Journal, Northwest Boundary Survey, 1857-1862

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A dictionary of the Chiricahua Apache language collected by Dr. W. F. Hodge.

Exhibit 7, George E. 1863

Gibbs, George. 1863

A dictionary of the Chinook jargon, or trade languages of Oregon. Smithsonian Institution Collections, vol. 7, publ. no. 161, Pt. xiv + 43. March
Gibbs, George. 1863

Instructions for research relative to the ethnology and philology of America.

Smithsonian Fidalg Collections, vol. 17, Smithsonian Institution.

Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution.
George Gibbs

A dictionary of the Chinook jargon, 1863

S. E. 8042 n. 161
S. misc. coll. vol. 7, 1867
Malathon
(for Eucyamus scale)
Bushnell, David S., Jr. 1938

Bushnell, David S., Jr. 1938.

1859.
August

Small rat, Alcohol. Chuck.
cheek. unnamed. Aug. 10th.

" Al. C. mole. de. Aug. 21st.
Lizard. No. Aug. 21st.
Striped snake. Shagitleading.
No. 2.

Wrench Camp Shagit.
No. 9.

Ground Squirrel do Aug. 6th.

Jumping mouse. Aug. 11th.

2 small trout. Shagit river.
Aug. 14th.

The above are in Alcohol.

August 16th. On the "second summit" of the
Western trail, at an elevation of
just passed the blue n pine grove budding.
The spring were about the size of quails
but could fly very well. Among other birds
a game which was probably female of the spuce partridge, not identified; the Canada gall's flocks of indoors. Also a small hawk.

The heads of the gulls swimming towards the Skagit were inhabited by colonies of the turtle snail, whose whistler was heard constantly among the rocks. We saw several of them sitting erect at the summit of their burrow or swimming from one to another. Their whistler is shrill and one of the calls so nearly resembles that of a man that when I first heard it, I answered, supposing it to be the signal of one of our men who was hunting.

Standing on the abundant half-rose on the prairie summit of the summits near the Skagit, I saw no signs of deer. None appear to be scarce though they exist, both black & grizzly. The mountain goats, except in the summits below, would lean to confuse them.

List of particular localities.

Aug. 9th. Creeped. 5.8. 23.4/4 [lost]

Murre. Extreme length 4 1/4; body 3 5/8; tail 5/8; head 1 3/8; to eye 3/8; to ear 7/8; 2º summit. Skin.

Aug. 12th. Canada grouse or spuce partridge; 3 13/14; 2 1/2; 7/4

Aug. 15th. Mountain goat. Brought into camp Skagit by Mr. Austin. Skinned except the head.

Lengths of head are all. 13/8; nose & ear 10; height of ear 5 1/2; inner cartilage of eye 7 1/2; nostril to & 5 1/2. Injured.


Length. 12 3/4; head 2 3/8; to vertical 5 1/4; dorsal 5 1/4; to anal 8.

Back and sides nearly dark & medinal line with dark spots of irregular shape. Black on the back; on the sides blue with a black edge.
behind; from the anal fin to caudal also spotted below the line. Sides as far back as the anal fin with a broad streak of lake red. Dorsal & caudal fin with black spots; adipose olive with a few distinct rounded black spots, also intermediately black on the edge; dorsal & caudal dark grayish brown as at without spots or very few near the belly; ventral & pectoral light reddish; back dark brown approaching to black, with blue reflections; operculum reddish, belly yellowish red; head that 1 blunt, pointy spotted on the tip, brown; 1 pre-operculum; tail slightly lunate.

Another specimen of which a drawing only was sent had small spots along the belly, which was also more reddish; anal fin dull purplish; dorsal & caudal with a shade of bluish gray; back and head with blue reflections. (n.d.)

The meat of all that I saw was white. Much larger fish were also taken.

Aug. 24. Trout. On head waters west fork of the Pasayten, a branch of the Taskalamee. Apparently the same species as in the Skagit in there, the medical line was red, but there was no broad streak as in the ottos. Its meat also was red. These differences may perhaps be owing to water large, thus being small. The roe was iridescent, about the size of mustard seed.

Aug. 26. Mountain Goat from Mr. Hoymann, east of the Skagit. 2 yr. old male. Head over all 13 in.; lip to eye, 6 in.; horn to tail to do. 4 in.; lip to ear 8 3/4; nostril to do. 7/8; height of ear 5. Shinned when shot.

With the exception of the above mountain the goat is not found east of the Skagit in this district. It known occurs again in the Nelwhan mountains.
Aug. 27. Squirrel; 2nd cast of Squan. R.
Length 12½;; measure of tail 4⅞; head 1½; to occiput 3¼; nose to eye ⅞; ear 1⅞; height ear 5; foot 1½; hind, 1¾.

Specimen.

Do. Do. 17. 23½. Head only.
Also head of female.
The young are not about half grown.
It is true the common species. The young males exactly resemble the female in plumage, but I think assume their proper color in the fall. They frequent low bottoms & the wooded benches of streams, are expressly tame or stupid, so much so that the man killed great numbers with stocks & the Indians caught them with a hoop fastened to the end of a pole.
I have seen the hen with a brood of newly full grown chickens huddled in the trail.

Aug. 28. White-billed Squirrel, female
Length, total, 15 in.; body 8½; measure of tail 4⅞. Head 2¼; & eye ¾; & ear 1½; height ear ½; foot 1½; hind, 2.

... do.
Male
Length, same. Head 2½; & eye ½; & ear ½; height ear, ¾; feet, 1⅞. 2.

This species found here on & the Klamath. Kameen is the common species. It is a very lively, noisy animal, its habits like those of the common pine squirrel of the Sand, from which it differs only in color. Its food is chiefly the ends of the Abies Douglasii.

Aug. 31. Mouse. 9½; 3¾. Head 1½; & eye ½; & ear ¾; height ear ½; feet ¾; 1¼.
Skull lost.
Sept. 8. Canada Goose, female. 14½. 22.7. The crew in one individual was filled with pi leaves. Spinnin...

4½. Patches rabbit. One was seen to dry but not shot.

,, Neotoma. Total length 14½; body 8 in; head 2¼; 3 eye 1; to ear 2; height of ear 1; feet 7½. 1½.

,, 5½. Pine Marten. Lepusus (subit). Total length 20.; body 17½; tail 8½; hair 2½; head 4; to ear 3; 3 eye 1½; height ear 1½; feet 2½ - 4.


,, do. No. 2 Male 13½ - 23 - 7½.
These two differ considerably in plumage. Their crew was filled with willow leaves. They seem to be pretty abundant in the mountains. White plumage white. The flesh is dark. I not very good. They are exclusively a mountain bird, the willow growing there as well as in the valleys.

,, 11½. Canada goose, male.
15½. 23½. 7½. Crew filled with buckthorns.

,, 13½. 23½. 7½. Pate. Ptarmigan No. 3. 14½. 23½. 7½.
,, No. 4. 14½. 23½. 7½.
,, No. 5. 14½. 23½. 7½.
I believe both sexes are alike in plumage I am not sure that I can distinguish.
1854

them at all at this season of the year.
One specimen had the claws filled with
beads of the Spinae.
Sept. 11th Ruffed Grouse. (not precised)

" 14th. Pige Martin, young male.
Length 24 1/8 in; body 15 1/4; ventricle of
tail 6 3/4; head 3 3/8; to eye 1 1/8; to
ear 2 1/8; height of ear 1/4; feet 2 1/4.

" 16th. Otter. Length 7 7/8 tail 2:
head 1 3/8; to eye 3 3/4 to ear 1 1/2;
height of ear 1/4 feet 7/8. 1. male

The small ground squirrel (chipmunk) and
the white bellied Pive squirrel both excessively abundant in the valley
of the Naimuckel. The latter are back-
king and screeching round the camp.

continually.

Sept. Little Chief Lake. This animal
is very abundant on the Naimuckel,
habiting the tall of rocks which slide
down from the mountains. The Sasame
Indians call them Kill! from a fancied
resemblance to their cry, Kill! Kill.

Sept. 31st. Flying Squirrel, female.
Total length 13 3/8, body 7.11 in. of tail
1. to eye 3 3/4; ear 1 1/8; height ear 3 1/8;

" 14th. Flying Squirrel, male
Measurements not taken.
The above not sent back to Lake Superior.

" 22d. Lakes Clear, 2 12 1/17 22 8.
Hesperus Americanus. Specimen No. 29.
Sept. 25th. Little Chief Hen, female.
Length 7 in. head 2 in. eye 3/4.
to ear 1 3/4, height ear 7/8, feet 7/8 - 1 1/4.

Sept. 29th. Rusty Squirrel, male.
Length total 15, body 8, hair of tail 1 1/2
head 2 3/4, to eye 7/8, to ear 1 3/4, height
of ear 3/4, feet 1 1/4 - 1 1/8.

Another of the same color was obtained.
but not shot. I am uncertain whether
it can be considered a different species.
Obtained near mouth of Rainruckchok.

White breasted Squirrel.
Paratyra rana, Wurdemann.
Alcohol. Specimen no. 8.217.

26th. Small Hawk 11 22 1/2.

Sept. 29th. Sharp tailed grouse. Same
locality, but on the prairie. Not
measured. Legs not distinguished.

White tail. This bird the Indians
tell me, is not found so far north,
although the lemmings is common in
the valley of the Rainruckchok and
Okinackee, on the neighboring hills.


Sept. 30th. Two specimens Ta-ah-nee
Salmon, male & female. Okinackee
1859

Price: This fish is very curious to the state of its spawning season. It frequents this river & the lakes in summer numbers, its color actually reminding the red.

Measurements.


Female. Length 22 in head 6¼, & dorsal 10 in, vertical 11, anal 14½, adipose 16¼ - color of head light greenish back brick red inclining to purple, belly dirty yellowish gray. Caudal fin speckled, but slightly luminated. Upper line of head convex whereas that of the male is the reverse. Eggs red and of the size of swan shot.

This appears to be the average size of the fish. The front is red, outline

Oct. 1. Checkered Snake - Alcohol
Chp. Sainkameen

Oct. 2. Bat -
Chp. Sainkameen
Bag 885.11

Batchenaas first appear on the Sainkameen. As the weather is now cold they have mostly gone into their holes.

Oct. 3d. Woodpecker, 10. 15¾. 5¼ &
Specimen No 20

Oct. 4. Muskrat, 8' length 24 in.
body 13; head 5½; to eye 1½; toe ear 3.
foot 1½ - 3½. Small in Alcohol.
Specimen No. 14.
Oct. 4th  - Salmon, Kashevo, female.
Dry skin, Meat red. Eggs orange. Size of brain chart.
Except in color of the meat this fish seems to resemble the suit-bleats of the salmon. It has just arrived in the skin alive and would not spawn until after the Tach-ska.
Eggs 1 1/3 line. - Maximum No. 9.

The old grand' 1 3/4 inch long. - Specimen No. 37.

M. - Coorst. 16 3/4 28 1/4 0.
Specimen No. 26.

Oct. 6th - Bighorn sheep, female
3 yrs old. Skinned except the head, when brought in.
Lip to back of head 16 in. To base of horn 10 1/2; to eye 7 1/2; height ear 5 1/2; curve of horn 9 1/2.

" do. Male - brought in after I left. Not measured.

" do. Not caught.

" do. Bighorn
The Indians say that the deer on the Similkameen commence running after the middle of October. A month later the bighorn commences. The ewe of the latter drop their young high in the rocks and conceal them until they are strong enough to climb, so that they are seldom caught. They are very wild and unlike the mountain goat which is "lazy." The bighorn is found in the mountains of the floors of the Similkameen & Naimiklok. The goats in the Methow Nits, which are very high, but more north of there 1 east of the
Oct. 6th

White fish. Alcohol.

The Indians fish in large quantities of these which seem to be the same as the Be-nacht.

Oct. 9th

Small Snake. Alcohol. From Dr. Berrin.

Oct. 10th

Squirrel. Albino. Alcohol. Dr. Lewis. The ears were pink and it is to suppose an albino of the white-tailed squirrel.

Shells of fresh water snail, also some species small shells from the lake, obtained by Dr. Berrin.
Oct. 14. Obtained some months of the **Hok-oi-atiskwa**. Shells of a fish, water mussels, different from those at the Dryers Lake. Piles of the shells lie here where the Indians have feasted on their contents.

(Inc. small fig.)

15th. Arriving at the vicinity of the Columbia found the Indians taking up large salmon, "Shuk-te-wee," by which I understand they intend all salmon that have been lying in fresh water, could not preserve a specimen. Found the same fish a little later at the mouth of Black's fork almost entirely exhausted. They had ceased running in the Chinookan when I arrived at Op. Steilkamun.

Mr. 3°. Canada Grouse. Female.

15 1/4 - 23 7/10° (not preserved)

" " Canada Grouse. Male.

17 22 7/10° (not preserved)

" " Ruffed Grouse. Male.

" " Salmon. A small species with a sharp beak. In Alcohol.

Specimen No. 3.

The above on the N. coast at Sitkum R.

2 of the same as that at Charlie R. Lake.

Nov. 11. Two species of high salmon in the Sluice. One a Mill Creek, one of the Columbia as winter, though the ice. Huncherena a salmon told with red meat. 2 spots.

1 Peck with black back and white meat.

Nov. 20. Peck. 2 small specimens in Alcohol. from Cordill. Depot.

10 4 25.
1859

Dec. 7. Colville Depot.

Ermine in Alcohol. Total length 13 in. Body 8 1/4 - length head 2 1/2 eye 1/2 - to ear 1 3/4; height ear 1/4. Length of pre 1 1/4 1 3/4 bag No. 6.

...Hunt's Skin of Lynx. I should think it a young cougar except that it has a short tail. Colville Depot.

23rd. Mean Red Pelt Finch. No. 31

25th. "Hutter." Not measured as he had been sick.

26th. Hare - Hunt's Skin. No. 183.

30th. Sucker female - Willoughby. No. 32.

My two birds came Colville Depot this month except Ravens, Magpies.

1860


7th. Field mice (2) Colville Depot. Bag No. 32.

8th. White hare.

head 3 3/4 ear 3. to eye 1 1/2 to ear 3 1/4 fur 2 1/4. b. Will in alcohol. Skull in bag 33. Specimen No. 34.
Jan'y. 15th Chikadee. 1. 5.8/14. 23/4.
       Colorado Depot. Specimen No. 35

19th White Hall. 1.
       Specimen No. 36

21st. 
       Ventral of tail 2 in.
       Specimen No. 37

Specimen in Alcohol.

       Weight 3 1/2. Foot 2 7/8. 5 3/16.
       Specimen No. 38

Stuffed in Alcohol.

Feb'y. 20th Finch 5 1/2. 6 3/4. 3 7/8.
       Specimen No. 39

     do. 2 5/2. 8 1/2.
       Specimen No. 40

21th White Hall. Length 16 3/2. Head 4
       Specimen No. 41

Put in Alcohol.

       Specimen No. 42

Specimen in Alcohol.

This bird seems to winter here and being abundant. They are especially fat. Understanding the turtles. The area filled
with small ducks.

       Specimen No. 43

Specimen in Alcohol.
March 4th.  Titmouse 5. 73 2. 2 3/4.

Redpoll 3 5/2 8 3/4 3.

March 5th.  About March 1st. Satinie were reported to be running in the Spokane River.

The only birds yet seen are these that remain all winter. In this immediate neighborhood they are not very numerous, things I believe are one more in the valley. I have seen chaffinch, sparrows, and jays. Some woodpecker, Stellar's Jay, Red-whiskered blackbird, hawk hunting. Red pine, fir, and chichaires. Water needs to be March 5th. Saw a pine squirrel, apparently the same species as on the Sound. Color not.

March 9th.  The squirrel, length 12 3/4; 19 hairs; tail 8; body 8; head 3/2; 7 9/16 3 1/2; ear 1 1/4; height 10 3/4; put 14. 2 1/2.

The squirrel appears to be different from the pine squirrel of the Sound. The belly is white with the under fur bluish or castaneous plumage; the hairs of the tail becoming black at the ends. Can it be the white buffed squirrel often mentioned in winter.
March 9, 1860

Link hunting 7 1/4, 13, 4 11/16

[Annotation]

[Cross-out]

11th

Crossbill 6 1/2, 10, 10 3/4

Tail unequal.

Supposed the other side a male, without

Supposing the body I found two sets developed eggs.

Crossbill, & outmanemo

Shorter than the last. Of small size, abundant

Nest found on the Columbia pine. No. 53

Black 4 1/2, 1 1/2

Not distinctive colors. No. 54

[Cross-out]

12th

Woodpecker 6 1/2, 10, 10 3/4

No. 55

Black, & 4 1/2, 1 1/2

(not skinned)

[Cross-out]

Same species as those above)

March 12, 1860

Flying Tri wines

Total length 14.

Body 7 1/4, head 2,

Eye 3/4, & ear 1 1/3, height ear 3/4, fur 3, 1 1/2

Tail of tail, thin on skin.

No. 56

Crossbill.

The name is Pangalepe, I keep it.

13th

In the valley. Did undiscovered black birds,

Kardis, more birds, 61 kitchen plum, Malarder.

The Oregon wood bird is not very easily obtained

but found on the wheat, etc. of the outer tail feathers

the two first one and a half as long as the

feather only, while on the third feather is a

white mark on third its length, or the same

same. The outer edge of the 3rd feather was also

beige, slightly, head not black but gray in the crown.

14th

Kilder plum 10 20, 3/4, small (not measured)
March 15th, 1860. Neptune Creek.
Two small trout.
The spots on these differently colored sides. In one case not extending behind the dorsal fin.

Nos. 58, 59.

20th. Chickadee 9 1/2 p. 2 3/4
Price $1.60

21st. Stilts 4 3/4 p. 2 3/4
Price $2.61

22nd. Chipmunk
In alcohol
Price $0.82

23rd. Field Mouse
In alcohol
Price $0.83

23rd. Flying Squirrel
Total length 12 3/4; head 3 1/8 to eye 7 1/2 ear 1 1/2; height ear 7/8, body 2 in., feet 7/8 1 1/2
Price $0.64

Note the peculiar sand of the Flying Squirrel.

White-tailed Rat-tailfish A 5 1/2-10 1/2-3 1/2
March 25th. Bermuda No. 66
Saw quite a number yesterday on the hill small. Also a blue bird.

Okavango.

March 30th. Blue gams 8 1/2 p. 26.9
April 1st. 8 21 30.9 p. 19 88.9

(Sold frozen)

April 6th. Long-tailed Weasel.
Brown trout, "Perch" and 3 Shaw. The hybrids distinguish themselves from the herring by its having the dash of carmine on each side under the chin. They say it is the male which has a reddish tinge on the belly. Skin in alcohol, 1 drawing. No. 66.

There are fine specks on the hinder part of the body of all these and here and I believe in common structure. The under-part blue nearly equals two.

April 6th. Trout, "Bitchet." Skin in alcohol, 3 the collection. Back lighter than olive green, with silver reflections, beneath is blue. Sides with light flesh color.
April 7th. Fine squalls. I came at 49 square. Two square 12½ ft. + horns of tails 1½; body 8½; head 2½; tail 14½. 40s. 40s. ½; ears 1½; bright eye, eye of body 1½; feet 1½. 2. Spec. No. 66.

April 8th. Ruffed Grouse. 1p. a. 27. east. Obtained.

The White Eagle appears to be our incommen throughout this whole province of Labrador. I heard of one species killed on Vancouver I. I then called the Black Eagle. Its feathers, especially those of the wing to help take Eagle are much prized among the Indians, both of the interior and the furrier. I gave pointing of them among their trappers. The image of the Thunder bird seem also to be instilled after the adrift. I saw one or two the last summer on the mainstream 1. where it is called Methampegs. A skin in the present line of Karl tonitabinius. A bird be found along the entry form the lower Aban Province to this place, one quick steamer one and yet more be found a fine specimen. The eagle let out a short distance off on a low branch of a tree, and ap-
April 12  White ibis (hawaro) 6/8 13.5 5 63.75 grams. These birds first observed today. They were pretty numerous, twittering round the cattail crossings, I occasionally light up. The back of their head was a clear, dark blue, without any greenish tinge. Instead, don't mention the triangular black space between the eye and bill.


Prairie numbers 5 9 17 20.

Long the creek contains a tape worm enters in innumerable.

April 14. Northern woodpecker 5 8 not measured. There are commonest kind brown hue. Their habits do not deem to differ from time of other forest species. They seem to be pairing about this time. I found the looks of them thereon developed.

No. 71.

About the 12th April, the weather moderate and sister began to go until in considerable minutes.

Mr. Thomas Thrasher, April 16, 188-5, first line.
April 17. Small fish.

Bark streaked with blue blue reflections. Sides blue with golden tints. Nipple of blue with two reflexions. A line of blue bars separated from the ventral line by a band of gray. Belly yellow. Lips common. An irregular bar expanded upon the side. The lateral line shown. 

In Alcohol. 827.

April 18. Meadow dace. 10 7/8 - 16 71/2. 5 3/4.

1. No. 73.


1. 71/2 - 24 3/4. 7 1/4.

2. No. 74.

21. Sitta canadensis. 4 5/8 - 7 1/2. 2 1/8. 2.

2. 7/8 71/2. 2 1/8.

21. No. 74.


Not skinned.

No. 75.
in the male confine mostly to the two middle feathers. It is curious that hitherto we have not
noticed the bare spots on the eye, common in little kings, but most marked in the male. He also
speaks of the terminal tail band as purple, whereas at least in the tail it is white.

Ruffed Grouse. During the latter half of
the month of April the males drummed all
night at the Brandywine depot, intermittent
for hours in the morning and then drumming
on during the day.

April 1-May

No. 85 Line bag in Alcohol

On Clarke's RD up to Lake

May 9-10

Trupilla Ann Capilla (lauatrix)

7½-10½ 3½ 8 120 86

Specimen Annintra 8 6½ 10½ 3½

(not present)

One of a small flock found.

Trupilla (?) Pino 5 1½ 2½ 8

The tail of this came as bright as in No. 80.

They are very common on Clark's Ford.

Halo Sparroris 10½ 2½ 7½ 8

(not present).

Note around the eye yellow, I. not guinse
as described by Lincoln. In another specimen
also made the eye orange, eyelid guinse.

Mr. A. Ann Capilla was noticed on the ground
in a small pile of brush. Foundfried with a
great bumblebee, apparently contaminated flies.

1. Plum in its feeding on fur or ground is con
siderably troubled by bumblebee. I have no fur here than
always is present. I when we was that, the oth
May 13th. Swamp Sparrow 5% 0% 3① ③ ②
No. 41.
√
14
Canada Geese 11 16① 5 ④
(Dr. Hammond)
No. 20.

14 Pencis Harris 11 15 ③ ④
No. 89.
(Dr. Hammond)

May 15th. Saw first humming bird.

Lyriotheca aestiva, male — not skinned
4 70 7 92 3 74

May 16. Peller 5 ③ ④ 2 ③ ④
2 ④

El Havilr wheat (Pendurilla)

May 17th. Saw four black-capped ducks, male and female, in the rain. The Indians say there are not many.

May 19. Talmes Maculatus 1 ② 13 ④ ④
19 ③ ④ ④

(Not skinned)

Pine or pine of these blackbirds flying round the pine near camp.
May 20. 1860

Vandreu 22½ x 60. 19½
not preserved 3 (stale meal)

2½: Walter 1½
1¾. 7½ 23½
Specimen No 92

One piece 5. 8½ 3
Specimen No 93

Chipping Sparrow 5½ 1½ 27½ 9
Specimen No 94

28: Picus Venatus 8½ 15. 5½ (stale meal)

Pewee 5½. 9½

Young of Spint duck in the lake, one in alcohol.

25½: White bellied swallow-tailed kite young in nest in the Dakroam pines along the river.

May 25th: American 3 toed Woodpecker

Picus Arctinus 10½ 16½ 5½

Specimen No 95

29th: Louisiana Terns 

keep on a tree

20th: Red Eyed Vireo 6.10 3½
not skinned

Chirise, backed Titemans (Parrs suprurus)
not skinned

July 1st: Night bird 1½ 15½ 3
head in alcohol

10: 8½ 14 5½ 9
not skinned

Varied Pelican 9.14½ 3½
not skinned

Pieris Subcause 6½ 1½ 2½ 8
head in alcohol

Vires. Bartaia 5¾ 6½ 2½

Kalespelm Lake

Pine Pewee 5½ 8½ 2½

2. 4½. Specimen No. 106.

Luminous Tassel. 7½. 1½. 3½. 2
Head in Alcohol.

There is considerable obscurity among the smaller species of Pyramus, and metallic descriptions are somewhat vague as it would seem. At least they do not accurately denote the present specimens.

6½. Agnus canis. 

6½. 6½. 9½. 3½.

6½. 6½. 9½. 3

6½. 6½. 9½. 3

But all details are not properly accurate. The marking on the entire tail feathers vary from what. In the more specimens and examined the ornament is what except a dusty spot on the entire same on the side. The neck has a large patch on the other same. A slight one on the middle of the edge, with dusty on the entire toward the end. In the third more than half the feather.

So is dusty, big toward the base of the entire same. Again on its upper portion. In the inner some through its entire length having a white spot. The inner same moves in the upper part, I also the edge. The feathers are much shorter in place more than the mere. The head such 1 upper part of the head dark,4 ever so, wing tail terminus gray. 3 lateral tail further with only a splint of white on the inner same.

6½. Venustus supercilent. 8 4½.

Specimen No. 108.

Vicus Harrisii 8. 15½. 2½.

Specimen No. 109.

V. do. do. 2. 8½. 16. 5½
Head in Alcohol.

Vicus Harrisii 8. 13½. 4½.

Specimen No. 112.

V. do. do. 2. 8½. 13½. 4½
Specimen No. 113.
June 7th. Barnacle Vico 5½, 2½, 2¾, 8
under mandible, bluish white.
Specimen No. 110

Andromeda Urata 7½, 2½, 3½
Specimen No. 111

Pine Martin, juvenal
Length body 14½, do 8½, tail 5½, wing 21
head 3½, eye 1½, ear 2½, height ear 1½
pect 2⅖ - 3⅖

has white tips to the ears.

Specimen No. 114

Claus Hayashi 9½, 16½, 5½, 9
Specimen No. 114

Tyrannus Varius & aquaticus, skull
in alcohol.

June 10th. Louisiana Tanager.
1 7½, 12½, 3½
Specimen No. 116

June 12th. The Other Tanager found the nest
of the Oregon brown bird under the stump of a
tree, on the ground. 4 eggs white shaded, es-
specially at the large end with reddish brown, the
spots at this end being upon a patch of a light
color (indicating mother hen, spot). 116 a

June 14th. Red Eyed Vico 5 6, 10, 3½.
Specimen No. 117
16½, nest 2⅖, white uppers with
reddish at the large end.

June 15th. H. Western Thrush 7, 11½, 3½, 8
Specimen No. 118

Schiltey Vainai Specimen No. 119

16½, 5½, 15½, 10
Also nest and eggs, four in number.
Specimen No. 119

June 16th. Vico Varius 8
Specimen No. 120
June 16, 1860. Cedar Bird. 62 11/2 33/4
Specimen No. 121

Saw male of Bunting Yellow Throat at Pack Train June 16th

June 17. Passenger Pigeon 5 17 25.874
a small flock in the woods on Pack R.
No. 122
33°, Jay 41 1 11/4 16 4 6

This day differed considerably from the Canada Jay. It is perhaps the Cormorant of Siberia which the Canada Jay is said to resemble. His dark eyes, bill blue
the mandibles upper 1 party edged with black.
by Vancouver.
No. 123

June 27. Irregular, 5½ 12 p. 4 34

Unfortunately injured in catching from the nest.
I put in alcohol. Stonehill gravis as it the
female having small, partly white, on the
stomach, but this has. Eggs too in summer-
long & many of them were at both ends. They
were white. The nest hung on the end of a
small cedar about 5 feet from the ground. It
was made almost entirely of the down of the
willow, with a few bits of broken reed outside.

28th

June 30th. Found a nest of a small duck to
belong to be the Spirit duck under a bush on
a rocky point about 20 feet above the water.

July 8th. found the hens in a small nest,
apparently recently abandonded containing only one
egg.

July 2d. Found a nest of a small duck which
I supposed to be the

Canada geese from the description. The
nest originally contained six eggs & the
maid said they were almost compelled to push
her off the nest. The day after the bird was
missed - two eggs gone 2 unbroken. The re-
remaining three she took. They were nearly full
about the size of Canada's eggs. Each one light
blonde brown tint, with dark brown spots
dots

July 3d. Found on the westward a small nest,
apparently recently abandoned containing only one
egg.

July 4th. Emperor pike length 15 + 1

2 feet. to eye 1. 6 can 2. height can 1/2
feet 1'/2' - female - pregnant. 10. 12

May common in the same woods on Suckley R.

len herring work 

of a ground which I supposed to be the

July 8th. The hens found a nest

1 105

2 10/16

1/2 14/16

1 1/2
The above all turned out to be known, by at Chehalis Dept. July 15, 1860.

July 27th, arrived Cache
Received Hat & Spear 12/7.

20th, small be on trail to Bp. Houwia
Louin's Cache
Cedar birds, apparently gathering in small flocks, perhaps only fimitaries, found on twice by
Maryland yellow throstle. This bird I think worth six or eight in my books.

Right head.

July 30th, Reaching the Houwia side found
the common book used "Peetl" abundant.

Aug. 3rd at Camp Houwia - found four
small hares in a form preserved these
specimens. They are distinguished as hav-
ing a white mark on the forehead.

Specimen. box 129. 30. 31

Note: Think "Peetl" very abundant in these
yrs. Peabody also look in the bushes.

Aug. 15th. Little Chief Nat's head seen
in the rocks on the Houwia River.

Aug. 16th. Divine of Houwia 2 Kootenay
came to给了我 the skin of a gravy. Group of Carenos came out of dug of gauds

Aug. 17th. Blue Agnes finding on the flat
of the wind up pine - probably on grain
seeds.

A large brown head -
Brown beak with a dense crown of
brown feathers white eye green. Bill horn
color. 2nd quill shortest and longest, 3rd longer
than 3rd quill of tail feathers with annules
on tail. Inner vanes of tail fully white, outer vanes yellow white, outer line of each
feather painted with brown. Belly 2 sides
spotted with brown, rest 3 sides tail spots
white, tightly finely marked with wood grain.
Aug 27th

1st Journey, 27th. 13°. 14°. 47

supported by a noble - D. B. Heenan

Pamplins No. 102.

About the 1st September flocks of small birds as the pine trees, and the bluebird be preparing to go south.

Kestlesway to Flathead River.

The Kestlesway Piaries lay about the Cataract is found in the lake west of lead river, or between it and the prairie - but not in the east of it 1½ - but so it is known to the westward. The Kestlesway is here, but the long tobacco here. The best kind in the common kind known as early as we know. (Flattery says Cataract on the Yacht.)

Sept 4th. Snow, 1st in flocks on the prairie a patching pretty hoppers on the prairie at Kestlesway Caches. Cedar birds.

Sept 5th. Entering the Kestlesway from found the Cataract was common. Presently and usually found together. The manner I irved the those of this Jay family. Seemed to be finding especially on the shores of the Cataract for deer. The Aug 28th. Pamplins No. 102. 

Flock of one was filled with them. They are very watchful and fly worlds. Their flight so much like that of the Canada Geese.
Sept. 16 - On Kettlesoke, near Camp of Sept. 14/17.
Flycatcher - 13 - 8 1/4, 12 3/4, 4 3/4

Museum at 1 3/4

ds. - 8 1/4, 4 3/4

These birds were quite common on the nests. The sound of one examined was filled with shrive tones.

The meagre also abundant here, generally living near together. Their food seemed to be the leaves of the poison plant. As the surprised of one was filled with them. Their flight resembles that of the flicker. They are very simple and fly both.

Steller's Jay also around, and common Jay.

Heston Camp Sept. 17

Sand hill crane, tyming, and four-wind

Red wing, meadow lark.

Grass on open plains of a small flock.

No. 135 - 10 1/4, 22 3/4, 7.


John Gunn of Portland has several deer black tail. White tail I one from the Gulf of California - The antler not longer than a one year old - tail white but somewhat the others generally except that it was redder in coat & the legs very slender.
Swallows

Dr. George Hammond, U.S. Army, says that he watched the swallows which built in the porch of the headquarters at Fort Irwin. He is satisfied that they swallows the wind of which they build their nests. He says they have certain times for building. He notes that they do not build during working hours. They were 20 minutes as to be a nest. They built in the corner of the principal wing, then other birds attached their nests to the corner affording by the first to do so. Their nests were entirely closed except a small hole for the entrance.

Coyotes

Dr. W. examined a coyote killed at Fort Irwin in the winter and found a mass of grasshoppers in it. The bird was killed by another bird, swallowed it and a piece of leaf with the swallows in it which he had thrown out of the window a few days before. It which was found up for swallowing. He has noticed the coyote feeding about among the grass which is covered among the snow and they seem to have been picking off grasshoppers. The animal in question was very fat.

The buckskin reported to the officers that one of the radio operators by Cunningham had dropped a fox.

Numbotet, “Subject of lecture” page 40 in two about the musty by.

The buffalo does not come out, so the deer in winter retire to the front of the mountains. He calls it “common to the mountains part of the continent.” Numbotet of huge or horns in ancient Myc.
Dr. Hammond states that there is a difference between the sweat glands of the black-tailed deer, and of the former being the longer.

He says the black-tailed deer does not breed in California valley near Yosemity, but probably to the southeast. Possibly they breed at Walker's Valley.

McBride says a lynx is larger than a coyote in the valley, not far from the black-tailed deer. They live in the valley, and probably the L. Canadensis.

Thomas Powery speaks of Bull head (a type) in Okinawoman Lake nearly 4 feet long.

Between Clarke's Fork, beginning of June 1869, number of small frogs. They make a noise something between a chirrup and a twitter but it was not before we were satisfied that it did not proceed from birds.

Wells says little. Peck and sculptures under the jaw — known without them to be the Hymenocystis. Large broods of grasshoppers rule.

Again he says, humana has no red splashing. Fletschman or Fletcher (perhaps Jimmie?) has.

The Riff says that there were no ashes of hide under the shin of a.
3. Kennedy according to Skunk, Swatish, Tulikweyt, To-e-nia.

Skunk, Young Cowhatz, Swail.