First Book
of
Bering Sea and
Arctic coast
Eskimo history.

As told by
Michael Francis Kozingmuk

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~~True~~ Eskimo History ~~Story~~.

as told by

Michael Francis Kazingmuk.

Nome Alaska November 12th 1937.

Told about my life story, and about what I have been harned of many things about the True Eskimo History ~~Story~~

I write and translate the Eskimo words to English words. the best I can.

And I write about my good luck and bad luck in life.

Something strange told me, go ahead and sit down in Chair and write about whats I left behind Whats happen in early days.

And. let my friends and peoples read and learn what I have done as good deeds and bad deeds.

Many Civilization people like to know about the Eskimo primitive of her life

And want to learn how they become to Eskimo in Many years ago of her own history Eskimo life Sure enough. Eskimo live like a wild savage in amongst his own inhabitation country in around at this Bering sea and Arctic recent region at that time.

Eskimos natives was never know Where exactly they Were came from. or how they beginning to be Eskimo peoples race.

Today, some smart people and civilized people said
The Eskimos Natives ~~tribe~~ came from ~~the~~ China!
Asia! Japan! Russia!
How about the Greenland Eskimos race and
Where are they came from?
And, how about the South Eastern Alaska Indians?
Also American Indians?
When Civilization White peoples came accroned from
the Europe to America,
They discovered some so many Indian race
or tribes in the Ameria.
Where are the Indians tribes come from?
What countrys They have been traveling from and
became of American Indian Tribes?

Now, some few Eskimos learned and realized
The Bering Sea Coast and Arctic coast and both the
land has been warm climate at one time
Become some peoples discovered some Mastodons
Skeletons at many places in Alaska.
Some Eskimos tribes or race said,
Sure! and truth enough We Eskimos are never
has been came from the Asia, China, Japan,
Russia,
Eskimos is own race indeed.
Because, some Eskimos discovered some Kaiaks and

Oomiaks some years ago in around the Endicott Range
Mountains peaks at the top.
Also, Many places of high mountains peaks near the
top. Some Eskimos discovered some drifted woods.
Proved to be high water marks in some many
years ago.
And, No Eskimo cant proved when or What time the
year it has been high water floods.
Today, few Eskimos said one to another, and wandering.
They said, We learned the high water flood marks
in the high Mountains it might be happened
that time in Noah time.
When? what time? Nobodys knows.
Befor the high water floods in that time
There has been mysterious Ancient Wild populations
scattered in all over the World.
When high water flood beginning, some lucky and
smart peoples might keep climbing on some high
Mountains and saved there own lives.

How about the many different kinds of population words
and language in around the Bering Sea Coast line and land
also Arctic Sea Coast line and land?
In the Siberian Coast at the Bering sea, there are some
many numbers of Natives one who used no Alphabets
to read and write.

English called them a Siberian Chuckchis.
Eskimos called them a Kuthit, Kitim Kassvat.
Their words and language hard to make understandings
between from the Alaska Eskimos race.
The Alaskan Eskimos race has own words and language
Also has no alphabets in her own race
That makes absolute unable to compare each other words
and language between Kitim Kassvat and
Enopiyit.
Thise Eskimos called themselfs according to their broken
words and mixed languages.
Enopiyit, Innuit, yuit, yuipeet.

Those Siberians Chuckchis words and language
counts numbers in her own words.
The words the says one two three's up to ten numbers.
1. Enan, 2. Ningrak, 3. Norook. 4 Eirak. 5. Millingkan
6. Enan-Millingkan. 7. Ningrak-Millingkan.
8. Amoroadkin, 9. Kwaman sitkin. 10. Minkhutkin.
And. Those Eskimos in around Alaska counts this own
numbers of one two three's.
like this.
1. Atoseik. 2. Appa. 3. pingayowak, 4. Sitommat.
5. Talimmat. 6. Akpinka. 7. Molgonnalkit.
8. pingasonmalgit, 9. Kullingokittalit. 10. Koolit.
Thats quite difference then the Siberian's Chuckchis words
and language from alaskans Eskimos word and language.

And. beside every words of their languages to each side
the Siberian and Eskimos it dont suitable
understanding to each other.
Because it is very different words altogether
That's why some smart Alaskan Eskimos said,
We are not came from the Asia, China, Japan,
Russia.
If we has been traveled and came thorough the
Siberia to Alaska We would to talk something like
mixed Siberian Chuckchi's words and language.
Also, We would to used some part of the Chuckchi's
few words in our part of words and languages.
When Chuckchi race or peoples says hello:
It's said. Hok,-yalik!
Eskimo said. Moong!
Some part of Alaska Natives said hello! according to
Their broken words and languages they said,
Shimyi!
And some part of the Alaska they said, hello! whak-ka!
The Siberians Chuckchi's words and languages is almost
the same expressions words of their own.
and not mixed up words as many difference words in many
neighborhood Eskimo villages.
Even around the northern park of Siberia, and southern
parts, Eastern parts Western park the countrys.
In around the Alaska parts the country
Their are many mixed words and language expressions

amongst the many park of different sections in the
Bering Sea Coast line and Arctic Sea Coast line.
And both the Land at the Eskimos inhabitations
residence and abode birth dwelling places.
It dont used each other Nationalitys words and
languages as one words. and languages.
Also, from the both sides of between the Siberians
and Alaskans
unless they learned in the School Teaching to
each other words in meantime.

In around the many places of Alaska Sections and
both the Eskimos residence and abod dwelling
places they are little different broken word and
languages altogether.
Because So many years ago in the primitive days
few Eskimos Natives familys were scattered
around in the some Sections of Land in Alaska
And they were all lived on the Wild animals
meat and Games.
Also, All they could find some Wild Vegetables
to live on.
And Clothing themselfs Wild animals Furs and
Skins.
Them Men's accupations are hunt for wild animals and
Games. and bring into their homes to eat.
And, Women's accupations are picking wild vegetables

for spices of food. and sewing some Fur Clothing for themselfs and family.
And. Their Tools Materials are made out of. Stones. Ivory. Jade. Bone, Flint, wood, Copper.
Every Wild Eskimos were fighting against the starvation and death to make their own liveing in the hard ways and hardship life,s.

(The way they making Language).
Many Times. one family Eskimo went away from the village for good and never came back When they found more or most of wild Games and Animals to make Their own liveing.
When their father's and Mother died When time come befor the Childrens not quite learn complete Their fathers and mothers words and language.
After words. those young Children beginning to Talk as lisp. also broken words.
Becouse those Childrens are not quite learned about their fathers and Mothers word and language just befor they died.
Some years afterwords that their abode and dwelling place became of village and residence of village dwellers were talking as Those Childrens lisp words and language.
That's the reason's why Many places at Eskimo

residence dwelling villages had litth different words and language then the other Eskimos residents sections of the Land in Alaska, Including Canadian sections and Greenland.

Today, We Eskimos learned those many kinds of Natives different word and language beginning to spread away from the first primitive ages of wild natives in history of life.

There ~~they~~ ~~when~~ are taught ~~thought~~ ~~them~~ those words and language should be used in proper ways as their own time of early life in the natives education.

There are some National and both the Nationalitys one who can understood and understandings branchs of words and languages to each other.

From The Greenland all along the Coast, clean down to the Kotzebue Sound.

From Kotzebue Sound to Cape Prince Wales Alaska, and to Diomedes Islands.

From Diomedes Islands, to King Island.

and to Sledge Island and Cape Nome Alaska.

From Cape Nome Alaska to St. Michaels. from St. Michaels. to Bristol Bay Alaska.

Also, Four places of natives residents far away from the St. Michaels Alaska. one who can talk near like it as St. Michaels and Yukon Alaska Natives.

There are Nunivak Island, and St. Lawrence Island, and Indian point Siberia, and East Cape Siberia/

When Eskimos figured out about those four places of Eskimos Residents.
They thought it might have been one time Some Eskimos familys drifted away from the St. Michaels and from the Yukon Alaska.
Because. they nearly talks as like their own words and language.

Those interior Natives as they called them Indians.
Their words and languages is more like lisp in their Many differents kinds of words and Mixed language
It dont suitable to make a understanding in around the Coast line Natives words and language.
Many of them Indians tribes talks sound more like lisp and sound like Whispering.
and they are more wild natives out in the interior Wilderness Country.
And they always ramble around out in the wild Interior Country.
To seeking for wild animals and games.
to makeing a liveing.
Those natives of Indians tribes there not talkable out in hunting grounds.
Because they feared from some unknown enemys might attack them at any time.

And, they always got hunch to taking care of themselfs from the dangers.
Then they begin to hunt around as hid and seek as it means beware from the danger and death.
Later on, every Natives in all over the unknown inhabited places became of wild habitual stylish out in the hunting grounds.

In primitive ages of time there are a many different kinds of Strange ill human natures Were Mixed in with Commonality human being
There are Witches, Magical powered persons in every where up around the Northern parts countrys, and Bering Sea Coast.
Also, they were borned by Commonalty human beings as unexpected and unfavorable of manners ways,
They have to be raised by their Mothers loved.
And, There were giants borned by human being
Two in The Bering Sea Coast at Siberian.
One in Indian point village, his Name was.
AngKaTungunna. (10 ft.)
He got killed in Big Diomede Island. by good Man AyaKhak.
Their are more than ten foot hights those giants.
And one in Yong-Sanga Siberian Coast.

His name was Nan-Khies-Khan.
Thise giant has Six Slave Servants Young and Strong Chuckchis Men.
He was a cruel to so many of his neighbors in around the Coast.
Finally. he got killed by his Slave Servants.
And Six were giants or more in around the Alaska.
Three brothers giants in Buck land Alaska.
Oldesh one was his name Kuop-ruppuk.
Younger one his name was Ella-Khunic.
Third younger one his name was. Peelak.
Later. them two oldish giants brothers killed their younger brother Peelak.
Because he was wicked and desperado about the human being peoples.
When thise happen is over. Those two brothers were beginning to hunt and killed kind of useless bad Wild animals and Wild Games.
Killed as many they could found them in the Sea and in the Land. So that those human being wont feared of them.
Also, two more giants they were around in the Port Clarance Alaska.
First one his Names was. Ak-see-sookak.
he lived around in Cape Douglas. and his cousin his name was. Ptee-Ta Kalowak.
he lived around in Old Marys Egloo Alaska.

Both of them was greatt helpful to human being peaples.
Also, one giant was in the St. Lawrence Island.
He was keep helping to his people around there in his time.
Those giants raise no Childrens.
because they have no females of their own, to raise some Childrens and to make their own population and race.
(There are most and more interesting storys about their life storys in amongest to the Eskimos or Natives true storys tellers.
(Ins thise True Eskimo History Storys, just mention them, so that reader can learn them, and learn their names.
and Also learn. they are some giants learned in around the Alaskan Coast and Siberian Coast.

There are some wild dwarfs in around the Many places of country in the primitive ancient of times
And they dont stayed with common human being or race.
Many time, they have been spoted and seen it in some places.
One time, in winter time at the Cape Prince of Wales Alaska
Two dwarfs Man and his wife were came to village

and stayed two winters amongest to human race the Eskimo Natives.

Both of them dwarfs stayed with head man home in the village.

Later on, after two winters passed. They were gone away. for good. and never came back ever since.

There were some huge Monstrous Eagles have been seen in some places.

And they could to fly away with Deer or walrus, to Their homes or nests.

One time in primitive ages of time. one Eskimo native game hunter. he was hunting around out in the Sea with his Kaiak.

And one of them huge Monster Eagle were attack him and carried away with him toward to Mountain

On the way in the air. hunter Eskimo was fight the huge Monster Eagle with his strong Spear.

When the huge monster Eagle near to die.

She was descended towards to land. and she was landed near to the Selawik River, and died there.

Next day. Every Eskimos Natives in Selawik River villagers went to see the dead huge Monster Eagle.

And they go to work, and cut it up the Eagle Carcass open.

And. take out some fat off from the Eagle gute for

their own use as oil spice for food.
Later, they called the huge monster Eagle dead place as the (Eagle guts oil out.) KUT-Li-SiUK-PiK.
Some many years later, Some Eskimos Natives discovered one large room Nest on top of the high Mountain.
In around the Endicott range at Alaska side.
They were some big Whale Jaw bones, and logs, for the fench for the huge nest.
Shape as real bird nest. but, large as much the Kazgie. the big hall.

Some Eskimos Natives they were seen some strangest useless life animals in primitives ages of time.
here are some names according to Eskimo words and languages as translate into English words.

O'UKROM	Kimmoktan	Tissinga.
Walrus	Dog	Earwax.

Sea animal huge monster shape like a dog.
One who lived amongst to the Walrus heads.
Her earway, or cerumen were alive.
But scaled with hard bones.
And her Solid bone tail as for weapon, and sharp as steel instrument edge-tool.
The live Earwax or Cerumen, were very dangers when Seen. And weight not more than hundred pounds.

Also, the live Earway or Cerumen, has been killed in Big Diomede Island by ten Eskimo brothers. Game and Sea animal hunters.

And some more living sea animal Eskimos seen it and learned in around the Bering Sea Coast

EMKUM TIKYAKPA.

Sea MINK.

The sea mink large as much a Sea Lion. one sea mink killed in Big Diomede Island by the same ten brothers.

And KOKOYAK.

Same as Polar Bear. but different shape and White fur

This Kokoyak has been seen once in awhile on the Ice in winter time, in early days. and larger then Polar Bear. ~~[illegible]~~ howled like human ~~[illegible]~~ voice. When they after some Eskimo Seal hunter out in the Ice.

They are very danger When they seen, also always traveled without useing their legs, or thier feet. When they after some Eskimo Seal hunters out in the Ice.

and. TRIZ-SIK.

same as Chameleon

The huge insect has many small legs and has no hair on her body.

And has no bone or ribs in around her body.

She has one pair of strong sinewy long tongues as for cutlery weapons.
She could kill the Kokoyak in few minutes.
And her skin was changeable in color same as Chameleons.
The huge Frizsik lived in around the flate Swamps. and small deep Lakes.
One Frizsik. killed near by the Good hope district. by Eskimo in early days.
even now some Eskimos seen them only small ones in around the flats
and. MiKiZiK.
same as. White Fox.
The same size as White Fox. and shape like it. Her fur was pure white and longer fur. And has double teeth layers, and double ribs. Also. She can penetrate hard snow at same time when traveling.
and she was dangerous when some Eskimo person seen her. One time She been killed by Eskimo in Cape Prince Wales Alaska.

and. KillaK MeuTTaK.
same as. Cloud White MOUSE. means in
The Killak-Meuttak. as came from the Clouds. looks as almost like Mouse and same size. But pure white fur. and has two toes to each foot. and have no tail. harmless little creature animal ever seen.
Many times in winter Eskimos Natives seen them way out in Ice when little after snowing.

Sometimes found them in Lagoons. and Lakes and Bays.
But. that little creature always died after 24 hours. Any time in winter they has been seen them yet.

Those are once strange wild living animals, names never has been seen in the Webster Dictionary Book.
So as those once strange wild lineing animals We learned them now according to Enopeyit the (Eskimos) primitive true history stoys amongest to themselves
When Enopeyit telling his primitive true history stoys, he try and to tell it truth.
Except. them those funny short stoys as Crow. Sea Gull. Red fox. wolf. Bear. owl. Duck. Dog. Mouse. Deer. Fish. Trout. seal. walrus. polar Bear tooth. Whale. Eagle. Mole. Mosquito. Two old ladys. witch old lady. Old man. enormous eater.
They are many of them foolish and funny short stoys told and telling stoys to peaples each others for only past times, and in time being.

In all over in the Eskimo countrys in nationalitys or own Natives residental and naturalization Eskimos

has so many words of their own language.
Never know and not numbered of how many
Eskimo words altogether.
It is very difficult to numbered of every words
and language.
Becouse is so many of them. Eskimo word has no
alphabets, or writing letters to each tribes of a
Eskimo Natives in own life history stories books
and to read and write. learned so many words.
And numbered as like Dictionarys Books.
Except those good remembrance and intellectual
old aged Eskimos to know and remembered
them all nearly every words and language
of their own different tribes and race.
These old aged Eskimos, a younger generations
used him as a Eskimo Dictionarys.
Of many words and language instructions.
Also, When Eskimo became of old age he suppose
to know and remembered. every words and
language whole he used to know and learned
in his all life time history.
Some dont remembered all about his life time
history. and some do remembered all about
his life time history. and be intellectual amongst
to Eskimos.
Old aged Eskimos know some Stars Names at
Night up in the Skys.

and he could named many of them stars as. (1.) Dipper, (2.) north star (3.) morning stars and so and so. Many of stars cant name them in English words. or. translation acts as Eskimo to English.

Only few stars names we can say in this Book as (1.) Tu-tu-rook. (2.) Op-lami-oplokiyak, (3.) Meekhoom:-oplokiyak. (4.) Siclac. (5.) Kakaorut. (6.) Sic-Khip-sicut. (7.) Aknat.

And Eskimos has own months and moons names in one year round. of their own race.

1. January. Sikinasiyak.
2. February. Sikinasokruk.
3. March. Nasiyaksic.
4. April, Sunnokazic.
5. May. Oomiaktokpic.
6. June. Nokhiyaktokpic
7. July Monnilepic.
8. August. Etsappic.
9. September. Tingypic.
10. October. Sicoppic.
11. November Appivic.
12. December. Massakepic.

This is months and moon names in one year round made by Eskimos in primitive years ago. according to change every climate of nature in

the year round at the Bering Sea Coast, and Eskimos language expression words, and was made.
Every moon has different meaning name When new moon appeared as new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter, in Zodiac of Seasons.

(1.) Sikinasiyak. moon. is meaning of A New sun shine appears in a year of Season.

(2.) Sikinasokruk. that means. Sun appear stronger, and higher. a year of Season.

(3.) Nasiyaksic. that means. Seals hunting Seasons. also. Every females Seals to have pups.

(4.) Sunnokazic. Makeing and preparations of Whale hunting Oomiak, or outfiting of Materials made for the ready to Whale hunting. a year of Seasons.

(5.) Oomiaktokpic. Whale hunting Season. a year of Seasons.

(6.) Nokkiyak tokpic. Caribou Fawn Deer hunting season. a year of Seasons.

(7.) Monnilepic. Ducks and Geese hatch Season. a year of Seasons.

(8.) Etzappic. Duck and Geese Molt season. a year of Seasons.

(9.) Tingy-pic. Ducks and Geese fly Season. a year of Seasons.

(10.) Sicoppic. Ice Season. or water frost into the Ice in the Season. a year of Seasons.

(11.) Appivic. Snowing Season. a year of Seasons.
(12.) Massakepic. Sun diappearance Season.
a year of Seasons.

Eskimos Natives never used no dates names
of a week. and never ~~was~~ keep track of dates
Name and weeks in ~~befor~~.
dont remember why, or what reason why.
But. many places of Eskimo Natives residential
and birth dwelling village has own ways holidays
and celebrations Seasons in certain days as
When hunting Seasons is over.
And celebration thorough the many ways
of different dances partys. also. feast.
after gathered ups many kinds of food to
eat and for the winter grub supply food.
Almost like keep the date of Thanksgiving Day.
As for thanksgiving to God for bountiful harvests
National mercies.
Thier are Whale Dance. Whale parade dance, Wolf dance,
Black, and Red Fox dance, Second cousins dance,
puppet dance, Seal Poke dance, Seal Bladder dance,
Bear dance, open to all dance,
Those dance were made as patented amongst to Eskimos
Styles, for the celebrations used in during the year.
Also, Those dances brings a many riches Furs into the

dances for the Costume use.

When the population increased in the many Eskimos, or Natives, different Nationality both the Siberian and Alaska, and Canada,
They were learned a Many things, about to live. and people were rooming around in all over, every where. Coast and land.
Also, They learned the different countrys, and all about their habitation to make a living in the other different Nationality.
And then, they were became to helping one to another amongst to neighbor hood villagers Eskimos.
They was nice to each other, and learned a trade, learned how to make a living.
They were visiting to each other Countrys, as a pase time during in the Summer.
Lacking for trading goods of what they need at to each other countrys.
and, they were friendship to each others as a tribesman.

Them days are always fine weather, and there was no strom distructions.
And, always good days for hunting and traveling
Also, the sun shine is more brighter light.

And the Moon was Shine More brighter at nights
even can be seen the Deer hair on the Snow, when
the moon light at night.

And there were More wild animals in the Land.
Also, they were less wild. and more tamer
wild Games and animals.
Were grazeing and Looming around in the open
Land. and out in the Mountain range.
Also, same as in the Ocean and the Sea,
Them Games and Animals were not wild.
And more easyer to killed by the amonges
to Eskimos and Natives tribes.
And much more easyer to make a liveing in the
early days.
When Earth was young.

Eskimos, and Natives tribes in the primitive
ages days, They were all healthy and strong. and
very seldom died When young age.
Older people died. in with out sick, When the
times come of the death, and they died.
Some times, When persons too old, he gets new set
a Teeth grown, sharp as four year old Child
Teeths.

They live longer life, because they eat in
certain different kind of food.
Meat and wild vegetables, also, everything
they eats are not much Mixed food, as we
do eats today of all kind of mixed food.
beside, the earth was young with everything
was belong to her.
That's why, everything was Strong and healthy
on the earth, and last longer life
So as the human beings in the primitive ages
of times.

In today, Some Smart Eskimos and Natives
said. and wandering.
Today, the Earth is getting old. even the sun,
was getting darker, and dim,
and the Moon was getting dim, and the wind,
and the weather is Change into Storm distruction
So was the human beings is died in the Shorter
of times as in unexpected at times. people
Died earlier becous. They eats many different
kinds of Mixed food.
That They should not eat that way to helped their body
to died in the early life.

Many years afterwards, All the Nationality became
to hate each other,

And make a enemy to each Neighborhood Countrys.
war and fight to kill their each enemies.
One to another Countrys.
By savagely ways, and without any treaty made
as for fair fight, or War.
And there were no law, amongst to them selves
in the Savage Eskimos, and Natives. regions and country
villages.
They were armed with Bow, and Arrows. and
Spears. Shields, and armors.
When they prepare to war, they work on their
War materials as Secret manner, and
not to known from the other countrys, or enemy.
Also, enlisted every Willing young and old for
to fight and war.
Training and drilling to each men for defending
themselfs in at the time in action to fight at the war.

Each town, or village, they are own strong hold,
and power to war look out, in all over the country
and original villages.
If they are lose in the war, they are own fault to
lost their own game of victory the War.

Some times, each man have to trained by himself
for his own skilful, and to build his body and
strongs as physical condition in all round.

To protect himself against any other dangers and death.
And to protection from any attacks, and trial's.
Also, to make his body good condition and healthy.
Not for only fighter and Warrior.

Many of times, They trained up their bodys for to
make physical conditions in all round,
For to hunt, for to Wild Games and animals to
make a liveing.
also, for to Champion hunter. for to Champion
defend their countrys, and to be hero,
and to be successful competitor against all rivals.
and to defend or supporting a cause's.
Also, for to valiant warrior.

Many of times, each man practice on to their Bow
and Arrows, for to Shoot straight at the Targets.
Also, practice on their Spears how to handle
in action When it needs.

When they practise with their Spears.
They put up two poles, and hanged a loop
or. shape like a ring, between them two poles.
about five or six feet high from the ground
Then they dressed up with his armours on.
Were made out of Ivory or hard bone. and take
a spear, then begin to practise on, as if he was

doing as Shadow fighting
and he would jump through the loop or ring over the other side, and making a all kinds of skilful actions.
Also making himself looks amuse stunt actions in every ways, and many ways of actions.
And keeped doing as shadow fighting, to using his all strength and power to doing a stunts.

Some time, father and his son, were doing as fencing practise with their warriors armour on.
To training how to use their fighting Spears and for to used in proper ways to handl their a fighting Spears, When needed in somtimes.

Also they practise how to shoot their Bow and Arrows, to hit the target in the squar.
To Training for to be Skilful squar shooter.
Also father and his sons, were doing as fencing practise withe their harmless pointed Arrows to Shoot a target for to each other.
They keep doing practising on, to protect themselfs from any other successful competitors of all rivals, and from any unexpected enemies.

They are not practise only on their Spears, and Bow and Arrows.

Many times. they trained up their Legs for a
runner. and posto swift run a long distance.
anda long walk. anda high jump.
and posto carry a heavey loads.
And practising their Lungs, and their hearts.
trained for a last longer and to keped fit as
Normal manner condition of their bodys.
They trained up their bodys every ways to make it
strong and good conditions,
as a physicul cultural systems of a life.
That's why they are strong, and their strength strong
as two persons strength then today.
And, more bigger and stature. than today human
being, people
But, they are not intellictual, as today human
being people did.
Because they got no reading and writing, in them
primitive olden days, as civilization people today has.
And beside they have different kinds of words and
language in them many villagers. and all over
the unknown different dwelling Eskimos towns
That's why that makes very difficulty and
impossible to have a alphabets.

To cooperation themselves and to has a one
language. and to has alphabets and Books to
read and write. And then, they would be

intellectual, and smart as civilization people at today.

When Some Smart Eskimos or natives thinks about them primitive ages years ago of Eskimo history life.

They thinks and thought, about those primitive Eskimos are no time to start up the Civilization in those days in the Eskimo history life.

Becaus they were keping War amongst to themselves.

Also, they were keping killing off so many papulations in all over the between themselves as revolutionary party.

Village to village, they were hate to each other people in other villagers Eskimos towns.

They were fight and wars. and robed them right after they killed them in action.

Also, they carried away their enemies properties to their homes.

Leaved them Women and Childrens to their homes with out any husbands and fathers.

When the war is over, those victims and ruined villages it's takes longer time to came back as use to be a papulations.

to rebuild up a new generation in the same
Ruined village population.
When they think power enough to get even with
the same enemies.
They would prepare their arms and warriors for
days.

Afterwards When they think to get even with their
enemies. and they would March over to enemies
Town, and Cover them, attacht them, While
they was a sleeping yet in the early
Morning

And They would cover every house and Eglooe,
breaking them windows, and Shoot them down
every one of them men, young and old.

After they killed them off men, they would
Choose a womens, or lady for their
own Wifes.
Also, they would take what ever they wanted a
property of dead persons, for their own use at
their own homes,

They was that way, until many years befor first
White Civilization people came around and discovered
them Eskimos and Natives, in around the Siberia, and

Bering Sea Coast. And Alaska Coast. and Canada Coast. and Arctic Coast.

And, they were discovered by unknown white nationalitye Ships.
Eskimos dont remember of those Ships and Captains, Names.
Only, Eskimos remembered two Ships Captain names it was MOK-ha. and Ber-rak.

Few years befor those Ships Came around to the both Siberia and Alaska.
It was worst distruction of famine in all over the country.

Becouse It was double winters in the one season of a year.
Eskimos dont remember what year it was.
or, It never has been keep tracked of how many a years ago that double winter it has happen in that time,

It was month of July, the Eskimo Month, or Moon as season year of Mounilepic.
a Ducks and Geese hatch Season. a year of season.

When full moon, one of a sudden,
The warm Summer was Change into the Cold weather, and freez many a seeds of Berries in all over the land, in around the cold climate condition of a country.

Also freez many of Birds. eggs of ptarmigan. Ducks, Geese. and wild vegetables.
Freez them many of Small Wild Games of Eggs. and young animals in everywhere.
The freezing zero point down as much Cold in Mid-winter time, and it was wind blowing continually. and a Snow Storms
For one year around, It was Cold and storm. Many people were unable to go out and hunt for the Wild Games for to eat.

For a long periods of twelfth Moons.
Every village of population were starveing. and some dieing from starvation.

Except those Siberia, St, Lawrence, Island. Diomedes Islands. Cape Prince Wales. King, Island. Point Hope. Point Barrow. Were not starved, because they had a cold storage for their save keeping food and meat.

The bad Starvation was killed as many Thousands of Eskimos and Natives in every where of both side Alaska and Canada. only half - of them population were saved in that time.

Few years afterwards, the bad flu, or influenza were killed a many more population in the both land of Siberia, and Alaska, and Canada.

So many years afterwards, Summer was Change into the Winter again for only three months. It was not so bad as the first one. Only some few villages were starved in that time, and few were died from the starvation.

Many years afterwards, It was bad flu again, in around July. 25. 1898. And killed many Eskimos and Natives in every where. Also at the Siberia. Alaska, Canada.

After thirty years passed in around Oct, 25/1918
It was another bad flu and killed so
many Eskimos and Natives in around the Bering
Sea Coast. including some White people
That makes the Eskimos and Natives population
decrease way down.

Today Eskimos and Natives population were only
survivors is one hand full,
Both the lands of Alaska and Canada.

Many Towns or big villages were ruined
and died off from the war. flu. starvation
Also not one family left many of those ruined towns
Their were around the Bering Sea Coast from
the between Morton Bay, to Good Hope District,
Distances only between 2.50 miles round the
Coast.
Their were Towns or village names, was Sinkazat.
MiTLeTaKpiK. Riendeer Station. KongKa.-
at Big Diomede Island. KUKULUK, at St. Lawrence Isd.
Poolazak. Cape Douglas. Cape Wooley. SiNook.
Sledge Island. Cripple River. penny River.
Cape Nome. Nook. Spruce Creek. ChioKuk.
IgNiTuK. Koyuk. Kuikli. Cape Denbigh.

There were many more ruined ancient towns and villages in Bristol Bay Alaska. and Canadain side, on Arctic Coast.

According to the World Almanac and Book of Facts.
(The fifth increase of United States territory came with the purchase of Alaska from Russia. by the treaty of march 30. 1867.
The price $7.200.000 in Gold.
Was paid August. 1. 1868. no interest being charged. Russia had been in possession of Alaska since 1825.
When it was ceded to her by Great Britain.)

(When Eskimos and Natives ruled by Russia)
When Russians Government ruled the Alaska since 1825. She was treat Eskimos and Natives almost like a Slave. and gave punishment some little reason until United States purchased of Alaska from the Russia by the treaty of march 30. 1867.

When first Russians Ships appeared and sighted in around the every villages in the coast, Eskimos and Natives were very feared.
They thought they saw a great Monster swimming to attack them.

Some of them villages Eskimos or natives they would prepared to fight the great monster When comeing towards to them villages.

Sometimes some villages Eskimos and natives they would only run away from their homes to save their lives from monster.
When they find out that was only big boat or Ship, they would only very glad some and go aboard the Ship.

And then Eskimos and Natives found out and learned, of those Ships Crew it was White and Black and yellow race strange peoples indeed.

Later Eskimos and natives called White people it was Nalhewak-Me-you.
That meaning of representing White tan Seal Skin.
and Black man is Taksipak. That meaning of representing dark man.
and yellow color men Later Eskimos and natives also called them Chinaman and Japanic.

in around the Siberian Chuckchis called White man it was Ton-Ki-Ton. that meaning of representing White man.

also in around the St. michael, and yukon, and Bristol Bay, natives Called the White people, it was KUSSUK. also, KUSSUK-yak-KaK. that meaning of Big herd of pupolation.

When those Ships Captains gave presents Eskimos or natives some Sack of Flour and Hard tacks. and Navey Black plug of Tobacco, and Matches. Also some many little useful things.

When they went back to Shore and went homes, Every Eskimos or natives cant make out how to eat of those Flour, and Hardtacks, and Navey Black plug of Tobacco.

So they emptyed out Flour Sacks in out doors and saved those Sacks for wind break calico. Also play with those Hardtack, They throw Hardtacks in the air, to see how far they Sail in the air. When they taste them Navey Black plug Tobacco, it was taste almost like Chewing Leaf Tobacco. and they saved those Tobacco for their own use as Chewing Tobacco.

Few years afterwards Eskimos and Natives beginning to use Flour as for the favored food.

When they eat Flour, they only mixed Flour with Seal oil, and eat it raw. without any cooked.

Little while afterwards they beginning to know little better how to used Flour. they used Flour as making Seal oil dough nuts, and Also they cooked Flour as for cereal and pudding Flour.
And they learned Hardtacks how to eat with Seal oil.

Later on Many Eskimos and native seems like to eat the Flour and Hardtacks more than anything else.

Now Eskimos and Natives Called the Flour, Mookak. learned the expression words and names from the Russian language.
Russian Called Flour. Mooka. and tea, Chi.
Sugar. Sakharr.
Also. Afterwards when Eskimos and Natives Called the Tea Chi-yok. Sugar. Sakurric.
Some places in around Alaska Eskimos and Natives Called the Flour. Sugar. Tea. Nookak. Kup-sit-tak. or Chi-Khat-tak. and Tea. Chiyok.

Most the Eskimos and natives in around the Yukon section and Bristol Bay section and South Eastern section Named a many things as Russion words expressions.

something

Like a 1. Flour. 2. sugar. 3. Tea. 4. Cup 5. Stove 6. Butter
7. Matches 8. Tobacco 9. Knife. 10 Boat. and. so and so.
1. Mooka. 2. Sakharr. 3. Chi. 4 Chash-Kak.
5. Komien-neak. 6. Mas-sel-lak. 7. Spis-skak.
8. Top-Pak. or. Mak-Kak. or. Kik-Mikak. 9. Noos-sic.
10. Pal-lyiak. or Pal-lakhot.

Eskimos and Natives around in Yukon, and Bristol Bay, and South Eastern Alaska, they both had many words and language from the Russions words and languge.

Becouse they learned words and language from the Russions Missionarys and from Russians traders in around the Alaskan Coast lines in that time when the Russian Government possessed Alaska.

(When Magician Eskimo dream come true.)
Ten years befor first Russians Expeditionians Ships came to the Bering sea Coast. Never know what year it was.
There are many ancient Eskimos inhabited in around the Sledge Island.
Four miles off from the Main land and opposite side from the Sinook Big village.
And one great Magician Eskimo were liveing with

amongst to the Sledge Island Eskimos,
his name was NUK-yoke.

Magic powered NUKyoke, he was one of the
greatest God believer in amongst to his tribes.
Also he was helper and good advisable and
intellectual,

One morning he told Eskimos all about his
Mysterious dreams.
Some years We will see very clean and light
complexion people.
They will roaming around in all over thine country,
Also they will seeking for some strange and
Mysterious valued to them own use.

And they Will have different made clothing and
will not be warm and comfortable as we have
fur clothing
But, their clothes will be very clean and light weight
And their Mukluks will be different made, and
When they walk, Their Mukluks will make a big
noises, because their mukluks were made out of
heavy, strong Leather.

Also, Many of them light complexion peoples will be
very smart and intellictual, and know many things.

Some years afterwords they will control and govern our country in every where
Also, our Childrens will learned their strange language.

And Later, When fourth generation passed
Eskimos will get education by those mysterous light complexion peoples.
Also, Both the Eskimos and White people will be friendly together as best friends in peaceful ways.
But those white people will rule the Eskimos as servants

When ten years passed, the Magic powered Eskimo Nukyoke dreams were come true,
And When first exploration Ship came to Sledge Island and anchored.
Many Eskimos were aboard the Ship.
And they saw light complexion people in that big two masted Ship.

Also, all of them were clothing with White people materials made, as Nukyoke said in ten years ago.
And sure enough they has heavey Boots on.
When they walk, they would make a big Noises because their Boots had heavey soles on.

Th expedition Ship Captain named later Eskimos learned his name was MOK-ha.

Eskimos never learned the Ship name.
only they learned the Capt. MOK-ha.
He was a nice man, Eskimos were ever seen him in his time, While he was exploration work in around the Arctic Coast, he and his Ship Crew were stayed wintered here and there in all along the Coast.

He would hired few Eskimos men and women for a helper in period of winter work.
And he would to make a bargain with Eskimos to get Fur bearing skins for hiself and his Ship Crew Clothing outfits and materials.

And he let Eskimo mans and womans work on for the winter use.
He would to paid the Eskimos laborious with steel Needls and steel Knifes, and Matches and Tobacco. Sometimes, rifles and Cartridges, and Calico. Threads Tea, Flour, Molasses, Black powder, and priming caps. Lead, and moltens, for making Lead bullets.

Capt, Mopka, talk little Bristol Bay Natives language, and he can talke with some Eskimos in around the Bering Sea Coast.

Few years afterwork, Some Ships Were appeared. They were Sailing around and anchored to village to village.
And very Eskimos and natives have great time with Captains and Crews.
Made bargained with them, trade with their Furs and Fur Clothing for what they need and get useful things from White man trades

Some years afterwards. Eskimos and Natives begin to used White man arm. and ammunitions to Shoot some Wild Games and animals
Also Eskimos and Natives discard their old styles arms, because they know it was useless When they have White man arms.

Soonor later on, any kind of Games and animals Were getting Wilder.
Because New kinds of arms and ammunations were too noisy When Shot it them. And Eskimos and Natives were pround of themselfes When they get White man Rifles and ammunations ~~Also~~ and ~~they~~ thanks the White man tribes Come around

and helped Eskimos and natives in everywhere at the Siberia and Alaska and Canada.

Also they all thanks the White man for the helped them to learn a trade of many things
Also White man goveing Eskimos and natives jobs.
work, labor, and paid them fairly.

Sometimes Eskimos and natives very gladly to work for White man.
for to get white man small useful material goods.

(Second.)

Bering Sea and
Arctic Coast
Eskimo history.

As told by
Michael Francis Kazingunk.

(forward's.)

According to ancient Eskimos. and Siberian Chuckchis. and Arctic. and interior Indians. a history, made by them All the year around, news was carried by some of the travelers, and succeedful traders, between the countries It was happened that way ever since the stone age.
the (~~etsshak~~) (ETsshak.)
(Etsshak,) means a stone age. a Ancient. a earlly days. a primitive.

One day, I asked my father.
Why, the Eskimos dont make a big villages in one place some time in longago?
Sure! they had, in one time in (etsshak.) in around the stone age. he said.

1. One in the Cape prince Wales Alaska, a (King-meuts,)
2. One in the East Cape Siberia. a (Nu-hak-meuts.)
3. One in the Big diomede Island. a (Em-mak-leets.)
4. One in the Schiffmareff Alaska. a (Ki-Keektuk.)
5. One in the Kolzebue Alaska. a (Kikeektukruk.)
6. One in the point Hope Alaska a (Tik-kik-Kak.)
7. One in the point Barrow. a (OT-Keakvik.)

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8. One in the St Lawrence Island a (Chibukak.)
9. one in the Cape Chaplin, siberia. a (Ong-ga-zick.)
10 One in the Sledge Island Alaska. a (Ayak.)
11. One in the Mary's Egloo. AA. a (Kai-waz-ak.)
12. one in the Cape Nome Alaska. a (Nook)

13. One in the a (Ignituk) of Golovin Bay Alaska
14. One in the Council city. AAA. a (Eka-lu-wick.)
15. One in the Norton Sound. AAA. a. (AT-NUIK.)
16. One in the, a (Nunak-luk-leet.)
17. One in the NUNIVAK Island Alaska. a (nun-niv-ak.)

Each one of them biggest and largest villages ever known in around the Bering Sea and arctic Coast line.
prove to be more than three to four hundred population occuping and residing to each one Eskimos towns.

Eskimos said, It was more Eskimo population befor the first White man explorer Ship had arrived at the Bering sea Coast. and Arctic Coast.
(according to underwood)
It must be in 1728 When Vitus Bering discovered and named St. Lawrence Island.
On July 18, 1741. he was came up again.

That time Eskimo named the first White man explorer Ship Captain (Ber-rak.) that must be a Captain Vitus Bering.

Eskimos said Captain (Ber-rak) was good man, also he was willing to give Eskimo jobs. and he gave Eskimos free transportation to another

Village to Village, all along the coast line.

It was one more unknown Ships was voyaged around the both side the Siberian and Alaskan coast,
proved to be savage and trouble maker amongst to Chuckchis and Eskimos tribes,
Many times in around the Kotzebue Sound, Same Ship was Making trouble with a Eskimos.
put up many battles amongst to Eskimos, nearly every Villages had trouble with the same Ships Crews.
finaly the savage Ships was gone way for forever and never come backagain, It must be the Deshnofs and his Wariors Ships Crews.

It is proved to today. according to (Alaska an empire in the Making, John J. underwood.)
In 1648 Deshnof sail through what is now known as Bering Strait.
The progress of the Cossack adventurers up to this time had been - excepting for the physical condition of the country itself - comparatively easy.
The natives were peaceful and easily subdued, but south of East Cape the Cossacks met the warlike Chuckchees who gave them many hard battles.

It was sure enough, the Warlike Chuckches has been War with Alaskan Eskimos over five hundred years before the first Ships explorers was came up to both Siberian and Alaskan coast,

finaly Bering Sea Eskimos made a preparation their War Armies against the Siberian Chuckchis.

And Big Diomede, and Little Diomede, and Cape prince of Wale Alaska, blockade the Chuckchis warions from comming across to the Alaska side.

They only allowed three or Seven Skin boats trading seekers to welcome by the good bearded Eskimo Cheife, for only the Summer Seasons.

Ever since the Both Siberians and Alaskans remembered both of their historys, according to true story tellers amongst to their tribes

When Russians and Chuckchis battle at the Cape Serge, north west coast of Siberia.
One of the Russian Officer took one young man a prisoner with him, When they went back to their homes at the North West side of Siberia, to Kolyma River. Where in the armie post.
this young man his name was ENG-OK.
Engok was Stayed with his master, and his wife, and two girls, and three older boys.
Later on Russian Officer put Engok to be a Reindeer herder. he was fifteen year old Chuckchi boy when

He was beginning to be a herder.
Five years later. When he was twenty years of age.
Those three half brothers, were begin to jealous of him, because their father tread him as his own boy, more than his own sons.

So one day Engok went home from his one week herding Deers up in the Mountains Same evening he went to retired early as usual before when he was at his home.
Same evening three young Russian were visit their father, And they begged their father to put Engok to death.
Because Engok was getting big and strong,
Why should I put my favered step son to death? becouse you three brothers jealous of him, that I loved him more than you?

In mean time Engok was not yet asleep, and he was listening every words of them by over hearing from the next room.

Yes! beside he is our better enimy.
one of them three brothers was keped arguing to let his father put the Chuckchi Engok to hill, in the same night, by their father's hands.

Same Night, Engok was kept awake and figuring about What old man is going to do with him,

Early in the morning, Young Chuckchi Engok saw the old Man was sneaking in, with his long shining Saber in his right hand.
Engok was aware of old man every movement to come toward to him.
he was watch him with his one eye open under his long hair.
in the moment, old man was stoped, and wipt his streaming tears from his eyes.
Engok learned the old man has been mourning for somtime be for he came and intered his sleeping quarter room.

few seconds afterwards, Old Russian made a few steps towards to unawared Engok.
And Old Russian raised his long shiney Saber up above the Engok head, and droped his saber onto the Engok neck, Same time Engok was droped down to the floor from his bed. unhurt.
And Engok grabed the Old Man Saber and yanked away from his hands. and said,
What a the trouble with you father?
With out a answer, Old man was fainted, and felt on the floor.

Then Engok dressed up in hurry befor old
man came to his conscious.
And he run away from the town fastest
he can go.
When the day break, he found the Reindeer herds
in the field.
Engok was work fast same morning.
he round up half of the many Reindeer herds
and he droved away with him those many
Reindeers towards to North East ways.

Engok droved the Reindeers for days.
he made a hard driving the herds of Reindeers for
four full months, from the Kolyma River to
East Cape.
When he arrived at the East Cape village, he hired
some Welling Natives young men to care the Reindeers

Next winter, he gathered up some Chuckchis as a
Army or soldiers.
And they went over to Kolyma River Where the
Russian armies post was.
They had hard battle over four days until they
slaughtered all the Russian in Kolyma River.

When Chuckchis came back, they took along some
what they collect from Russians army Post was

a Steel Knifes, Steel spears. Steel Bow and Arrows.
and Steel Armours.
beside they drove thousands of Reindeers to the East Cape.

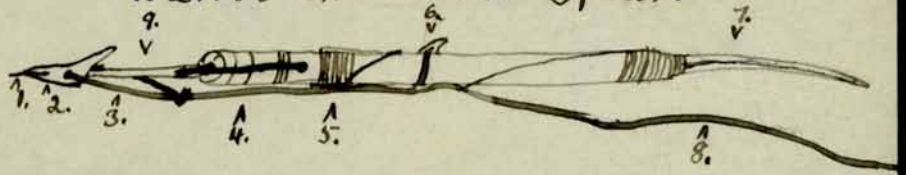
That was first time in history, Chuckchis ever discovered and found out the Steel was made materials by the Russians manufactory
And first time in history, Chuckchis ever herding Reindeers along the Siberian coast.
Chuckchis and Eskimos never know what year it was at that time.

Two years afterwards, the East Cape village was swarmed with Eskimos and Chuckchis, it was too many of emigrants settled around right in the village.
Even around in Whalen Station, eighteen miles distance towards to West side of Siberian Coast.

So fifty family of Chuckchis made an agreement to move between the East Cape and Whalen station, that place is called (MUP-ROAK-PUK.)
So they moved, and they build up a small Egloos to live in for the winter at (MUP-ROAK-PUK.

When next summer, they start build up a strong

Walrus and Seals Spear.



1. Flint point. 2. Ivory Hapoon Head. 3. Ivory one foot long Shaft. 4. Walrus Jaw Bone Bit. 5. Whale Bone String lashing. 6. piece of Ivory, Hand Grip protector. 7. Foot and half long Ivory Ice pick. 8. Raw hide Thong drag line. 9. Harpoon bridle.

stockade -
Wall with large rocks all around their Egloos.
large enough to concealed their small town
or small village from any Savage and Russian
bandits.
When they ~~all~~ stockade - ~~done work~~ work was all done ~~the Stockade~~
They ~~were~~ proud of themselves, they ~~was thinks~~ thought their would
be no bandits or savage cant ruin their homes.
or attackt them any more.

few years later, News came from the North West
Coast, bring in by some Chuckchis fugitives
some where up from the Coast.
They said, there are so many Russian armies
was driving towards East Cape, Sametime
they sluaghtered many Chuckchis in
differents villages around the Coast.

And right away in a hurry, the Whalen Station Chuckchis
went to East Cape, for help.
Left one Cripple man and his two sisters
~~were staged at~~ in their home at the Whalen station
Village

Few days later Russians Army arrived at
the Whalen Station.
They did not found many Chuckchis in the
Village, only they found one Cripple

Man and his two sisters.
And they were setting around out side of their Wigwam expected to be killed by the ~~hands of~~ Russians bandits.

So Captain of Russian Army, send over two soldiers to kill the three Chuckchis.
When these two soldiers approached them, the ~~young~~ Cripple Chuckchi Shot the two soldiers for self defense.
So instead of killing those three Chuckchis, the Captain ordered his army to March on towards to East Cape.

In the meantime two young Chuckchis climbed up to the mountain side from the stockade village, expecting to see if the Russians army coming from farther distance.

These two young mens Chuckchis carrying along with Sling-Shots and pack full of round rocks for bullets in their Sling-shots in case they need it some times When Russians army arrive at any time.

Same Morning Russians Army ~~was~~ arrived,
And they ~~were~~ pasted with out noticing the stockaded village, and kept on ~~with out a Noticed~~, towards the East Cape village.
So. one of the Chuckchi signal called to them

a Russians army.
When Russians learned the Chuckchis was living inside of the strong Stockade,
They ~~were~~ turned and came back ~~to~~ underneath ~~of~~ the Stockade and halt for awhile,

Later on, One of the Officer commanded his warriors to Climb on the Seventy five feet high Cliff up to the Strong Stockade.
Then they were beginning to Climb on front of the Cliff, the sometime they were ~~making great~~ howling, as if ~~they~~ were Wild animals Charging the defenseless poor ~~animals~~ creatures.

finaly, a few Chuckchis begin~~ning~~ to Shoot ~~it~~ down Some of the Russians savagely bandits Warriors

In the meantime, thise two young Chuckchis were ~~heff~~ busy ~~to~~ slinging ~~it~~ down their round stones bullets to the Russians savage bandits.
Some of Russians were killed by the round little stones, some wounded severely.

Soon the Chuckchis hurled their spears and Arrows at to the Russians, until they were unarmed.
And Chuckchis rushed in to their strong Stockade

in a hurry.
And four of the strong Chuckchis gaearding the stockade entrance.
Armed with strong heavy bone handle Ivory peck, thise four Chuckchis killed over fifty Russians, While ~~they were~~ attempt to rush in, to attackt the unarmed Chuckchis.

finally, four strong Chuckchis were over powered by the Russians warriors, and Russians rush inside of the stockade as fast as they can.
Trapped the terrified Chuckchis by advancing with the Spears, and, endeavor to hid beneath each other bodies in around every corners, they killed, all the Chuckchis, Women and Children, ~~man~~ and all.
But, they spared only two strong Chuckchis just for torturing ~~later on~~ them later on.

Then at noon day, Russians took the two Chuckchis prisoners down to the Main Ice,
While some of the Russians soldiers hauled some dry fire woods down to the Main Ice.

Later on the Russians build a fire, and they burned the two Chuckchis, as tortured alive on the two poles. in one at the time.
Meanwhile, two young Chuckchis were watching on

Then, Russian dirty work and tortured them two Chuckchis, which is roasted up above the fire.

Later on, Russians roared and continued their Marching on towards to the East Cape village.

Meantime those two Chuckchis eye witnesses were hurried over to the Eape Cape village ~~for to warning~~ the other Chuckchis and Eskimos.

When Russians army come around the out pointed Cliff They ~~were~~ stoped from fear,
Becouse, they saw a big Town ~~of the village~~, beside they saw a Thousands of people were swarming around in the big Town,

All of a sudden, Russians army were turned back and flee away fast as they can.

(When Chuckchi fight with Russian savage.)

Same afternoon. a Chuckchi and his ten year old son: Were tending their Reindeer herds behind the East Cape Mountain.
they were Reindeer sledge riding near by the grazeing Reindeer herds.

So they saw a one tall Russian soldier was running towards them,
there herder and his boy ran away with their Sled-deer, until the sled deer was all in and tired, ~~because a slow going~~, unable to pulled them along fast because the snow was soft.

finally the Chuckchi stopped his Sled-deer.
and he lighten up his Clothes, befor the Russian Soldier came nearer.
and he took his old style spear to get ready to fight the Russian pursuer.

first I will try to protect and defend my self if I can. he told his boy.
If he dont kill me first, I will try to make a big circle, and bring him back here where We starte from. he told his son again.

here is my Bow and Arrows, you take them and aim straight at to the Russian body and shoot him. he may get weaken by the Arrow. sure. sure! the little boy answered.

the Russian was big and stature strong looking person Crouched one knee on the snow, he was waiting.
He had a steel Helmet on, and Steel Armour coat on.

and steel Lance in his right hand which is stand upright.
So, Chuckchi made a run towards to Russian savage.
And both were eagern to kill each other.
Also, both were in action as they were a best succesful fencing spearmen competitors.

The tall Russian savage droved the Chuckchi backwards, ~~and~~ he was ~~a defensible to~~ trying save his life from being killed
He was young and strong, and he was light and quick moving action to ~~d~~ depend himselfe from being felled

Still he was moving backwards, made a ~~big~~ circling way around.
Finally, bothe came and approached the Chuckchi boy, which is sitting ~~in~~ the Sledge, holding his father Bow and Arrow, eager to shoot the huge Russian savage.

When the Chuckchi and Russian approached that boy his father called the boy to shoot at the Russian.
The boy was aimed carefully, and send a Arrow to the Russian head. But, he missed the Russian head. and they ~~two~~ passed by the boy, unhurt the Big Russian savage still swinging his spear at the Chuckchi in savagely.

And the Chuckchi Reinder herder still depending
hisalfe with all his might.
Both were sweat to the brow.
They took a long time to go round the big
Circl again, Came back to where they ~~are~~ started
from.
the Chuckchi Called his son to shoot the
huge Russian savage down at once.
this time, the boy aimed his Arrow straight
at the Russian savage head.
and send his Arraw,
This time, he shot the Russian on his
fore head, cut open between his helmet and Eye brows

He reeled around and around in violently.
the blood flow spattered his face, that
make him unable to see anything.
finally he set-down on the snow in lazily and
Rosed for awhile.
You got me, he said to the Chuckchi.
please. before you kill me, I like to have speak to
you about my-selfe.

The huge Russian savage, could talk pretty good an
Chuckchi language.
In slowly he unbottoned his helmet and
took it out. And he said, see my gray-hair?

Yes! I saw your gray hair. the Chuckchi answered
Wait until I unhook my strap in around the
under my hair. he said. then. he reached
up to his behind the head, and unhooked
piece of straped around his head.
then. Chuckchi saw the Russian face
became of wrinkled. he wear an old, old man
indeed. Oh! your are an old man.
the Chuckchi said.
Yes! I'm a Eighty five years old. the Russian
answered.
look! into my mouth, not one tooth left in my mouth.
sure enough, Chuckchi did not see one tooth
in around his bare jaw-gum.

For long time I'm in a Russian army officer in around
the Siberian coast. the old man said.
And. I have killed many Chuckchis, along the
Coast on the way We Marching up this way.
Now. you got me for a victim to kill, and my life
will be end.

I want you to do me a favor one thing.
please. dont torture me, kill me best way
that I taught to you.
I will lay on my back on the snow.
And you will penetrate my brain with your spears-

point. that I may die instantly.
So Chuckchi did killed the Russian savage the way he told him to do.

That evening Chuckchi and his bay took The Russian savage body up to the mountain side with their Sled-deer.
And the Chuckchi layed the Russian body on the ground and he undressed the Russian, tooke his steel helmet, and steel Armour, and spear, and his Gold bracelet, and Gold necklace were made out of Gold. Chuckchi took them all to his home for his story evidence, When he told to the peopl about the Russian savage which he killed.

So shortly afterwards, News was spread to every deriction. even to the Diomedes Islanders. Alaskan coast and interior That White Russians savage armies attempted to killing off the Chuckchis along the Siberian coast and interior.

From that time, Chuckchis and Eskimos learned the White Russian savage of their best enimies ever learned Then, Chuckchis and Eskimos beweared and keep look out from the any White Russians savage who came around the Bering sea coast, and Arctic coast, from attacks, and killing off by them.

Ten years afterwards, Capt. Deshnof. the Cossack explorer went ashore at the East Cape village, and he collecting some olden. time, and stone age tools, and Arms. which is Chuckchis kept them in the grave-yards at the mountain side.

Also. he discovered a few Russians warriors arms. and some Steel Helmets, and steel Armours. Gold necklaces, and some other Russians manufactory made.

And Capt, Deshnof. questioned the Chuckchis, what time or. When. or. what year is the Russian armies has been fighting with the Chuckchis in around the East Cape?

Some of the Chuckchis speakers court with the Capt. Deshnof. in his Ship.

And they confessed. they told him about what happend. That they war with a strange Russians savage in around ten years ago at (MUP-TOZK-PUK)

The Capt. Deshnof. he told them Chuckchis, those strange Russian savage are unknown Russians bandits. outlaws. robbers. a highway-mans.

Since after that, Russians savage were never came around any where around the Siberian coast.

Many years befor Civilized nationalitys Whites explorers Ships came to now a called Bering Sea and Arctic Sea.

Both the Siberian and Alaskan stone age natives learned how to make a living in very slowly.

They dont use a saile When they traveling along the Coast.

Even they very seldom leaved the Shore or Beach not more than two miles distance out to the Sea.

because they were feared the blow them away from the shore in accidently.

Them days they always towing their Skin boats along the beach when they traveling.

In Diomedes Islands, When Ice broke out and drifted away.

Eskimo waiting and longing, for the last Ice floes which is coming from the South, and carried by strong Current through the Bering straits.

When last drifting Ice floes approached the Islands, Many walrus and Ookraks covered all the Ice floes. So many of living sea animals were sleeping on the Ice in peacefuly.

The spring the year of seasons in Calm weather, and nice spring warm atmosphere put them to sleep all the sea animal anywhere around the Ice foes and on

the any place ~~pr~~ around the Bering sea coast shore.
and Arctic Shore.
Then the Eskimos in around the Bering sea, And Arctic Coast,
All they could hunt for the sea animals not far distance
from the shore, or. not far from their homes.

In slowly, natives learned how to save keeping of
their meat from getting spoiled during in summer
season.
They dried some of the meat in around their cash.
Some sea animals meat has been cut from the bones
and packed in sacks or pokes made from the Animals
Hide, and they lowered into their winter cold-
-storage
When Ice floes all passed the Bering Straits to the
Arctic Sea.
Many a herds of walrus go for the shore, and they
climbed to the beach, they laying around in the Beach
for nearly half of the summer.

Walrus graging grounds, there are two places in the
St Lawrence Islands North East Cape, and South
East Cape. near by the (KuKuliK) the Eskimo village.
Two in the Big Diomede Island. North West side,
between two big villages. and South East side of
the Island.
There are three more places in the Gulf of Anadir.

Near by the Cape Bering, at around the Holy Cross bay.
And between the Cape Bering, and Cape Chukotski.
And four places in the Beach a under the cliffs.
And one in Kayne Island.
And one in near by the Cape NUNyaGMO.
And two in between East Cape and Cape UNIKIN.
And two in between Cape UNIKIN and Cape Serdzekamen.
The largest walrus grazing ground ever known in the History, the KIUSHINE Island. not far from the Cape Serdzekamen. North west side of Siberia coast
Second, is at the St MATHEW Island.
Third, between KIVALINA. And Point Hope.
from Point Hope, To Cape LISBURNE. around the under the long cliffs
Seals and O'okruks, they followed the thinner Shore Ice, to clear round the Alaskan coast, to Canada Coast.
They followed their food a smaller cod fish, and shrimps. or anything smaller of it kind Shellfish allied to the Lobster.
Sometimes. Seals spend half of the summer in around the Sand Islands. and in the Shore Spring ice.

very seldom walrus and Seals, stayed together in one herd.
O'okruks, traveled together in one herds. and Spoted Seals, are very seldom mixed in with others Seals.
Hair Seals, very seldom mixed in with other bigger Seals.

Saddle back Seals, they are not many around the Bering straits. Very seldom Esimos killed them When they saw one.

But they are many around the North west side of Siberian Coast, in Arctic.

And largest hair seals in around the St Lawrence Island. They are large as much Oopruk.

Also very seldom came around to Bering straits

Fur seals, very seldom killed in around the Bering straits They are many of Thousands in around the pribilof Islands

Sea Otters. very seldom killed in around the Bering straits They are many of Thousands in around the pacific side.

Sea Lions, very seldom killed in around the Bering straits They are many of Thousands in around the Aleutian Islands.

Near by the Cape Bering, at around the Holy Cross bay.
and between the Cape Bering and Cape Chukatski.
and four places in the Beach under the Cliffs.
and one in Kayne Island.
and one in Near by the Cape NUNYAGMO.
and two in between the East Cape and Cape Unikin.
and two in between Cape Unikin and Cape Serdzekamen.

The largest walrus grazing ground ever known in the KLUSHINE Island, not far from the Cape Serdzekamen, north west side of Siberian Coast.

Second, is at St. Mathew Island.
Third, is at between KIVALINA and point Hope.
from point hope to Cape LISBURNE, in around the under the long Cliff.

Many thousands of Chuckchis and Eskimos lived on the walrus meat,
any where around the Bering Sea Coast and Arctic Coast.
Each natives village any where around the Coast they learned to know how they can handled meat, and treat any kind of meat to be natured the best way they can.

Walrus meat is good grub ever learned by the natives

in the History of Bering Sea, and Arctic coast.
Also, walrus hide Natives used them for the Igloo cover and Oomiak cover.
Also, they used walrus tusk for many useful things.

Eskimos and Chuckchis learned the walrus life.
Walrus was lived on the clams. oysters. and some other shell fish.

bigger walrus, Natives called them Avik-puk.
Avikpuk is large as much two normal size of walrus. Some times they eat hair seals.
Many times Avikpuk stayed winter in around the Bering Strait, and Arctic Sea.
Many times Eskimos killed them in early spring in around the middle part of April month, When Whaling season.
When they cut them up they found some Oysters, and Clams, seal meat and skins.
They found the seal skins, looks as if human being cut the skin as strap, with a sharp steel knife.
And the skins cuts, three inches wide, and length to the seal size, nose to tail.

Many Natives Making their homes near by the walrus grazing grounds in along the coast.
Both side the Siberian coast, and Alaskan coast.

In early days a stone age Natives learned slowly of how to make a arms Materialized method for a killing Games and wild animals

When Natives realized how to utilized their tools and the hunting outfits or materials
They manufactored hard stones, and Ivory, and Bones, by their own strong hands to be used them of their own idea system to make a livering,
Every where in around the Bering sea coast, and interior, And Arctic coast, and interior sections of inhabitation Eskimos villages, they makeing their own idea system of life.
Also they utilized their own hunting materials outfiting according to what game they after for big, or small, in both Land and Sea.

They eager to collect some harder stones for their own needing tools.
They are a Slate, Flint, Jade, Copper, Ivory, Bones

The Slate, Women's used them as for a half moon shape cutlery knives, and scraping instruments.

Men's used them for a spear points. Arrow points.

The Flint, they used them as for a spear points.

Cutlery knives. Axe. drills. Chopping tools.
Arrow-points. Fire sparking. when they build a
Camp-fire.

Jade. Men's used them as for a Cutlery knives.
Axe. Drills. Chopping-tools. Sharpping-stone.
Sewing-needles. grooveing-points. Spear-points.
Arrow-points.

Ivory. they used them for a many kinds of tools.
Spear-points. needles. Ice-picks. Snow-knives.
Seal-net lines Sinkers. Arrow-points.
Fit-u-ice creepers for hunter, Hikers walking on
ice.
Cuffs for protecting from Bow-string stinging
on the wrist.
Ivory young ice sled. spoons. Ivory-wedge.
Sling-shot balls. toys. Combs.

Copper. they used them for Charms. Bracelets.
Arrow-points. spear points.

Bones. they used them for Ice-picks. and snow-picks
Wild vegetables picks. Snow-shovels. Arrow-points
Spear-points. and they used the Bones for a many kinds
of useful things.

In Diomede Islands Eskimos claimed they are best excelled sea animal's hunters in around the Bering Strait's. ever since believed to be in beginning of Eskimo history.

See how ESKIMO's hunt for sea animals in early day's.

An month of April, the Eskimo moon of an Sun-nokazic.
Eskimos in Diomede Island they making and preparations of whale hunting Oomiaks or outfiting of materials made for the ready to Whale hunting a year of Seasons.
Also a Many places Eskimos in around the Bering sea Coast and Arctic coast they making and preparations of whale hunting Oomiaks, or outfiting of materials made for the ready to Whale hunting. in that same month of April.
The Eskimo moon of an Sun-nokazic.

First. they renewed their Oomiaks frame-works. and then painted with red ore grounded paints.
All hands working on their Oomiak,
they were not more than eight or nine men.
All were relatives, that makes one skin boat Crew for a whale hunting season.

They making deep snow tunnels. for to put on a Splited walrus hide over the frame work Oomiak.
They kept the tunnels headed with seal oil lamps from freezing some salt water soaked walrus hides.
Eight or nine women's sitting around in circl, sewing the walrus hides together with their stout jade needles.
All the same size plaited sinew thread were waxed with graphite and seal oil.
Thimbles were made out of thick Oogruk Skin.
It takes one day to finished the Skin Boat cover.
befor they put the skin over the frame, they oil it the frame of the Boat good in soaked.
Then they covered up the frame with that wet spongy walrus hide.
they put weight one man in the bow of the Boat. thise man kept bouncing up and down. until the wet spongy walrus hide just right fitted the Oomiak frame.
Then they secured lashing the wet spongy walrus hide on to the frame work oomiak.
When they got it all work done they called the Skin Boat, Oomiak.

Afterwards, they beginning to work on the seal skin inflated pokes.

The womens cure those whole seal hides with the oil to make bags or "poke" that have many uses.
Stuffed to capacity with dried meat soaked in seal oil. and with the opening sewed up airtight with sinew, the poke serves as a container to store food and preserve it for future use.
Inflated with air, and attached to a Harpoon line, it serves as a bouoy to support and mark the location of seals or walrus harpoon out in the open water.

When Crews work on the Whale line buoys. they selected the best and stronger inflated seal skins, these bouoy's are only three, for a Whale drag line bouoys Two in first drag line. and one end of drag line. drag line is fourty fathoms long, one inch round.
The Eskimo manufactured young walrus raw hide Thong.
First two buoys made fast together in one, on each flippers each two had secured with V Shape walrus raw hide bridle on the right hand side, and left hand side of their hind flippers.
One end of drag line poke, the bouoy had secured with V Shape walrus raw hide bridle on the each side hind flippers.
The Harpoon Shaft is made heavey enough a Strong man

hardly left it up, off from the ground prying from the other end of a shaft.

every one of Harpoons was made according to the Harpooner, the Whale killer strength.

He was picked to be a harpooner, from amongst the Comiak Whale hunting Crew.

He suppose to be a strong man. powerful.
keen minded and clear. and quick active.
also good physical condition all round.

He practice on his heavey harpoon shaft in meantime When getting done with it by a Eskimo Manufacturer.

The Harpoon is weight not less then 100 pounds with rope and all.

Sometimes Harpooner weaker then other strong man. So, they would made a less weight then other strong man had a Harpoon.

Any of them Eskimo Harpooner can hurl his heavey Harpoon distance about 70 or 80 feet straight to the Whale body.

Many time some Harpooner killed the Bow-head Whale one shot in perfect strick. and stucked him in the right spot the deathly heart or in the Kidneys penetrating the Whale body 6 or 8 feet to the deathly spot.

Any of them Eskimos Whale hunters they are beleiveing both the superstitions and worthy of worshiping to unseen God, which is they beleived to make them a liveing ever since they known from primitive and in ancient days.

There are many Lords prayers already used by them Eskimos which is pure God believers in them days. And then they teaching their beloved sons and doughters to remembered those Lords prayers.
Here after their sons and Doughters inherited those lords prayers as words and Songs to the lords God up in the heaven.
prayers learned according to ancient and first Eskimos in early days which is they made and processed by them first Eskimos
they beleived God, because Eskimos beleived they got answered from strangest and greatest God from above.
Some Eskimos and Chuchchis beleived God so strong and some dont care.
because they ignorant of education to be a God beleiver.
Because their grand fathers and fathers never instruct them and trained them a words and Songs. as prayers to the greatest God up above.
Only they beleived the Devil, a Evil Spirit. and superstitions.

and beleived a Medicine Man, and witch. or Witchcrafts
It is a fact, They dont get answered favor from
the good spirit a greatest God up above.

God fearing Eskimos a game hunters, the Whale
hunters they kept the skin boat, or Oomiak. very
much clean as possible.
They prayed for their Skin boats to the God,
as blessing. and burn offering. as christening.
prayed for their Oomiak gears as blessing.
also their Harpoon. Drag line. buoys.
And, every men a Oomiak Crews decorated themselves
a Small black dots, or speck, on their forehead.
and each side of their Cheeks.
representing, to Drived away a evil spirit.

All hands of Eskimo Whaling Comiak Crew's
was working on the Main Ice to make a
trail for the pushing and pulling through this
Comiaks down to the edge of main Ice
for the landing and Docking purposes.

They chocking off the rough Solid Ice with their Ivory
pointed picks.
Others Shoveling away loosen Ice with their Whale
Shoulder blade bone Shovels.
Close to the landing and Docking, they cut the Ice
as tranch wide enough to pull two Skind
Boat through into the water.
The landing edge of Ice is made very much
leveled to the water,
So they can push their Comiak on to the water
in very smooth.

When they all got leveled the trail.
Next day. early in the morning, Capt of
the Comiak, he Christening the Comiak on the
near by the beach.
And his wife brought out some good things to eat
for the many Childrens.
As they kept the date of holiday during the day
beginning of Whaling season.

And many of hungery Childrens after they had fed.
They thanks them one who had feed them good things
to eat.
Wishing them to see kill a biggit Whale in a
during the Whaling Season.
So they would have plenty to eat during in the
long winter time, until next spring When
Whaling season come once more.

When they ready to pull their Comiak out to the
Main Ice docking.
They put four inflated Seal poles under the
Comiak as for the Sledge or sliding Comiak
Cushion, they like it inflated seal poles better then wooden sled
two tied together on the each flippers. and place it
under the Comiak. and tied four raw hid bridles
around the Comiak railing, and same way two
other's in the stern of a Comiak.

And as a rule. each person of a crew tied
pulling harnes in around their proper
setting thwart possesions, and begin to pull.
pulling Comiak down to the open water

When they watch out for the Bow-head Whales
Spouting.
They looked around and watch every derictions of
the open sea.
All were noiseless. Not allowed to make a noise
even on the Ice, in around the near by the
open lead
Its the rule, because the Bow-head Whale can
hear a less noise evaporation in long distance
If shes hears any less strange noises,
She will not come up to surface of the water
for the spouting.

Whalers were staying out in the main Ice with out
any take a nap or short sleep, long as the
open water last for days.
Even the cool weather in April month they stayed out
under the condition of solicitous to catch or kill a
Bow-head Whale.

And they had no drinking water with them to drink.
even they never cooked a food to eat.
They have a large wooden bail full of oil soaked
Cooked meat. and dried meat, it has been kept
in winter storage for the future use when needed

After long each day in the evening, they served
their cool meat lunch right on the solid

block of Ice. and cut them meat to small pieces
as serving the food to the eight men Comiak
Crew's to eat.
Each man allow only few bits to eat, as if a rule.
It says. do not over loading the long time emptied
stomach
try to get use to it a appetite of any person's or a
physical culture system of life
so they did, what they been told by their parents.

Each person's of the Comiak Crew they know their right
position of their duty in around the Comiak.
Each men know where to set in his right Thwart.

When Whale come up on the water for to sponts
and man sighted her.
One of a sudden, the watchmen saying and
shout, Shoo- Sho! Sho! Sho! Sho!
That means an Eskimo slang word. that he
saw a Whale sponting.

Then they pushing out their Comiak into the water
in noiseless.
When the Whale next spout, or second sponting.
The Comiak Whaling Crew, all were paddling
in hurry towards to the Whale.
When the Whale dived down in the water, the deep

Sea, the Comiak Crew all stoped padelling.

Becouse, it is the rule,
When the Whale dived, and submersion.
She will not come up again to the surface of the water and taking a blow and spout, if She hears some strange water splaching noise up above her, She many not come up and take a blow and Sponts.

Thats why whole crews stops a padelling, and wait for her another Spout. only fows Times. Ste the limit of her Taking blow. or sponts.

Many times they subdued the whale befor She taking long subside in first spout. or fourth sponts.

When Whaling harpooner strucked her with all his might and power.
any place in around her near deathly spot of her body.

When the big Whale draged the drag line and Buoys Capt of a Comiak, made motions to the God above as praying, Song and words following the same prayer instructions. Eskimos call it a

AWATTUS-SIAK.

It was not only capt of a Umiak Awattussiak.
also some of the Crews made a motions as
a awattussiak the huge Whale to kill.

Eskimos believed the Awattussiak is very strong
and dangerous.
When any persons following the instructions
as a lord prayers and
They got to follow the Awattussiak instruction
both the words and song.

Because a rules said, do not mistake a words
and song instructions of the Awattussiak.
And also use it only on the big Games to kill.
If persons mistaken of a Awattussiak instructions
it will fail to God answer the favor.

When other Whaling Oomiak give assistant
and persue the wounded Bow-head whale,
and when the get weak and tame,
All persons were eager subdue the Big whale
and give a many assaults her with a Ivory and
Jade pointed long handle Eskimo Spades.

Punching her all over the body until she was
bleed to death.

When Whale died, She rolled over belly side up
And her huge Fin or Flipper motions as flirting in
short rapid action.
That means She was dead instantly.

And all of a sudden, Every person's of Whaling
Oomiak Crew's begined to Mourned, Crying
out loud, as if pouring out their broken hearted,
They doing That, because it is the rule.
The Mournful meaning is, they thanked God up
above, One who given them biggest game or animal
to eat. as he give presents many hungry human
Children's. Some never real Crying for the Mourn.
they only play following the other's mourners.
few minutes afterwards, they made fast a tow-line
in around the Whale tails, or on her Flake.
When two, or four Oomiaks assistant
lined up in long tow-line, ready to towing
the Whale.
Ownership of the Whale, their position right ahead
of the towing Oomiaks.

When they first begin to put their oars and paddle into
the water, Capt of the Oomiak a Whale owner made a sign's
and motions as a Show parade.
He made a many kinds of motion as parade until
they landed at the docking edge of main Ice.

After they made fast the Whale in side ways
under the Oomiak landings or docking.
They cut strapa edge off the both Flukes,
And put them on the young man Shoulders in
Cross way's.
And ordered him run for the village fastest
he can run go and go.
As he was bring a news to the village, as
a Messenger boy to bring a good tidings and
good news at to their homes.

This Messenger boy run a best he can go
towards to the village.
And he was not stopt running until he
came to the Whale owner a home.
Then the Capt wife bring out a good things
to eat which is contained in the small
wooden pan, and other hand of her is
small wooden water bucket.

Then the messenger boy, and Capt wife walked
down to the Oomiak landing at the main
Ice.
Behind them their were whole army of Eskimos
walked down too.
Some of them Eskimos came down with their
Dogs and Sledge, loaded with strong rawhide

thong ropes, and Seal skin water-proof a
Union-Suits,

Soon as Messanger boy and Capt wife arrived
at landing of the Comiak's where at the Big Whale
and the Eskimos whalers stayed
Owner of the Whale a Capt, gived burn offering
to God, and sametime he sprinkled good
food, and pure water onto the Dead big whale
body as he gived the dead Whale spirit or Soul
offered and Welcome to his home.
to remain in his home during the period of the winter to
keep Joyous and holiday's.

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why Eskimos believed God.

Eskimos believed, any animals or beast spirits
and Souls are never dying, and always lived.

And they know that God kept the human
being alive, also gaved them food to lived
on from the ground as Wild vegetations,
and also gaved them food to lived on from
the wild animal's or beast.

Also, Eskimos believed, the any of small and big
games and animals or beast, God care them
to make a lived, even in the Land and Sea,

under the conditions of what they lack to lived on to rest of their lives nature way's in around on the whole earth.

Recouse God create all the living creatures on the earth, and he take care of them all in natural ways.

And Eskimos beleived, every creatures on the Earth they are reincarnationed after death into the same creature, or in different creature.

Thats why Eskimos beleived that any game, or animals which they killed to eat and make a living on.

they thinks, they must made a offering to God, and to the dead animal's spirit and soul's, So they did, and they made a offering's.

Continue a whaling story.

Right after the Whale owner made a offering, them oldest Eskimos have a bit to eat from the left over a good food offering to the Whale which is containing in the wooden-pan.

and then they drinked the left over water from the wooden bucket.

Some of the strong young men put it on the water proof seal skin's union suits,

And they get on the Whale body begin to cut up

the carcass.
They starts cutting up from the Skin.
with a Blubber on.
When they cut off a big piece of skin with a Blubber on,
They tied rope round it, and pulling it
way up on the Main Ice.
While people pulling on, a Many Children begined
to cutting away some of the meat or Skin for their
own portions.
They kept cutting away of the meat or skin until
people stopt pulling the meat or skin.

That was nobody business — try to stopt
those Childrens doing a cutting away meat or
skin, from the big peice of meat. When
peapl still pulling it up - on main Ice.
A Whale owner just Welcome those Childrens
doing thise a cutting away of their own portions
of meat and skin.
Becouse thise is rule again.
Some of the Childrens has no parents to care
of them.
and many of them Childrens has no father to
get poshon of the meat or Spin.
beside, the Whale owner, should not be selfish
on the Whale carcass, If he want to kill some
more Whales in period of his life time Whale hunting

Strong and young men many of them were
kept busy cutting a Whale carcass.
All had wear water-proof seal skins union suits
on.
And Whale owner's wifes went to their homes
for to cooking some whale meats and skins
for the whole army of workers a Eskimos.
they have to cook and prepared meals for the
whole village population While they were work on
the cutting Whale Carcass, as they were kept obeyed the ancient
rule and order's.

It's takes four days and fours nights to get
Through with cutting up the huge Bow-head.
or a right Whale carcass with their dull cutlery
Stone's and Ivory tool's.
Bones and all, every bit of the whole huge
Whale they put it upon the Main Ice.
And then they begined to dividing up the
Whale carcass according to ancient Eskimo
rules.
Owner's of the Whale gets portions only the
head. flukes, and fin's and whole guts.
Rest of it people take it for portions.
And then, Owner's and other Oomiaks a assistants
they divided up a Whale silky tooths.
a long slab whale Bones.

The owner's gets half portion, other half a assistants
oomiak, divid it up according to rules.

wonderful construction and habits of the Whale,

Bow-head, or right whale, has no teeth.
and is a very harmless creature, in spite of his size.
His mouth is the most curious part of him.
From the upper jaw there are a number of plates
of a horny substance. They stand side by side,
and the edges have a fringe of hair.
The middle plate is the largest and longer,
and the plates keep getting smaller on each
side, the last being the smallest.
The lower jaw has no plates; but it is in the shape
of a great spoon.
So that the plates can go into it when the mouth
is shut.
Now, when the great mouthfuls of water is taken
in by the Whale it runs out again through the
plates,
But the fringes of hair keep in the tiny, living
creatures which are to serve as food.
They are, in fact, a kind of filter, for they reject
the bad, and only receive the food.
The plates are the true whalebone.

A Whale Bone. Esquimax and Chuckchis used them

for a Many useful things.
for Sledge, for hunting and house hold utensils.

a longer Jaw-bone they used them for a Igloo roof-beam, because they are stronger then any drifted wood, and last longer time from the gets rotten.

Some times a shorter whale jaw-bones Eskimos and Chuckchis used them for the Comiaks Cask pole.

It is a four kinds of a Whales Eskimos and Chuckchis hunt them in spring time. There are Bow-head-Whales, and right-Whales and Califarnia-Gray-Whale. and Blue Whales

Bow-head Whale is a larger and biger then others, the Eskimos and Chuckchis ever killed them in Esthe history.
Eskimos called them Bow-head Whales an
Apsak.
Next one is right Whale a ENGUT-TOOK.
half a smaller one is California Gray Whale
an AKPAL-LOWAK.
Blue-Whale a same size the California Gray whale. they called them, an KOOPPOK-KAK.

These Whales lives amongest the Ice and Where the spring time cold air.
Also, they following their food and spring cool atmosphere of the north.
And is quite protected from the cold by his skin.
This skin is really a thick of fat, which the White man call Blubber.
It has a dark, smoltey color to look at, and is full of fibres, But, looks as thick Rubber.
The whole skin is full of oil, and this is the true riches of the Whale.
and the reason why he is hunted.
As far as the Whale himself is concerned.
The oily skin is useful for two reasons.
It is very warm, and keeps up the heat of the body.
And the oil, being lighter than the water, helps him to swim.
The Whale, large as he is, does not feed on creatures of any size.
His throat is so narrow that a herring could not get down it.
He lives on Jelly-fishes and minutes animals.

The huge Whale traveling belly side up under the deep sea.
watching sometime up above him for food.

When he spoted some food above him
he open his mouth wide open, and made
a quick circling up toward's to surface of a sea,
collecting sametimes his food into his huge
cave like mouth,
his mouth was shut up, then he blow his
spout,

The tube called the windpipe is not placed as
our windpipe is.
It does not open into the mouth, but at the
top of the head
There is a hump where it open, and the whale
can keep his whole body under water except
just this hump.
And there is a kind of valve or stopper to the
opening of the ~~drind~~ windpipe which exactly fit it,
and can keep out the water, and also resist
the greatest pressure,
Indeed, the more pressure there is upon it,
the tighter it fits.
The air rushing from the windpipe and his
great lungs, and the water together,
then the Whale is said to "Spout.

on , nearly half way's upher body
in the air.

When Cape prince of Wales Alaska Eskimos watch when female whale borned her pup south side the Little diomede Island in Bering Straits.

This Wales Eskimos they were hunt for the Walrus south side the Fair-way rock not far from the Diomedes Islands in Bering strait.

When they came to the big size of flat Ice floe they pulled up their Oomiak on the Ice Which is carried by the Bering Sea current towards to north west course.

They saw a Whale blow his spouts not far away from them.

that whale floating around the big size of flat Ice.

Also she was taking ease as she was floats, and nothing was disturbing her. everything was quiet under the peaceful air.

finally She came up Flukes side up very close by the edge of the Ice.

She came up nearly half way's up her body in the air.

Then she put her huge body against the edge of the Ice, come down as a gently dived down into the deep sea, sometime she rub of her hind part of her body on the edge of Ice.
She keep doing that way until she borned her pup on the far off from edge of Ice.
For awhile she take ease as a taking rest. floating around in her pup position. or place.

Later on, She dived down, and She bumped the Ice under it in the middle.
And then the flat Ice is broken in two.
The Whale floating until the crack space was gets wider, and
again, she came up on surface of water between the crack as if she was take a look for location of her pup Were laying still on the near by the open crack of Ice. Later.
She search the Ice with her tail as a sweeping off of her pup into the water.
When she found her pup, She swiped off her pup on the water in a gently manner.
For a long time, they keep both short diveing as she learning her pup how to diveing and swimming.
It did not take a long, When the pup

learned how to swim and dive.
And bothe of them gone away from the ice floes
little by little towards to arctic sea.

When Eskimos Walrus hunting at Bering
Straits, was told by
According to East Cape Eskimos. and Diomedes
Islands, and Cape Prince of Wales Alaskan
Eskimos hunters,

Walrus hunt on the ice with a Comiaks.

When spring the year, the last ice floes
approached to the Eskimos dwelling places.
Ice was full of with a many life young and
old walruses.
Eskimos walrus hunters equiped with a modern
styles outfiting,
When they approaching the herd of many
of walruses, which is all laying on the ice,
and some were asleep, and some watch. Hunters
They prepared their fighting spears befor they
came too close to walrus herd.
Each Comiak occupied by nine men a hunters.

They stretch out one Whale drag line rope from the stern to bow.
And four inflated seal skins Buoys attached into the each end of the strong thong rope.
Each one of them hunters made fast on thier spearing lines to the strong thong rope.
So that any walrus which is harpooned and speared could not get away from this.

When they get ready their harpoons, they paddling slowly towards to the many of walrus herds as stealthy manner ways.
When they comeing to close by them walrus herds.
The capt of the Oomiak gave orders his Crew to get ready to Combat the ignorant walrus herds

Then the Capt swing the Oomiak lee ways from the edge of Ice.
he alone handled the Oomiak from the stern with his large paddle. and Oomiak floating side by side from the Ice, eight or ten feed away from the edge of Ice.
Where Under the many sleeping walrus herds were ignorant from the danger attack by the hunters Eskimoe.
Then the whole Crew of the Oomiak stood up

and quickly, they hurled, and send their Spears onto the walrus bodys.
Befor wounded walrus rushing into the water for to dive. Crews, they throw whale line, and four inflated seal poke over-board.
When throng of walrus herds disturbing by wounded violence, every one of them rush for the diving into the water.

None of them rushing walrus touch the comiak When they dived down between the Ice and Comiak,
When all the walrus dived down to water, hunters, they pulled up the Comiak on the Ice right the way for the safety,
They stayed there until them unwounded walruses gone away.
And those wounded walruses stayed together in the water as repose or resting
All were hanged on to the Whale drag line and inflated seal poke Boays.
All of them hold by spear points attached onto the spear lines which is made out of oogruk skine Thong.

When the Eskimos walrus hunters, pursuit and attacked them wounded walrus.

peirceing them with their Flint pointed and strong shaft spears.
One at the time, they killed them in the water.
And then, Then they storing them along side of the Ice for to cut them up or skining them.
They could bring home walrus meat, ten or twelve whole carcases according to what size the Oomiak they used when they walrus hunting.

When Eskimos slaughtered walrus on the Beach.

When middle of the summer, walrus came to the Beach where rocky places
And many of them crowled on the Beach and stayed there for many days.
All ignored of danger aggression by meat eaters. or human game hunters.
Their noises can be heard for Ten miles.
And their heat formed into cloud up above them. and can be seen for ten or fifteen miles.

Before the day break early in the morning.
Many of men Eskimos went over to where the walruses laying on the Beach.

And wait for the day light break,
Eskimo hunters wait there very close by them
walruses herd in amongst the rocks.
Every men anxious to encounter their prey once more,
with their too kinds of dull fighting spears.
One had harpoon line attach to the harpoon
head.
Other one is only strong shaft with flint
pointed.

When sun came up and shone,
Every men rush and encounter their prey.
They Harpooned them first with the line on.
in quickly, they made fast their lines on
the stout rocks.
And then they turned, took their flint pointed
spears, and fight the other unwounded
walrus.
While the others wounded walrus hanged
on by the strong harpoon thong line.
They pierced and slaughtered many walrus
all they want.
And they let it go others unwounded ones.
Afterwards, they turned and pierced the once
they harpooned and tied line on the rock.
After that, they commence to cut them up the

Carcase on the Beach,
And they devided up the walrus meat and skins by men to men, as they staking portions.
after they through deviding up meat for portions they covered the meat up with a small Round Rocks each of thier own meat portions.

Next day, they come and get their meat with a Comiaks.

For day's, Every famely of Eskimos were working on the walrus meat for the winter supply food. ~~[illegible]~~ Specially, put them up the meat as future use in winter Time food.

Every piece of walrus meat is or carcase were saved up, and very part of them was something useful, except the some parts of the Bones, is useless.