
Vol. VI, No. 11. Washington, D. C. Oct. 5, 1883.

an accurate determination of their optical properties, but nevertheless are easily recognizable. The smaller crystals are often grouped together in clusters of half a dozen or more, but the larger are always single and scattering. The common form is that of a single prism not over 1^{mm} long and perhaps one-half as broad. Geniculate forms, so characteristic of this mineral, are met with but rarely.

On the bank of Rock Creek, near Oak Hill Cemetery, and in numerous other localities in the near vicinity, a tough, though not hard, dark-green rock is found interstratified with the prevailing schist, which has been supposed by some to be a trap-rock, or "greenstone," and presumably it is this rock that is referred to in the quotation as grüinstein.*

But however much the rock may resemble a trap in its external appearance, it requires but a glance with the microscope to dispel the illusion. The rock consists of clear, glassy quartz, very rarely a small crystal of a triclinic feldspar, and an abundance of hornblende and mica, the former very extensively altered into chlorite; and it is in this respect only, so far as I have observed, that the rock differs from the prevailing schist in the neighborhood. So far as yet observed no true eruptive rock is to be found within the District limits.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, *March 16, 1883.*

**CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
OBTAINED FROM THE UGASHAGMUT TRIBE, UGASHAK RIVER,
BRISTOL BAY, ALASKA.**

By WILLIAM J. FISHER,

*United States Signal Service Observer at Kadiak.**

UGASHAGMINT TRIBE, UGASHAK RIVER, BRISTOL BAY, ALASKA.

1. Na-dshiak. Head-dress worn by women at dances and festivals.
2. A-gach-wot. Ear-rings worn by women.

*I have found specimens of this rock in the Museum collection marked "Trap, or Greenstone," though upon whose authority I do not know.

*The form of the invoice is recommended to all collectors as containing much information of service in labeling and cataloguing a collection. It is desirable to add to the data furnished in this invoice the exact date when the various objects are collected, as this item will be of special value in the remote future in shedding light on the history and progress of the various tribes represented in the Ethnological collections of the National Museum.

Many of the articles in Mr. Fisher's collection are restorations of archaic and obsolete forms, and in reproducing them materials have been employed that are not strictly appropriate, as they have been introduced since the use of the articles has been discontinued. This is particularly the case with some of the bead-work, in making which beads of modern origin have been used.—EDITOR.

3. Kmi-ju-dat. Collar worn around throat by women.
4. U-a-mich-kat. Necklace worn by women.
5. Bracelets. Tei-ag-nach-gu-dit for wrists.
6. Anklets. Tshi-nilch-gudit.
7. Na-ko-gun. Belt worn around the waist by women.
8. A-luk-tshuch-wa. Cap worn by young men at dances and festivals.

TAN-ICH-NAG-MIUTE TRIBE ON LESNOI ISLAND, NEAR KODIAK ISLAND.

9. Head-dress formerly worn by women at dances and festivals
Ng-na-dshak.
10. Bracelets. Tei-ach-nach-gudit.
11. Necklace. } Tei-ach-nach-gudit.
12. Necklace. }
13. Head-dress worn by men at dances and festivals. Na-djak.
14. Cap worn by men every day.

The Lesnoi Island natives do not wear any of these articles at present, having adopted our customs and modes altogether.

NA-NU-ACH-PACH-MIUTE TRIBE ON ALIASKA PENINSULA, NEAR ILLIAMNA BAY.

15. Cap worn by young men at dances and festivals.
16. Head band, worn by men.
17. Bracelet worn by women.
18. Ear-rings. Jai-ki-ah-ja.
19. Knife sharpener.
20. Necklace worn by women. Sa-nuk-hja-ga.
21. Nose ornament. Generally made out of two *Dentalium dentalis* shells, which are prized very highly by these natives, and are preferred in payment to money. I have been unable to get the native names of some of the above articles.

KEI-ICH-WICH-MIUT TRIBE AT KATMAI SETTLEMENT, ALIASKA PENINSULA.

22. Head-dress worn by women at dances and feasts. Na-djak.
23. Hunting cap worn by men. A-luk-tshuch-wak.

KIA-TICH-MYNT TRIBE, NEAR MALTSHATNA RIVER, ALIASKA PENINSULA.

24. Hunting cap worn by men. A-luk-tshuch-wak.

TSHU-AT-TSHIG-MJNT TRIBE, INHABITING COUNTRY AROUND NUCHEK, HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA.

25. Necklace worn by women. Ko-bi-shin-wak.
26. Um-nak. Ugashagmjut tribe. Used for tying up bundles in lieu of rope.

27. Puh-noch-pak. Ugashagnjut tribe. Line attached to seal-spear.
28. Pun-gat. Ugashamjut tribe. Line attached to small seal-spear.
29. Puh-noch-pak. Kei-ich-wich-mjut tribe, Katmai. Line attached to a seal and sea-otter spear.
30. Ak-fju-dat. Kei-ich-wich-mjut. Woman's work-bag for sewing implements.
31. Same.
32. Same.
33. Ka-gi-wik. Man's hunting-pouch.
34. Same.
35. Chi-la-wik. Man's pouch for arrow heads, caps, &c.
36. Kalli-nak. Man's pouch for tobacco, &c.
37. Ak-fju-dak. Tan-ich-nag-mjute tribe. Man's hunting pouch.
38. Ka-gi-wik. Man's hunting pouch.
39. Ka-gi-wing-tshuk. Tan-ich-nag-mjute tribe. "Tshnk" added indicates a small or little pouch.
40. Ku-ta-tshik. Kenai Indians. Settlement at Tyonak, Sutshitua River. Woman's mooccasins.
41. Kenai Indians. Settlement at Kneek River. Woman's mooccasins.
42. Tshan-jak. Ugashagnjvnt tribe. Native drum.
43. Chi-na-chut. } Ugashamjunt tribe. Masks worn by women at
44. Chi-na-chut. } dances.
45. } Ugashamjunt tribe. Wands held by men over
46. Knech-gan-dit. } dancers.
47. Kli-tshat. A-fan-ach-mjute tribe. Settlements on Afognak Island. Native fox trap.
48. } At-cha-ak. Ugashagnjut tribe. Ermine trap.
49. At-cha-ak. } Ermine a-mi-ta-duk.
50. N-gat-tu-ng-gach-shu-dit. Iga-ge-mjitt tribe. Settlement at Orlova (Eagle Harbor), Kodiak Island. One dozen traps used for snaring *Fratercula corniculata*. The snares are set in front of the holes in the clefts frequented by these birds. Their skins are made into coats, &c. The bills used for ornaments.
51. Nuh-tshu-tak. I-ga-ge-mjut tribe. Fire-drill, not now used. Superseded by matches.
52. I-nich-shun. Ugashamjute tribe. Snow-spectacles.
53. Uch-ehlu-ak. I-gia-gich-mjut tribe. Settlements near Igiagich River, Bristol Bay. Bow.
54. Man-kuhl-gat. Two arrows to above bow.

NATIVE NAMES OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF BOW AND ARROW.

Ktulch-kak. Sinew on back of bow.
 Klun. Bow-string.

- At-chjak. Bow. Wooden part.
 Ueh-chlu-ak. Bow complete.
 Kchuht. General name for all kinds of arrows.
 Ku-chluak. Arrow point.
 Pun-cha-ak. Line attached to arrow and stick.
 Tshu-lut. Feathers on arrow-stick.
 Up-chut. Notch in end of stick.
 Ka-ki-shroik. Bone-socket for arrow-point.

55. Pi-shu-dak. Ki-a-tieh-mjut tribe. Sea-otter spear.

NAMES OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEAR.

- Kag-li-shwik. Bone socket for arrow.
 Ak-tshuk. Bladder.
 Puhn-ak. Line attached to bladder.
 Tu-puh-gat. Wooden stick.
 Tshi-guik. Arrow.
56. Nu-gak. Throwing-stick used in throwing the above spear.
 57. Tsha-ki-un. I-ga-ge-mjut tribe at Orlova.
 Ax. The iron was introduced by the Russians. The handle is native, and same kind was formerly attached to stone axes.
58. Al-lu-gun. Igagemut tribe. Horn spoon.
 59. Al-lu-gun. Horn spoon. Most every family possesses a few of these.
60. Spoons. These spoons are used now by many natives.
 61. Spoons.
 62. Spoons.
 63. Spoons.
 64. Spoons. Ka-loch-mjute tribe. Settlements on Karluk River, Kodiak Island.
 65. Spoons. Kodiak Island.
 66. Spoons. Kodiak Island.
 67. Spoons. Kodiak Island.
 68. Al-lu-gun. Bone spoon. Kodiak Island.
 69. Al-lu-gun. Bone spoon. Kodiak Island.
 70. Al-lu-gun. Kei-ich-wieh-mjut tribe, Katmai.
 71. Al-lu-gun. Bone spoons, now in use.
 72. Al-lu-gun. Wooden spoons. Now used by them.
 73. Kchi-ak. Kei-ich-wieh-mjut tribe, Katmai. Knife-sharpener.
 74. Kchi-ak. Same. Knife-sharpener.
 75. Lu-shkan-dak. Same. Tobacco box.
 76. Ik-kwih-ku-dak. Same. Bone button for pouch.
 77. Ka-beeh shun. Ingagemjut tribe, Orlova.
 78. Ka-beeh-shun. Scrapers used in preparing skins, now used.
 79. Ulugak. Ingagemjut tribe, Orlova. Fish knife.
 80. U-lu-gak. Ingagemjut tribe, Katmai. Fish knives from old dwelling.

81. Kpun. Ingagemjut tribe, Katmai. Stone ax. From old dwelling.
82. Tsha-ki-un. Same. Stone hatchet.
83. Kuk-i-glu-ak. Stone arrow-head from a small unnamed island off Kukak Bay, in Shelikof Straits. I was informed by the native who collected this relic that he saw a great many skulls and other relics on the summit of the islands; also a great many skulls and other human bones, as well on the top as also on the foot of the hill. This island is said to have been a refuge by the natives formerly when invasions were made by natives from the westward. The native told me that he reached the top by climbing an old wooden ladder formerly in use, and that there are a great number of depressions in the ground, indicating former dwellings. The reason he did not bring more was that his comrades objected to it, fearing bad luck in their hunt after sea-otters.
84. Kuk-i-glu-ak. Stone arrow in bone socket, collected by a native on Semidi Islands (South Island), near sea-lion rookeries.
85. Ka-bu-tak. Ka-loch-mjut tribe. Karluk. Kodiak Island. Stone chisel.
86. Agai-uch-ku-dat. Kei-ich-wich-mjut tribe. Katmai. Wooden masks (ancient).
87. Agai-uch-ku-dat. Wooden masks (ancient).
88. Agai-uch-ku-dat. Wooden masks hidden in caves near beaches.
89. Sha gu-jak. Igagemut tribe. Orlova. Wooden hunting hat worn on sea by otter-hunting parties.
110. Tshau-jak. Musical instrument. Tai-ich-nag-mjut tribe. Lesnoi Island.

**ON THE COLLECTION OF MAINE BUILDING STONES IN THE
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.***

By GEORGE P. MERRILL.

The large extent of coast-line of the State of Maine, composed of granitic rocks of a kind suitable for building purposes, renders possible the shipment and transportation of the quarried rock at rates much lower than would otherwise be attainable, the quarries being frequently situated so near the water's edge that little, if any, handling is necessary prior to loading upon the vessel. This favorable circumstance, together with the excellent quality of the rock obtainable, led to the early opening of very numerous quarries both on the mainland and the adjacent islands, and hence at the present time we find Maine granites in very general use in nearly every city of importance in the country, even as far west as California, frequently to the almost entire exclusion of perhaps equally good material close at hand.

* Collected under the superintendency of the Tenth Census, 1880.