

At No. 23 is a point of land which is recognized as Indian Point. The shore has a rocky appearance, and immediately back from the surf line appear some contour lines, upon which are the representation of scaffolds, as before noted, which Captain Herendeen says are caches of the natives, while the houses are scattered along in rows. The irregular area between the village and the ridge of hills at No. 26 is a marsh. The hills are also in actual existence and beyond them is a good hunting ground, as indicated by the artist.

To the right of Indian Point, in the midst of an inlet at No. 43, is Arakan Island, formed like a hump, with a straight line on one side to denote the water line. The line at No. 44 covers an inhabited stretch of land, commonly called the Michigme, and located on a bay of the same name. Several habitations are visible, and a number of human forms are drawn near to them.

At the right-hand end of the Michigme settlement is an inlet showing three whales, near each of which is a pair of human beings, one person in the act of handing to the other some object, the import being trade, the purpose of the visit of the natives.

The lower or opposite shore, marked Nos. 30, 31, 34, and 36, Captain Herendeen is not positive whether it may represent a continuation of the Asiatic shore or St. Lawrence Island, the locality where the Asiatic coast natives obtain oil and various articles with which their country is not well stocked, returning therefor wooden vessels, poles for tents, frames for boats, etc., which are primarily obtained from the Chuckche, as the latter come from the inland regions by means of sledges, as shown at No. 17.

From the general appearance of the drawings, the continuity of shore lines, with the exception of a small and apparently insignificant break at No. 45, would indicate that the Asiatic side alone was intended to be shown, and not the opposite American shore. The statement, too, that the record is a "year's record" should also be taken into consideration.

At No. 46 is an indentation probably intended to represent St. Lawrence Bay. There is quite a herd of seals indicated, clearly denoting the presence there in great numbers of that animal. Habitations of various kinds line the shore line, to indicate a settlement of natives. At No. 47 is shown a harpooned walrus, followed by a native in a *kaiak*, who has his arm raised as if about to cast a second weapon. No. 48 has already been alluded to as a marsh, the short lines being indicative of the sedges growing at that locality. No. 49 is a skin tent, near which is lying upon the ground what appears to be intended for a sledge. The latter is in imitation of the Chuckche type, as may be observed by comparing those at the opposite side of the chart in connection with the sledges to which reindeer are hitched, near No. 39.

The general resemblance of these teams of the Chuckche is, in general, very much like those of the Samoyeds, and I can not refrain from