The Edward Bosworth Manley Collection

Overview of the Collection

Repository: Marietta College Library
Creator: Manley, Edward Bosworth, 1904-1982
Title: Edward Bosworth Manley Collection
Dates: 1925 - 1953
Bulk Dates: 1926 - 1931
Quantity: 21 boxes
Abstract:
Identification:
Language: English

Biography

Edward Bosworth Manley attended Marietta College earning a degree in English. During his time at Marietta College, he built a radio station for the college out of his own radio set and spare parts. He also joined the Delta Upsilon Fraternity with other notable alumni of Marietta College, Edward McTaggart and Charles Gates Dawes. During college, Manley spent his summers working aboard the Effie M. Morrissey as a radio technician and deckhand under Captain Robert A. Bartlett. After graduating from Marietta College in 1926, he left Marietta, Ohio for New York City to report for duty upon the Morrissey.

Manley acted as the head radio operator for Captain Robert A. Bartlett’s arctic explorations. Because of the Radio Act of 1912, every vessel on the ocean needed to have a two radio operators. Manley would often take over twelve hour shifts in the “booth,” and other crew members would split the rest of the time watching the radio. Bartlett’s expeditions were funded almost entirely by museums such as the Smithsonian and the Natural History Museum or companies with an interest in exploration, like National Geographic. Manley worked on every one of these missions from 1925 – 1931. The expeditions explored the areas of Newfoundland, Greenland, Alaska, Siberia, and Labrador. The expeditions were to gather animal specimens and artifacts from the ancient settlers in those areas as well as photograph and film the native inhabitants.

Manley, inspired by the work of preceding and contemporary radio engineers like Guglielmo Marconi, Reginald Fessenden, and Lee De Forest, began to push the capabilities of radio while on his explorations. He made three significant breakthroughs in radio technology during his missions.

First, Manley discovered a mapping error, which proved Newfoundland to be missing over 2,000 square miles. Honing in physicist Nikola Tesla’s 1917 experiment with tracking vessels at sea, Manley recorded the distances of radio stations from their signals and was able to create a “radar-like” effect.

Next, Manley was able to transmit voices over the radio from within the Arctic Circle. Using long wave technology, he wished to perfect oversea communication. Attempts had
been made before at overseas communication. During the 1927 expedition to East Greenland and Baffin Bay, Manley arranged for George Palmer Putnam, who led the expedition, to speak to his wife in New York while aboard the Morrissey near the Arctic Circle via the onboard Radio (call sign VOQ).

Finally, on Manley’s last mission aboard the Morrissey in 1930, he wished to test the limits of radio communication. He spent full days at the radio desk trying to direct his signal to each time zone. He called these “‘round the world checks.” While reaching Great Britain and Russia had been previously accomplished, he was able to reach as far as South Africa and New Zealand, which lay on the opposite side of the globe of his position in the Arctic.

Because of his work aboard the Morrissey, Manley was invited to become a member of the New York-based Explorers Club. The Explorers Club is a prestigious organization that promotes scientific expeditions of all shapes and kinds. His fellow member in the Explorers Club included Captain Robert Peary, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Charles Lindberg, the Prince of Monaco, Theodore Roosevelt, and Captain Bartlett. Membership meant Manley was one of the most intelligent, influential and popular scientists at the time.

In 1932, Manley retired from his Radio Operator position aboard the Morrissey and move back to New York. He took on a job RCA Photophone as a technician. In 1934, he took his knowledge and passion for radio technology into the emerging field of aviation when he took a job as an air-traffic controller for Pan-American Airlines. While working for the airline, he returned to school for a Masters in Physics from Columbia University. After receiving his degree, Manley began flying for Pan-American Airlines. After a short time, he returned home and began flying private planes for government officials out of Antoinette Airport in Marietta, OH. Manley passed away on April 20, 1982 at his home in Florida.

Scope and Content

The Edward Bosworth Manley Collection contains journals, radio logs, clippings, photos, correspondence, radiograms, maps, as well as other various items from Edward Bosworth Manley. These artifacts cover years ranging from as early as 1925 to the 1950s. This collection contains five journals of day-to-day observations of his travels with Captain Robert A. Bartlett aboard the schooner Morrissey. Much of the collection is focused on his trips to the Arctic and his career and passion for radio technology. The personal and professional correspondences are between Manley and fellow members of the expeditions as well as his family.

Statement of Arrangement

All documents are arranged chronologically. This includes scrapbooks, folders, photographs, letters, and clippings. The series designation originated with Manley.

The Edward Bosworth Manley Collection is arranged into six series, as follows:
Series I – Journals and Radio Logs
Series I consists of Edward Manley’s handwritten notebooks, journals, radio logs and memoirs of his voyages aboard the Effie M. Morrissey, under Captain Robert A. Bartlett, from 1925 – 1930. There are typed copies of his 1926 and 1927 journals.

Series II – Clippings
Series II is made up of over 60 individually cited clippings pertaining to Manley’s time in the Arctic, his crewmembers and friends. The clippings range from 1926 to 1947. A majority of the articles are from the New York Times.

Series III – Photos and Maps
Series III contains over 600 photos of Manley’s travels to the arctic. While many of the photos experienced water damage at some point, digital copies can be made available through the Special Collections office of the Legacy Library. This series also contains many of Manley’s maps. The maps are mostly of Alaska in preparation of the 1928 trip to the Bearing Sea and eastern Siberia. The maps are currently awaiting arrangement in the Special Collections map cabinet system.

Series IV – Correspondence
Series IV contain 184 letters and postcards to and from Edward Manley. This Series is separated into personal and professional correspondence. The personal correspondence is divided into 4 folders and 2 envelopes.

Series V – Radio Messaging and Notes
Series V demonstrates Edward Manley’s expertise in radio messaging during the expeditions. Includes George Palmer Putnam’s log from the 1926 expedition. The second folder contains radiograms from 1926 to 1930.

Series VI – Miscellaneous
This section contains unsorted and miscellaneous material. This series gives home to documents including letterheads, magazines, business cards, tickets, brochures and other such materials including all of Manley’s papers from his membership in the Explorers Club.

Indexing Terms
Marietta (Ohio)
Washington County (Ohio)
New York (New York)
American Museum of Natural History
Alaska exploration
Siberia – Description and travel
Greenland – Description and travel
Scientific expeditions – Arctic regions - History
Effie M. Morrissey
Bartlett, Robert Abram, 1875-1946
Peary, Robert E. (Robert Edwin), 1856-1920
Bird, Junius, 1907-1982
Shortwave Radio
Explorers Club

Preferred Citation

Edward Bosworth Manley Collection, Marietta College Legacy Library

Detailed Description of the Collection

Series 1: Journals and Radio Logs

Box 1/Envelope 1: May 5 – August 16, 1925
- Bound volume, handwritten, begins May 5 to August 16, 1925.
- May 5, 1925: Describes the freighter, *Hyades*, owned by the Red Salmon Packing Company as well as the radio cabin that included a half KW Wireless Specialty spark set.
- May 6, 1925: Ship is docked at San Francisco and is headed out to Naknek (Alaska) under the command of Captain Larsen. Inspector asked the captain how many on board. There would be 450 but no passengers. In addition to the crew, there are fisherman and Chinese workers. Because of the number on board, the inspector stated that the vessel has to have auxiliary emergency apparatus capable of operating the regular ship transmitter for four hours after the ship’s power plant has been put out of commission. Met G.P. Peterson, son of the owner.
- May 9, 1925: Ship was loaded with live pigs, sheep, and chickens. Ship sailed at 4:00 p.m. bound for western Alaska.
- May 10, 1925: Saw lots of “Portuguese Men-of-War” in the sea at night since they would light up with a phosphorus glow.
- May 11, 1925: Saw more “Portuguese Men-of-War” as well as a seal beside a mass of floating seaweed or stalks of some kind. Listed the ship’s position.
- May 12, 1925: Heard very loud ships on the great circle route to the Orient. Reported his radio activity.
- May 13, 1925: Rained more in the past few days than all spring back home. Towing cable twisted and a strand broke so the ship stopped while the Italian fishermen ran out a new heavier one.
- May 14, 1925: Describes Captain Larsen. One of the Star ships lost a man overboard.
- May 15, 1925: Water was a deep blue probably due to the great depth and clearness of the water. Extensive detail of his radio activity.
- May 17, 1925: Wind was still blowing, the fog was still thick and ship was still rolling. The young dentist, Dr. Martin, has his DOS from a university in Frankfort, Germany and is going back for his MD. He is a few thousands short of being around the world. He visited Russia and reported that the communists number around 500,000 and only members of the Communist Party do the voting and selecting of representatives. Also, the peasants are no better off under
bolshevist rule than under the czars. The better class of Russians has left the country of which there are a million in Berlin. Dr. Martin was in the German army during the war [World War I] in the infantry and aviation. He was wounded in the leg, breast and shrapnel sliver through his little finger.

- May 18, 1925: Temperature is dropping. “Smoky Moses” and a more rugged brother have appeared. The former has a shape of a well formed cone and sticks up above the horizon at not over 8,000 feet.
- May 19, 1925: Saw two islands at the start of the Unimak Pass, one having the steep head was called Ugamak. Thousands and thousands of ducks were flying back and forth across the pass in flocks only a foot or two above the water. Finally were able to see the stars and the Big Dipper were almost overhead. List of radio stations contacted.
- May 20, 1925: Came into Bristol Bay with water that was very brown in color as the bay is very shallow. There were a dozen vessels at anchor mostly sailing ships, 3 or 4 masts. They were able to post their letters to the Starr (ship).
- May 21, 22, 23, 1925: Wind strong for three days.
- May 24, 1925: Wind light and the lighters finally brought along side. Loaded trunk in a sling and went ashore and stayed in a shack.
- May 25, 1925: Set up the radio with the help of four men. Described the tundra.
- May 27, 1925: Finally got the transmitter working. Sent note to Castle Town about the carpenter who had caught a cold and it developed pneumonia. He was without a doctor for three days because of the wind storm. Died in the hospital.
- May 28, 1925: Had trouble with the radio but Erickson, the Danish electrician from Red Salmon, and Lucy dissembled it and reassembled it. Set worked fine after it was done.
- June 2, 1925: Started to build a ham set. Round a robin’s nest in one of the buildings. One of the eggs had hatched.
- June 3, 1925: Saw a tall, thin native (Dirty Nick) walking down the path preceded by a small boy. The man was followed by the squaw in colorful dress and fur coat of skins. The procession moved on to the hospital.
- June 4, 1925: Teddy was in the movie producing business. He made three successful movies and the lost $180,000 on the fourth. Affected him slightly and now he is the cook on the train.
- June 5, 1925: In the dining room, the waiter, an ex-German, borrowed Manley’s pen to write to a woman in the States. He wrote in verse and couplets and “it wasn’t bad stuff.” Manley is surprised to see the number of good fellows there are onboard the ship. “They are not only pleasant and fine to associate with but are intelligent in their thinking and have the right outlook on life. The only reason they are working at so much per day is that they are not highly trained and have no desire to rush madly after wealth but want to earn enough to live comfortably and to enjoy life and things around them.”
- June 6, 1925: Put up 2 wire antenna insulated with Pyrex at each end fastened to a 2x2 nailed to the shack. [Includes sketches] There are eight canneries in the area.
- June 8, 1925: Trouble with the motor, as usual. Had a long talk with Shirley in the store. He is going to have a trading post for a man at Point Heiden. He eventually wants to own the store here as no private one is open all year. The company store
sold $22,000 worth of goods last year at a profit of $7,000 and has sold $8,000 since being opened this year. Dr. Martin, the dentist, would like to get a boat in Nenana [Alaska] and go down the Yukon stopping at villages and mining camps to do dentistry and trade.

- June 9, 1925: It is quite cold and it has been raining for about six days.
- June 10, 1925: Cold. Rain. He will stay through the winter if he gets job from the government. He would be paid $1650 for 9 months, have a ham set and plenty of darkness.
- June 11, 1925: Finished long letter to family in time to catch the mail boat. Jack Scott was in to try to get word to SS Eider (ship). Missed the ship and his wife [Alice] and his 8 year old daughter, [Patsy] aboard. He decided to go to Unalaska on the next mail boat. Was so homesick he couldn’t work on Sea Gull (schooner) and quit. He has to wait 9 days for the mail boat and pay $150 a day for board.
- June 12, 1925: Walked to Northwestern. This part of the country was sea shore once as can see in the cliffs the unconformity sloping back from the direction of the bay with homogeneous soft material below and still softer gray material above containing large amounts of small rounded rocks. Evidently it was a shore edge or shelf slope in the sea.
- June 13, 1925: Describes full moon thirty degrees above the southern horizon, Captain Larsen of the Hyades came to talk. Walked back over the tundra to the Knob. Saw mountains in the distance across Bristol Bay. Mosquitoes terrible.
- June 14, 1925: Didn’t go to church as 5600 miles was too far to walk to get there on time. Cloudy and rainy with strong east gale.
- June 15, 1925: Wrote letters and cards most of the day. Mail Boat Starr due tomorrow.
- June 16, 1925: Captain Nels Larsen delivered the letters to the store. Manley had received nine letters – seven from family, one from Morris and one from Corry. Lots of good news. Had been five and a half weeks without mail. A lot had been happening in the “old town” [Marietta, OH] and in the college [Marietta College].
- June 18, 1925: Handled 151 paid words with NPS, 7 incoming, rest outgoing. Talked to Gardiner about coming to Marietta to finish his college [degree].
- June 19, 1925: Wonderfully clear day. Saw two smoking volcanoes. One had a small column of black smoke rising straight up. It was the middle one of the mountain having three peaks. Another peak quite a ways to the south, covered with snow, had a great cloud of white smoke or steam blowing to the westward from its top.
- June 20, 1925: Told Martin Munson about the return of [Roald] Amundsen. Martin thinks [Robert] Peary never reached the pole but Amundsen will. Amundsen was born in the same town in Norway as Martin. Watched the Filipinos [Filipinos] from NWF [Northwestern Freighter] play baseball. Went over to their “vaudeville” in the evening in honor of their “George Washington” [Dr. Jose Rizal]. Singing and many athletic stunts. Gave prizes for foot races on the beach and boxing. Each contestant got a cup of orange juice and two cookies on a paper plate.
- June 21, 1925: Fishing fleet went out on the tide. Several hundred boats in the river under sail were a sight. Saw a double rainbow.
- June 22, 1925: Wrote three letters to George, Lucia (sister) and Cornelia. A native trader will take the letters up Iliamna Lake and across to the Pacific side to mail.
- June 23, 1925: Finally washed his dirty clothes. Told 7KX he could use my UV204A on his set.
- June 24, 1925: Watched the seagulls congregating on the beach to get the fish heads when they are thrown out. Typewrote the press in the office.
- June 25, 1925: Tax collector and a game warden were in the office.
- June 26, 1925: “Saw about six brown birds of a kind have never seen before. They were about half the size of a sparrow, small head with sharp long bill like a mosquito’s singer, mottled, medium brown except under part of body below breast which was light grey. They were very friendly.”
- June 27, 1925: Listened to tall tales by the “fireman.” “This country could well be called the land of all night sunsets or rather the land where the sunset meets the sunrise, as the color never fades from the sky but remains bright and only moves across the northern horizon from the place where the sunsets to where it rises.”
- June 30, 1925: Went by launch to the Portland Packers with Gardiner. Took radio equipment.
- July 1, 1925: Back in Curlew. Stopped at the Red Salmon; about 3500 fish there.
- July 4, 1925: Gardner came over and watched the Philippinos [Filipinos] from NW [Northwestern Freighter] play the Naknek Hawaiians. In the evening the Philippinos [Filipinos] came over to the store with men from Sea Gull and Red Salmon and we had music for several hours. One tall, round-faced, thoughtful Filipino played the mandolin, guitar, and violin. Two others played steel guitars. “Stood there in a crowd of Philippinos [Filipinos], Chinese, Mexicans, negroes, white men of all classes, natives, half-breeds and a few just miscellaneous and all watched and listened except several white men who were rude enough to talk several times.” Manley walked to the fish dock in the bright moonlight. The fishermen were tanning nets in big tanks.
- July 5, 1925: Mr. Sparks had bear skins for sale. Walked over and got a well furred small one (think 3 year old). Saw their wireless man who was on army transports for three years. He put up a station on Nushagak and now is putting one here (Libbyville?). Saw his ½ KW Lowenstein transmitter (conductively couples). Walked over with a man who lives in Iliamna and is a true pioneer. He says you can’t buy live reindeer from natives as government doesn’t want white men in the business and also white men aren’t able to herd them. Talks good English intelligently and wants to produce something and accomplish something in the world and help develop a new country.
- July 6, 1925: The mountains do weaken signals as W S D, the Redwood (ship), was very OSA when near Kodiak Island off Unalaska and the Pass but very weak as she is bound for Katalla (Alaska). One of the beach gang was in. He was from Alsace-Lorraine but holds no love for the French and says they are as autocratic as the Germans. He says the Germans before the war did not like the Kaiser and that now a German told him, each child in Germany has to know the Versailles
Treaty by heart in school. Men get lots of strange information; he thinks the constitution says men can’t be drafted to serve overseas or outside the US; that [Sir John Alexander] Macdonald was brought up by the upper class by the time he got to be Prime Minister [Canada]. Those who consider themselves in the “working class” seem to think anyone who has risen above his earlier state by what looks like merit has been bought off by “the rich.”

- July 8, 1925: While waiting to cross over to Alaska Packers, Dr. Martin and Manley argued whether government supreme, government owned Europe was better than privately owned America. [See letter for details.]

- July 9, 1925: Washed a bunch of clothes and feel virtuous. Worked K O M on the mosquito set (sparks coil, 1 flea power). In the evening, Gardner and Manley walked to Hungry [Peterson’s] and talked to Mr. Sparks the storekeeper. Paid $10 for the bear skin. Ended up in the Northwestern’s kitchen and ate fresh doughnuts.

- July 10, 1925: Shirley hooked up his dog team and we took pictures of it. They got in a fight and it was an awful mess for a few minutes. Joe, the engineer of the Sea Gull and now guard of the jail, and Mac [Billie MacMann], a carpenter at Red Salmon, both of whom got treated rotten by Bristol Bay Packing Company and left them, played the guitar and mandolin in the office then on the beach near their net and lastly in the windlass shack.

- July 12, 1925: Gardner came over in the evening and we were going to look at the Philippino’s [Filipino’s] kites when George Criteser from KDJU came over with the Daly’s.

- July 13, 1925: Mossman from KMT came over. We listened to his arc. Joe and Mac [Billie MacMann] arrived with banjo and mandolin. Talking about their experiences, Joe has been, as he says, “Wherever there has been rumrunning” and Mac has been a “cheap dancehall piano player, musician, entertainer and vaudevillist.”

- July 14, 1925: Spent most of the day trying to get the Starr and answering a thousand people’s questions as to when she will get here. Walked to the point with Gardiner. Millions of mosquitoes as no wind.

- July 15, 1925: One boat caught 4500 fish in one day making the two men in it $360 a day. Everyone wants to know what time the mail boat would be in and we couldn’t get her. Finally heard her say it would be her on Thursday afternoon.

- July 16-17, 1925: Mail finally arrived. Shirley, Mr. Whitaker, “Black Nels” Larsen, Dr. Martin, Mr. H.H. Hansen, 1st Officer and Manley, grabbed packages and looked through the mail for each other. Family and friends were very good to him. He got the job of being president of the chapter next semester. That is sobering and means work and thought. Probably it is the bunch and the older people, they are the very finest.

- July 17, 1925: Petersen of KGC, the Associated Oil Company at Pearl Creek Dome, Kanatak, came over on the mail boat to get a look at this side of the peninsula as he has been on the other side, 20 miles back from Kanatak for three years while they drill for oil. They are on this side of the mountains at the head of Becharof Lake and say they have fine quarters and a good radio outfit with fine men to be associated with of the sort the oil companies usually carefully pick.
Peterse

- July 18, 1925: Was working KMU (Red Salmon Canning Co.) at noon and was in the middle of a message when the sparks suddenly got very weak for a few seconds and then died out altogether. Tested the condenser for breakdown, eliminating one section of the four at a time. Still no spark. Went over to KOM and arranged with KDJV (Standard Oil Co.) to handle outside traffic.
- July 19, 1925: Captain Larsen woke us up at 7:00 and said to get to work on the set. Retested the condenser, took top off and no bubbles rose in the oil so the condenser must be OK. Generator is generating OK. [Radio] set is still out of commission. Ship is leaving in a week.
- July 20, 1925: Cold and raining again. Having trouble making the coil spark all the time but took two [messages], on from KDJV and one from KVV Kogguing Italians are trucking cases of salmon to the lighters. Wrote some press. Went over to NWF [Northwestern Freighter] in the evening.
- July 21, 1925: Peterson in with message to the Captain at Ugashik about the cracking of the water jacket on one cylinder of the Leader [ship] and its consequent disabling.
- July 22, 1925: Sky clear except for a few clouds and very strong wind. We could lean on the wind about 20 degrees where it came up the face of the cliff and past the edge with terrific force. It drew in air from the opposite direction, creating suction like a water vacuum pump.
- July 23, 1925: NWF [Northwestern Freighter] at 3 pm for weather. Warm day, partly cloudy, mild, spring-like. No wind and mosquitoes bad. Dr. Martin plans to stay here the winter after next after a summer doing dentistry in this part of Alaska. Manley talked about coming up with him next summer if possible to make enough money to pay expenses but suppose he will have to go to work. Took picture of two natives with pups.
- July 24, 1925: Went up to NWF [Northwestern Freighter] and found Gardiner in bed. Walked back by beach and took couple pictures of beach and cannery and saw a number of Ptarmigans. They were medium sized birds some had white spots on wing tips. Returned to Northwestern again. Took pictures of the cemetery with the many different kinds of graves; Chinese with joss [paper money] on them, Spanish, native and Russian with the three cross bar, and wooden markers. Got transformer down and worked around the station. MacAlster back from Nushagak. Got a white reindeer skin $450, 6 ¾ lb. of walrus tusk $100 and a native basket $50.
- July 26, 1925: Opened the Hyades as moored vessel with NPS [National Park Service] and made schedule. The Larsens and the rest of the outfit on shore came aboard at six o’clock we got under weigh at 7 o’clock.
- July 25, 1925: (out of order in journal) Peterson came up a little after eight and told me to be ready to leave for the ship at 2 pm. Hopped out and began to squeeze stuff into the trunk. Carrying the dynamotor back as is. Wrapped skins in paper and put with extra stuff in a box. Hate to leave to leave the old place and if the set had been OK would have liked leaving even less. Critser sent tube and stuff over in early morning tides. Went out on the lighter with mechanics and
doctors and China gang. Curlew towed us. Glad to get back to the ship and have a good outfit [radio?].

July 27, 1925: The high mountains of a point below Port Moller fairly close and plain below the fog clouds. Tops rose above the clouds as base just visible. Gray with snow almost to base. Cold with wind.

July 28, 1925: Came on deck at 3 am when the ship was stopped off the NE end of Unimak Island. The clouds hung low and the high land was dark and seemed to rise abruptly from the water to heights above the clouds in many places. The mountains receded to the NE of the cape and no land was visible toward the Pass. Got up again several hours later as we passed the lighthouse outside the Pass at Cape Sarichef. About a dozen different cinder cones were visible standing up to various heights around several hundred feet on the moderately rising W[est] end of the island. The upper parts of the mountains were hidden by the low clouds. As we went through the Pass, fog drifted in more and more from the north until even the lower part was hazy. A half an hour later, the fog had lifted almost to the tops of the peaks and quickly rose much higher so the tip of Pogromni Volcano, 6500 feet, was visible behind Faris Point [Peak] and Westdahl Peak, 5075 feet, with lesser points of 3000, 2600 and 3300 on the heights to the SE of the other points sticking up. To the east about 25 miles away was a wonderful sight: Shishaldin Volcano rising to an almost perfect cone and farther on, the peak of Isanotski. Both rose clear and stood out against the sky behind them. Shishaldin is 9387 feet high and Isanotski Peaks are 8088 and 8032 feet with a gap of a thousand feet lower between them. Their sides were mottled due to the bare rocks and patches of snow about half and half. Captain Larsen said you don’t often see such a sight as that. We stopped for a half hour on the banks outside the pass and thirty or forty lines were thrown overboard to catch codfish and chicken halibut.

July 29, 1925: Listed ship’s position. Sea was calm. No swell and smooth as glass for a while until slight breeze sprang up and small ripples formed. Saw a whale blow a couple of times and roll along about a mile off starboard side.

July 30, 1925: Listed ship’s position. Quite foggy and damp all day.

July 31, 1925: Listed ship’s position. Colder today and cloudy. Talked with an Italian fisherman; he was disgusted with season, caught 5000, worth about $400, says will hardly pay expenses. Makes $2000 from August to marsh fishing for sardines at Monterey.

August 1, 1925: Listed ship’s position. Frank, the Australian messman, told about his two days two days as a sheep herder, as head flunkey in a lumber camp mess, soup in Swede’s face, friend who wanted to give him a job in a Mexican mine messhouse but refused, who got mobbed and cut down face. His expressions and ways of telling are good.

August 2, 1925: Reports radio messages. Rain storms strewn all around us; dark patches of clouds and gray areas of rain between them and the horizon.

August 3, 1925: Copied coast weather, all fine ahead. Forgot to put in yesterday that the fine weather yesterday brought everyone on deck and there was music both fore and aft. The Phillipinos (Filipinos) string group was at it again perched on a pile of crates and boxes. The tall round faced boy is good and played the violin and mandolin. On the fore, the Italian accordion player had his piano
accordion out. He also was good. Men danced to both kinds of music. It was warm and bright all day. Saw a blue shark near the port side. Beautiful sunset.

- August 4, 1925: The wind that came up from the north was kicking up some real waves for the first time this trip. It was rolling hard although you didn’t slide in the bunk, you would pushed first toward your head and then the other way. You sleep almost as well though if you are tired. Saw schools of porpoises or dolphins swimming far off on the port side near the surface. One of the boiler tubes broke about ten o’clock so lay broad side to the swell and rolled like a fool until 3 am when it was fixed. Chief had to put a towel on his head and crawl into combustion chamber and put a tube stopper in. That’s when he earns his money.

- August 5, 1925: Wind had gone down. Point Reyes (California) appeared through the fog. Fisherman and Orientals all dressed up and on deck all morning. Lighthouse near top of massive red granite with quarters halfway down on a ledge and a winding path could be seen connecting. Artillery from the front on northside of entrance to Golden Gate was firing at targets in the sea and not doing a very good job. Martin Monson, Jr. was getting a good look at his first city. Clear day. We docked at Parr Terminal. Expressman in office helped with boxes and trunk. Trip completed.

- August 6, 1925: Into the city. Got application blank from the Federal Office. Walked over to the new RCA office saw Johnstone and got an application blank. Bought July and August QSTs. Telegraphed mother of arrival and got a much needed haircut.

- August 7, 1925: Into city and went to NP Company office and was paid. Got check for $283.67 which was less $15 in Alaska, $3 slop account (slippers), and $5 school tax so earned $306.67. Called Dr. Martin, then met him at the steamer waiting room and went on board the Harvard for a half hour with him as he left to go to work for his brother in L.A. (Los Angeles).

- August 8, 1925: Into city. Went to Federal office and turned in application. Saw first movie in 3 ½ months. Doug Fairbanks in *Don Q Son of Zorro*. Talked to Mr. Leach, the young man who makes the Leach break in relays. Expected to get a 6 volt relay first of the week. Saw new one for $16.50. Went to see 6ALW (R.M. Heintz).

- August 9, 1925: Took the old red street car to Stanford University. Went to Delta U[psilon] House but only two students were there. Walked around campus, read several hours in the library, walked up the hill to the Hoover house. Had a light supper at Sticky Wilsons and back to San Mateo on the bus.

- August 10, 1925: Went with Aunt Lucia and Aunt Laura through the Palace of the Legion of Honor and the de Young Museum. Saw relics of early California days and Velazquez Spanish Exhibition. Rode through the 4 ½ mile park, reclaimed from the sand dunes by Sutro. Saw fine herd of buffalo and elk.

- August 11, 1925: Put in application with Johnstone. Talked with Leach of relay fame and California Edison Big Creek operator in Warner store. Took ferry to San Pedro depot, walked to terminal, Mount Baker there, Hyades gone. Took electric train to Delta U house 2601 Channing Way near California University. Nice, well-proportioned and fitted house but they expect to get a new one this year. Crossed over to S[an] F[rancisco] and saw the movie, *Not so Very Long Ago.*
August 12, 1925: Packed furs, tusk, slippers, smoked salmon in box and shipped home by express. Took train to Monterey and stage[coach?] over the hill or ridge to Carmel-by-the-Sea. The stage takes you to your door so had quite a nice ride through the unique town of cottages hidden among the trees. The streets are gravel and in places twist around the trees, go over roots, and hardly seem like streets at all. Finally got to Aunt Lib’s house at the end of Dolores and had supper with Aunt Bent and Uncle Will.

August 13, 1925: Started to explore town [Carmel]. Had lunch at Curtis’. While walking on the beach, a little girl asked if he was Sydney Walcott, a wireless operator for the Federal. Came back by a paved road and saw the second oldest mission in California, San Carlos Borroméo [del río Carmelo]

August 14, 1925: Helped weed and clean up the yard. Lunch at Curtis’ then down to the beach. Still hoping can bum my way to Seattle or go home some other way that won’t cost too much, come back, and go south and east again on train with Bill Summers and delegates. Decided to go back to San Mateo so can start north.

August 15, 1925: Called on Miss J. M. Culbertson, a painter, and Mrs. Patterson who travelled much especially in Europe, Dalmatia in the Adriatic where brigands run as loose as in Chicago and life is almost as unsafe.

August 16, 1925: Walked over to the missions and paid a quarter to go through it. The original walls, pictures baptismal niche, bells, pulpit, bell tower dome, door, altar steps, etc., still there with fair amount of restoration.

Box 1/Folder 2: Two copies of typed transcript of the first four pages of the 1925 journal.

Box 1/Envelope 3: May 27 – October 1, 1926

Bound volume, handwritten journal begins May 27 to October 1, 1926. Describes the American Museum of Natural History Expedition to Northwest Greenland on the Effie M. Morrissey with Captain Robert A. Bartlett (1875-1946), Professor (William Herbert) Hobbs (1864-1953), Knud Johan Victor Rasmussen (1879-1933), Dr. Peter Heinbecker (surgeon), and Harvey Raven (zoologist), George Palmer Putnam (leader).

Crew members included Will Bartlett (Mate), “Skipper Tom” Gushue (Bo ‘sun), Ralph Sprackin, Billy Pritchard (the Cook), Fred Linekiller, Robert E. Peary (Jr.), Art Young, Daniel (Willard) Streeter, Maurice Kellerman, Carl Dunrad, and Ed Manley, David Binney Putnam (see his book: David Goes to Greenland, Putnam, 1926).

May 27, 1926: Arrived in New York. Went to Mr. Putnam’s office and met Mr. Kelley from Ayer Company, representatives from National Carbon and Atwater-Kent and Dr. Heinbecker, ship’s doctor. Questioned about the radio plans and apparatus. Also met Robert “Bob” E. Peary. After dinner, went back to the office and wrote a story about the aims and aspirations of the radio for the N.Y. Times.

May 29, 1926: Went early to Mr. Putnam’s office and met Carl Dunrad, the cowboy, a member of the expedition. Went over to the Goetz brothers’ house and looked over the B battery transmitter.

May 30, 1926: Attended a garden party at the Putnam’s. Captain Bob Bartlett attended as well as Dorothy Hughes (actress) who was engaged to Phil Paine, a newspaperman on the Mirror, Betty Bronson of Peter Pan fame.
May 31, 1926: Went to Frank McWilliams Shipyard where we saw the Morrissey. Mr. Putnam was on the ship. Planned location of radio at starboard side mainmast forward of partition dividing saloon, where 12 bunks are, from the engine room. Antennas vertical, alongside rigging and as far away from it as possible.

June 3, 1926: Took Billy (Pritchard), the cook, to Kiffe’s, On ferry going over, Billy told of some experiences 40 miles north of Etah (Greenland), where he, with two others, wintered while Peary was discovering the Pole. He was left to guard the supplies at Etah to be used in case the Roosevelt was crushed in the ice in Robeson Channel or Kennedy Channel. He said they saw Cook returning south over the ice of Robeson Chanel and met those men. Said Cook probably never left land as they asked the Eskimos how many sleeps away and Eskimos pointed out every location of every sleep, indicating that they hardly left land.

June 4, 1926: Met Captain Kleinsmith, who was having lunch with Captain Bartlett. Capt. Kleinsmith has been running to Alaska for some time.

June 24, 1926: Running up the Nova Scotia coast today.

June 25, 1926: Worked on radio outfit. Trying to get suitable antenna for 20 meters. Peary, Art Young, Fred Linekiller, David [Putnam], and Manley went to South Sydney. Looked over an old hulk, Pelican, had been a frigate and later had steam put in her and used by the Hudson’s Bay Company. She was partly armored and had gun turrets forward.

June 26, 1926: Worked on size for a Hertz. Got a haircut for 40 cents.

June 27, 1926: Ship left harbor. Dipped the flag as we passed lighthouse and nosed into the sea with a south wind following. Tried to start engine [for radio] and found that salt water had come down the open exhaust pipe because the valve was not closed. Had to take out spark plugs and clean, and take off exhaust manifold that was full of salt water.

June 28, 1926: Running up the Newfoundland coast. Passed Bay of Islands. Saw fishing vessels and passed very close to one so we could see the men on her deck. They played a bugle while we were passing them. About a hundred miles south of Belle Isle at 8 p.m. They say MacMillan’s expedition of 1925 cost the National Geographic Society $40,000 and the Navy spent over $100,000.

July 29, 1926: The settlements along the Newfoundland coast reminded me greatly of Alaska: scattered frame houses rising in level places. A freighter was aground at one place and was abandoned and rusty. Grounded berg in strait.

June 30, 1926: Seeing real ice today. Very large berg passed in the morning: had three peaks. Passed through a large field of ice in afternoon. The blue color of the ice was beautiful. Under water the ice was bright green.

July 1, 1926: Professor (William Herbert) Hobbs gave a talk on his theory: as to Greenland being one Wind Pole of the earth with the Antarctic continent the other. Cool air moves downward over the ice cap slope radiating outward. The equatorial belt is the furnace from which the winds rise going toward the poles at high altitudes. The air over the interior of Greenland is calm with winds rushing downward over the edges. Professor [James Edward] Church is an expert on the amount of water in snow and from determinations of snow conditions he predicts the probable run off. California uses his predictions.
July 2, 1926: Mr. Putnam said a company wanted $30,000 for the bare ship for a charter to make the trip to Etah. Said a while ago that he had insurance at 12 ½% with Lloyds against loss leaving Etah September 1st. Also had insurance with another company on contents at slightly lower rate, about 10%.

July 3, 1926: Professor Hobbs said he wanted to get loan of planes from Navy to do topographic work from air. Byrd had put in a good word for him and telegraphed that he would probably get what he wanted in a day or so. Hobbs read in Detroit paper what Wilkins’ similar request had been refused. He soon received a letter from Secretary Wilbur denying the request. All due to MacMillan’s trip of last year which Admiral Moffat told Hobbs cost the Navy $150,000 or $50,000 a plane.

July 5, 1926: No sight of Greenland. Dan Streeter was in textile business from 1907 to 1925. He went to Africa for two years to get out of the business.

July 6, 1926: Sighted the Greenland coast. Three kayaks approached the launch and came aboard the launch. The Greenlander took the wheel and brought us up the coast making good time with a fresh following breeze. By late afternoon reached the harbor at Holstenborg. Mr. Putnam, Captain Bartlett, the doctor and Carl started to go ashore in the launch but half way in, a boat from shore met them and a man said, “Let’s see your papers before you go ashore.” The launch returned to the ship followed by the rowboat. Two men came aboard, the governor and his secretary. Plans were made to entertain them at dinner. Some of the Morrissey crew went ashore to see the settlement. They were much smaller than the crew, some were tiny. Manley took a photograph of the natives in a semicircle. He describes the houses and the people. Got under weigh with the governor and his secretary aboard and started up the fjord of Sarkardlit.

July 7, 1926: Anchored fifty miles inland off an indentation having a beach. Called the place Hobbs Bay as we landed the party and their lot of supplies and instruments on the beach there. They would then transport what they need of it ten miles farther in on a river where a base camp will be made.

July 8, 1926: The fjord is called Ikertok. Several stops at settlements and one at Taraksuit, a bird rookery on a vertical cliff. The village of Sarquasquak had only a handful of people. The doctor looked at several who were sick and found TB [tuberculosis], the curse of this region, not known before the white man came.

July 9, 1926: Left Holstenborg about 1:20 a.m. Anchored at Arfit Island, forty miles north or Holstenborg. Party ashore.

July 11, 1926: Under weigh at Arfit at 6:30 a.m. Godhavn, Disco in sight most of the day. 137 miles from Holstenborg.

July 12, 1926: Anchored Disco harbor at 2:45 a.m.

July 13, 1926: Under weigh at 7 a.m. Took flatbottomed boat and rowed ashore under the red cliffs. Climbed over marshy slope, then rough boulders to the base of the almost vertical red sedimentary layers. The layers were practically horizontal and were alternately bright red with large quartz inclusions throughout, and browner more homogeneous rock. Reached the boat before it cast off. Captain Bartlett thought the flat had gone adrift; he saw everyone but me was aboard and assumed I was asleep. First night we could see the midnight sun.
- July 14, 1926: Came in at Proven about 8 p.m. Was called to check on some kind of radio to see if it worked Godhavn. The inspector from Denmark, had a honeycomb coil set made in Copenhagen and used it to receive time signals from Nanen daily and messages that were broadcast to him slowly by OGG Godhavn and by julienhaab [Julianehaab]. Played with different coil combinations and could hear long wave transatlantic stuff. Wife of inspector entertained visitors at a table set with silver and china and pretty paper napkins. She prepared good coffee, special breads, orange marmalade, Nabisco wafers and acorn-shaped little cakes. They brought out their best liquor, Cloche, a new Danish liquor.
- July 15, 1926: Fog much of the day, good deal of ice. The mountain, Sanderson’s Hope, loomed high above a stratum of clouds. The settlement seemed to have two parts, one the wharf, the other the houses and governor’s residence.
- July 16, 1926: Governor Otto, his wife, their little girl, Ruth, came aboard for dinner. The party returned to shore followed by some of the crew. They went to the carpenter shop and the dance hall. [Describes the local dance moves.] Took photographs of the dancers. Went to see how their [hand-made] kamiks [boots] are coming along.
- July 17, 1926: Out to sea again about 4 p.m. The governor and party went with us for a few miles when Carl and Mr. P[utnam] took them back in the motor boat. Raven cut up several sharks for their hearts and to see what was in their stomachs.
- July 18, 1926: Anchored between two largest Duck Islands. Doc, Dave and Manley went to one and watched the eider ducks nesting. Only a few drakes were seen and the numbers of ducks as a whole are greatly reduced from what it was in the whaling days. Found a harpoon head in a half of a whale left on the beach.
- July 20, 1926: Crossing Melville Bay. Large icebergs not numerous. Arrived Cape York 7:15 p.m. Cairn on top cape. Snow had pink tinge due to algae. That is why south side of cape is called Crimson Cliffs. Describes the natives.
- July 21, 1926: Had been working on outfit and operating most of 20 hours straight.
- July 22, 1926: Into Parker Snow Bay. Glacier comes down almost to the water. Climbed side of Cape Dudley Digges, 1150 feet, and then north up 2225 feet. Large streams of water alongside of glacier. Heavy moss in flat in front.
- July 23, 1926: Ran into North Star Bay but met bay ice. Kel[lerman] took movies of berg turning over when Art Putnam fired into it. Captain B. got the ship away. Engine back-fired at the time, making much smoke. Peary threw out bad cylinder and ran on two, then got the other one going.
- July 24, 1926: Early in a.m. came in on south side of Saunders Island and got within two or three miles of Thule when ice stopped us. Rasmussen’s stuff was being loaded on raft of two dories. Too much of hurry and they flooded and sank. Then feverish activity to recover and drain. When the party went to and from Thule had to drag boat across several hundred years of bay ice to open water.
- July 25, 1926: Left Thule. Running north into Whale Sound. Ice, so arrived inside Herbert Island in afternoon. Ashore with Dave, Putnam, Kellerman, Streeter and Young for climb to top of island but only reached knob about 900 feet high when
ice driven by wind from south closed against south side of island. Returned to ship as not certain when would have to make mad dash out.

- July 26, 1926: 12:20 ship time. Aground off Northumberland Island. Mr. Putnam wrote out a message to send to the [New York] Times that said we struck a sunken rock, listing but no danger on account of the stout oak bottom. Gave the message to 2VO. Had to hang on with one hand and send with the other as the ship began to list immediately as the tide fell fast. [Lengthy description of the shipwreck] [see also David Binney Putnam book: *David Goes to Greenland*, Putnam, 1926, pages 72-87].

- July 27, 1926: [Ship] floated free 1:20 a.m. Eskimo came aboard in morning and helped pump. Started cleaning up. Tried to get out word that we were off but no luck. In early morning raised IBQQ again but did not tell him we were off. Mr. P[utnam] said not to send word out until the next time on the air so the story would have newspaper value.


- July 29, 1926: Worked 2VO, the [New York] Times station, and gave them a message for Green from Bartlett indicating that we were O.K. and starting to Upernivik for repairs.

- July 30, 1926: Captain Bob feels keenly the grounding and the lack of a pump on the engine.

- July 31, 1926: Ran into Cape York so Putnam could go ashore. The Eskimos all together in their kayaks with their paddles dipping going around the glacier after saying goodbye. SS Beothic received a message from Godhavn saying we were shipwrecked and ashore without provisions; asked if we needed help. Capt. Bartlett told me to thank him and say everything was fine.

- August 1, 1926: Left south side of Cape York. Stopped engines five hours so Manley could send an 819 word message to 9CP that night. Great receiving.

- August 3, 1926: Anchored at Upernivik. Arrangements were made for materials and native help and we proceeded up the fjord to a shallow place ten miles inland where ship will be beached. May not have to strip her of load and ballast.

- August 5, 1926: Went ashore with Peary after dinner. Climbed mountain couple of thousand feet high over the past lake. Saw nine ptarmigan in one bunch 15 feet away. Saw fine waterfall 200 or 300 feet high down a fjord. They had ship up but time not high enough to get her in very far, must wait. Sunday tide will be high.

- August 6, 1926: Met Hugo Heichelmann, wireless operator Islands Falk [ship], from Copenhagen, Denmark. Wanted to know all about SW sets. He wished he had outfit to communicate back and forth. So we demounted B battery outfit and took aboard launch to ship in Upernivik. Set up in radio room using ship’s antenna on harmonic. Receiver worked fairly well.

- August 7, 1926: The rock ballast was put back under the saloon floor and the cabin fixed up again. Tried to work the Islands Falk but could not raise him. Had first ride in kayak. Enjoyed it a lot.

- August 9, 1926: Went back to the Islands Falk. Putnam and the Captain were aboard. Worked on the radio and exchanged addresses. Islands Falk headed south.
- August 10, 1926: Several miles inside Dick Islands. Went past Wilcox Head in the late evening and hove to off Block Island. Settlement was Karsulik near Devil’s Thumb. Party ashore to get specimens from natives. Sent 9CP Miller an 819 word press message.

- August 11, 1926: We are crossing Melville Bay for the third time in one summer, maybe the first to do so. Rasmussen, Art, Kellerman, and Raven talked of the possibility of making pictures of Greenland life, like Daherty’s “Nanook of the North.”

- August 12, 1926: Came on deck when we were north of the Crimson Cliffs of Cape York. Saw the mountain we climbed. Told the Captain that we had named it Bartlett Peak and he smiled.

- August 16, 1926: Anchored off place we lay after the wreck. Fred and Raven cut up narwhal and gave meat to natives. One draws well, Kakutia. When the wind went down, herd of walrus came in between Northumberland and Herbert Islands. Eskimos in kayaks out immediately. Captain Bob, Mr. P[utnam] and Art [Young] shot arrows and lances in large walrus bull. Also picked up four more bulls that had been harpooned. In a later hunt, captured a young one after the mother was shot.

- August 17, 1926: Woke up and put out my hand. Felt something wet and looked at my fingers to see blood on them. Walrus blood coming thru the deck. Turned out to get some paper and rags to put over places where the drips were.

- August 18, 1926: Found a book that I wanted to read. It is Peary’s Northward Over the Great Ice [1898]. Captain Bob said, “That’s the finest book Peary ever wrote.” It is detailed and very descriptive.

- August 19, 1926: Anchored off Karnak. Peary out in the dory resplendent in a complete Eskimo outfit of kamiks, bearskin pants, sealskin jacket or netcha. More natives aboard including an old woman who knew Mrs. Peary and Marie Aghnito [Peary]. Traded a sweater, two cans of tobacco and three boxes of matches for a pair of kamiks.

- August 20, 1926: Had the best day yet. Wondered if he could change the kamiks. Dr. Rasmussen said there was not enough time to have some made but I could have a pair of the pastor’s. I went with the latter to his tupik where his wife tried one of the inners on my foot and it fitted well. P[utnam] told me to go out to the ship with Koodlooktoo [Kudlooktoo] in the dory. He is a grand fellow. Mr. P asked me if I wanted to go to the summer settlement and carry camera stuff. The village consisted of six or more tupeks. The idea was to show Kakutia making a drawing on sealskin while we watched. Gave the pastor a pair of sox, cake of soap and a heavy and light suit of underwear for the kamiks. There was a farewell ceremony as the ship up anchored and got under weigh.

- August 21, 1926: In Murchison Sound off NE side of Northumberland. Wanted to get pictures of walrus being shot with arrows. Went past Shipwreck Point to Keate where Doc [Heinbecker] went ashore to do his last blood grouping. Manley did some trading. Then we stood out to sea bound for Jones Sound.

- August 22, 1926: We sighted the Ellesmereland coast off the starboard bow in the afternoon and by evening ran behind the south side of Coburg Island. Much snow
on this side and it is colder. The North Devon Coast is heavily snow-covered and very beautiful. Missed “Grand Finale” with 9CP.

- August 23, 1926: Heavy fog all day. Young ice was encountered in a number of places. That night 2VO said that Mrs. Putnam would be at the station and would like to talk to her husband. Woke Mr. Putnam and connected in good shape.

- August 24, 1926: Fog cleared around noon ship’s time. Art, Carl, Doc, and Putnam shot walrus and a bearded seal. Went up the Sound looking for bear on the ice. Doc, Putnam and Dan put bullets in one. He was immediately skinned and the meat saved.

- August 25, 1926: Saw the place where Cook summered and wintered while on his North Pole trip. With seal, two walrus, and a polar bear, headed for the entrance on the south side of Coburg Island. Saw the land near Lancaster Sound.

- August 26, 1926: Fog most of the day. Hove to when off entrance to Pond’s Inlet. The coast is not chartered or even mapped exactly. Baffin in 1608 or 09 mapped it and little has been done since. Canadians are busy claiming the territory but not charting it. Had ripe seal meat and bear steaks.

- August 27, 1926: P[utnam], Peary, and Ralph [Sprackin] went out in the Johnson motor dory to follow the shore ahead of us and sound in shore. They found water running down a slope so we anchored near shore to refill our tanks; now we can wash again. The glacier trickles and floe ponds were “dried up” or frozen so we couldn’t get any in Jones Sound.

- August 28, 1926: Peary, Dave [Binney Putnam], went out in the flat for seals. The fog was thick. Rowed up the inlet and went ashore to see a grave made of rocks of an “Edward Scott, Harpooner, SS Diana Dundee – 1903, Age 54,” said the headboard. Arrived at Pond’s Inlet after passing Albert Harbor. The houses were white in contrast to the Danish ones. Three Mounted Police came aboard. Three Hudson Bay men came aboard also. Met Timbury, the M.P. who handles the radio. Went ashore to the H[udson] B[ay] Company’s post. They have a store with 900 fox skins in it. Their living house is large and well-built just like a fine country home. Looked at their [radio] sets.

- August 29, 1926: Went ashore with Timbury and camera. Got in on a dinner as I have not had for some months. Had thick tomato soup, slumgullion, fried onions, potatoes and canned fruit. Looked over the short wave B battery set C2AG had sent in with a rebuilt Radiola III receiver. Went out looking for arctic hare and found under a pile of rocks, a grave with a complete skeleton. Took pictures. Strange for a grave to be so far inland. Returned to police post for another feed. Had rich cream corn soup, sausages, ham, potatoes and fruit. Art young baked some cornbread. Got hold of 2VO and took press. Fixed Timbury’s receiver by soldering the ground connection inside which had come off. Gave Timbury some antenna wire and Eveready batteries.

- August 30, 1926: Tested with Timbury C5AO. His cw very loud, but the voice was nil. He came aboard and gave me his big hooded coolelah [closed sack coat with hood] for helping him. Wind was strong and we went into Albert Harbor and anchored.

- August 31, 1926: Leaving the inlet, could see the two glaciers near together that we passed in the fog.
- September 1, 1926: Running south not far off the Baffin Island coast. Interesting land, rather high with small glaciers or outpourings of ice from the high parts toward the sea.
- September 2, 1926: Art Young shot mother bear on the iceberg. Carl roped both cubs and they were put in a cage built on the port bow. They weigh 150-170 pounds each. They will probably go to the Bronx if they live as they should.
- September 4, 1926: Was asked by Mr. Putnam to join the next expedition into Hudson Bay next year to Southampton Island and the possibility of Manley doing experimental work for Eveready National Carbon to learn more about radios. Also said he had information about the possible murder of Ross Marvin of the Peary expedition who was said to have drowned. A member of the expedition, Koodlooktoo [Kudlooktoo], confessed after 16 years. Putnam wanted to relay the information to the (New York) Times from Sydney (Nova Scotia).
- September 5, 1926: Helped contact steamer, the Helder. Had trouble finding Holstenborg.
- September 6, 1926: Had to clear away stuff for the Hobbs party. [William Herbert] Hobbs, [Laurence McKinley] Gould, [Ralph Leroy] Belknap and [James Edward] Church had a very successful summer. The kayaks ordered had not been made. Dave traded a Crag rifle and 200 rounds for one which he would keep and Manley could have the one on the port rigging. Dave gave him an ivory trimmed kayak paddle.
- September 7, 1926: Hobbs party came aboard will all their duffle bags. Worked all afternoon under cabin floor fixing gas engine. Had the first aurora tonight.
- September 8, 1926: During a game of poker, the engine suddenly speeded up about 6 p.m. The cause was soon found: we had lost our propeller blade, with part of the shaft. Course was changed toward northern Labrador. Will have to sail the remaining 400 or 500 miles. Captain said to conserve water.
- September 9, 1926: Kel[lerman] says the best camera for good ordinary pictures is the Ica, costing about $50 with a 4.5 lens. Put cylinder head back on engine. Calculated inductance with slide rule. Receiving antenna was brought down twice when foresail jibed over. Recovered insulator by working from rigging. Nearest station heard was in Oklahoma.
- September 12, 1926: Worked all afternoon on engine. Took the Zenith carburetor apart, much rust and dirt in it. Worked 8G2 in Columbus but faded out while he became weaker and could do little with 2NZ outside of get part of message from mother.
- September 13, 1926: More radio problems. Put up new receiving antenna to the antenna spar. It works best of any yet, loud signals and no bothersome dead spots. Streeter and Kellerman against Church and others discussing whether Greenland had the luxuriant color and vegetation sometimes written of it. Dan [Streeter] thinks it is desolate except in spots but [James Edward] Church says it is most colorful.
- September 14, 1926: Passed Indian Harbor before dinner. Had almost a gale but the skipper kept every stitch of canvas set and the ship fairly flew. During one 4-hour watch made 44 miles. Off Wolf Islands late in evening.
- September 15, 1926: Made entrance to Belle Isle Straits and changed course toward Sydney.

- September 17, 1926: Beat into Lancelau about 5 a.m. Wind blew a gale after that. Worked on the radio again. The settlement is typical Labrador fishing village. The people are rather poor. They say the fishing was very bad this year. Set worked excellently.

- September 18, 1926: The prohibition question was discussed at dinner and of 14 of us and six of Hobbs party, 11 opposed and 9 favored prohibition ashore. As to whether there should be liquor in the supplies, exclusive of medical supplies, of an expedition to be out of touch with civilization for some time, 16 favored and 4 opposed including it. Captain and mate, both not drinkers, favored.

- September 19, 1926: Worked across the Atlantic tonight for the first time to Italian IAU, F. Strade, Miasino, Lago Orta, Italy. We used some French to get over the location of Newfoundland. My French was “tres mal” and he said “hi.” Worked one station near New York and two in Massachusetts but swinging and fading signals prevented handling any traffic.

- September 20, 1926: Wind still ahead and blowing quite hard.

- September 21, 1926: At night we are about 40 miles north of Cape Ray. With the heavy, driving rain blown by the gale, the great waves, the darkness, the wet oilskin clad figures hurrying and straining, the rush of the wind, all made it a scene to be remembered.

- September 22, 1926: In the morning when the wind had moderated we headed out across Cabot Strait. Passed St. Paul Island in the afternoon and picked up the first point on the Cape Breton Shore, Cape North. From Cape North followed the land with it on the starboard side until picked up lights of the mines and the lighthouse at Sydney harbor just after sundown. Docked at 8:00 p.m. at Sydney Harbor, Nova Scotia. Most of the bunch will leave us here.

- September 23, 1926: Hobbs party took their stuff ashore in a launch. Doc, Kel and Raven were packed and ready to leave. Copied fight; glad Tunney won although surprised.

- September 24, 1926: Peary, Fred and Manley ashore. Left summer’s accumulation of laundry at Vidal Hotel to be done tomorrow. Fred, Art, and Manley went to see Valentino in “The Eagle.” Good picture.

- Got three letters from home. Took car to see surrounding area. Many miners on car but all English and could understand them. Few Greeks or Italians in shoe-shining place but rest of the people English. Mr. Putnam said we only had eleven columns in the [New York] Times, sarcastically.

- September 29, 1926: Did some cleaning. Charged batteries. Mr. Putnam wired Eveready about Manley. Big welcome Saturday. Sent another collect message to try to get them all to cover over, especially Father.

- October 1, 1926: Picked up lightships and land. Passes south end of Monomoy Island very close.

Box 1/Folder 4: May 27 - October 1, 1926
- Typed transcript of handwritten journal in Folder 1.
- Item 2: Map of the American Greenland Expedition, 1926 [2 copies]

Box 1/Envelope 5: June 17 – October 6, 1927 Handwritten in bound volume
Radio/Weather Journal
Box 1/Envelope 6: July 5 – September 13, 1927 – Bound handwritten journal
- Voyage to Western Baffin Land for the American Geographical Society, Museum
  of the American Indian with Donald Cadzow and the Heye Foundation with
  George Palmer Putman, George Curtis, and Professor (Laurence McKinley
  "Larry") Gould.
- Crew members include Captain Robert A. Bartlett (1875-1946), Robert E. Peary,
  Jr. (son of Robert E. Peary) chief engineer, Wallace Hawkins (second engineer),
  Junius Bird, Dr. Peter Heinbecker (surgeon), Maurice Kellerman (motion
  pictures), Fred Linekiller, George Weymouth, John Pope, Monroe Barnard, Deric
  Nusbaum (cabin boy), and David Binney Putman (cabin boy).
- July 5, 1927: Describes being stuck fast in the pack ice and the propeller shaft is
  bent.
- July 11, 1927: The shaft and the propeller were taken out and replaced by the
  spare ones.
- August 4, 1927: The whaleboat party consisting of G[eorge] P[almer] Putnam,
  Laurence [McKinley] Gould, David Putnam, John A. Pope, Monroe Barnard,
  George Weymouth, and Eskimo Avalisha left the Morrissey. Remarks that they
  are off Cape Dochester where only Luke Foxe’s and the MacMillan’s ships have
  been before and that in 1631.
- August 7, 1927: Mentions that the ice clings to the western edge of the body of
  water, clearing out the eastern side much earlier. Probably due to the motion of
  the earth and the inertia of the ice.
- August 15, 1927: Describes hunting walrus.
- August 17, 1927: Ship went aground but was cleared by the end of the day.
- August 26, 1927: Mentions reading the account of Charles F(rancis) Hall’s second
  expedition on the west side of Fox Basin. Hall was a blacksmith from Cincinnati.
- August 28, 1927: Sailed to the west shore of Fox Channel (Basin), their original
  goal and the first ship in a hundred years to sail the coast. They came in off Cape
  Wilson and ran north past Cape Penrhyn and made it to the Melville Peninsula the
  NE corner of North America.
- September 3, 1927: Picked up the whaleboat party at Cape Dorchester.
- September 13, 1927: Arrived at the island off Amadjuak and visited an Eskimo
  settlement. “The sky and the island-studded sea were wonderful in the evening
  glow.”
Box 1/ Folder 7: July 5-September 13, 1927
- Typed transcript of handwritten journal in Folder 5.
Box 1/Folder 8: July 5-September 13, 1927
- Copy 2 of typed transcript of handwritten journal in Folder 5.
Box 1/Folder 9: 1927 Assorted notes
  1. “With VOQ to Fox Channel” Discusses Charles Heiser, 8DME, of Auburn, NY
     and his dedication to amateur radio and handling more personal messages than any other
     station.
     2. Letter from Arthur Du Pri, Jr. to Mr.[William] and Mrs. Slack, Spartanburg,
        SC, June 19, 1927. Writes that he received a message from Manley on the
        Morrissey.
3. Notes on the Baffin Island expedition. [1927]
4. “The following feature is submitted for your consideration and exclusive use in your territory…” Article “Morrissey Radio Operator Gets 310 Stations in Hitherto Unexplored Arctic Regions.” [1927]

Box 2/Envelope 1: 1928
- [Stoll-McCracken Siberian Arctic Expedition to the Aleutian Islands, Bering Strait, and Arctic for the American Museum of Natural History with Charles H. Stoll and Harold McCracken.]
- Bound journal of radio calls. Includes radio call signs, frequencies, band plans, and texts of messages sent.

Box 2/ Folder 2: 1928
- Letter from Bud to Edward Manley [November 24, 1928]

Box 2/Envelope 3: 1928 June 12-October 5, 1928
- First 10 pages of radio call signs followed by Radio Weather for August, September, and October, 1928.
- Expedition to the Aleutian Islands with Crocker, Charlie
- June 12, 1928: Writes about Herendeen Bay, Alaska
- July 19, 1928: Writes about a dance in Teller, Alaska (75 miles from Nome). They took the whaleboat and visited Peterson’s Teller Commercial Company for to buy ivory souvenirs and for supper at the Lomen store. Mr. Umden, manager of the Lomen store, came in from Nome by airplane and brought the mail. They danced in the carpenter shop to a Victorola and to the light of a gasoline lamp. They danced fox trots, waltzes, a Virginia reel, and the “Rhinelander,” which McCracken called a Swedish Waltz.
- July 21, 1928: Mr. & Mrs. Stoll, Dr. Anthony, Jacques Johnstone, [Harold] McCracken, and [Junius] Bird went inland to shoot birds and fish. The returned with 2 fish and a dozen birds. The crew brought water and ballast aboard.
- July 22, 1928: Skipper from the Northland brought the shaft.
- July 23, 1928: The new shaft doesn’t fit. The Army Signal Corps radio system in Alaska has done great things for the territory. It has established a means of communication with every important point in Alaska. Gang worked on the shaft until 10 p.m.
- July 24, 1928: Finally repaired the shaft although it is a little out of line. Hoped it would last to Prince Rupert (British Columbia). Peterson tug, Fleetwood, brought out the scow with oil barrels and other stores from the beach and were brought aboard the ship.
- July 25, 1928: Went to the river in the whaleboat and filled 7 casks with water. Late in the afternoon the ship ran aground. Pulled her off with the anchor. Sounded from the motor boat and found deeper water toward the SE but after a quarter mile she went on again and stuck fast. We ran out two anchors astern to no avail and broke one line at the anchor ring.
- July 26, 1928: The kedge anchor was laid out from the bow and she pulled over the bar and was freed. A group went to visit Miss Monagle’s “Golden Gate” home
and the school next door. The school has 11 or 13 pupils and was a territorial school. They care for the white and the half breeds and the government schools care for the natives. They saw the flag of Alaska, the big dipper and pole star on a blue field. It was designed by a native boy in Seward. Manley remarks on the excellence of the school system of Alaska. They will send a teacher to any point where there are three or more children to be taught. “Education has put Alaska so far ahead of the Canadian north country, Greenland or Siberia that there is no comparison.” Left harbor at midnight.

- July 27, 1928: Ship ran by Cape Prince of Wales and arrived at the Diomede Islands. Ran aground on the west side of Big Diomede where there was shelter from the wind.

- July 28, 1928: Went ashore on Little Diomede where there are 125 natives. They have a community carpenter shop where they make boats and do ivory work. Fine school building and many well-built, painted, wooden houses. Natives are well dressed and prosperous due to numerous walruses. Eight Russians are building a store at the river on the big island.

- August 17, 1928: Dr. Anthony and Andy dynamiting for fish. A deep charge brought only one small fish. Ship’s cook made ice cream using the arctic ice. The monoplane, “Greater Rockford,” will visit Hobb’s camp at Mount Evans.

- August 18, 1928: McCracken and Jim Dove were still looking for polar bears to shoot. Jim Dove shot a walrus but it never came up again. The Stolls, Dr. Anthony, and McCracken got off on an ice pan and set up signs on the ice like “10,000 acres choice waterfront property for sale – see I G Wolfe, Great Neck” and three others like that and then took movies. I G Wolfe is a business associate of Stolls’ in Great Neck and a real estate operator. Other sponsors of the trip like Maxwell House Coffee and a camp cooking outfit figured prominently in the film footage.

- August 20, 1928: The Stolls, while we are hove to riding out a gale, had what Jacques calls a spell of “crying.” They sat in the cabin where everyone could hear and expressed opinions that we had accomplished nothing.

- August 22, 1928: The skipper brought the ship into open water because “the ice is closing in.”


- August 30, 1928: Lowered the whaleboat and approached two bull walruses on an [ice] pan which were shot by the Stolls and brought to the ship. Event was filming by McCracken and Dicky. The Stolls were pleased as the bulls completed the material for the museum group.

- September 4, 1928: Natives from Little Diomede came aboard. Traded an army prismatic compass, six boxes of 30-30 ammunition, plus two tins of Chesterfields, about $20 worth of stuff for a “billiken” or one man skin boat. Stoll acquired seven white fox skins for his 8HP Johnson engine. Heard and saw whales 20 feet off starboard.
- September 5, 1928: Running though loose ice in the fog northeast from East Cape. Got fresh water from a pool. Partly wired filament and plate power supplies in to crystal oscillator and amplifier. Heard WFBT, the Byrd Expedition ship, *City of New York*, 403 miles north of Mona Passage (between Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico).

- September 6, 1928: Wind came up about midnight and a big sea came up. Stayed in his bunk all morning. Got up to eat dinner and promptly lost it. Read Shakespeare’s *Tempest*, recovered after reaching smoother water, and ate supper with relish.

- September 8, 1928: Anchored off Cape Prince of Wales village and wind was strong but the ship was sheltered by the high cape. Large native boat brought Weyer, and the school teacher, Mr. Mason, and a student at the University of Washington and a member from the American Museum of Natural History. Manley shaved his beard except for an imperial [a small pointed beard growing below the lower lip].

- September 11, 1928: Crocker and Dr. Anthony put guns, nets and harpoons in the whaleboat and went to Teller (Alaska) with the intention of picking up the Stolls and going white whale hunting and fishing. Manley stayed on shore and visited in the Peterson Store and the Lomen Store and even around the native tents. Distributed eight books between Miss Marks, the school teacher, Miss Monagle and the Umdens. Crocker and Manly had dinner at noon with the Umdens. Wonderful meal consisted of tongue, potato salad, bread and butter, coffee, beets, raspberries and small cakes. The Umdens say they almost always ride on the sled, make 40 or 50 miles a day and use about 10 or 12 dogs. They laid out the fishing net from the dory with 60 feet of rope on each shore end. The first try, half the net was fouled but the next time they had great difficulty getting the net to shore due to the weight of fish in it. They were mostly tomcod. They filled Mr. Barnard’s boat until it just floated and turned back a dory load. At midnight they started the repaired windlass and stole away to sea in the dark bound for Nome and home.

- September 15, 1928: Sighted St. Lawrence Island in the morning. After consulting of charts and pilots, our course was laid for Bogosloff Islands.

- September 18, 1928: Still blowing from SW but we are making some time. Rolling quite a bit. Peanut eating contest between the mate and Mr. Stoll in the evening.

- September 20, 1928: Seventh day of SW wind. “The skipper had out his glass sounding tubes. These are lowered vertically on a wire and being closed at the upper end, the water pressure reduces the air volume in the tube corresponding to the depth. The Kelvin tubes are coated inside with a red substance that changes to white on contact with salt water, leaving a permanent record. The tube is laid along a scale and the depth read off.

- September 21, 1928: Wind shifted and making better time. Ship should arrive late on the 23rd. Busy evening on the radio: 19 messages in and 3 out. “One brought me a big thrill, one that I had never even dreamed of.” He is invited to join his Uncle Ed and Aunt Flora to France and points east.

- September 23, 1928: Spent an interesting day on Bogosloff Island. The gang went ashore with the whaleboat and dory to shoot a sea-lion on the beach. Bogosloff
Island consists of two high portions at either end, nearly pinnacles, a low rounded dome with steam coming out in clouds about half way up around its circumference.

- September 24, 1928: Strong NE wind prevents us from going to Unalaska. Seal lion skinning going on in the engine room and saloon.
- September 25, 1928: Light lee of Bogosloff Island around 4:15 a.m. Rolled heavily at first part of run. As they came close to Unalaska, Makushin Volcanoe stood out visible to the snow covered top thru the gray haze and rain.
- October 3, 1928: Made halfway point by 8:00 a.m. Made 600 miles in 4 days.
- October 5, 1928: Wind hauled around to SE but it is only a light breeze so doesn’t hinder us much. Tis morning at 7:20 we were about 350 miles out. [Last dated entry]
- Critical comments of the expedition on back pages.

Box 2/Envelope 4: 1927-1928 [?] Notebook
- Contains names and addresses, to-do lists, ideas, list of radio parts.

Box 2/Folder 5: 1928 Stoll-McCracken Siberian Arctic Expedition miscellaneous
1. Overview of the Stoll-McCracken Siberian Arctic Expedition
2. Handwritten VOQ log of radio equipment and descriptions of each piece. Also records radio calls. Sections I-XII.
3. Typescript VOQ log of radio calls. Sections I-XII.
4. Thoughts on being a radio engineer.
5. Description of a walrus hunt and the impact of the radio in relaying the story to the outside world.
7. 4-page handwritten account of Alaska adventures. [1928].
8. Typewritten article on the island of Bogosloff. [1928].
9. Radio log of calls made from May 9-23 [1928].
10. Copy of radio log of call made from May 9-23 [1928].
11. Radio log of Arctic Ocean, May 23-September 7 [1928].
12. Rough draft of letter requesting information on the examination for first class commercial operator’s license. Not sent. [1928]

Box 3/Folder 1: June 7 – August 25, 1930
- June 7, 1930: Passed Block Island and Cross Rip Light ship. Moderate S. wind.
- June 9, 1930: Dense fog in morning and foggy most of the day. At 10:00 a.m. ship time, the shaft from the coupling bearing broke. Jim and Dick worked all day and night making temporary repair that was a fine job considering the circumstances.
- June 10, 1930: Skipper changed course for Halifax (Nova Scotia) as he was afraid repairs would not last to Brigus (Newfoundland-Labrador). Made fast at Furness Pier at 3:00 p.m. Coast Guard Cutter Mojane [Mojave] leaves for Boston.
June 11, 1930: Walked over much of Halifax. Met Skipper’s friends, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roper. Telephoned radio stations working with [New York] Times but operator was busy coping press and Johnstone wasn’t there. Walked through the beautiful Public Gardens.

June 16, 1930: Cape Race abeam. Entered Conception Bay bound for Brigus.

June 17, 1930: Tied on government what at Brigus 3:40 a.m. Crowd waiting for us. Visited the Bartlett home, “Hawthorne.” Met Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell.

June 18, 1930: Visited St. John’s to shop for clothes and supplies and met Jim Dove who was also shopping. Had tea at Murray’s Pond Clubhouse. Hans and Manley stayed at the Crosbie Hotel. Saw all the famous sealing steamers in harbor including *Natoscopic* and *Biothic*.

June 19, 1930: Jack Angel brought the group back to Brigus. Got away at 9:00 p.m. Three cheers for Captain Bob. “Stood out Conception Bay in a fine clear night, bound for the Arctic.”

June 30, 1930: Skipper saw land at 6:00 a.m. when weather cleared.

July 1, 1930: Fisherman gave skipper a chart of Reykjavik [Iceland] approach at 2:00 a.m. Anchored at Reykjavik at 3:20 a.m. Town was fascinating – very clean and neat. *HMS Rodney* anchored outside.

July 6, 1930: Course set for Jan Mayen Island [Norway] which is 100 miles away. Had thick snow at 3:00 a.m. It piled up on deck.

July 7, 1930: Heavy fog. Had boiled codfish, boiled potatoes and pudding for dinner. Had cornbread that tasted wonderful with canned peaches for supper. Skipper says this is a bad section with wind and poor weather most of the time because of the Greenland ice cap, Iceland, the ice from the north along the east coast of Greenland, the current from the Arctic Ocean bringing that ice and the Gulf Stream coming up from the south. Water temperature has been rising.

July 8, 1930: Junius and Manley called on deck at midnight to help set foresail, trysail and jumbo because of the wind. The wind went down about 10:00 p.m. and the engine started again. Saw the midnight sun for the first time. Poor night for radio.

July 9, 1930: Established contact with Reykjavik radio TFA. He received well and he was clear on the ship. Took message from the Times, London, which said they had received our press from Reykjavik. Sent four messages and the position and weather. Saw several “bunches” of seals.

July 10, 1930: Manley stood by in the engine room from twelve to four a.m. skipper’s orders. Jim Dove went below to handle the engine when the ship was in a tight place. At 3:00 a.m. made fast to a big ice pan. Fog and strong wind. Mate filled buckets of fresh water from the pool on the ice pan to fill the water tank. Had salt beef, cabbage, boiled potatoes and gingerbread with hard sauce.

July 11, 1930: Stayed fast to ice pan all morning as couldn’t see because of the heavy fog. At 12:20 p.m. under way thru fog. Junius, Hans, and Manley walked over soft ice to Bass Rock, a small basaltic island about half-mile long. Came upon two hexagonal huts and a good motor sailboat near shore. One hut for living, one for stores. Found a diary for 1921 by one of the three men who were there in 1919, 1920, 1921 who probably left in 1922. The man was probably worked for the Danish East Greenland Hunting Company.
- July 12, 1930: Under weigh for Shannon Island [eastern Greenland]. Men went ashore to establish camp for archeological work. Junius and Jim were working on the sledge on the ice when a bull walrus came up thru a hole in the ice right beside them. The boys laid down and Mr. [Harry] Whitney killed the walrus by shooting over them.
- July 13, 1930: Crowd back to ship 3:30 a.m. Junius and Hans left ashore.
- July 14, 1930: Outside pack ice coming in. Moved ship a mile south to a cove in land-fast ice. Cut a dock with in ice with saws the length of the ship. Moored her in and now protected. Saw number of narwhal.
- July 16, 1930: Jim Dove and Bill Boone returned to the ship. Junius had found seven more Eskimo houses and are making interesting finds. Jim and Bill saw 19 musk oxen near where they landed.
- July 19, 1930: Heavy ice outside moved in and the big pieces are along the starboard side across the stern. The bay ice is melting slowly and moving out so they can get in closer to the island. No wind but a thick fog hung over so they couldn’t see more than a couple of hundred yards. The sledge is being repaired to be used to land more supplies for the crowd ashore and then go off on a cruise looking for game for Mr. [Harry] Whitney and the Academy of Sciences in Philadelphia.
- July 21, 1930: The ice pan that the ship was tied to cracked and the ship was not held to the land-fast ice but to a drifting piece. The ship was surrounded by ice and the line and net tangled the propeller. The rudder was damaged but they managed to move the ship in a small cove. The ice field south was moving at about three knots and the ship was right in the line of the raftering ice and the stationary ice. Fortunately, the ice was rotten and the pans broke parts went under the ship. Manley had radioed G6WY that they were being pressed by the ice and inform the authorities and whether the SS Godthaab would come look for them. The propeller was cleared and the rudder was repaired. The ship passed Pendulum Island through fog past large icebergs of fantastic shapes. At Walrus Island, they spotted the Godthaab. Captain Riis Carstensen (Riis-Carstensen, Eigil, 1892- ) came over in a motor boat with Dr. Lange Koch.
- July 24, 1930: Took a swim in the water pool on the raftered ice pan. Ship moved along the ice edge toward Cape David Gray Shannon Island where Junius has his camp.
- July 25, 1930: Picked up the mate, Jim V[an Huenen], and a live musk ox calf. Ship came through bay ice and on through heavy ice to Cape Philip Broke. Anchored off a hut built by Baldwin, Ziegler Expedition.
- July 26, 1930: Temperature of air probably 50 degrees. Ran north along edge of heavy ice up east coast of Shannon Island and north toward Koldewey Island. No bear, no walrus, few narwhal, couple of seal, six drake eider ducks, a few arctic
tern, and no whales. Ice is very heavy rugged pack ice and stands five to twenty feet thick above the water.

- July 27, 1930: Running north along the coast of Koldewey Island all day. Near Denmark Haven, Germania Land west of Cape Bismark sighted the cairn built by the Mylius Erickson [Erichsen] Expedition, 1906-1908.

- July 28, 1930: Mr. Whitney killed a polar bear on the ice between Cape Arendts on Koldewey Island and Shannon Island. Rounded Cape Phillip Broke, S.E. corner of Shannon Island and found much less ice and big sheet going out.

- July 29, 1930: The ice running out from the Cape came down on the ship. The deck winch engine was not working and endangering the ship. After checking several pieces of equipment, Manley found the problem with a spark plug and got the motor started. The ship was then able to run out of the ice flow. Jim Dove and Joe (?) brought a little of Junius’ collection on board. Much heavy ice along Pendulum and Sabine Islands.

- July 31, 1930: Ran passed Cape Mary, Clavering Island through Gael Hamke’s Bay. Jordan Hill, a great rounded mass of rock 5000 feet appeared. The inland ice ran out in two glaciers, one on either side of Jordan Hill. Anchored at entrance to Fyne Fjord.

- August 1, 1930: Went ashore (near Hudson Land) and studied the geologic structure of the mountains.

- August 2, 1930: The mate, the sailors, Bill Boone, Joe, Jim and Manley went ashore and shot a small musk ox on the hillside for the museum. Bartlett and Junius went by motor boat to house ruins and dug out two houses.

- August 4, 1930: Photographed musk ox. Helped excavate old Eskimo house ruins. They have cleared six or eight so far.

- August 5, 1930: Dug in old Eskimo houses all day.

- August 9, 1930: Mr. [Harry] Whitney, Hans Brunn and Manley went westward along the shore with the motorboat and Whitney got moving pictures of geese, hare, and a musk ox.

- August 10, 1930: Anchored off Sandodden hunting station. Hans Brunn decided to stay in NE Greenland for a year as a hunter. He signed the Danish hunters’ agreement, got supplies from the skipper and went ashore.

- August 11, 1930: Running thru very loose ice. Had musk ox tongue and spinach for dinner. Tasted better than beef tongue.

- August 12, 1930: Came in for the land on account of little ice. Had musk ox pot roast for dinner.

- August 20, 1930: Made fast due to ice too close together to make progress. Dick made a marvelous invention – a string from the clutch bar to the telegraph handle. When the clutch is disengaged, the telegraph is pulled to “Stop.”

- August 21, 1930: Going thru heavy ice; thick and slow going. In midafternoon, struck loose ice and made good speed until the skipper saw the northerly wind was piling ice up on Eric the Red Island. Turned around and ran back “full ahead.” Strong wind is jamming ice together.

- August 22, 1930: Ice shifting constantly with the tide and had to move frequently. Iceberg hit the end of the jib-boom, loosening it and splintering the end.
- August 23, 1930: Wind not blowing so hard in the morning. Made fast to large ice pan with pieces jammed on shore reaching nearly to the stern.
- August 24, 1930: Wind was blowing very hard in the morning. At times, the wind would knock you over. A large ice pan on the starboard side began to move. Jim the boson and Jin Dove tried to dynamite it.
- August 25, 1930: Ship was jammed solid by ice. About 10:00 with a falling tide, they pushed thru the ice making slow twisted progress. An iceberg started moving thru the ice under the influence of a force that could not be seen, a current under the surface. All were relieved to be out of the harbor.
- August 26, 1930: Finally ran out of the ice around 7:00 am. Anchored in a small cove in front of the settlement and the Eskimos swarmed on board.

Box 3/Folder 2: 1930 June 7 – August 25, 1930
- Typescript of original journal in Folder 1.
- Page 75 should have header of “August 26.” See original manuscript in Folder 1.

Box 3/Folder 3: 1930 Copy 2 of the typescript journal in Folder 1
- Page 75 should have header of “August 26.” See original manuscript in Folder 1.

Box 3/Folder 4: Assorted Journals and Memoirs
1. Letter to “Dear Family” describing the two days spent in the town of Brigus and dinner at the Bartlett’s home; distribution of his earnings; and a letter for General Harbord.
2. Letter to “Dear Family” describes his activities in New York.

Box 3/Envelope 5: 1930 Notebook
- Includes sketches of coastlines and brief notes.

Box 3/Envelope 6: 1930 Journal
- North East Greenland Expedition for the Museum of the American Indian
- Radio log for June 6 through September 27, 1930.
- Four messages to be sent via radio


Box 3/Folder 8: Assorted Journals and Memoirs
1. Radio log and narrative of the Morrissey trip to North East Greenland Expedition for the Museum of the American Indian. [July 1930]
2. Radio log and narrative of the Morrissey trip to North East Greenland Expedition for the Museum of the American Indian. [August 1930]
3. Excerpts from his voyage journal. [1930]

Series 2: Newspaper Clippings

Oversize Box 1/ Folder 1: Album containing newspaper articles of the Greenland Expedition to Northwest Greenland for the American Museum of Natural History with George Palmer Putnam and William H. Hobbs, University of Michigan Professor. 1926 (Album covers discarded because of mold). April – August 1926


13. [June 3, 1926] “Schooner Sails With Museum’s Arctic Party.”

Oversize Box 1/Folder 2: September 1926 Newspaper articles

Series 2/Oversize Box 1/Folder 3: October – November 1926 Newspaper articles
16. November 7, 1926 – Art Gravure Section of Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Series 2/Box 2/Folder 1: June – July 1927 Voyage to Western Baffin Land – Newspaper Articles (Photocopies of articles located in Series 6/Box 3/ Folder 1)

21. [June 1927] – “Rare Blue Hood of Arctic to be Studied in its Home; Party of six on steel-sheathed schooner to get data on this little-known bird,” New York Times.


Series 2/Box 2/Folder 2: August – September 1927


5. August 6, 1927 – “Morrissey Reaches the Arctic Circle: Expedition now nears a section of Baffin Land about which little is known,” by George Palmer Putnam, *New York Times*.


13. September 11, 1927 – “Morrissey Anchors at Charbok Inlet: The Putnam Arctic Expedition Schooner has apparently given up Fox Channel trip; All of Crew are well; Captain Bartlett reports Northern Lights prevented use of radio for several days,” by Captain Bob Bartlett, New York Times.

14. September 13, 1927 – “5,000 Miles Clipped from Baffin Island: Putnam Party finds cart made it too big – shifts Dorchester Cape 60 miles; Check from here by radio; Expedition Chief and aides for 50 miles inland and name places for explorers,” by George Palmer Putnam, New York Times.


28. [September] 1927 – “Cadzow Sends News of New Mysteries in Arctic by Wireless: From storm tossed ship, Auburnian radioes party is at last homeward bound,” [Auburn Citizen]

29. [September 1927] – “Marconi Will Open Beam Radio Here: Senator expected to sail from England Sept. 21 to take part in Rocky Point Ceremony; Broadcasting of World’s Series is not decided – Breslau to be in concert Sept. 28,” [no source indicated.]

Series 2/Box 2/Folder 3


5. October 4, 1927 – Postcard of Blacket’s [Blacketts] Lake near Sydney (Nova Scotia, Canada)

6. October 10, 1927 – Radio message received through Fred Link, Brooklyn YMCA, South 7100 “Coming by train Tuesday. Morrissey laid up for repairs. Just
couldn’t win your bet.” Answer sent – same day, same man, “Awfully glad you’re coming. Speed the day. The brass band awaits.”


16. November 24, 1927 – Brief report of the party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer Putnam and the first showing of the moving taken on the recent Palmer expedition to Baffin Land, [New Canaan Advertiser]


20. December 5, 1927 – “Others Than Arctic Explorers May have Scurvy — How to Fight Disease, by Edith M. Barber, New York Sun.

21. December 9, 1927 – “Expedition to Seek Mummies in Arctic: Bodies reported in caves are believed to trace drift of first humans to America; Aleutian Natives say touching them means death — Search to begin next April; The Morrissey to be used; New Lands will be explored and rare specimens sought for Natural History Museum,” New York Times.

23. [1927] “To Baffin Land and Beyond; In search of a Mammoth ice cap, Putnam-Baffin Expedition most modern of exploring units, is outbound to mysterious Fox Island region, where but one white man has ever been; Radio experimentation in Arctic, oceanography, ruins of ancient settlements are other quests of party aboard Captain Bartlett’s sturdy schooner.” [no source indicated]

24. February 15 [1929] – “Heiser to Meet Famous Arctic Radio Friend; Manley, noted for adventures and research, coming to Auburn tomorrow to meet man with whom he converse through space.” Journal, Auburn

Series 2/Box 3/Folder 1 Stoll-McCracken Siberian Expedition, 1928
1. December 9, 1927 – “Expedition to Seek Mummies in Arctic; Bodies reported in caves are believed to trace drift of First Humans to America; Aleutian Natives say touching them means death – search to begin next April; Morrissey to be used,” New York Times.


4. [December? 1927] – “Columbus Man Ready for Arctic Trip in Search of Mongolian Mummies; Son of Rome couple to head expedition through ice to study remains of first inhabitants of continent,” Also mentions Edward Manley. Columbus Dispatch.

5. [December? 1927] – “Explorer’s Ship Reaches Seattle; Will take Natural History Museum Expedition on search for Alaskans from Asia.” No source indicated.


11. April 8, 1928 – “Arctic Search for Mummies of Ancient Man; Stoll-McCracken Expedition will seek for remnants of the First People who emigrated from Asia to America,” by Harold McCracken, New York Times.

12. April 21, 1928 – “Party will Seek Mummified Bodies; Pass through Montreal en route to Siberian Coast,” Montreal Star.

13. [April?] 1928 – “Explorer Tells Plan to Chart Unknown North; Captain Bartlett in command of ship which will seek origin of race, says he will go far in Arctic,” Seattle Daily Times.


16. July 6, 1928 – “Mummies of Stone Age Men Found on Aleutian Island, Morrissey Party Reports; Three Adults and Infant. McCracken says they are perfectly preserved with relics of life. Party about to give up; Discovery on
rugged height follows ten-week struggle with gales and snow. No link to white races. Discovery sarcophagus that of a person of high rank – the expedition left in April,” by Harold McCracken, New York Times.

34. October 11, 1928 – “Explorers Cut Visit Here Short: Stoll-McCracken Party to Leave Tomorrow Expressions of Regret” The Daily News (Prince Rupert, Canada)

Box 3/Folder 2  Stoll-McCracken Siberian Expedition, December 1928

Box 3/Folder 3  Labrador Coast 1929
8. November 29, 1929 – Commander Byrd Off on Flight to the South Pole; Swiftly Mounts into Fair Skies to Cross Barrier; Making Nearly 100 Miles an Hour Toward His Goal,” *New York Times*. 


Box 3/Folder 4  East Greenland Expedition, January-August 1930


Box 3/Folder 5    East Greenland Expedition, September-December 1930
19. December 7, 1930 – Typed Transcript of a talk on the Bartlett-East Greenland Expedition of 1930 broadcast from Station WHAT, the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, on December 2, 1930, by Harry Whitney who represented the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia on the expedition.

Series 3: Photos, Negatives, Slides and Maps

Box 1: 196 Assorted Large Photos
Box 2/ Envelope 1: 1928 Alaska – 39 Photos
Box 2/ Envelope 2: 1928 Alaska – 32 Photos
Box 2/ Envelope 3: 1930 East Greenland – 25 Photos, 9 postcards and 10 stamps
Box 2/ Envelope 4: “Ed Manley” – 21 Photos
Box 2/ Also Contains: 211 Assorted Small Photos, 82 Large Photos, 1 postcard
Box 2/ Maps: TBD
Box 3/Folder 1
1. Old black photograph album with photographs. (Album covers discarded because of mold and rust).
Box 3/Folder 2
1. Old black photograph album with photographs. (Album covers discarded because of mold and rust).
Box 3/Folder 3
Box 3/Folder 4
Box 4/Folder 1
1. Large black photograph album, “Aerial Photographs,” with photographs. (Album covers discarded because of mold).
Box 4/Folder 2
1. Large black photograph album, “Aerial Photographs,” with photographs. (Album covers discarded because of mold).
Box 4/Envelope 1: Aerial Photograph
Box 4/Envelope 2: Aerial Photograph
Box 4/Envelope 3: Aerial Photograph
Box 4/Envelope 4: Aerial Photograph
Box 4/Envelope 5: Aerial Photograph
Box 4/Envelope 6: Aerial Photograph
Box 4/Envelope 7: Aerial Photograph
Box 4/Envelope 8: Aerial Photograph
Box 4/Envelope 9: Photograph of sunset in New York
Box 4/Envelope 10: Photograph of sunset in New York
Box 4/Envelope 11: Photograph of sunset in New York
Box 4/Envelope 12: Aerial photograph of Rye, New York, 1939

Box 5/Envelope 1: Marietta---Argus. 34 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 2: Argus-Trip NY & Conn. 43 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 3: Graflex – Aviation (Not Aerial). 5 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 4: Aerial-Miscellaneous. 4 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 5: Aerial-Rye. 8 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 6: Aerial-Parkersburg. 40 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 7: Aerial-Argus. 39 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 8: Aerial-I-R. 16 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 9: Marietta-Mrs. Manley. 3 photographs, 3 negatives
Box 5/Envelope 10: CUB. 11 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 11: Aerial photograph 16 mm. (Enlargement) 7 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 12: Aerial photographs –Prints Duplicates – Marietta. Aerial-Marietta-Ohio 27 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 13: Marietta College, March 1947. 31 photographs, 5 negatives
Box 5/Envelope 14: Ford Model “A” Automobile 1949. 20 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 15: Aerial-Penna, Minn. 31 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 16: Marietta, Ohio. 1 photograph
Box 5/Envelope 17: Eastern-Air-Lines. 9 photographs, 14 negatives
Box 5/Envelope 18: Prints – A do G. 7 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 19: New York and Marietta College. 50 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 20: Autopositive Test. 6 negatives
Box 5/Envelope 21: New York -January ’45. 40 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 22: Radio – Apparatus. 31 photographs
Box 5/Envelope 23: 3 photographs

Box 6/Photograph Slides

1. 12 boxes of slides. Slides include Marietta, Ohio -1944, Marietta, Ohio-1945, Marietta, Ohio-1947, Trees, Paintings, and family. Approximately 320 slides.

Box 7/Negatives


Series 4: Correspondence

Box 1/Folder 1: Personal Correspondence: Personal Correspondence, 1926-1927
1. June 21, 1926 – Dorothy Binney Putnam to Edward Manley
3. July 12, 1926 – Edward Manley to “Dear Family” (includes photograph of Edward Manley and Captain Bartlett?)
4. July 30, 1926 – Dorothy Binney Putnam to Mrs. Manley
5. August 17, 1926 – Ed McTaggart to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley
7. December 20, 1926 – Postcard from Manley’s Grandmother to Edward Manley
8. May 16, 1927 – Giff Windt [?] of the Canadian Westinghouse Company to Edward Manley
9. June 19, 1927 – Lester Nafzger to Joseph Manley
11. [June 26, 1927] - Chester W. Slack to Helen S. Mackaye
14. July 5, [1927] postmark – Clarence L. Daty to Miss Lucia Manley (Typed letter has 1926)
15. July 17, 1927 – H. M. Merrill to Mrs. Joseph Manley
17. July 26, 1927 – William A. DuBois to Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Mackaye
18. July 26, 1927 – F. E. Handy to Joseph Manley
19. August 7, 1927 – Charles J. Heiser to Mrs. Manley
20. August 9, 1927 – Charles J. Heiser to Mrs. Manley
21. August 27, 1927 – Charles J. Heiser to Mrs. Manley
22. November 18, 1927 – George P. Putnam to Edward Manley
23. November 22, 1927 – George P. Putnam to Edward Manley
24. December 3, 1927 – Robert A. Bartlett to Edward Manley

Box 1/Folder 2: Personal Correspondence; January-July 1928
1. January 22, 1928 – Postcard from Edward Manley to family
2. March 1, 1928 – Edward Manley to his Grandmother
3. April 18, 1928 – Edward Manley to his family
5. April 30, 1928 – [Edward Manley to Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Manley]
6. May 1, 1928 – Postcard from Edward Manley to his family
7. May 4, 1928 – Postcard from Edward Manley to his family
8. May 16, 1928 – Edward Manley to his family
9. May 22, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Manley
11. [May 1928] – Edward Manley to his family
12. June 9, 1928 – Edward Manley to his family
13. June 16, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Manley
14. June 21, 1928 – A. Bonde to Mr. and Mrs. Manley
15. June 26, 1928 – Edward Manley to his family
16. June 27, 1928 – Postcard from Edward Manley to his family
18. July 13, 1928 – Edward Manley to his family
19. July 20, 1928 – Edward Manley to his family

Box 1/Folder 3: Personal Correspondence; August-December 1928
1. August 7, 1928 – William H. McAulay to Edward Manley and 2 photos
2. August 22, 1928 – F. E. Batt to Mr. Joseph Manley
4. October 6, 1928 – A. Bonde to Joseph Manley
5. October 8, 1928 – Postcard Miso of Leeds to Sam Kaufman
6. October 10, 1928 – Anderson to Edward Manley
7. October 12, 1928 – Postcard Felix E. Batt to Edward Manley
8. October 18, 1928 – John Woodyard to Edward Manley
9. October 22, 1928 – Wm. E. Howell to Edward Manley
10. December 12, 1928 – Ed Manley to Mr. Blazier
11. December 14, 1928 – George J. Blazier, Marietta College Library, to Edward Manley
12. December 14, 1928 – Carl Anderson to Edward Manley

Box 1/Folder 4: Personal Correspondence; Assorted Letters 1930 – 1933
1. February 6, 1929 – George Manley to Edward Manley
2. March 26, 1929 – Junius Bird to Edward Manley
3. May 20, 1929 – Robert A. Bartlett to Edward Manley
4. June 16, 1929 – “Dicky” to Edward Manley
5. August 7, 1939 – Edward Manley to his sister Lucia
7. December 26, 1929 – George Manley to Edward Manley
9. January 12, 1930 – Felix E. Batt to Edward Manley
10. April 10, 1930 – Carl Anderson to Edward Manley
11. May 16, 1930 – Carl Anderson to Edward Manley
13. November 17, 1930 – William L. Rust to Edward Manley
14. May 12, 1931 - Edward Manley to Robert A. Bartlett
15. October 2, 1932 – Junius Bird to Edward Manley

Box 1/Folder 5: Personal Correspondence; Assorted Letters 1933 – 1953
1. June 16, 1933 – Junius Bird to Edward Manley
2. December 16, 1933 – Junius Bird to Edward Manley
3. April 16, 1934 – Junius Bird to Edward Manley
4. May 18, 1934 – Junius Bird to Edward Manley (includes newspaper clippings of Bird’s wedding
5. July 6, 1934 – Postcard from Junius Bird to Edward Manley
6. October 20, 1934 – Junius Bird to Edward Manley
7. November 8, 1935 – Postcard from Junius and Peggy Bird to Edward Manley
8. December 1, 1936 – Postcard from Junius and Peggy Bird to Edward Manley
10. August 17, 1953 – Daniel D. Streeter, Explorers Club, to Edward Manley

Box 2/ Folder 1: Undated Letters
1. “Wickie” (Elsie Wyckott) to Edward Manley – Invitation to a Junior Show and program presented by the Class of 1931
2. Mary Weyer to Edward Manley – Letter
3. Dick to Edward Manley – Letter
4. April 29 [no year] - Matildas Brownell to Edward Manley- Letter
5. March 3 [no year] Jim to Edward Manley - Letter
6. Robert A. Bartlett to Edward Manley – Letter
7. October 16 [no year] - J. J. Holmes to Edward Manley – Letter
8. 1930 - P. L. to Mr. Foley - Letter
9. Mr. Foley to Edward Manley –Letter
10. To Edward Manley – Note
11. Envelope to Edward Manley

Box 2/ Folder 2: Professional Correspondence, 1926-1928
1. May 18, 1926 –Department of Posts and Telegraphs, St. John’s, Newfoundland, to Edward Manley. Radio Operators License [Envelope].
2. October 26, 1927 – Radio Division to A.A. Belmonte, copy sent to Ed Manley.
15. February 16, 1928 – G. A. W., Canadian Westinghouse Company to Edward Manley
20. April 5, 1928 – U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to Edward Manley (page 2 missing).
21. April 14, 1928 – Chester Jones, Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to Edward Manley.
27. December 19, 1928 – Chester C. Aiken, RCA Photophone, to Edward Manley.

Box 2/Folder 3: Professional Correspondence, 1929
27. [1929] – Edward Manley to Editor of Radio Magazine (includes handwritten draft).

Box 2/Folder 4: Professional Correspondence, January – June 1930
2. March 12, 1930 – Memorandum for Dr. Dumbrava from C. P. Edwards, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.
3. March 15, 1930 – F. E. Handy, American Radio Relay League, to Edward Manley
5. March 17, 1930 - Sylvester Zachary, W8DEN, to Dear sir [Edward Manley?].
6. March 22, 1930 – Fred A. Ettari, W8BYG, to Dear Sir [Edward Manley?]

Box 2/Folder 5: Professional Correspondence, July 1930 – December 1943
2. July 1, 1930 – Edward Manley aboard the Schooner Morrissey to Mr. Lootens reporting on their trip.
10. April 27, 1931 – Chester A. Reeds, American Museum of Natural History, to Edward Manley.
12. March, (?) – Thomas McDuffee to “Sirs” asking to fill the operators job for the Greenland Expedition.

Box 2/Envelope 1: Christmas Cards
1. From Florence and Lee
2. From Robert A. Bartlett
3. From Putnams
4. From Bob [Robert] Peary
5. From “Joe”
6. From “De”
7. From Fred Linekiller
8. 1954 President and Mrs. W. Bay Irvine
9. 1960 President and Mrs. W. Bay Irvine

Box 2/Envelope 2: 15 Empty Mailed Envelopes

Series 5: Radio messages and Licenses

Box 1/Envelope 1: Radio QSL Cards
Box 1/Folder 1: Radio Messaging File 1926 – George Palmer Putnam’s Log. (Binder discarded because of mold).

Box 1/Folder 2: Radiograms 1925 – 1926
1. May 21, 1925 – Edward Manley to Dr. L.M. Lane & Mrs. W.F. Scott (6JU)
2. June 24, 1926 – Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (9CMV)
3. June 17, 1926 - Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (8DME)
4. July 15 [1926] – Mother to Edward Manley (8JQ)
5. July 23, [1926?] – Joseph Manley to Edward Manley (8DME)
6. August 3, [1926] – Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley (9CP)
7. August 8, 1926 – Edward Manley to Joseph Manley (9CP)
8. August 10, 1926 – Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (9CP)
10. August 18, 1926 – Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley (9CP)
11. August 20, 1926 – Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (9CP)
12. August 22, 1926 – Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley (9CP)
15. September 8 [1926] – Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (9ADG)
16. September 13, 1926 – Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (3MV-2251)
17. September 15, 1926 – Fitzhugh Green to Joseph Manley (433P)
20. September 23, 1926 – Edward Manley to Joseph Manley (505P)
24. September 25 1926 – Edward Manley to Mrs. JAS (Joseph) Manley (6JR)
25. September 29, 1926 – Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (3BMZ)
27. September 29, 1926 – Edward Manley to Prof. Joseph Manley (10JR)
28. October 10, 1926 – Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley
29. Undated – John B. Waskey (7TX)

Box 1/Folder 3: Radiograms 1927
2. June 16, 1927 – Edward Manley to H.S. MacKaye (3LM)
3. June 29, 1927 – Edward Manley to Joseph Manley (8DME)
5. [July, 1927] - Edward Manley to Lillian Summers (8DME)
6. July 4, [1927] – Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley, (includes handwritten draft (8CXM)
11. July 14 [1927] – Edward Manley to Dr. A. Howard Smith (8DME)
12. July 16, 1927 – Henry I. Middleton (4-PF) to Miss Jeanette Alexander
14. July 30, 1927 - Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley (8DME)
15. August 2, 1927 – “Mother” to Edward Manley
17. August 9, 1927 - Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (8DME)
18. August 14, 1927 - Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (8DME)
20. August 17, 1927 – “Mother” to Edward Manley (8DME)
21. August 17, 1927 – Lillian Summers to Edward Manley (8DME)
22. August 24, 1927 - Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley includes handwritten draft [2UO]
23. August 27, 1927 – Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley (8DME)
24. September 2, 1927 - Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (8DME) - 2 copies
25. September 14, 1927 – “Mother” to Edward Manley (2UO)
26. September 14, 1927 - Edward Manley to Joseph Manley (8DME)
27. September 16, 1927 - Edward Manley Joseph Manley (8BUM)
28. September 21, 1927 – Edward parsons to Edward Manley
30. September 22, 1927 - Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley % Mrs. H. S. MacKaye (8DME)
31. September 26, 1927 - Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (8DME)
32. September 30, 1927 - Erdmann to Edward Manley
33. October 5, 1927 - Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (8DME)
34. 1927 – 4 slips of paper unidentified

Box 1/Folder 4 – Radiograms 1928
1. April 21, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (9JX)
2. May 7, [1928] – Edward Manley to Dr. L. M. Lane and Mrs. W. F. Scott (6JU)
4. May 11, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley includes handwritten draft (6DCH)
7. May 25, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (5JR)
8. May 28, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (6JU)
9. June 15, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (5GT)
10. June 15, 1928 – Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley % Miss Barton (5GT)
11. June 16, 1928 – Edward Manley to H. S. MacKaye includes handwritten copy (3LM)
12. June 21, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley includes handwritten draft (9DR)
14. June 27, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (9DR)
15. June 28, 1928 – T. F. Foley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (9DR)
16. June 30, 1928 – Edward Manley to Miss Lucia Manley % Miss Barton (9DR)
18. July 13, [1928] – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (7TX)
19. July 14, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (97J)
20. July 17, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (8BH1)
22. July 26, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (6BF)
23. July 30, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (7AG)
24. August 1, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (NA7ABE)
25. August 2, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (5GT)
26. August 6, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (5GT)
27. August 15, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (6CIS)
28. August 18, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (7ABE)
29. August 24, [1928] – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (7TX)
30. August 30, 1928 - Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (7AER)
31. September 1 [1928] – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (7TX)
32. September 13 [1928] – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (5GT)
33. September 22, [1928] - Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (8DME)
34. September 23, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (6AM)
35. September 29, 1928 – Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (7HL)
37. October 20, 1928 – Edward Manley to Joseph Manley (07J)
38. October 31, 1928 – Mac Henry to Unknown

Box 1/Folder 5: Radiograms May – July 1930
1. January 4, 1929 – Charles Stoll to Edward Manley
2. May 23, 1930 - Edward Manley to Acme Apparatus Corp.
3. May 23, 1930 – Acme Apparatus Corp. to Edward Manley.
4. May 28, 1930 – Acme Apparatus Corp. to Edward Manley.
5. May 28, 1930 - Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (725A)
8. June 15, 1930 - Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (8DME)
15. June 27 [1930] – “Mother” (Mrs. Joseph Manley) to Edward Manley (VOQ)
16. June 30 [1930] _- “Sis” (Lucia Manley) to Edward Manley (VOQ)
19. July 6 [1930] - Edward Manley to Joseph Manley (W1AYC)
20. July 7 [1930] – 9CP to Edward Manley (8DME)
27. July 10 [1930] – Junius Bird to Mr. Francis L. Jacques (G5QY)
28. July 11, 1930 – Harry C. D. Hornsby to Mrs. Keith Scholz (G5QY)
29. July 14, 1930 - Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (W1AYC)
35. July 18, 1930 - Edward Manley to Mr. & Mrs. Manley
38. July 21 [1930] – Edward Manley to Mr. Alfred McCann (G6WY)
40. July 22, 1930 – T.F. Foley to Mrs. Manley Edward Manley
45. July 22 [1930] – [Unknown] to Mr. C. L. Lootens (G5QY)
46. July 22, 1930 – Edward Manley to Mrs. Scholz (H.A. Maxwell Whyte)
53. July 28 [1930] Robert A. Bartlett to Superintendent Western Union, London (G6WY)
58. July 30, 1930 – Edward Manley to Mrs. Manley (via H.A. Maxwell Whyte)
59. July 31, 1930 – Edward Manley to Mrs. Scholtz (via H.A. Maxwell Whyte)
60. [July 31, 1930] – Edward Manley to Joseph Manley
61. [July 1930] – Bill [Boone] to Miss Ethel Hyde

Box 1/ Folder 6: Radiograms August 1930
1. August 4, 1930 – Edward Manley to Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Manley (W8BLM)
2. August 4, 1930 – Junius Bird to Henry Bird (W8BLM)
3. August 4, 1940 – Harry [Whitney] to Mrs. Harry Whitney (W8BLM)
6. August 5, 1930 – Bogvad to Oeresund, Copenhagen (2NM)
7. August 5, 1930 – Hans to Fru Iela Jensen, Copenhagen (2NM)
8. August 5, 1930 – Johannes to Lennov Kingosgard (2NM)
10. August 14 [1930] – Ruth Russell to Edward Manley (8DME)
13. August 18 [1930] – Sender not identified. Writes “Junius made fine collection have two live musk oxen aboard.” (8DME)
17. August 18 [1930] – Edward Manley to Fred Meinholdt (8DME)
18. August 22, 1930 – Junius Bird to Miss Janet Gillespie (W2AEY)
22. August 26 [1930] – Edward Manley to Mrs. Keith Scholz (G-6WT)
26. August 30 [1930] – Fred Meinholdt to Edward Manley (8DME)
27. August 31 [1930] – Sender not identified (8DME)
31. August 31 [1930] – Harry Whitney to Charles Cadwalader (8DME)
32. August 31 [1930] – “Father” to Mr. Alphonse Kenison (8DME)
33. August 31 [1930] – Harry Whitney to Harry Benedict (8DME)
34. August 31 [1930] – Edward Manley to Miss Mary Detlor (8DME)

Box 1/Folder 7: Radiograms September 1930
1. September 3, 1930 – Edward Manley to Mr. Joseph Manley (includes draft copy) (W1CCZ)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Messages Count</th>
<th>To / From</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 3, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Messages via W8ADM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 3, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>R.A. Bartlett to Doctor Isaiah Bowman (W2JN)</td>
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<td>September 3, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Messages via W9EAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 5, 1930</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Messages via W8DJG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 5, 1930</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Messages via W9EAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 5, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Manley to Mrs. Joseph Manley (W8DJG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 5, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>R.A. Bartlett to Doctor Isaiah Bowman (W2JN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 5, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>Messages via W9EAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 5, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Messages via W9EAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 5, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>Harry Whitney and Robert A. Bartlett to Mrs. Stephen Whitney (W1CQL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 6, 1930</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Messages via W8ADM</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 7, 1930</td>
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<td>4 Messages via W1BSK</td>
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<td>September 7, 1930</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Messages via W8BGY</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 10, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>[Harry] Hallborg, RCA, to Edward Manley (8DME)</td>
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<td>September 15, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Messages via WHD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 15, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Messages via W2JN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 16, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edward Manley to C. L. Lootens, RCA (W2QN)</td>
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<td>September 17, 1930</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Messages via W8DME</td>
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<td>September 17, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Mother” to Edward Manley (VOQ)</td>
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<td>September 17, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Mother” to Edward Manley (VOQ)</td>
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<td>September 19, 1930</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Messages via 8DME</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 21, 1930</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Messages via W1RP</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 21, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jurius Bird to Miss Janet Gillespie (W2QN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 21, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edward Manley to J. M. Clayton, Institute of Radio Engineers (8DME)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 23, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jurius Bird to Donald Cadzow (W8DON)</td>
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<td>September 23, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Message via 8BQF</td>
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<td>September 23, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>John M. Clayton to Edward Manley (8DME)</td>
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<td>September 23, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edward Manley to Charles Heiser (8DME)</td>
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<td>September 23, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edward Manley to Mr. &amp; Mrs. J. M. Manley (W8AAY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 23 &amp; 27, 1930</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Robert A. Bartlett to Commodore James B. Ford (2VO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 24, 1930</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Messages via WHD</td>
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<td>September 24, 1930</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Messages via W2BC</td>
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<td>September 25, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Messages via WHD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 25, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Messages via T.F. Foley</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 26, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Messages via WHD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 26, 1930</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Messages via W2BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 27, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Manley to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manley (VOQ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 29, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dad [Joseph Manley] to Edward Manley (8DME)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 6, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Messages to Manley via VOQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Box 1/Folder 8: Radiograms Undated (51 items)

Box 2/Folder 1: Applications and Licenses for Amateur Radio Stations, 1919, 1921, and 1923
Box 2/ Folder 2: Applications and Licenses for Amateur Stations, 1924 and 1925
Box 2/Folder 3: Radio Logs 1922 and 1925
Box 2/ Folder 4: Radio Log 1926
Box 2/Folder 5: Radio Log 1927
Box 2/Folder 6: Radio Log 1928
Box 2/Folder 7: Weather Reports 1941 and 1943
Box 2/Folder 8: Barometer Charts 1944 - 1949

Series 6: Miscellaneous.

Box 1/Folder 1: Academic Writings

Box 1/Folder 2: Academic Writings
   1. Brochure for *The Viking* – a motion picture featuring Robert A. Bartlett. (2 copies)
   6. The “Snow Baby” returns to Greenland’s icy mountains (April, 1933) *Good Housekeeping*, 30-31, 189-197.
   7. Pope, Charles (May, 1933) *Outdoor Life*, v.71 no 5

Box 1/ Folder 3: Explorers Club
   2. Membership Card (undated)
   3. The Chief of Clannfhearghuis, business card.
7. January 18, 1930 – Final Notice for annual dinner. Speakers and guests include Hon. Hiram Bingham, U.S. Senator from Connecticut; Gen. David L. Brainard, one of the two survivors of the Greely arctic expedition; Dr. William Beebe; Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance will talk on Indian sign language; Paul L. Hoeffler will show a film of pigmy tribes and animal life in Africa.

8. January 18, 1930 – Explorers Club Annual Dinner Program and Seating List


10. September 20, 1929 – Note from the Treasurer, Robert D. Blackman.

11. March 15, 1930 – Invitation to a talk by Captain V. Perfilieff on “The Ancient Monasteries of Northern Greece and of Mount Athos.”

12. April 11, 1930 – Invitation to a talk by Frank Branch Riley on “The Lure of the Great Northwest.”

13. April 23, 1930 – 2 Tickets to a talk by Vilhjalmur Stefansson on “Abolishing the Arctic.”


15. April 30, 1930 – 2 Tickets to a talk by Vilhjalmur Stefansson on “The Friendly Arctic.”

16. May 9, 1930 – Invitation to a talk by Captain Hubert Wilkins on “Further Antarctic Explorations.”


18. [1934] Camp Chattooga brochure. – Camp for girls near Tallulah Falls, Georgia.


22. October 17, 1932 – Explorers Club Banquet in honor of Captain Robert A. Bartlett.


Hoffman; Dr. Frank R. Oastler, Harry C. Raven, Captains Orvil A. Anderson and Albert W. Stevens, and C. Suydam Cutting. (3 copies)


Box 1/ Folder 4: Amateur Radio

1. March 17, 1925 – “Tryouts this Evening: Science and Radio Club has noted speaker at weekly meeting. Parkersburg News.


15. August 9-10, 1929 – Program from the Atlantic Division Convention Central and Western New York Sections of the American Radio Relay League.


17. [1930] – Short Wave Experiments in Arctic.


19. Undated – “Professor Edward Manley Meets Radio Club.” (no source indicated)

Box 2/Folder 1: Miscellaneous 1
1. Assorted Business Cards
2. Sketch of Freedom Bay
3. 1928 & 1930 Certificate of Discharge for Seamen
5. April 29, 1929 – Notification of election to membership in the St. Bartholomew Community House Club, Guest privileges and House rules
7. July 22, 1931 – Acknowledgement of Manley’s gift of rock specimens from Walrus Islands, Shannon Islands, Fyne Fjord, and Clavering Islands to the American Museum of Natural History.
8. September 29, 1929 - Suburban [Train] Time Table, New York
10. Village Grove Restaurant Menu & Map, 72 Grove Street, Greenwich Village
11. January 9, 1930 - Rogers Peet Company receipt for coat, trousers and vest $90.00
12. Radio chart
13. Metal Case Drilling Template
14. Sketch of Freedom Bay
15. Copy of Letter from Charles Mills, Standard Oil Company of Ohio, to Edward S. Parsons, President of Marietta College, requesting recommendation of recent male graduates to fill a public relations position.
16. May 9, 1941 – Postcard from Herbert J. Klein, Cleveland, Ohio specializing in Aviation Life Insurance.

Box 2/Folder 2: Miscellaneous 2
1. 1920 – Marietta College
3. October 28, 1929 – Invitation to American Museum of Natural History Bering Sea Bird Group
4. December 4, 1929 – New York Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers
5. May 22, 1930 – Acme Apparatus Company receipt for battery for the Bartlett Greenland Expedition for $40.00.
6. November, 1930 – Electric Storage Battery Company advertisement featuring Edward Manley’s endorsement of their batteries
7. Political Handbook of the World, 1929 – Order Form
8. Application for position for – Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
9. 1929 & 1930 - Two wedding announcements

Box 2/Folder 3: Observations of the Sun for Azimuth
Box 2/Folder 4: Orpheus: Official Publication of the Installment and Service Department of RCA Photophone, Inc. April 1930 – October 1930
Box 2/Folder 5: Radio Identification Sheets and Map for Putnam East Greenland Expedition.
Box 2/Folder 6:
1. Transehe, N. A. Siberian Sea Road, The work of the Russian Hydrographical Expedition to the Arctic 1910-1915.
2. Photo of Miss Lucia Manley from the Columbus Dispatch, [no date]
5. [1930] – Page from Natural History Magazine with photo of the “Morrissey.”
6. [1930] – “Seal Hunt Film in Sound Made off Labrador,” Newspaper not identified
7. October 25, 1931 – “Dean of Arctic Explorers and his ship on their latest voyage to Greenland and Iceland,” New York Times Rotogravure Picture Section.
14. 1934 – Wedding announcement of Margaret McKelvy and Junius Bird.

Box 2/Folder 7: Schulthess, Emily, Fantasia of the Antarctic. Life Magazine, November 21, 1960 p. 72-87.

Box 3/Folder 1: Photocopies of newspaper articles from 1927 Voyage to Western Baffin Land for the American Geographical Society, Museum of the American Indian. Part 1. (See original articles in Series 2/Box 2.)
Box 3/ Folder 2: Photocopies of newspaper articles from 1927 Voyage to Western Baffin Land for the American Geographical Society, Museum of the American Indian. Part 2. (See original articles in Series 2/Box 2.)
Box 3/Folder 3: Photocopies of newspaper articles from 1926 and 1927 expeditions.
Box 3/Folder 4: Photocopies of newspaper articles from 1928 – 1930 events.
Box 3/Folder 5: Assorted clippings from newspapers.