TERRITORIAL
HISTORICAL
ACCESSION NO. 12695
JAN 15 1959
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
JUNEAU

Juneau Alaska,

RECEIVED of C.C.Page, Clerk of the District Court, for the District of Alaska, Division Number One, the following described property:

1 Book, dimensions being 7½" x 10"; with 289 numbered pages; endorsed on end binding "Record, District of Alaska"; the following numbered pages are void of writing: page 20 and all the pages from page 59 to page 289 both numbers inclusive; the first fly leaf contains the figures 623967 in ink; on fly leaf opposite page numbered One is pasted a letter dated July 23, 1884, addressed to Hon. John H.Kinkead, Governor of Alaska, and signed by M.S.Joslyn, Acting Secretary, G.M.L.; Said book evidently being record book of a commission appointed by Congress to investigate matters regarding Alaska.

1 Canvas covered book, dimensions being 7" x 10"; endorsed "Protocol, Copies of Papers Relating to the Transfer of Alaska to the United States.

Dated this 19 day of May 1909.

W. L. Distin

Secretary of Alaska.

Homa.

Department of the Interior.

Washington July 23d 1884.

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ACCESSION NO. 12695
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Hon. John H. Kinkead.
Governor of Alaska
Present.

Sir:

I inclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter which I addressed on the 22d inst. ant to Mr. Andrew T. Lewis who has been appointed Clerk of the District Court for the District of Alaska.

A similar letter was addressed to Mr. Munson C. Hillyer who has been appointed Marshal for said Court.

It is the intention of the Department that you should act as chairman of said commission and

and that the gentlemen named should co-
-operate with you in furnishing for the
use of Congress all the information which
it may desire to have on the subject in-
-trusted to the Commission.

Very respectfully.

A. S. Gustyn

Acting Secretary

GMK

Territory of Alaska. }
City of Sitka. } ss

Office of the Secretary.

Filed and Recorded this 17th day of September. A. D. 1884, in Record Book 1. Page 18.

Andrew J. Lewis
Secretary of the
Territory of Alaska.

ANC # 1989-089

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Acc # 1989-088

United States of America

Sitka District of Alaska, Alaskad Territory } ss

TERRITORIAL HISTORICAL
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Be it Remembered that on this 15th day of September A.D. 1884 at the Call of John H. Kinkead Governor of Alaska Territory, District of Alaska by virtue of an act of Congress of the United States Approved May 17th 1884 the Commission therein mentioned met for organization

The Section of the act Creating said Commission are in words as follows:

"Sec. 12 That the Secretary of the Interior "Shall Select two of the officers to be "appointed under this act, who, together with "the Governor, Shall Constitute a Commission "to Examine into and report upon the "Condition of the Indians residing in "said Territory, what lands, if any should "be reserved for their use what provisions "Shall be made for their education what "rights by occupation of Settlers should "be recognized, and all other facts that "may be necessary to enable Congress to "determine what limitations or conditions "Should be imposed when the land laws "of the United States Shall be extended to "said district; and to defray the expenses

"of said Commission the sum of two
"thousand dollars is hereby appropriated
"out of any moneys in the Treasury not
"otherwise appropriated."

Copy act
May 17, 1884

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Interior shall select two of the officers to be appointed under this act, who, together with the governor, shall constitute a commission to examine into and report upon the condition of the Indians residing in said Territory, what lands, if any, should be reserved for their use, what provision shall be made for their education what rights by occupation of settlers should be recognized, and all other facts that may be necessary to enable Congress to determine what limitations or conditions should be imposed when the land laws of the United States shall be extended to said district; and to defray the expenses of said commission the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Copy act
May 17, 1884

M. C. Hillyer United States Marshal for the District of Alaska, presented his Commission from the Secretary of the Interior which is as follows:

Mr Munson C. Hillyer
Virginia City, Nevada.

Sir:

As the President has appointed you to be Marshal of the District Court for the District of Alaska under the provisions of the Act providing a Civil Government for that territory and as Section 12 of said Act empowers the Secretary of the Interior to select two of the officers appointed thereunder to act with the Governor upon a certain Commission, You are hereby designated, there for, as a Commissioner to examine

Acc # 1929-088

and report upon the Condition of the Indians residing in said Territory, what lands, if any should be reserved for their use what provisions shall be made for their education, what rights by occupation of settlers should be recogniged and all others facts that may be necessary to enable Congress to determine what limitations or Conditions should be imposed when the land laws of the United States shall be extended to said district

Very respectfully &c
M. S. Joslyn
Acting Secretary

Andrew P. Lewis Clerk of the District Court for the District of Alaska presented his Commission from the Secretary of the Interior which is as follows:

As the President has appointed you to be Clerk of the District Court for the District of Alaska under the provisions of the Act providing a Civil Government for that territory and as Section 12 of said Act empowers the Secretary of the Interior to select two of the officers appointed thereunder to act with the Governor upon a certain Commission, You are hereby designated

therefor, as a Commissioner to examine and report upon the condition of the Indians residing in said Territory what lands if any should be reserved for their use what provisions shall be made for their education what rights by occupation of Settlers should be recognized and all other facts that may be nekessary to enable Congress to determine what limitations or Conditions should be imposed when the land laws of the United States shall be extended to said district.

Very Respectfully
M. S. Joslyn
Acting Secretary

On motion of John H. Kinkead Governor of Alaska and President of said Commission Andrew P. Lewis was Chosen Secretary.

The Commission Called to order by the President to receive in person a Committee appointed by the Presbyterian Council of Alaska Consisting of J. Loomis Gould, E. S. Willard Sheldon Jackson and S Hall Young. After remarks by each of the members of the Council and the Members of the Commission the following petition was presented:

To his Excellency Governor Kinkead

and his Associates Constituting the Commission on Alaska affairs as per Sec 12 of an Act providing for Civil Government for Alaska.

We the Presbyterian Council assembled respectfully beg to present for your Consideration that Whereas our Missionaries have during the last seven years been laboring for the Civilization and education of the Native people of this District, becoming acquainted with their habits Capacities and needs, now having six Stations twenty three Missionaries and teachers and hundreds of pupils with access to and influence with many hundreds of others

Therefore in your report to Congress as per Sec 13 we would ask that you recommend such educational provisions as exist in other parts of the United States for Native tribes as indicated on pages 40 & 41 of Report on Indian affairs for 1883

Also that all natives be recognized on the plane of Citizen Ship Amenable to the same laws and penalties as other Citizens Further that the natives be not deprived of their Salmon Streams or of lands actually occupied by buildings or Cultivation but no lands be held as a reservation for their use except as

secured as by other Citizens under such provisions as may hereafter be made. Also that the provisions of Sec 8 for 640 acres of land at Stations now occupied by missions be recognized as wise and just and that Congress be asked to make titles to the Missions as was done in the organic acts creating the Territories of Oregon and Washington

All of which is most respectfully submitted

J Loomis Gould
E. S. Wolfard
Sheldon Jackson
S. Hall Young

Whereupon the Commission adjourned without date

John H Kinkead
Pres

A. P. Lewis
Sec

The following Report was made to the Secretary of the Interior by Jno H. Kinkead and M. C. Kelley, Majority of the Committee, June 30" 1885 as required by the Organic Act, The Commission adjourned, Sine die, August 31" 1885.

District of Alaska.
Office of Board of Indian Commissioners
Sitka, Alaska, June 30" 1885.

To
The Honorable the Secretary
of the Interior.

Sir:

The Commission created under Section 12 of the "Act providing a Civil Government for Alaska" Approved May 17" 1884" to inquire into and report upon the condition of the Indians residing in said Territory" and for other purposes.

Respectfully submit the following:

This report on the Condition of the Indians must necessarily be confined to those resident within the Alexander Archipelago, no means of transportation being available to reach any other portion of the District.

Members of the Commission have, as far as opportunity offered visited the several tribes residing therein. These comprise a total population of about seven thousand (7000) divided into eleven (11) separate and distinct communities

occupying about thirty (30) villages: the majority of these however being very small.

The different tribes with one exception (the Hydahs) speak the same language. Their customs and habits are of the same character. We found them generally friendly, docile and tractable, greatly improved in many respects, since the cession of the Territory. When the different tribes were at war with each other, mainly for the purpose of making captives, then becoming slaves and adding to the wealth and importance of the captors. The slaves were treated inhumanly and often put to death on the decease of their owners. The Military authorities put a stop to this barbarous custom. Slavery still exists to a limited degree, but as all the tribes are now on friendly and visiting terms its extinction is a matter of brief time.

The Natives did not receive the American occupation of the Territory with favor; neither the Russians nor Hudson's Bay Company having interfered in any manner with their habits or customs. For some years they were inclined to be hostile and troublesome, in several instances murdering small parties of defenceless prospectors. A few severe but needed lessons taught them the folly of contending with the Whites and subdued in great measure their warlike disposition. The destruction of two of their towns by the Military and Naval authorities with their "big guns" effectually settled the question of "Mastership"

One tribe the "Chilcatts" at the extreme Northern end of the Archipelago still occasionally manifest a rebellious disposition. Their chief town lying twenty five miles up the Chilcatt river, and as they boast, beyond the reach of the "Gunboats", it may be necessary to teach them differently, though we hope and believe not. It is important to keep them peaceable. The best, shortest and most practicable route to the Yukon River passes through their country.

The majority of the Natives accept the present situation cheerfully and apparently in good faith. Their own good sense of which they have a fair share, showing them the way to their rational prosperity, the guiding and ruling principle of the race.

A reasonable degree of care and attention on the part of the General Government will prevent any serious trouble in the future.

We think it wise to keep here (Sitka) and at Juneau a Military or Marine Guard, the moral effect is wholesome, and tends to preserve good order amongst all classes.

The tribal relations heretofore existing amongst these people are undergoing important changes, their superstitions gradually giving way to better influences, the allegiances to their Chiefs and Doctors or Shamans lessening; notably apparent in the waning power of the latter. Hitherto this power has been unlimited and wielded with a terrible effect. Their treatment

of the sick consisting entirely of incantations coupled with the noise of rattles and drums, not omitting however to charge the family and relatives for their services all the blankets and Indian wealth they possessed. If the patient died the Shaman attributed the result to witchcraft, pointing out some unfortunate as the Witch, who was seized and subjected to inhuman torture for days and weeks, generally resulting in death.

The destruction Shamanism with its accompanying superstitions would do more to civilize the Natives than all other influences combined. It must be done before they can reach any commendable degree of civilization. The Government can, we believe, accomplish this with little trouble and at comparatively small cost.

The Natives have great faith in the "White man's" medicine, availing themselves of its use, whenever they can. Herein lies the solution of this question. If the Government will send to Alaska, a small corps of Physicians, Stationed at the Chief Native towns, giving them attention and medicine free of cost, Shamanism will soon disappear. Disease is very prevalent and serious, chiefly of Pulmonary and syphilitic character. They are absolutely without any proper medical aid.

Humanity as well as Policy demands prompt action by the Government in this

direction. It is the stepping stone to further advancement in civilization.

That they are capable and desirous of improvement, in some respects at least, is evidenced by the present condition of the Sitka Village, where within the past six months about forty (40) new frame houses have been built by their own unassisted labor, all on the "American plan" Many of these would not discredit the villages of their white brethren in the "States" fitted up with most of the appliances of civilization, neat and clean bedrooms with beds, bedding, cookstoves, ornaments etc, Even the sewing machine is not unknown.

A similar improvement is noticeable in their costume, they seem anxious to live and dress as "Boston people" do.

Much of this "material" prosperity is due to the Officers of the U. S. Navy in command on this station. They compelled the Natives to clean their houses and persons and generally police both their own and the American Towns. They enlisted several of the head men of the village, detailing them for shore duty as policemen. They made efficient Officers and were very proud of their uniforms and authority.

The improvement thus started has been continued ever since. A weekly inspection of the village was inaugurated. Any violation of the rules for cleanliness or in other respects were punished by fine or labor on the streets. Soon both

towns presented a habitable appearance. The system adopted worked exceedingly well, to the satisfaction of all.

With the arrival of the Officers appointed to administer the Civil Government, the Naval Officer in Command discharged the "Indian Police" so long carried on the pay rolls of the Navy, believing he had no authority to continue them longer. The Governor upon consultation with the other Civil officers, deemed it wise and prudent to continue the system in force. The police were re-instated on the same pay allowed them by the Navy, at the charge of the Civil Government.

We think this was absolutely necessary for the well being of both the White and Native population. The weekly inspection and all general sanitary measures have been continued by the Commission, the Indians bringing all their troubles to them for adjustment. These were many and occupied much of the time of the Commission, all were settled to the entire satisfaction of the Indians.

The amount appropriated for the expenses of the Commission has been mainly expended on the pay of "Indian Police", no other funds being available. They expect prompt payment and are not satisfied without.

We recommend to the General Government that authority be given the U. S. Marshal to continue the Police system not only here but at

all the main villages in the Archipelago. The number required would be from twenty five (25) to thirty (30) at a cost of twenty ($20) to twenty five ($25) dollars per month each. They should also be furnished a policemans' uniform and badge.

The tribes are subdivided into two or more families or clans with their sub-chiefs. These chiefs employed by the Government make excellent officers. They watch each other, are on their good behavior and prevent illicit traffic.

The system has worked so well here (Sitka) with such excellent results, that we feel justified in urging its adoption throughout the Archipelago.

Last winter over a thousand Indians of different tribes visited the Sitkas, remaining some months. No disturbances occurred as has been usual on such occasions. Good order and good feeling prevailed, the visitors going home well pleased with all the arrangements of the "Model Indian Town".

It would be extremely difficult to keep peace and order by white officers amongst so large a body of Indians, probably not less than two thousand (2000). The local Native officers were equal to the occasion, obeying the instructions of the Commissioner to the letter.

The manufacture of "Hootzenoo" (Whiskey) has been entirely broken up at this place. We regret to say however, it is not universally the case. In other parts of the District it is still carried on, British Columbia being conveniently near for obtaining the needed material.

The foregoing may be considered the bright side of the Indian question in South Eastern Alaska. The reverse is not pleasant to contemplate. Their standard of morality is very low. So low indeed and so deeply impregnated, that we fear it will take years to make much improvement or progress in this direction. Virtue is an unknown quality with them as a rule. The daughters are the capital so to speak of the Mothers, and unless they are entirely removed from their influence must all have a common fate, prostitution, the remedy, a very perious question.

Polygamy is another of their vices, somewhat limited, but far too prevalent. They are selfish, gratitude unknown; they are always willing to receive, never to give. These are probably natural qualities belonging to all barbarous and uncivilized races.

Education will doubtless tone down if it will not eradicate these vices.

The best means for the
Education of the Natives.

is a serious problem, the solution of which, experience can alone determine. We are clearly of the opinion that a system of "Day Schools" at the different villages is at present the better plan, the school house to be used for religious instruction or if needed a chapel attached. Several of these schools are in successful operation in the Archipelago in charge of members of the Presbyterian Home Mission.

At this place (Sitka) the system adopted of "Homes and Industrial Schools", has, we regret to say been anything but a success. The location selected for the Mission buildings was a fatal mistake. It is in the immediate vicinity of both the White and Indian towns subjected to the evil influences of both. The result has been unfortunate in all respects.

The larger boys and girls have been induced to desert the Schools in large numbers, destroying in great measure the good results expected and hoped for from them. The Mission grounds are of necessity open to visits from parents, guardians and others, where they meet their children and discuss their grievances, many of them doubtless imaginary, but creating much discontent. If parents desire to take their children from the schools there is no law to prevent them from so doing, nor any to compel the return of those who run away.

The Civil Officers of the District have been officially represented to the Department by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Manager or Superintendent for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as using their influence and authority to destroy the Industrial Boarding Schools at this place. Dr Jackson must have known that this accusation was absolutely false, and without the slightest foundation in fact.

The contrary is the truth. Every legitimate and legal means has at all times been used by these Officers to aid the schools. Members of the Commission getting up in the night and pains to use their influence and persuasions to induce the return of the "runaways" succeeding in some instances, in others, not. They had no power to drive them back against the wishes and protests of the parents. There could be no possible motive for any hostility on part of the Civil Authorities to the Mission Schools.

It is a malicious libel to charge them with any. During the last year but two (2) of the children were released on writs of "Habeas Corpus" by the U. S. District Court. In these cases Judge McAllister (who certainly is above all prejudices in the matter) simply performed his plain legal duty.

Compulsory attendance at these schools can never result in good. Dr Jackson's arbitrary disregards of the lawful rights of parents

and citizens has led to most of the trouble at the Mission.

We do not think the principle upon which these Schools are founded can ever be productive of much if any good. The boys and girls as they reach an age when they can earn something by their labor for themselves, will not remain in the Schools for their board and clothes alone.

The only successful colony of the Natives on the North Pacific Coast is at "Metlakatlah" in British Columbia, near our Southern boundary. This is in all respects a "Colony" of families, situated on an Island, all intercourse with Whites and other Indians prohibited, conducted on a mutual plan by which individual or family becomes directly interested in the general welfare and sharing in the profits of the community. It is a very successful and model colony.

A similar system might do well in Alaska.

The location of the Mission Buildings is a grave mistake in another respect. It is made upon land that for many years has been considered a portion of the "Town Site" of Sitka, conveyed and platted as early as 1818. A Municipal City Government having been formed by the citizens in the winter of 1867/8 having jurisdiction in all civil matters, aided and assisted by Maj Gen Jefferson

C. Davis, then in Military command of the Territory. The actions and proceedings of this provisional City Government, lasting several years, are of record in the Customs Office, and should have been considered by the Manager of the Mission Society. The older residents of the town, many of them born here, were much incensed at this, as they considered, unwarranted encroachment upon their rights, and it has led to several suits at law and created a hostile feeling toward the Schools which they do not fail to use when opportunity offers. Their influence with the Indians is of importance and should not be disregarded.

The importance of these matters demand investigation. We earnestly hope it may be ordered both by the Government and the Board of Missions.

The General Land Laws

of the United States should be extended over the Territory as early as possible. The Natives claim only the land on which their houses are built and some garden patches near their villages; they ask and expect nothing more. A deed for their lots in severality would be a very highly prized document by them. The fisheries occupied by them before the advent of the whites should also be secured to them against encroachment. They ask only the same rights and protection given the White Man.

The majority of the houses here (Sitka) and in other places owned and occupied for many years by Russians, Creoles and others do not carry with them the fee to the lands. The title in these cases we think should be perfected by the Government without cost to the owners.

The lots are of little present value, and the occupants are generally very poor.

We believe it the interest of the General Government to encourage by liberal enactments the occupation of the country by bona-fide settlers that will open and develope its resources.

Timber lands should be open for sale in large tracts at a price not much above the cost of surveying. These lands are generally situate in high precipitous mountains, expensive to utilize and a considerable portion of them useless for lumber.

Coal lands should also be sold at a low price. The difficulty and expense attending the development of this important industry needs every encouragement by the Government.

In brief all "limitations and conditions imposed by Congress, when the Land Laws of the United States are extended to this District should be of the most liberal character.

Very respectfully

40th. Congress
2d. Session. House of Representatives. Ex. Doc. N° 125.

# Alaska.

## Message
From the
President of the United States
In Relation To
The transfer of territory from Russia to the United States.

January 28. 1868. – Referred to the committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents to which it refers, in relation to the formal transfer of territory from Russia to the United States, in accordance with the treaty of the 30th March last.

Andrew Johnson.

Washington, January 27, 1868.

To the President:

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President a copy of a correspondence between the Secretary and General Lovell H. Rousseau

and papers accompanying the same, concerning the transfer of the Territory of Alaska to the United States.

Respectfully submitted:

William H. Seward.

Department of State,
Washington, January 27. 1868.

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Mr. Seward to General Rousseau.

Department of State
Washington, August 7. 1867

General:

You will herewith receive the warrant of the President, under the great seal of the United States, appointing you commissioner on behalf of this government, to receive from a similar officer appointed on behalf of the imperial government of Russia, the territory ceded by the government to the United States, pursuant to the treaty of the 30th of March last. You will consequently enter into communication with Captain Pelschouroff, the Russian commissioner, now here, and arrange with him in regard to proceeding, as soon as may be convenient, to the territory referred to, in order that your commission may be fulfilled.

On arriving at Sitka, the principal town in the ceded territory, you will receive from the Russian commissioner the formal transfer of that territory, under mutual national

salutes from artillery, in which the United States will take the lead.

Pursuant to the stipulation of the treaty, that transfer will include all forts and military posts, and public buildings such as the governor's house and those used for government purposes; dockyards, barracks, hospitals and schools; all public lands, and all ungranted lots of ground at Sitka and Kodiak. Private dwellings and warehouses, blacksmiths, joiners, coopers, tanners, and other similar shops, ice-houses, flour and saw-mills, and any small barracks on the island, are subject to the control of their owners, and are not included in the transfer to the United States.

The respective commissioners, after distinguishing between the property to be transferred to the United States and that to be retained by individuals, will draw up and sign full inventories of the same in duplicate. In order, however, that the said individual proprietors may retain their property as aforesaid, or if they should so prefer dispose of the same, you will, upon the production of the proper documentary or other proof of ownership, furnish the said proprietors with a certificate of their right to hold the same.

In accordance with the stipulations of

the treaty, the churches and chapels in the ceded territory will continue to be the property of the members of the Greco-Russian church. Any houses and lots which may have been granted to those churches will also remain their property.

As it is understood that the Russian American Company possess, in that quarter, large stores of furs, provisions and other goods now at Sitka, Kodiac and elsewhere on the mainland and on the islands, it is proper that that company should have a reasonable time to collect, sell, or export that property. For that purpose the company may leave in the Territory any agent or agents for the purpose of closing their business. No taxes will be levied on the property of the company now in the Territory, until Congress shall otherwise direct.

It is expected that, in the transaction of the important business hereby entrusted to you, it will be borne in mind that, in making the cession of the territory referred to, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has been actuated by a desire of giving a signal proof of that friendship for the United States which has characterized his own reign and that of his illustrious predecessors. It is hoped, therefore, that all your intercourse with the Russian commissioner will be friendly, courteous and frank.

This department understands from the President that upon the conclusion of the business with the Russian commissioner, you will have command in the territory, to be exercised under the orders of the War Department.

I am, general, your obedient servant.

William H. Seward.

Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau.

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Mr. Seward to General Rousseau.

Department of State.

Washington January 24. 1868.

General:

I have had the honor to receive the report which, on the 5th of December last, you transmitted to me, of the execution of the agency confided to you for receiving the formal transfer of the Territory of Alaska.

The report was accompanied by a certificate mutually executed and delivered on the 26th of October last, between yourself and Alexis Petschouroff, Russian commissioner; an inventory of the property belonging to the Greco-Russian church at Sitka; a list of names of persons holding property in fee simple in the city of Sitka; an inventory of private property in the city of Sitka; an inventory of forts and public buildings in the island of Kodiak; a letter of the Russian commissioner to yourself, written on the 26th October; a map of the city of Sitka; and

the United States flag which was used by you on the occasion of the transfer.

The proceedings referred to have been submitted to the President, and I am directed to acknowledge the reception of the papers, and to communicate to you the Presidents satisfaction with the manner in which your important and delicate trust was executed.

I have the honor to be general your obedient servt.

William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.

Major General
Lowell H. Rousseau
Headquarters Department of the Columbia
Portland. Oregon.

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Brigadier General Rousseau to Mr. Seward.

Headquarters Department of the Columbia.
Portland, Oregon, December 5. 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, on the receipt from you of my appointment by the President as United States commissioner to receive the formal transfer of the Territory of Alaska, and also your instructions touching that transfer, I repaired at once to New York to make the necessary preparation to sail on the 21st of August, but on reaching that city I found it impossible to get off on that day.

I sought and obtained at once an

interview with Baron Stoeckl, the Russian minister, and Captain Petschouroff, of the Russian imperial navy, and Captain Koskul, representing the Russian American Company: and it was arranged that we should sail from New York on the 31st of August, and we accordingly sailed on that day, vid Panama, reaching San Francisco, California, on the 22nd of September. As we entered the harbor of San Francisco, the batteries of the forts fired a salute.

On reaching San Francisco, we found the preparations for taking military possession of the new Territory completed by Major General Halleck, who had ships laden with supplies for the troops, and transportation all ready for the troops themselves to Sitka.

Admiral Thatcher, also, had provided transportation for the commissioners on the propeller man-of-war Ossipee, Captain Emmons commanding. Returning the admiral's call, visiting Fine and boarding his flag-ship Pensacola, the commissioners received a salute of her batteries.

Hastening up preparations, we took our departure for Sitka on the morning of the 27th of September.

When we set sail, we intended to go directly by the open sea to New Archangel, but after three or four days, during which the sea was very rough, with little or no wind, and making very slow progress, we concluded to go by way of Victoria and the Straits, thus taking the island passage.

The troops and supplies preceded us a day or two from San Francisco, and as they could not land at Sitka before we reached there, it was thought best to take the inland route in order to insure our arrival at the latter place certainly within a reasonable time. This we could not do in the open sea, as it was quite rough, and what wind we had we expected to have in October and till the middle of November was from the northwest, (a head wind for us.)

Our ship was very slow, and with a head wind or rough sea made not more than two to four knots an hour. The winds in the northern Pacific, from May to November inclusive, are from the northwest generally, and the balance of the year from the southeast. Besides, I suffered greatly from sea sickness, followed by what I feared was congestive chills, and sought to avoid this suffering by taking the inland passage.

We reached Esquimalt Vancouver island, on the night of the 4th of October, took in a supply of coal and steamed for Sitka on the morning of the 6th. After a pleasant passage, taking it altogether, we cast anchor in the Harbor of New Archangel on the 18th of October, at eleven o'clock a. m., when we found the troops supplies had preceded us several days. The day was bright and beautiful. We landed immediately, and fixed the hour of three and a half o'clock that day for the transfer, of which General Jeff. C. Davis,

commanding the troops there, Captain Emmons, United States Ship Osipee, Captain McDougal United States ship Jamestown, Captain Bradford, United States ship Resaca, and the officers of their respective commands, as also the governor of the Territory, the Prince Maksoutoff, were notified, and invited to be present.

The command of General Davis, about two hundred and fifty strong, in full uniform, armed and handsomely equipped, were landed about three o'clock, and marched up to the top of the eminence on which stands the governor's house, where the transfer was to be made. At the same time, a company of Russian soldiers, were marched to the ground, and took their place upon the left of the flag-staff, from which the Russian flag was then floating. The command of General Davis was formed under his direction on the right.

The United States flag to be raised on the occasion was in charge of a color-guard - a lieutenant, a sergeant and ten men of General Davis's command.

The officers above named, as well as the officers under their command, the Prince Maksoutoff, and his wife the Princess Maksoutoff, together with many Russian and American citizens, and some Indians were present.

The formation of the ground, however

was such as to preclude any considerable demonstration.

It was arranged by Captain Petchouroff and myself that, in firing the salutes on the exchange of flags, the United States should lead off, in accordance with your instructions, but that there should be alternate guns from the American and Russian batteries, thus giving the flag of each nation a double national salute; the national salute being thus answered in the moment it was given. The troops being promptly formed, were at precisely half past three o'clock, brought to a present arms, the signal given to the Osipee, (Lieutenant Brownman, executive officer of the ship, and for the time in command) which was to fire the salute, and the ceremony was begun by lowering the Russian flag. As it began its descent down the flag staff, the battery of the Osipee, with large nine-inch guns, led off in the salute, a peal after peal crashing and re-echoing in the gorges of the surrounding mountains, answered by the Russian water battery, (a battery on the wharf) firing alternately. But the ceremony was interrupted by the catching of the Russian flag in the ropes attached to the flag-staff. The soldier who was lowering it, continuing to pull at it, tore off the border by which it was attached, leaving the flag entwined tightly around the ropes. The flag-staff was a

native pine, perhaps ninety feet in height. In an instant the Russian soldiers, taking different shrouds attached to the flag-staff, attempted to ascend to the flag, which, having been whipped around the rope by the wind, remained tight and fast. At first (being sailors as well as soldiers) they made rapid progress, but laboring hard they soon became tired, and when half-way up scarcely moved at all, and finally came to a stand still. There was a dilemma; but in a moment a "boatswains chair", so called, was made by knotting a rope to make a loop for a man to sit in and he pulled upward, and another Russian soldier was quickly drawn up to the flag. On reaching it he detached it from the rope, and not hearing the calls from Captain Petschouroff below to "bring it down" dropped it below, and in its descent it fell on the bayonets of the Russian soldiers.

The United States flag (the one given to me for that purpose, by your direction, at Washington) was then properly attached and began its ascent, hoisted by my private secretary, George Lovell Rousseau, and again the salutes were fired as before, the Russian water battery leading off. The flag was so hoisted that in the instant it reached its place the report of the last big gun of the Russian reverberated from the mountains around

The salutes being completed, Captain Petschouroff stepped up to me and said: "General Rousseau, by authority from his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, I transfer to the United States the Territory of Alaska" & ~~&~~ in as few words, I acknowledged the acceptance of the transfer, and the ceremony was, at an end. Three cheers were then spontaneously given for the United States flag, by the American citizens present, although this was no part of the programme, and on some accounts I regretted that it occured.

Captain Petschouroff, the governor, and myself, on the Monday following, went to work to distinguish between the public and private buildings in the town of New Archangel, and giving certificates to private individuals owners of property there.

I found that by the Charter of the Russian American Company, it had authority to vest in its employés, occupants of land in the Territory, the title thereto. This was on condition however that the possessions of the Indians should not be interferred with.

Acting under this charter, the company gave the first erected dwellings to be erected for the use of its employés, on lots of ground set apart for that purpose. The title in fee to such premises was often vested in the employé in possession, when he had faithfully

served out his term with the company; or having died before it ended, and having a widow or children in the Territory, the title was frequently vested in them.

This was one mode adopted by the company of taking care of its employés when, by old age or other disability, they were unable to maintain themselves, and of their widows or children after their death. So the employé generally occupied such dwelling while he lived, and at his death it passed to his widow or children, if any in the Territory; and if none, then it reverted to the company.

The term of service of these employés was somewhat similar to an apprenticeship in our law. It was fixed by the charter at five years, the company paying certain wages, which were small, and furnishing the necessary supplies, and presenting a bonus, named in the contract, to the employé at the end of the term of service.

In some instances, not many, the employés brought with them their wives from Russia, but, far more frequently they were unmarried men, and intermarried with Indian women in the Territory.

By a provision of the charter, or by a rule of the company, to which it conformed in all cases as to a law, an old and disabled employé while he lived in the Territory, and his widow and children after his death (so long as the

children were unable to maintain themselves,) were considered the wards of the company, to whom it regularly paid a yearly pension.)

Finding in its Charter this authority of the company to vest title to land in its employés, and that very many of the dwellings erected by the company were occupied by its employés, or their widows and children, who claimed the property in fee, the commissioners called on the governor, Prince Maksoutoff, to define and certify to the interest of each individual thus occupying such dwellings and lots, in order that we might distinguish between those who owned the property in fee, and those who claimed a less interest, and in compliance with your instructions give certificates to the claimants accordingly.

The inventories respectively marked E and I, (forming part of the protocol,) which are forwarded with this report, will show, in part, the action of the governor in the premises; for the rest he gave a certificate stating the interest of each occupant in the premises occupied, on the back of which the commissioners placed their approval, and it was left to be delivered to the occupant.

In order to be accurate, and to prevent disputes hereafter about the title to houses and lots, we made a map of New Archangel, (forwarded with this report,) on which every house and dwelling in the town is located and numbered,

and, as between the claimant and the United States, the title to it defined and settled in the inventories. This was thought necessary in order to give, in accordance with your instructions, to each man of property who desired to dispose of it, a certificate of title.

The town of New Archangel was built in the main by the Russian American Company, and, except the dwellings transferred by them to their employés, and the public buildings transferred to the United States, is owned by that company still; yet it has but a possessory interest in the land: as it only had permission to erect buildings upon it; for, although it had authority to vest the title of lands in its employés, it had no power to vest such title in itself. The commissioners left the matter as they found it, and the company in possession of its buildings.

The harbor is not very secure one, as it is rather exposed, and the bottom is too rocky to allow the anchors to hold well. On that account the Russian American Company had placed in it buoys and chain cables, to which the ships lying at anchor might be fastened in all of the anchorage. These cables &c. were the private property of the company, but as the harbor was not at all safe without them, and as we had several ships passing the winter there, I expressed a wish to the Russian

commissioner that they might remain as they were for the present, to which he consented. As commissioner I had no authority to purchase these articles, but I requested Captain Petschouroff and Governor Makouteff to name a price for which they might be bought. Ten thousand dollars was accordingly named, as will appear by the note of Captain Petschouroff which I forward herewith. I know very little of the value of buoys and chains, but think the price demanded is not unreasonable.

All the buildings in anywise used for public purposes were delivered to the United States Commissioner, taken possession of, and turned over to General Davis as were also the public archives of the Territory, and in a spirit of liberality the wharf and several valuable warehouses belonging to the Russian American Company were included in the transfer by the Russian commissioner. Both the wharf and the warehouses were very much neglected by our people.

We could not visit Kodiak, or any other point in the new Territory, as the season in which we might expect stormy weather was rapidly approaching.

For the further action of the commissioners in the execution of their commissions your attention is respectfully called to the

protocol, map, and inventories accompanying this report. With this report, and accompanying papers, I return to you the United States flag used on the occasion of the transfer of the Territory.

In your instructions, both written and verbal, you were somewhat particular to impress me with your desire that all the intercourse between the Russian and American commissioners should be liberal, frank, and courteous, and I am pleased to say that from the meeting of Captain Petschouroff and myself in your office till we parted, after our work was ended, all our communication and association with each other, personal and official, were of the friendliest character, and just such as I am sure you desired.

I found the Governor Prince Maksoutoff and Captain Voskul, both representing the Russian American Company, equally kind and courteous with Captain Petschouroff. I saw very little of the new Territory, and regret I could not see more. I cannot, therefore, say much about it which you do not already know. The speech of Mr. Sumner, in the United States Senate, on the ratification of the treaty ceding the Territory of Alaska, is very accurate, in all its details, so far as I was

able to judge. Indeed, I thought its accuracy very remarkable in the descriptions contained of the climate, the people, resources, &c., of the new Territory, as he assumed to know nothing personally about it.

The people of Sitka seemed to be quiet, orderly, and law-abiding; of the Russians proper there were about 500 on the island. If kindly treated by our people, most of them will remain as citizens of the United States. Many of them had already made their election to remain under the stipulations of the treaty by which the Territory was ceded to our government. Generally they were satisfied with the transfer of the Territory, as were also most of the Indians. The latter received from Americans since the transfer exorbitant prices for fish and game and whatever they had to sell, and were generally pleased with the change. A Kolloshen chief, however, angrily remarked the day, "True, we allowed the Russians to possess the island, but we did not intend to give it to any and every fellow that came along."

At New Archangel the climate is not cold, but it rains a great deal. Mr. Summer was right when he said the climate

was about the same as that of Washington city in temperature.

The valley of New Archangel is almost surrounded by high mountains, is very low and marshy, and does not afford a fair test of the adaption of the territory to agricultural purposes. But I noticed vegetables growing in the gardens there, such as cabbages, turnips, potatoes, beets, &c, and that the beds or hills upon which they grew were considerably elevated to avoid the moisture caused by the constant rains. The potatoes were small but both they and the beets were of the finest flavor. I was told that the climate of Kodiac, and of the Aleutian islands generally, as well as of the main land, was colder and dryer than that of Sitka, and that vegetation of various kinds could be grown there.

I saw fine hogs and sheep at Sitka that were raised on the island. Date of both, and found them of the finest quality. I saw cows there, also, in good condition, which gave excellent milk.

The fisheries on the coast, as Mr. Sumner asserts, as I was informed by those who knew, very fine, and from which any quantity of fish may be taken - salmon, trout, cod, and other kinds.

The forests are immense, and the timber fine

&c. of a fine quality.

We remained a week at Sitka. It required that time to complete the transfer in the manner before stated. We steamed out of the harbor just at night, into the open sea, on Saturday, the 26th November, for Cape Decision, seventy-five miles distant, when we would enter the straits and by the inland passage return by the same route we took in going to Sitka. But before we reached the cape we encountered a storm, the severest known on the coast by anyone now there. It lasted about twenty hours, and we very narrowly escaped being lost, nothing but the strength of our ship and the efficiency of the crew under Providence saving us. In the midst of the gale, the tiller or rudder ropes parted, all of our life-boats were swept away, and all of the fires under the boilers, save two, extinguished, with three feet of water in the wardroom and nearly as much on the main deck.

The storm being ended, we put back to Sitka, to repair damages. About thirty-five sailors were injured in the storm. In a few days afterwards, with better luck, we reached Cape Decision, and came on through the straits to Victoria.

A steamer of ordinary size and power

can go from Victoria to New Archangel by way of the Straits, except about ten or fifteen miles this by running up the straits to a point ten or fifteen miles beyond the town; thence entering the open sea and running back into the Harbor. The passage is a safe one, and amidst scenery as grand and beautiful as there is in the world. The mountains covered with forests, rise almost perpendicularly out of the water to a height of one to three thousand feet, and from the very tops of which gush out foaming waterfalls. In grandeur and sublimity there is nothing like it on this continent.

I have no doubt this passage - about eight hundred and forty miles from Victoria to Sitka - will form a part of the great highway from the United States to the latter place, as it is both safe and delightfully pleasant. The waters are very deep, and anchorages not numerous, but enough. Along the shores are safe land-locked little bays and Harbors, formed by notches in the mountain sides, where vessels of any size can anchor in quiet and safety.

Hoping that the President and yourself will be satisfied with my efforts to discharge the duty assigned me, in accordance with the instructions given for my guidance, and that the new Territory may prove as

valuable an acquisition to our country as you would desire it.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant.

Lovell H. Rousseau.

United States Commissioner and Brig. Gen. U.S.V.

Hon. William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.

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New Archangel, Sitka
October 14 – 26. 1867

General:

Referring to remark 2, at the foot of inventory A, attached to the protocol of transfer, I beg leave to state, for the information of the government of the United States, that the Russian American Company value the chains, anchors, buoys, &c, laid across the harbor at this port, in the sum of ten thousand dollars in gold.

I am, general, your obedient, humble servant,

A. Pestchouroff.

General Lovell H. Rousseau,
United States Commissioner &c. &c.

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# New Archangel, Sitka.

October 26 (14-26) 1867.

We, the undersigned, United States and Russian commissioners, Captain Alexis Petschouroff, of the Imperial Russian navy, appointed by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to transfer and deliver, and Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau, of the United States army, appointed by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to receive, the territory ceded by his Imperial Majesty to the United States of America, by treaty, bearing date the thirtieth day (18-30) of March A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, met at the town of New Archangel, in the territory above named, to fulfil our commissions; and on the eighteenth (6-18) day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the governors house in that town, Captain Pestchouroff, as such commissioner, for and in the name of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, formally transferred and delivered to Lovell H. Rousseau, as commissioner as aforesaid, who received the same for and in behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, dependencies and appurtenances ceded to the United States of America by the treaty

above referred to and as bounded and described in that treaty. The transfer was made under mutual salutes of artillery, the United States taking the lead, and in strict accordance with our instructions in that behalf. In pursuance of our respective instructions, Captain Petchouroff, as such commissioner, also delivered to General Rousseau, as commissioner aforesaid, the government archives, papers and documents relating to the territory and dominion above named, also, the Houses, barracks, galleries, hospital, wharves and schools, in the town of New Archangel, an inventory of which, marked A, is attached hereto as part hereof. We left, as instructed in the hands of the Greco-Russian Church, the church buildings, appurtenances, and personages to the same belonging, as shown and described in inventory marked B, attached hereto as part hereof. We gave certificates of ownership to the individual owners of private houses and of lots in fee simple in the town of New Archangel, as directed, a list of whose names is presented in inventory marked C. attached to and made part hereof. In inventory marked D. attached to and made part hereof, are shown the houses and buildings owned by

private individuals in New Archangel, the owners thereof having no title in fee to the land on which they are situated. A map of the town of New Archangel is also attached as part hereof. The letters and numbers on the margins of the several inventories aforesaid correspond with those of the said plan of the town.

As we were unable to visit Kodiak personally, we took no action touching affairs there. The public property there is certified to by the governor of this territory, in inventory E, attached and made part hereof, and the military authorities can take possession of the same at any time.

Lovell H. Rousseau.
United States Commissioner.
Alexis Petschouroff.
Russian Commissioner

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"A."

Inventory of the public property in the city of New Archangel (Sitka) delivered to the United States of America, General Lovell H. Rousseau, United States commissioner, by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Captain Petschouroff, Russian commissioner, on the 18th day of October 1867, at New Archangel (Sitka).

The letters and numbers on the margin correspond with those on the plan of the city attached to the protocol of the transfer, and show the situation of the buildings that they refer to.

| Letters or numbers on the plan. | Description. |
|---|---|
| A. | Battery N° 1. - Formed of a timber breast-wall and platform situated at the water's edge at the foot of the stairs leading to the governors house, and armed with five 12-pounder and five 18-pounder cast-iron guns |
| B. | Battery N° 2. - Commonly called the Vralovskian battery, constructed of timber, situated by the Indian market place and armed with six 12-pounder cast iron carronades, and one 12-pounder cast-iron gun. |
| C. | Block-house N° 1. - Constructed of timber, situated by the church for the Indians and armed with three 4-pounder cast-iron guns and one howitzer. |
| D. | Block-house N° 2. - Constructed of timber, situated by the Lutheran cemetery and armed with three 6 pounder carronades of iron. |
| E. | Block house N° 3. - Constructed of timber, situated by the artificial pond and armed with three cast-iron carronades. |

# A— Continued.

| Letters or numbers on the plan | Description. |
|---|---|
| 3. | Subsistence storehouse of timber in two compartments. |
| 6. | Three storied timber barracks for the garrison troops. |
| 7. | Two-story timber building for office house. |
| 8. | Governors house, of timber, two stories high, with wooden staircase and platforms on the outside, outbuildings, appertaining ~~to the governors house~~ thereto, cellars, &c. |
| 9 | Wash and bath house, of timber appertaining to the governors house. |
| 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 22 and 23 | Dock yard, consisting of a slip slip, two workmens sheds, and shed for boiling pitch, coal store, sawing shed, two-storied boat-house, smithy and steam kiln, all of timber. |
| 16. | School building of timber, with its appurtenances. |
| 18. | Market for the Indians, with a timber house attached. |
| 20. | An unfinished new timber building for barracks. |
| 61. | A two-storied timber house for officers lodgings. |
| 76. | An unfinished timber building for a bath-house. |
| 103 | A double storied timber building for a hospital. |
| 116+117 | Two small wooden arbors in the public garden. |

# A. Continued.

| Letters or numbers on the plan | Description. |
|---|---|
| 118. | Powder magazine of timber and earth. |
| 121. | Timber building for a school for the Indians situated outside the palisade. |
| 122 | A small timber building on the Gaposnky island used as a meteorological observatory. |
| 123. | A small timber house on the same island for the observer. |
| | A stone and timber wharf with wooden stairs for boat landing. |
| | Public garden with hot-beds, kitchen garden &c. |
| | Two small timber buildings with two baths, situated at the mineral hot springs fourteen miles from the city. |
| | Anchors and chains laid across the harbor for mooring buoys. |

Remarks. - The wharf described above, as also the chains, anchors, buoys &c. in the harbor were constructed and placed there by the Russian-American Company for their private use, but are transferred to the United States on conditions: 1st, that orders not used by the government

the same may be used by the said company over all others free of charge;
2d. that the United States will pay a reasonable price for the chains, anchors, buoys, &c. aforesaid; and if they do not choose to do so, then said company may take them away as their property

Prince Dmitry Makoutoff
Governor of the Russian Colonies in America.
Alexis Petschouroff, Russian Commissioner.
Lovell H. Rousseau, United States Commissioner.

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"B"

Inventory of the property belonging to the Greco-Russian church in New Archangel (Sytka) with numbers and letters indicating the situation of buildings and lots of ground on the plan attached to the protocol of the transfer.

| Letters or numbers on the plan. | Description. |
|---|---|
| | The Cathedral of Saint Michael, built of timber, situated in the centre of the city. |
| | The Church of Resurrection of timber commonly called the Kalosbian church, situated near the battery N° 2. at the palisade separating the city from the Indian village. |

# B. Continued.

| Letters or numbers on the plan. | Descriptions |
|---|---|
| 102. | A double-storied timber building for bishop's house, with outbuildings, appurtenances, and grounds. |
| 35. | A timber house for church wardens. |
| 98. | A timber house for the deacons. |
| 104<br>105<br>114. | Three timber houses with their appurtenances and outbuildings for lodgings of priests. |
| F.<br>G.<br>H<br>I | Four lots of ground belonging to the parsonage. |
| a. | The place commemorative of the old church. |
| b. | A tomb. |
| | Three cemeteries, two outside the palisades and one by the church of the Resurrection. |

Prince Dimitry Makoutoff
Governor of the Russian Colonies in America
Alexis Pestchouroff
Russian Commissioner.
Lowell H. Rousseau
United States Commissioner.

C.

List of the names of persons holding property in fee simple in the City of New Archangel (Sitka) who have been furnished with certificates of the same.

| Names and surnames. | Numbers on the plan of houses. |
|---|---|
| Adolf Lindfors | 216. |
| William Ivanoff | 28. |
| Elizabeth Bolman | 31. |
| John Kilkousky | 34. |
| Nathalia Kashevaroff | 45. |
| Artemy Laventieff | 49. |
| John Kaistky | 68. |
| Nadeska Timofejeff | 82 |
| Kysma Terentiaff | 91. |
| John Makaroff | 106 |
| William Vickstorm | 107. |
| Simon Sokoloff | 108 |
| Jacob Lavouline | 109. |
| John Ponomarkoff | 115 |
| Michael Buldakoff | X. |
| Gabriel Tyloff | 87b |
| Andrew Krazeff | 87a |
| The congregation of the Lutheran Church | 33. |
| Bazil Pavloff | In Kodiak. |
| John Peterson | 69a |
| Mathew Ivanoff | IX. |

Prince Dimitry Maksoutoff
Governor of the Russian Colonies in America.
Alexis Petschouroff
Russian Commissioner.
Lowell H. Rousseau United States Commissioner.

"D"

Inventory of private property in the city of New Archangel (Sitka) with the numbers and letters indicating the situation of dwelling houses, establishments, and lots of ground as marked on the plan of the city, attached to the protocol of transfer.

| Description. | Letters or numbers on the plan. |
|---|---|
| Warehouse | 1. |
| Shop and storehouse | 2. |
| Tannery for furs | 4. |
| Dwelling house with out-building | 5. |
| Lime-kiln | 19. |
| Dwelling house | 24 |
| Bakery, joiners, and other shops | 25. |
| Dwelling house | 26. |
| Kitchen shed | 27 |
| Dwelling house with out-buildings | 28 |
| Dwelling house | 29 |
| Dwelling house | 31 |
| Dwelling house | 32 |
| Dwelling house with out-buildings | 34 |
| Dwelling house | 36 |
| Dwelling house | 37 |
| Dwelling house | 38 |
| Dwelling house | 39 |

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# D. Continued.

| Description | Letters or numbers on the plan |
|---|---|
| Dwelling house | 41 |
| Dwelling house | 42 |
| Dwelling house | 43 |
| Dwelling house | 45 |
| Dwelling house | 46 |
| Dwelling house | 47 |
| Dwelling house | 48 |
| Dwelling house | 49 |
| Dwelling house | 51 |
| Dwelling house | 52 |
| Dwelling house | 53 |
| Sea house | 55 |
| Dwelling house with out-buildings | 56 |
| Dwelling house | 57 |
| Dwelling house | 58 |
| Dwelling house | 59 |
| Dwelling house | 62 |
| Kitchen shed | 63 |
| Shed | 64 |
| Dwelling house | 65 |
| Laundry | 66 |
| Dwelling house | 67 |
| Dwelling house | 68 |
| Shed | 69 |
| Dwelling house | 71 |
| Dwelling house | 72 |

# D. Continued.

| Description | Letters or numbers on the plan |
|---|---|
| Foundry | 73 |
| Saw-mill with a shed attached | 74 |
| Tannery | 75 |
| Water flour-mill, with an out-building, dam &c. | 77 |
| Two old Tannery sheds | 78 |
| Dwelling house | 70 |
| Old bath building | 80 |
| Dwelling house | 81 |
| Dwelling house with two out-buildings | 82 |
| Dwelling house | 83 |
| Dwelling house | 84 |
| Dwelling house | 85 |
| Dwelling house | 86 |
| Two dwelling houses adjoining each other | 87 A |
| Two sheds for vegetables | 87 B<br>88 B |
| Dwelling house | 89 |
| Dwelling house with two out-buildings | 91 |
| Dwelling house | 92 |
| Dwelling house | 93 |
| Dwelling house | 94 |
| Ropery | 95 |
| Aleutian dwelling house | 96 |
| Hay-loft | 97 |
| Dwelling house with out-buildings | 99 |
| Dwelling house | 100 |
| Stables | 101 |

# D. Continued

| Description | Letters or numbers on the plan. |
|---|---|
| Dwelling house with out-buildings | 106. |
| Dwelling house with out-buildings | 107. |
| Dwelling house | 108 |
| Dwelling house with out-buildings | 109. |
| Dwelling house | 110. |
| Dwelling house with out buildings | 115. |
| Fish store with three out-buildings | 119. |
| Coal shed, wharf, and | 124 |
| | 125 |
| Three old hulks aground, occupied as stores | 126 |
| | 127. |
| Floating steam sawing shop, aground | 128. |
| Kuelks and movable bridge | 129. |
| Dwelling house | D. |
| Dwelling house and bowling alley | II & III. |
| Dwelling house | IV |
| Store | V. |
| Shed | VI. |
| Shed | VII. |
| Dwelling house | VIII. |
| Dwelling house | IX. |
| Dwelling house | X. |
| Dwelling house | XI. |
| Dwelling house | 44 |
| Lots of ground cultivated as vegetable gardens by different citizens of the town | D. |

D – Continued.

Prince Dmitry Maksoutoff.
Governor of the Russian Colonies in America

Alexis Pestchouroff.
Russian Commissioner.

Lovell H. Rousseau.
United States Commissioner.

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E

Inventory of forts and public buildings on the island of Kodiak to be delivered to the United States government.

Forts.

Flagstaff Battery. Constructed of timber, armed with four guns.

Battery N° 2 – Constructed of timber, armed with six guns – and situated on the north east entrance of the Harbor.

Buildings.

A timber house for the governor of the place.
A timber building for school.

Office House.
Hospital.
A House for the surgeon.
A Store Shed.
The remainder of the buildings at Kodiak are private property, with the exception of those belonging to the Greco-Russian Church.

Prince Dmitry Makoutoff.
Governor of the Russian Colonies in America.
Alexis Petchouroff.
Russian Commissioner.
Lovell H. Rousseau
United States Commissioner.

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United States
District of Alaska. } S.S.

I A. R. Peckinpaugh, Clerk of the District Court, of the United States, for the District of Alaska, and Ex-officio Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the Presidents Message and other papers, reports, and inventories relating to the transfer of the Territory of Alaska by Russia to the United States.

As appears in printed proceedings of the 40th Congress, Second Session.

In Witness whereof, I herunto
set my hand, and affix the
Seal of said Territory, at
Sitka, this 16th day of February
A. D. 1892.

A. R. Pickinpaugh
Secretary of the Territory.