological and magnetic observations.

Six observers were on duty daily, each making all the observations for four hours. These observers were Charles Ancor, A. C. Dark, J. A. Guzman, J. E. Maxfield, John Murdoch, and Middleton Smith. How faithfully these observers did their duty may be inferred from the fact that not a single observation was missed. To make a tidal observation, the observer walked out over the level ice to the gauge, about 100 yards from the shore, broke through the ice in the hole formed since the last observation, a half-hour before, scooped out the slush so as to clear the line, and then read the scale to the nearest hundredth of a foot. Returning to the house, he wrote down this *reading*, together with the *hour*, the *direction of the wind*, and the *initial* of his name. He further noted whether the tide had turned since the last observation, and if so, the highest or lowest reading reached. This was done by means of a maximum and minimum index, to be described in connection with the gauge. When a maximum or minimum reading occurred *between* the half-hourly readings, this fact is noted in the record; but is not here reproduced, as it does not appear to much increase the knowledge afforded by the record as here printed. The record was kept in duplicate, the second or duplicate copy being made daily, and thus kept up with the original.

Although wind observations were made *half-hourly* in connection with these tidal observations, nevertheless it is believed that the regular *hourly* observations of wind and atmospheric pressure will afford all the necessary data for determining the fluctuations of sea-level due to meteorological causes; for these reasons the *half-hourly* observations are not here printed.

Gauge.—The gauge was constructed at the station in February, 1883, and put in position so that observations began on the 26th, as before mentioned. No photograph of the gauge was made, but a drawing to scale appears on the plate opposite, from which its method of operation will be readily understood.

FFF is a wooden frame-work standing on the ice over the hole H. A line, L, passes from the 200-pound anchor through the hole H over pulleys PP, and terminates at the counterpoise C; this counterpoise weighing about 20 pounds. A fixed wooden scale, S, attached to the frame of the gauge, was subdivided to feet and tenths and hundredths, and to the line was attached an index which, moving along the scale, gave readings showing the stage of the tide.

The zero of the scale was placed low down, and the numbers increased upward and downward from this zero. The numbers above zero were considered positive (+) and those below it negative (—). When the tide rose, the ice, the gauge, and all its appurtenances were lifted up, and in such manner that the difference between any two index readings would indicate the change of level between the readings.

From the construction, as well as from observation, therefore, we see that *increasing* numbers indicate *rising* tide and *diminishing* numbers *falling* tide.

In order to record automatically the heights of high and low water, a self-registering index was adjusted as follows:

A piece of cod line was stretched along the face of the scale and led through an ivory stud attached to the counterpoise. This ivory stud coincided with the zero of the vernier or reading index. On either side of this stud cork slides were attached to the cod line and were pushed one up, the other down, with rising and falling tide, respectively. Attached to these corks were brass verniers moving along the scale and enabling close readings to be made. The highest and lowest readings of the sea-level falling between the regular half-hourly observations were thus automatically recorded.

Location of gauge.—The gauge was placed on the shore ice due west from the station and at a distance of about 100 yards from the beach. The water at the hole was 17 feet deep at mean low water. The ice was level, and at the beginning of observations in February was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and at the close of observations in June was 5 feet thick.

About one mile and a half from the beach and parallel with it is a bar having about 3 fathoms water upon it. On this bar the heavy pack-ice grounds and thus leaves the inshore ice comparatively undisturbed. During this entire series of observations the ice remained undisturbed except in elevation. The anchor remained unmoved and the line hung free in the middle of the hole. The accumulations of ice on the side of the hole were chopped away each day. That the ice, however, rose and fell was obvious, independent of the gauge readings, for along the "ice foot" at the beach the rise and fall was clearly seen, though there was never open water between the beach and the gauge, except for a few moments when the general level of ice would break off from the "ice foot" with falling or rising tide and make a narrow seam, which was soon after solidly frozen over.

In this location the gauge was practically free from local peculiarities and so disposed as to give the fluctuations of level in the open ocean.

Time.—The observations were made on *local mean time*. At intervals of one, two, or three weeks, as the weather permitted, time observations were made with transit or sextant, for the regulation of the standard chronometer upon which all other time-pieces depended.

Flood tides came from the southward and westward and there was a prevailing current setting to the northeast. The ebb current slackened but did not reverse this current.

The daily rise and fall of tide is quite small, being about 6 or 7 inches, but during the series of observations the level of the sea varied more than 3 feet.

The duplicate record has been placed in the hands of the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for reduction, discussion, and publication. A preliminary discussion has been made, from which enough of the peculiarities of these Arctic tides have been brought out to show that a more complete analysis, study, and comparison with other Arctic tides is desirable. It has been deemed desirable to substitute here the original record of observations for this preliminary discussion and to give the full discussion hereafter. This discussion will be made and published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Tidal observations at the United States International Polar Station, Uglavik, Alaska, 1883.

[Half-hourly readings made on local mean time. Heights expressed in feet. Increasing numbers denote rising tide.]

Hour.	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13
0.5....	1.14	1.23	1.90	2.23	1.17	1.99	1.53	2.59	1.78	1.95	2.68	2.39	1.67	0.33	0.30	1.00
1.0....	1.09	1.26	1.97	2.23	1.18	2.03	1.51	2.56	1.75	1.98	2.60	2.36	1.62	0.23	0.46	1.03
1.5....	1.13	1.33	2.05	2.25	1.21	2.02	1.54	2.52	1.71	1.89	2.54	2.32	1.57	0.19	0.50	1.07
2.0....	1.19	1.38	2.08	2.26	1.13	2.00	1.58	2.50	1.69	1.84	2.52	2.30	1.53	0.17	0.63	2.01
2.5....	1.23	1.38	2.16	2.29	1.22	2.00	1.64	2.47	1.66	1.77	2.48	2.21	1.48	0.14	0.54	1.06
3.0....	1.18	1.35	2.20	2.29	1.08	1.99	1.67	2.46	1.62	1.69	2.43	2.14	1.36	+0.10	0.56	1.05
3.5....	1.07	1.31	2.17	2.30	1.05	1.98	1.72	2.46	1.55	1.66	2.36	2.05	1.25	-0.02	0.56	1.04
4.0....	1.02	1.28	2.17	2.27	1.03	1.98	1.68	2.43	1.55	1.66	2.34	1.98	1.20	-0.05	0.55	1.00
4.5....	1.02	1.28	2.19	2.22	1.06	1.95	1.67	2.42	1.54	1.60	2.30	1.90	1.09	-0.18	0.51	1.05
5.0....	0.91	1.28	2.17	2.22	1.14	1.95	1.61	2.42	1.66	1.73	2.31	1.85	1.03	-0.22	0.48	1.01
5.5....	0.86	1.25	2.18	2.20	1.02	1.95	1.76	2.46	1.63	1.69	2.32	1.70	0.98	-0.31	0.45	1.02
6.0....	0.82	1.19	2.15	2.11	1.02	1.95	1.81	2.46	1.62	1.78	2.35	1.68	0.80	-0.36	0.43	1.03
6.5....	0.82	1.14	2.14	2.04	0.97	1.92	1.85	2.45	1.71	1.83	2.38	1.68	0.87	-0.38	0.43	1.00
7.0....	0.78	1.13	2.13	2.04	0.88	1.91	1.90	2.49	1.72	1.99	2.42	1.78	0.85	-0.40	0.43	1.08
7.5....	0.73	1.10	2.12	2.01	0.84	1.84	1.94	2.46	1.76	2.04	2.47	1.77	0.82	-0.38	0.45	1.05
8.0....	0.68	1.09	2.08	1.99	0.84	1.81	1.94	2.46	1.84	2.05	2.50	1.81	0.85	-0.39	0.51	1.02
8.5....	0.69	1.11	2.07	1.89	0.80	1.80	1.99	2.44	1.92	2.10	2.54	1.90	0.89	-0.35	0.55	1.01
9.0....	0.69	1.13	2.09	1.87	0.90	1.76	2.08	2.43	1.92	2.15	2.57	1.97	0.93	-0.30	0.62	1.01
9.5....	0.70	1.16	2.10	1.87	0.83	1.75	2.04	2.43	1.94	2.28	2.65	2.04	1.00	-0.27	0.70	1.02
10.0....	0.71	1.20	2.11	1.81	0.84	1.74	2.08	2.39	1.92	2.32	2.69	2.07	1.09	-0.18	0.83	1.04
10.5....	0.72	1.24	2.13	1.82	0.86	1.74	2.06	2.34	1.93	2.33	2.69	2.10	1.10	-0.12	0.92	1.07
11.0....	0.72	1.27	2.17	1.82	0.84	1.72	2.07	2.33	1.94	2.33	2.70	2.12	1.14	-0.05	1.00	1.01
11.5....	0.72	1.33	2.20	1.83	0.87	1.71	2.13	2.33	1.92	2.34	2.70	2.15	1.18	+0.01	1.11	1.00
Noon	0.72	1.34	2.22	1.84	0.87	1.71	2.13	2.33	1.91	2.39	2.79	2.15	1.18	0.08	1.20	1.07
12.5....	0.72	1.43	2.23	1.84	1.02	1.71	2.14	2.16	1.85	2.37	2.63	2.15	1.18	0.12	1.36	1.08
13.0....	1.07	1.51	2.27	1.87	1.12	1.70	2.16	2.08	1.83	2.23	2.58	2.13	1.18	0.15	1.41	1.05
13.5....	1.09	1.54	2.28	1.87	1.18	1.68	2.16	2.03	1.82	2.28	2.53	2.07	1.13	0.17	1.49	1.00
14.0....	1.10	1.61	2.29	1.86	1.13	1.67	2.17	2.00	1.75	2.23	2.47	2.01	1.05	0.15	1.58	1.03
14.5....	1.11	1.63	2.32	1.86	1.31	1.67	2.17	1.97	1.68	2.20	2.38	1.95	0.87	0.15	1.61	1.03
15.0....	1.12	1.66	2.32	1.86	1.38	1.72	2.18	1.94	1.66	2.15	2.31	1.87	0.84	0.14	1.63	1.03
15.5....	1.12	1.66	2.33	1.86	1.40	1.72	2.25	1.93	1.65	2.14	2.23	1.74	0.74	0.11	1.63	1.02
16.0....	1.12	1.67	2.33	1.86	1.58	1.74	2.29	1.95	1.63	2.10	2.16	1.63	0.62	+0.01	1.63	1.00
16.5....	1.09	1.68	2.33	1.85	1.62	1.75	2.40	1.91	1.64	2.08	2.12	1.66	0.47	-0.05	1.38	1.03
17.0....	1.00	1.65	2.33	1.82	1.69	1.80	2.46	1.92	1.64	2.07	2.09	1.47	0.38	-0.16	1.02	1.06
17.5....	0.99	1.63	2.33	1.81	1.72	1.80	2.49	1.93	1.68	2.08	2.08	1.41	0.25	-0.22	1.58	1.07
18.0....	0.95	1.61	2.33	1.72	1.73	1.80	2.49	1.93	1.72	2.09	2.07	1.34	0.10	-0.25	1.50	1.05
18.5....	0.87	1.57	2.33	1.70	1.76	1.78	2.53	1.91	1.72	2.11	2.08	1.31	0.09	-0.28	1.51	1.07
19.0....	0.89	1.57	2.33	1.63	1.87	1.79	2.57	1.92	1.80	2.23	2.12	1.34	+0.02	-0.30	1.49	1.00
19.5....	0.87	1.57	2.31	1.47	1.91	1.79	2.67	1.92	1.85	2.24	2.14	1.35	-0.02	-0.30	1.48	1.05
20.0....	0.86	1.55	2.29	1.46	1.92	1.78	2.58	1.98	1.82	2.24	2.14	1.36	-0.03	-0.29	1.46	1.00
20.5....	0.85	1.55	2.26	1.36	1.93	1.75	2.59	1.94	1.95	2.44	2.27	1.48	+0.01	-0.29	1.46	1.00
21.0....	0.85	1.56	2.26	1.34	1.94	1.73	2.60	1.95	1.99	2.51	2.30	1.49	0.01	-0.27	1.47	1.00
21.5....	0.88	1.59	2.26	1.36	1.95	1.70	2.61	1.93	2.03	2.55	2.34	1.52	0.02	-0.21	1.57	1.05
22.0....	0.96	1.63	2.23	1.34	1.94	1.68	2.62	1.92	2.07	2.57	2.38	1.58	0.06	-0.13	1.59	1.00
22.5....	0.92	1.67	2.22	1.25	1.95	1.63	2.62	1.90	2.07	2.59	2.39	1.60	0.11	-0.03	1.66	1.00
23.0....	1.04	1.72	2.22	1.26	1.98	1.62	2.62	1.82	2.05	2.60	2.42	1.63	0.16	+0.07	1.70	1.07
23.5....	1.05	1.75	2.21	1.26	1.97	1.61	2.62	1.90	2.05	2.61	2.42	1.61	0.18	0.18	1.76	1.41
Midn't.	1.20	1.79	2.21	1.27	1.99	1.57	2.59	1.80	2.02	2.63	2.43	1.65	0.22	0.27	1.81	1.46

Hour.	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
0.5....	1.49	1.24	0.29	0.52	1.88	1.52	2.01	1.81	2.02	3.12	2.44	3.17	2.89	2.78	2.64	2.90
1.0....	1.54	1.25	0.29	0.52	1.84	1.50	1.97	1.76	1.97	3.10	2.45	3.16	2.36	2.68	2.55	2.93
1.5....	1.56	1.26	0.30	0.53	1.84	1.47	1.93	1.74	1.91	3.06	2.45	3.15	2.32	3.00	2.52	2.95
2.0....	1.57	1.27	0.32	0.58	1.35	1.47	1.90	1.71	1.83	2.99	2.45	3.12	2.24	3.03	2.47	2.96
2.5....	1.59	1.28	0.36	0.65	1.37	1.46	1.85	1.65	1.83	2.99	2.44	3.08	2.13	3.07	2.39	2.90
3.0....	1.59	1.28	0.37	0.69	1.38	1.48	1.83	1.62	1.84	2.98	2.41	3.01	2.03	3.08	2.30	2.90
3.5....	1.58	1.28	0.38	0.70	1.41	1.50	1.83	1.56	1.84	2.98	2.48	2.92	1.96	3.07	2.16	2.97
4.0....	1.58	1.26	0.38	0.73	1.42	1.46	1.78	1.55	1.77	2.92	2.42	2.83	1.89	3.07	1.96	2.97
4.5....	1.57	1.22	0.37	0.73	1.48	1.48	1.79	1.66	1.72	2.89	2.40	2.85	1.66	2.97	1.85	2.96
5.0....	1.51	1.20	0.32	0.78	1.44	1.49	1.80	1.60	1.78	2.70	2.40	2.60	1.60	2.90	1.78	2.92
5.5....	1.47	1.11	0.28	0.82	1.47	1.50	1.82	1.64	1.79	2.70	2.40	2.57	1.48	2.89	1.70	2.94
6.0....	1.44	1.09	0.24	0.84	1.50	1.55	1.90	1.58	1.91	2.59	2.50	2.55	1.40	2.85	1.78	2.94
6.5....	1.40	1.00	0.24	0.88	1.51	1.55	1.92	1.58	1.93	2.58	2.55	2.54	1.36	2.85	1.67	2.93
7.0....	1.34	0.95	0.22	0.88	1.56	1.64	1.98	1.79	1.92	2.58	2.55	2.57	1.28	2.96	1.65	2.78
7.5....	1.30	0.89	0.20	0.89	1.56	1.64	1.98	1.79	2.00	2.63	2.55	2.57	1.20	3.10	1.68	2.78
8.0....	1.28	0.84	0.13	0.89	1.57	1.66	1.72	2.03	1.84	2.10	2.68	2.60	1.27	3.23	1.71	2.78
8.5....	1.25	0.80	0.10	0.90	1.57	1.62	2.03	1.91	2.14	2.71	2.71	2.63	1.27	3.23	1.80	2.78
9.0....	1.25	0.73	0.06	0.95	1.58	1.77	2.03	1.96	2.23	2.72	2.82	2.68	1.31	3.37	1.89	2.80
9.5....	1.25	0.70	0.02	0.97	1.58	1.78	2.02	2.02	2.32	2.72	2.87	2.73	1.32	3.44	2.02	2.81
10.0....	1.26	0.67	0.00	0.97	1.58	1.79	2.05	2.02	2.38	2.73	2.92	2.82	1.34	3.47	2.05	2.83
10.5....	1.27	0.68	0.00	0.98	1.57	1.79	2.02	2.05	2.38	2.69	2.96	2.89	1.34	3.47	2.17	2.83
11.0....	1.29	0.64	0.02	0.99	1.53	1.77	2.04	2.08	2.35	2.70	2.99	2.94	1.37	3.60	2.29	2.85
11.5....	1.31	0.62	0.03	0.99	1.49	1.75	2.00	2.08	2.42	2.67	2.99	3.01	1.42	3.73	2.29	2.92
Noon	1.41	0.61	0.03	0.99	1.47	1.71	1.89	2.04	2.42	2.61	2.98	3.14	1.46	3.77	2.38	2.96
12.5....	1.47	0.65	0.04	0.97	1.46	1.66	1.88	2.04	2.42	2.57	2.97	3.14	1.49	3.79	2.38	3.02
13.0....	1.52	0.66	0.04	0.97	1.42	1.64	1.80	1.94	2.30	2.51	2.94	3.14	1.50	3.84	2.46	3.04
13.5....	1															

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

Tidal observations at the United States International Polar Station, Ugluamie, Alaska, 1883—Cont'd.

[Half-hourly readings made on local time. Heights expressed in feet. Increasing numbers denote rising tide.]

Table with columns for Hour (0.5 to 23.5) and Midn't, and rows for dates from Mar. 30 to Apr. 14. Each cell contains a numerical value representing tide height in feet.

Table with columns for Hour (0.5 to 23.5) and Midn't, and rows for dates from Apr. 15 to Apr. 30. Each cell contains a numerical value representing tide height in feet.

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

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Tidal observations at the United States International Polar Station, Ugluamie, Alaska, 1883—Cont'd.

[Half-hourly readings made on local mean time. Heights expressed in feet. Increasing numbers denote rising tide.]

Hour.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.	May 7.	May 8.	May 9.	May 10.	May 11.	May 12.	May 13.	May 14.	May 15.	May 16.
0.5	0.61	0.40	0.64	0.99	1.21	2.07	1.61	1.87	1.51	1.56	1.49	1.14	1.16	1.22	1.42	1.41
1.0	0.65	0.39	0.60	0.95	1.17	2.00	1.60	1.86	1.52	1.65	1.52	1.20	1.20	1.28	1.48	1.42
1.5	0.68	0.38	0.58	0.93	1.15	1.96	1.57	1.83	1.52	1.73	1.62	1.23	1.24	1.32	1.45	1.44
2.0	0.70	0.38	0.56	0.92	1.12	1.90	1.53	1.80	1.53	1.79	1.62	1.27	1.32	1.35	1.49	1.45
2.5	0.72	0.41	0.58	0.97	1.10	1.79	1.48	1.76	1.49	1.78	1.62	1.32	1.31	1.43	1.57	1.46
3.0	0.73	0.45	0.57	0.94	1.17	1.72	1.44	1.70	1.42	1.75	1.62	1.36	1.33	1.52	1.57	1.46
3.5	0.76	0.50	0.59	0.98	1.15	1.69	1.38	1.64	1.34	1.74	1.62	1.35	1.37	1.56	1.59	1.52
4.0	0.77	0.54	0.68	1.01	1.18	1.66	1.34	1.61	1.28	1.73	1.48	1.37	1.38	1.58	1.63	1.56
4.5	0.81	0.58	0.71	1.00	1.26	1.60	1.39	1.56	1.29	1.70	1.42	1.37	1.38	1.61	1.66	1.58
5.0	0.84	0.61	0.73	1.07	1.33	1.60	1.32	1.51	1.15	1.65	1.39	1.37	1.38	1.62	1.69	1.61
5.5	0.84	0.63	0.82	1.09	1.39	1.60	1.34	1.50	1.12	1.62	1.33	1.36	1.38	1.62	1.72	1.63
6.0	0.86	0.64	0.88	1.14	1.44	1.60	1.39	1.49	1.08	1.56	1.28	1.33	1.37	1.62	1.72	1.66
6.5	0.86	0.66	0.94	1.24	1.54	1.62	1.45	1.48	1.04	1.53	1.22	1.24	1.35	1.63	1.73	1.69
7.0	0.86	0.68	0.96	1.27	1.63	1.68	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.52	1.19	1.22	1.34	1.63	1.75	1.72
7.5	0.83	0.70	0.99	1.36	1.68	1.69	1.54	1.52	1.05	1.63	1.14	1.21	1.29	1.63	1.76	1.75
8.0	0.83	0.72	1.00	1.35	1.84	1.73	1.66	1.54	1.06	1.54	1.12	1.13	1.28	1.62	1.76	1.77
8.5	0.81	0.73	1.02	1.36	1.96	1.80	1.73	1.63	1.08	1.56	1.11	1.13	1.22	1.60	1.73	1.78
9.0	0.79	0.72	1.06	1.37	2.05	1.82	1.81	1.69	1.19	1.60	1.11	1.12	1.22	1.58	1.70	1.78
9.5	0.75	0.68	1.01	1.37	2.13	1.89	1.88	1.78	1.23	1.62	1.11	1.12	1.20	1.56	1.65	1.77
10.0	0.73	0.63	0.96	1.39	2.25	2.01	1.92	1.83	1.32	1.66	1.12	1.11	1.19	1.50	1.62	1.77
10.5	0.70	0.59	0.98	1.38	2.27	2.02	1.97	1.88	1.37	1.77	1.12	1.11	1.19	1.50	1.62	1.77
11.0	0.66	0.53	0.90	1.29	2.31	2.03	2.04	1.96	1.42	1.80	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.49	1.63	1.73
11.5	0.61	0.42	0.90	1.21	2.33	2.04	2.06	1.98	1.47	1.82	1.19	1.16	1.16	1.44	1.59	1.70
Noon	0.60	0.43	0.77	1.16	2.33	2.03	2.05	2.00	1.53	1.84	1.24	1.22	1.18	1.46	1.56	1.62
12.5	0.55	0.41	0.74	1.08	2.31	1.98	2.08	2.00	1.60	1.92	1.30	1.24	1.19	1.44	1.56	1.57
13.0	0.55	0.40	0.67	1.02	2.27	1.91	2.05	2.00	1.62	1.98	1.33	1.31	1.20	1.44	1.54	1.55
13.5	0.54	0.38	0.62	0.98	2.24	1.84	2.05	1.97	1.65	2.04	1.37	1.34	1.25	1.45	1.54	1.52
14.0	0.54	0.34	0.58	0.97	2.17	1.78	1.98	1.97	1.65	2.04	1.40	1.37	1.28	1.48	1.57	1.51
14.5	0.55	0.35	0.61	0.85	2.14	1.70	1.92	1.88	1.65	2.04	1.37	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.57	1.51
15.0	0.56	0.35	0.62	0.80	2.05	1.60	1.82	1.80	1.63	2.01	1.37	1.30	1.30	1.51	1.58	1.49
15.5	0.60	0.36	0.61	0.79	2.03	1.49	1.77	1.72	1.63	1.98	1.37	1.44	1.30	1.51	1.59	1.49
16.0	0.60	0.40	0.63	0.76	2.02	1.40	1.69	1.62	1.55	1.91	1.34	1.44	1.31	1.53	1.61	1.53
16.5	0.64	0.43	0.64	0.84	2.00	1.36	1.62	1.55	1.51	1.84	1.30	1.43	1.33	1.58	1.61	1.53
17.0	0.62	0.44	0.72	0.81	1.98	1.28	1.57	1.47	1.41	1.71	1.21	1.40	1.34	1.59	1.64	1.53
17.5	0.66	0.47	0.72	0.81	1.97	1.23	1.55	1.39	1.36	1.68	1.18	1.35	1.32	1.62	1.66	1.54
18.0	0.67	0.50	0.76	0.86	1.98	1.24	1.51	1.34	1.27	1.62	1.11	1.33	1.32	1.62	1.68	1.58
18.5	0.64	0.56	0.82	0.90	1.98	1.24	1.50	1.29	1.23	1.59	1.07	1.31	1.30	1.62	1.69	1.61
19.0	0.69	0.65	0.87	0.94	1.99	1.29	1.49	1.27	1.23	1.54	1.08	1.25	1.28	1.60	1.69	1.63
19.5	0.65	0.66	0.94	1.03	2.00	1.32	1.51	1.25	1.24	1.51	1.00	1.22	1.27	1.60	1.70	1.63
20.0	0.64	0.70	0.95	1.05	2.04	1.34	1.54	1.24	1.25	1.48	1.05	1.17	1.24	1.59	1.69	1.63
20.5	0.61	0.71	1.02	1.06	2.06	1.40	1.58	1.27	1.29	1.44	1.01	1.15	1.24	1.54	1.68	1.65
21.0	0.58	0.71	1.04	1.12	2.11	1.44	1.62	1.28	1.30	1.42	1.03	1.12	1.21	1.54	1.63	1.66
21.5	0.52	0.71	1.08	1.18	2.19	1.50	1.67	1.31	1.30	1.42	1.03	1.12	1.21	1.52	1.68	1.63
22.0	0.46	0.63	1.09	1.20	2.20	1.53	1.73	1.35	1.35	1.38	1.06	1.10	1.19	1.48	1.54	1.60
22.5	0.50	0.63	1.10	1.23	2.21	1.55	1.82	1.42	1.44	1.40	1.06	1.09	1.18	1.47	1.46	1.60
23.0	0.44	0.65	1.04	1.25	2.20	1.58	1.84	1.46	1.48	1.41	1.08	1.07	1.19	1.47	1.45	1.55
23.5	0.43	0.66	1.05	1.24	2.19	1.60	1.86	1.49	1.62	1.43	1.01	1.09	1.20	1.45	1.43	1.52
Midn't.	0.43	0.67	1.02	1.28	2.12	1.60	1.87	1.50	1.53	1.44	1.06	1.12	1.20	1.42	1.41	1.52

Hour.	May 17.	May 18.	May 19.	May 20.	May 21.	May 22.	May 23.	May 24.	May 25.	May 26.	May 27.	May 28.	May 29.	May 30.	May 31.	June 1.
0.5	1.49	1.57	1.40	1.39	1.50	1.33	1.69	1.98	1.93	1.84	1.64	1.59	0.98	1.02	1.23	1.25
1.0	1.48	1.53	1.36	1.34	1.47	1.31	1.68	1.98	1.82	1.82	1.68	1.63	1.00	1.09	1.38	1.24
1.5	1.46	1.48	1.32	1.28	1.44	1.28	1.64	2.01	1.95	1.82	1.70	1.66	1.02	1.15	1.40	1.23
2.0	1.46	1.41	1.29	1.27	1.40	1.24	1.59	2.06	1.94	1.81	1.75	1.68	1.01	1.21	1.44	1.23
2.5	1.46	1.41	1.25	1.24	1.35	1.20	1.57	2.02	1.92	1.82	1.74	1.74	1.02	1.30	1.45	1.20
3.0	1.46	1.39	1.23	1.22	1.31	1.17	1.53	1.97	1.91	1.82	1.74	1.75	1.00	1.44	1.54	1.21
3.5	1.50	1.37	1.21	1.20	1.29	1.11	1.50	1.90	1.87	1.80	1.73	1.73	0.99	1.48	1.56	1.25
4.0	1.53	1.38	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.48	1.91	1.77	1.77	1.71	1.74	0.95	1.50	1.60	1.42
4.5	1.55	1.40	1.20	1.18	1.22	1.06	1.43	1.82	1.76	1.70	1.71	1.70	0.90	1.52	1.66	1.40
5.0	1.62	1.43	1.22	1.20	1.23	1.05	1.41	1.80	1.65	1.64	1.63	1.72	0.86	1.58	1.68	1.48
5.5	1.63	1.49	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.04	1.41	1.82	1.61	1.60	1.62	1.71	0.84	1.58	1.71	1.59
6.0	1.69	1.53	1.31	1.27	1.27	1.08	1.42	1.82	1.60	1.54	1.57	1.66	0.80	1.59	1.75	1.63
6.5	1.73	1.58	1.39	1.34	1.30	1.12	1.44	1.82	1.60	1.50	1.51	1.60	0.75	1.59	1.77	1.67
7.0	1.75	1.63	1.42	1.40	1.33	1.12	1.44	1.83	1.60	1.48	1.50	1.60	0.68	1.61	1.74	1.62
7.5	1.77	1.65	1.47	1.46	1.39	1.15	1.47	1.83	1.61	1.49	1.49	1.59	0.65	1.58	1.72	1.63
8.0	1.82	1.70	1.50	1.52	1.43	1.22	1.56	1.88	1.67	1.49	1.48	1.55	0.65	1.57	1.69	1.58
8.5	1.84	1.72	1.56	1.57	1.49	1.30	1.63	2.00	1.70	1.48	1.47	1.52	0.63	1.49	1.64	1.54
9.0	1.82	1.73	1.60	1.63	1.54	1.36	1.71	2.04	1.78	1.50	1.48	1.51	0.60	1.42	1.61	1.53
9.5	1.83	1.72	1.61	1.68	1.62	1.41	1.78	2.08	1.78	1.50	1.49	1.48	0.58	1.42	1.59	1.49
10.0	1.83	1.72	1.64	1.70	1.65	1.47	1.81	2.13	1.82	1.60	1.56	1.40	0.54	1.42	1.56	1.44
10.5	1.83	1.72	1.64	1.72	1.68	1.52	1.88	2.20	1.90	1.60	1.65	1.50	0.53	1.40	1.56	1.50
11.0	1.78	1.68	1.63	1.73	1.69	1.55	1.92	2.20	1.93	1.65	1.71	1.65	0.51	1.38	1.55	1.47
11.5	1.76	1.63	1.60	1.73	1.70	1.68	1.98	2.20	1.98	1.73	1.69	1.54	0.53	1.40	1.47	1.42
Noon	1.70	1.57	1.55	1.72	1.68	1.58	2.04	2.30	2.02	1.80	1.72	1.57	0.53	1.41	1.47	1.38
12.5	1.65	1.55	1.52	1.70	1.65	1.54	2.04	2.31	2.08	1.83	1.75	1.50	0.54	1.42	1.43	1.38
13.0	1.67	1.51	1.47	1.65	1.60	1.52	2.03	2.35	2.08	1.83	1.78	1.62	0.60	1.43	1.45	1.36
13.5	1.62	1.43	1.43	1.60	1.53	1.52	2.00	2.27	2.08							

EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW, ALASKA.

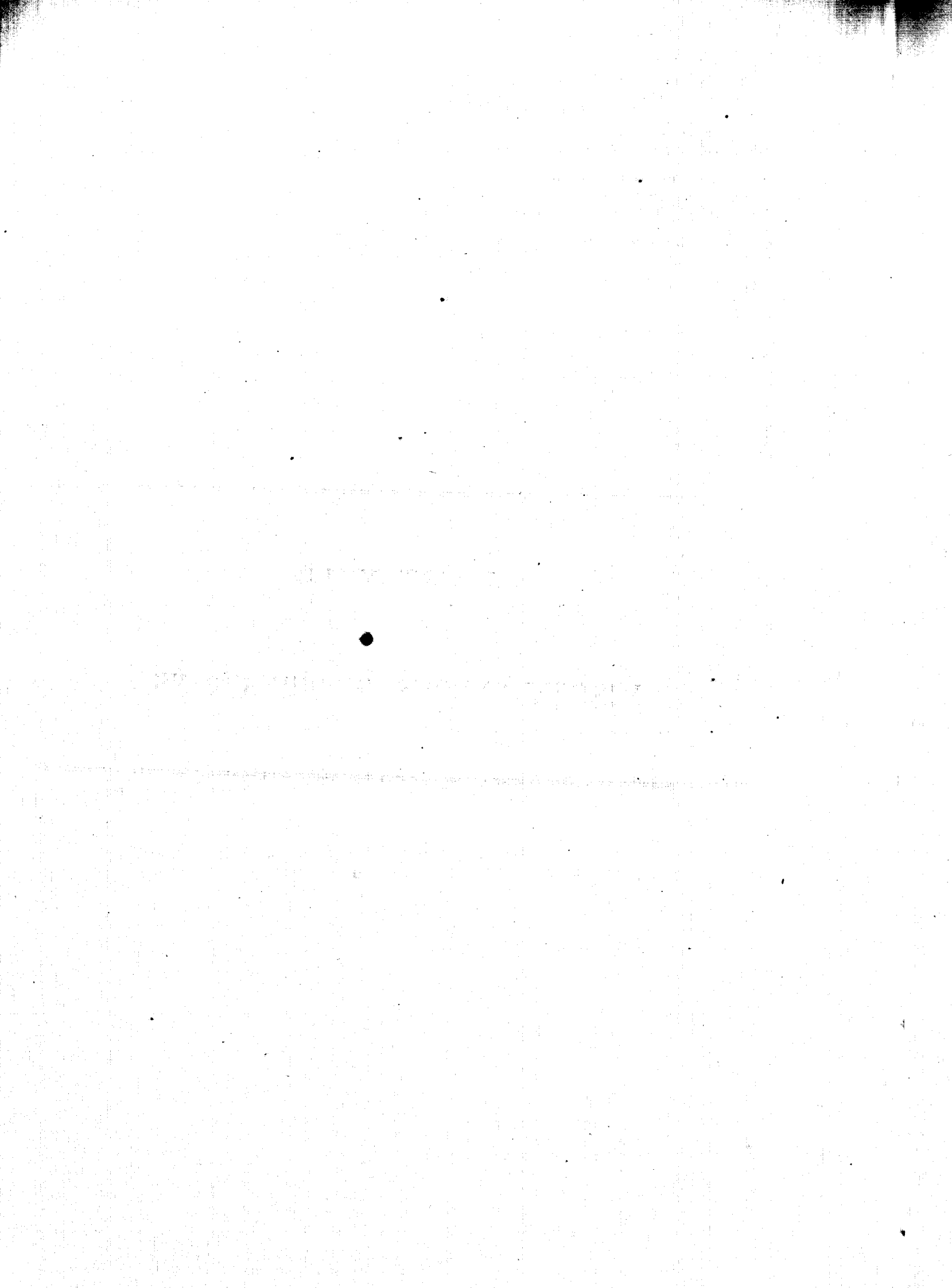
Tidal observations at the United States International Polar Station, Uglavik, Alaska, 1883—Cont'd.

[Half-hourly readings made on local mean time. Heights expressed in feet. Increasing numbers denote rising tide.]

Hour.	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 8	June 9	June 10	June 11	June 12	June 13	June 14	June 15	June 16	June 17.
0.5....	1.26	1.60	1.51	1.44	1.54	1.56	1.47	1.38	1.46	1.60	1.62	1.17	0.84	1.60	1.50	1.17
1.0....	1.24	1.55	1.50	1.41	1.52	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.46	1.65	1.66	1.19	0.84	1.60	1.46	1.13
1.5....	1.23	1.59	1.45	1.37	1.49	1.57	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.69	1.11	1.22	0.87	1.60	1.45	1.10
2.0....	1.21	1.53	1.38	1.32	1.45	1.52	1.52	1.54	1.57	1.12	1.18	1.26	0.91	1.59	1.44	1.07
2.5....	1.20	1.50	1.32	1.25	1.38	1.47	1.49	1.57	1.61	1.14	1.21	1.29	0.97	1.61	1.44	1.07
3.0....	1.18	1.46	1.30	1.20	1.35	1.43	1.46	1.55	1.63	1.17	1.22	1.34	1.00	1.64	1.45	1.06
3.5....	1.22	1.47	1.27	1.13	1.30	1.36	1.41	1.52	1.64	1.17	1.27	1.35	1.05	1.68	1.48	1.10
4.0....	1.29	1.46	1.26	1.06	1.24	1.30	1.34	1.47	1.63	1.16	1.27	1.37	1.10	1.69	1.50	1.14
4.5....	1.29	1.50	1.27	1.06	1.20	1.25	1.31	1.42	1.60	1.10	1.24	1.37	1.18	1.74	1.56	1.19
5.0....	1.39	1.56	1.26	1.08	1.19	1.24	1.25	1.40	1.55	1.08	1.35	1.38	1.21	1.77	1.59	1.20
5.5....	1.41	1.58	1.32	1.09	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.38	1.53	1.05	1.35	1.39	1.28	1.79	1.64	1.25
6.0....	1.51	1.67	1.34	1.14	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.34	1.49	1.02	1.35	1.39	1.31	1.81	1.67	1.30
6.5....	1.65	1.72	1.48	1.20	1.20	1.14	1.13	1.27	1.47	0.99	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.83	1.70	1.33
7.0....	1.66	1.76	1.50	1.24	1.24	1.14	1.11	1.27	1.38	0.94	1.33	1.36	1.41	1.83	1.73	1.37
7.5....	1.68	1.82	1.57	1.33	1.30	1.14	1.10	1.25	1.34	0.87	1.31	1.32	1.45	1.85	1.74	1.40
8.0....	1.71	1.86	1.63	1.36	1.31	1.18	1.10	1.26	1.31	0.84	1.30	1.30	1.48	1.86	1.76	1.43
8.5....	1.75	1.88	1.70	1.48	1.50	1.22	1.12	1.27	1.28	0.84	1.25	1.22	1.48	1.86	1.77	1.43
9.0....	1.96	1.93	1.74	1.56	1.55	1.28	1.19	1.27	1.27	0.80	1.22	1.18	1.49	1.87	1.76	1.49
9.5....	1.82	1.97	1.81	1.65	1.66	1.36	1.20	1.26	1.22	0.80	1.21	1.14	1.50	1.85	1.77	1.50
10.0....	1.80	1.98	1.87	1.70	1.73	1.42	1.27	1.39	1.23	0.77	1.21	1.12	1.52	1.83	1.78	1.50
10.5....	1.79	1.98	1.86	1.78	1.89	1.51	1.32	1.43	1.24	0.78	1.21	1.08	1.52	1.80	1.75	1.50
11.0....	1.77	1.92	1.95	1.81	1.85	1.57	1.38	1.47	1.29	0.78	1.21	1.04	1.53	1.75	1.72	1.49
11.5....	1.70	1.91	1.90	1.83	1.86	1.63	1.44	1.51	1.30	0.80	1.20	1.04	1.55	1.71	1.64	1.42
Noon	1.65	1.82	1.83	1.86	1.91	1.68	1.49	1.57	1.28	0.80	1.23	1.02	1.56	1.68	1.59	1.36
12.5....	1.65	1.81	1.80	1.82	1.93	1.71	1.51	1.63	1.34	0.82	1.23	1.00	1.56	1.65	1.52	1.32
13.0....	1.64	1.72	1.73	1.81	1.91	1.73	1.53	1.67	1.35	1.15	1.24	1.00	1.56	1.64	1.48	1.25
13.5....	1.48	1.64	1.63	1.78	1.90	1.74	1.58	1.68	1.37	1.18	1.30	1.02	1.58	1.60	1.42	1.20
14.0....	1.45	1.59	1.58	1.73	1.87	1.74	1.58	1.70	1.39	1.22	1.31	1.02	1.60	1.58	1.37	1.13
14.5....	1.40	1.54	1.49	1.68	1.82	1.71	1.54	1.73	1.39	1.24	1.36	1.02	1.64	1.57	1.35	1.08
15.0....	1.36	1.50	1.41	1.60	1.72	1.68	1.52	1.73	1.40	1.27	1.40	1.05	1.65	1.57	1.34	1.05
15.5....	1.35	1.44	1.34	1.55	1.68	1.63	1.49	1.70	1.40	1.27	1.42	1.05	1.69	1.57	1.31	1.00
16.0....	1.35	1.39	1.26	1.49	1.60	1.56	1.45	1.67	1.38	1.27	1.43	1.07	1.72	1.58	1.29	0.98
16.5....	1.34	1.30	1.22	1.42	1.54	1.46	1.36	1.65	1.34	1.27	1.46	1.08	1.75	1.59	1.29	0.97
17.0....	1.44	1.37	1.19	1.36	1.48	1.31	1.31	1.59	1.31	1.27	1.48	1.09	1.77	1.59	1.28	0.95
17.5....	1.47	1.34	1.15	1.33	1.43	1.36	1.26	1.53	1.24	1.25	1.46	1.10	1.77	1.59	1.28	0.95
18.0....	1.49	1.35	1.17	1.30	1.37	1.31	1.21	1.50	1.20	1.20	1.44	1.10	1.60	1.60	1.28	0.95
18.5....	1.53	1.41	1.15	1.30	1.34	1.27	1.15	1.45	1.13	1.16	1.43	1.10	1.82	1.61	1.29	0.90
19.0....	1.55	1.38	1.17	1.29	1.32	1.23	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.82	1.62	1.31	1.00
19.5....	1.59	1.42	1.20	1.31	1.31	1.21	1.09	1.37	1.06	1.10	1.37	1.10	1.82	1.64	1.32	1.01
20.0....	1.68	1.51	1.23	1.33	1.30	1.20	1.07	1.34	1.02	1.05	1.34	1.06	1.82	1.65	1.33	1.02
20.5....	1.66	1.54	1.29	1.37	1.33	1.20	1.06	1.31	1.00	0.99	1.30	1.03	1.80	1.65	1.35	1.02
21.0....	1.70	1.55	1.35	1.43	1.35	1.22	1.09	1.31	0.95	0.95	1.25	1.00	1.77	1.65	1.34	1.05
21.5....	1.73	1.61	1.39	1.46	1.37	1.26	1.11	1.31	0.92	0.95	1.22	0.95	1.75	1.64	1.32	1.07
22.0....	1.72	1.69	1.42	1.49	1.43	1.30	1.15	1.30	0.92	0.95	1.19	0.92	1.71	1.63	1.30	1.08
22.5....	1.74	1.63	1.44	1.52	1.47	1.35	1.21	1.32	0.92	0.95	1.16	0.90	1.68	1.59	1.29	1.08
23.0....	1.70	1.60	1.46	1.56	1.50	1.40	1.25	1.35	0.92	0.95	1.16	0.88	1.65	1.58	1.27	1.05
23.5....	1.65	1.59	1.46	1.57	1.53	1.44	1.23	1.37	0.93	0.95	1.15	0.86	1.64	1.55	1.24	1.03
Midnight	1.64	1.58	1.48	1.57	1.56	1.46	1.20	1.41	0.93	0.95	1.16	0.85	1.62	1.53	1.20	0.99

PART VIII.

—●—
MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.



MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

I. A REPORT ON THE GROUND CURRENT OBSERVATIONS MADE AT UGLAAMIE, ALASKA.

By A. L. MCRÆ, *Private Signal Corps, U. S. Army.*

The observations were commenced August 11, 1882, and were continued at hourly intervals until November 14, 1882.

The lines were insulated wires one thousand yards in length. One was in the magnetic meridian, and the other at right angles to it.

The terminals were copper plates 2 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$) feet square. The N., S. and W. terminals were in water; the E. in land.

Compass galvanoscopes were used to measure the strength of the current.

As the observations possess especial interest because they were made in such a high latitude, several deflections of the galvanoscope have been reduced to something like absolute measure by comparison with a galvanometer in the laboratory.

Unfortunately the electromotive force due to the terminals and the resistance of the complete circuit were not determined, so that their effects cannot be accurately estimated.

But from an experiment with copper plates one square foot in area it was found that the electromotive force under the most favorable circumstances, when both plates were in sea is less than .05 volt, and when one plate was in sea and the other in land is less than .2 volt.

Mr. Wild has found that the electromotive force due to copper plates buried in the earth may reach .05 volt. We can therefore safely assume that the electromotive force between the plates used in the observations was not greater than .2 volts.

Mr. Wild has already found that the resistance of the ground between copper plates one square meter in area buried two meters below the surface and one kilometer apart was between thirty and sixty ohms. By comparison the resistance of the ground at Ugluamie would be between eighty and one hundred and sixty ohms. But since all the plates except one were in water it is probable the resistance was much less.

If we assume that the resistance of the line and the ground was so small compared to the resistance of the galvanoscope as to be inappreciable, we find that at times there was an electromotive force of .8 volt acting. Deducting the .2 due to the terminals we have .6 volt remaining, which must be due to a ground current.

The difficulties mentioned above of eliminating everything from the true ground current prevent a careful study of the observations; but by plotting the total current it appears that:

1. The current is generally steady in strength and direction for several days at a time. There are periods when there is no current. There are also rare moments when the intensity of the current changes rapidly. The direction of the current usually changes slowly.

2. The north and south component is the stronger.

3. The general direction of the current is from the first (NW.) to the third (SE.) quadrant, and not from the second (NE.) to the fourth (SW.) as in Europe.

The general direction varied from due west to a little east of north.

In connection with auroras it is noticed that:

On September 4 a weak variable current suddenly changed to a strong north by east current six or seven hours before an aurora was observed. This strong current continued for several days and auroras on the 6th, 12th, and 15th did not seem to affect its intensity or direction.

On September 25 there was quite a disturbance of the needle five hours in advance of the aurora. Just after the appearance of the aurora the current began to weaken and shifted from north to northwest.

On September 26 there was an increased current one hour in advance of the aurora.

On October 8 a westerly current changed to a little south of west one hour in advance of the aurora.

At other times auroras occurred when there was a strong or moderately strong current without apparently having the slightest effect.

NOTE ON AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR OBSERVING GROUND CURRENTS.

Heretofore the best method for observing ground currents has been that of two lines, one in the magnetic meridian and one at right angles to it. By this method the difference of potential between N. and S. and between E. and W. giving the components of the current in these two directions can be obtained. This, however, is not sufficient to enable us to determine the exact direction and strength of the current.

Now, if the difference of potential between N. and W. is taken at the same time as that of N. and S. and of E. and N., there will be all the necessary data to plat the equipotential surfaces, from which the direction of the current can be obtained.

Then, knowing distance between the equipotential surfaces, we can get the variation of the potential with respect to the distance and hence the strength of the current.

The lines need not be at right angles, nor is it necessary that one should be in the magnetic meridian.

II. THICKNESS OF THE ICE.

The thickness of the ice in the lagoon close to the station, and in the still water of the sea near shore, was measured at intervals of about a month during the winter.

The following table presents the results of these observations:

LAGOON ICE.			
Date.	Thickness.		Remarks.
	Feet.	Inches.	
1881.			
November 1	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1882.			
January 1	3	9	
February 27	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
April 1	6	.....
May 4	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
SEA ICE.			
December 4	20		Sea ice.
1883.			
January 3	3	8	Measured about 200 yards from shore.
February 2	4	2	
March 7	5	2	
April 2	4	11	
May 2	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
July 1	5	.....

NOTE.—In the meteorological observations, the readings of the barometer are not reduced to the sea-level.

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