Various memos

without date

re

Alaska Boundary.

G. M. Dawson.

GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,
*Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., Director.*
MUSEUM AND OFFICE, SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA.

No. 1. Represents a scheme for a thorough, & possibly mutually satisfactory readjustment of boundary.

Green indicates area proposed ceded by United States, made up as follows. —

| | Square miles |
|---|---|
| Islands | 9,775 |
| Coast strip, at average width of 5 miles | 2,500 |
| Point between the Yukon & Porcupine Rivers (Say about) | 10,000 |
| Total | 22,275 |

Pink indicates territory proposed ceded by Canada.
The approximate area of this territory, measured as shown on the large scale index map of areas, is — — — — — 48,308

NB. The attached map shows the Yukon River too far to the west, reducing the apparent size of the pink area & increasing that of the green area between Porcupine & Yukon Rivers.

This arrangement would entirely obviate any difficulty in regard to the line of boundary of a Coast strip, substituting a river boundary from the Chilkoot Pass to the Porcupine River & leaving only 170 miles of a meridian line boundary from the Porcupine to the Arctic Ocean.

It would give to the United States more than double the area ceded by them, including much of the best part of the interior. The control of one bank of the whole Lewis & Yukon to the 141st meridian, with dependent important advantages with regard to the trade of the interior. The entire control of Forty-mile Creek, at present the most important mining district in the region. Reported important deposits of coal near the head of the Chilkat River, Part of an area known to contain coal, on the Lewis River

It would give to Canada one bank of the (Pelly) Yukon & Porcupine to the west of the 141st meridian, with Fort Yukon formerly an important HB. post & doubtless still an important trading point. The coast strip & adjacent islands with fisheries & attendant advantages, the settlements of Juneau & Wrangell, etc.

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objections. It is probable that the United States would under no circumstances contemplate the cession of Juneau with the mines (gold) of Douglas Island opposite that place. If so Douglas Island with a tract including Juneau (bounded by a line from head of Taku Inlet to head of Berners Bay) might be retained by the US, the free navigation of Lynn Canal being stipulated for.
The town of Wrangell owes its importance — now very small — to its position as an entrepôt for the Stikine & Cassiar.
There are probably 7 or 8 fishing establishments — mostly small — included in the area coloured green. With these exceptions the region is practically unsettled.
Of settlements in the area coloured pink the mining town which has sprung up at the mouth of Forty-mile Creek since last spring is the only one worth mention. There are about 100 miners wintering there at present.

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A modification of the scheme here represented might be made by which Canada should acquire the Coast strip alone, leaving all the islands (with the possible exception of Wrangell Island) in the possession of the United States, but in this case (even if the point between the Yukon & Porcupine were in addition acquired) the area marked here in pink would appear to be a more than sufficient territorial equivalent. Some portion of its southern part — as shown on the index map of areas — might then be offered.

Explanation of
a proposed
Conventional
boundary

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

draft

Proposed line of Boundary ~~general statement~~ or Memorandum

The line of boundary shall follow Chatham Strait, Lynn ~~Canal~~ Channel, Chilkoot Inlet, Taiya or Daiay Inlet, the Chilkoot or Perrier Pass to L. Lindeman the Lewis River & the Yukon River to the mouth of the Pascupine, the Pascupine to the 141st meridian & this last named meridian northward to the arctic Ocean, the territory to the southward of said line shall belong to Great Britain and to the westward to the United States.

line not as near as W. in the place

The said line of demarkation shall enter the Southern end of Chatham strait from the westward, midway between Cape Ommaney of Baranoff Island & the Hazy Islands or Coronation Island whichever of these shall prove on survey to lie nearest to Cape Ommaney. Thence the said line shall follow the Centre of Chatham strait northward, passing to the west of Hamp Island, Lincoln Island, Robinson Island & Little Island, & midway between these islands & the adjacent coast of the mainland ~~to~~ constituting the west shore of the Channel. In the northern part of Lynn Channel or Canal it shall pass to the east of Sullivan Island & to the west of Eldred Rock, & shall enter Chilkoot Inlet midway between Seduction Point & the opposite coast of the mainland which forms the East shore of the inlet.

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The said line shall follow the centre Taiya or Daiay Inlet to its head, & thence to the west of the Taiya or Daiay River to the main channel of the said River ~~of the same~~ ~~name~~ to its bifurcation at a distance approximately of — miles from the head of the said inlet. Thence to follow the easterly branch of the said ~~branch of the~~ Taiya River to the summit of the Chilkoot Pass (Perrier Pass of Schwatka, Dejäh Pass of Dr. A. Krause's maps). Thence to follow, in the valley of the pass, the stream flowing north-easterly to L. Lindeman (of Schwatka, Schüttkuchroa of Krause) Thence to follow ~~the said channel line through~~ Lakes Bennett, Nares, Bove, Tahko & Marsh (of Schwatka & their connecting streams. Thence to follow the Lewis River (Yukon of Schwatka of attached map of J. Johnston) down stream, to its confluence with the Pelly River. Thence to follow the Yukon River, down stream, to its confluence with the Porcupine. Thence to follow the Porcupine River up stream to the point at which it is intersected by the 141st meridian west of Greenwich, thence to follow the 141st meridian north to the shore of the Arctic Ocean ~~&~~ beyond.

? as to ? as field work at head of inlet

It is understood that the names of ~~Islands & rocks~~ ~~other~~ geographical features mentioned in the foregoing South of the head of Taiya Inlet refer to geographical features so designated on plates 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576 & 1819 in U.S. Pacific Coast Pilot. Alaska. Part I. 1883, & that islands or rocks bare at ~~low~~ high water which are not represented on these

? doubt whether mentioned later. Avg. map is p. 85.

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It is ~~provided~~ agreed that
Should any islands be found to be
~~plates be found & exist & to~~ so situated as to leave room
for doubt in respect to the position of the mid channel line or line of boundary
in relation to them, this shall in each such case be decided
by establishing a mid channel line relatively to the mean or average coast-
lines of opposite sides of the strait channel or inlet & thereupon
~~such~~ the mid channel line shall be found on survey to run across ~~cut~~ such island or rock the
~~whole of such island or rock shall belong to~~ ~~line of demarkation shall be~~
~~deflected eastward or westward~~ such island or rock shall belong
wholly to the United States ~~or wholly to Great Britain~~ ~~when~~ should the greater part of
its area lies to the westward of such line, wholly to Gt. Britain should the
greater part of its area lie to the eastward of such line.

It is further provided that the vessels of both powers shall enjoy forever
the free right of navigation of ~~such~~ the Straits, Channels, & Inlets
~~hereinbefore in the foregoing~~ through or along which the line of demarkation
passes. This clause shall not be understood as affecting or restricting
in any way ~~the~~ rights of navigation in other ~~channels~~, straits, channels
inlets or rivers not mentioned in the foregoing articles & which
are secured under previous treaties or agreements.

It is further provided that both powers shall enjoy forever
the free right of ~~transport~~ passage by the Chilkoot Pass from the
head of Taiya Inlet to L. Lindeman & ~~that~~ such mutual right of
Passage shall include a strip of Country two statute miles in width
having a width of one statute mile on each side of the line of
demarkation as defined by the water courses from the said
inlet & the said lake. That in the strip of country thus designated no impediment or restriction shall
be placed in the way of lawful? Commerce by either powers & that either

Mode of defining mid chan. line. Shore line cut across points of peninsulas from the line of its other shores

right of landing.

? as to smuggling

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Power shall be permitted to convey prisoners in charge of their properly accredited authorities, ~~prax~~ & to transport troops ~~&~~ supplies or stores of any description from the head of Taku Inlet to Lake Lindeman or in the opposite direction within the limits of the said strip of Country. Further that either Power shall be permitted to ~~transport any part~~ construct a trail, road, railway or other means of communication between the head of Taku Inlet & Lake Lindeman, ~~and~~ or permit the construction of such trail, road, railway or other means of communication by their respective subjects ~~under such regulations as they may see fit~~, provided ~~that~~ that in the case of ~~that such~~ the construction of such work by either power or their subjects ~~the~~ ~~the~~ right of travel & communication of it shall be enjoyed on equal terms by the subjects of both Powers.

It is further provided that the line of demarkation where it ~~passes~~ runs through Lakes Lindeman, Bennett, Nares, Bove, & "Tahkio" & Lebarge Lakes & their connecting waters shall follow in each case that part of the lake which forms the most direct communication between the entering river at the upper end & the issuing river at the lower end & shall be a line drawn in mid channel of such such ~~part~~ lake or portion of a lake without reference to diverging arms & inlets of the lakes. That where the said line ~~the~~ follows the rivers connecting these lakes, the Lewis, Yukon & Pascupine Rivers it shall in all cases follow the middle of the best navigable channel for steamers or other vessels. That all islands situated to the

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westward of such line shall belong wholly to the United States there to the Eastward wholly to Great Britain. That in the case of the construction of any trail, road or railway by either power or the subjects of either power within their own territory to remove impediments to navigation (1) between L. Lindeman & Bennett Lake (2) at or within ~~two miles~~ 5 miles up or down stream from the Canon (miles Canon of Schwatka) the use of such road or railway shall be accorded on equal terms to the subjects of both powers. That in the above stipulations nothing shall be understood to ~~bind~~ restrict the free navigation of the Yukon by the subjects of both powers as provided for by the Treaty of Washington. That the navigation of ~~the Yukon~~ the Lewis River from its mouth to & including L. Lindeman shall forever be free to the subjects of both powers & that such rights as are accorded to or enjoyed by the subjects of either power in respect to cutting & collecting fire wood for use on steamboats shall be equally enjoyed by the subjects of both.

Provided that the line of demarkation ~~above~~ between the territory of the U.S. & Great Britain, as above defined, shall be established by survey & ~~marked on the~~ suitably marked by a joint Commission at such time as may be agreed upon by both powers

etc etc,

Note

Proposed line of
Alaska Boundary

Note on maps bearing name Yukon &c & shown when the name adopted for part above Porcupine

Several maps in Carver & Bancroft's large map of Canada. 1846. "Supposed river flowing S the westward" written in Beyond Peel R.

Arrowsmith's map of British North America. 1850. A dotted river shown running both westward in upper Yukon country, named Cook's River

Arrowsmith's map of 1854. Upper part of river here shows name Pelly River, which evidently shows at least as far down as mouth of Porcupine, as name equally divided by 140th meridian. Mouth of river shown as "Kirkpatk". All the topography & names of places on river above mouth of Porcupine laid down from Campbell's sketches, which he says he communicated to Arrowsmith when in London in 1853. Campbell states (letter of 19 Nov. 87) that Yukon first so named by Mr J. Bell of H.B.Co. Peel R. fort (in 1846 he believes) Mr Bell was at that time sent to explore Porcupine & on reaching main river ~~Indian name~~ called it by Indian name by which he had heard of it,

See further map of 1871 in Raymond Report where name Yukon confined to river below St Yukon also his statement respecting 4 (only) previous maps. p. 57.

Dr Whymper's paper of 1868. Journ Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. 38. Called Pelly R. only on small scale map above the forks with Porcupine, the Yukon as Pelly on large scale map, same map in his book of 1869.

Dr U.S. Coast Survey map of 1869 (Dr U.S. Coast Survey report 1867. Called Yukon between Porcupine & Lewis.

Same in Dall's Alaska & Resources (1870)
" " " Ethnology. map of Alaska (1878)
in Contrib. to Am. Ethnology. Vol. I.
Same in maps in all subsequent publications so far as noted.
The name Polly undoubtedly has priority for river above mouth of Porcupine, but has dropped out of use

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Note on longitude assigned to portion of river between Selkirk & Ft Yukon.

The mouth of the 'Sheep River' on the Yukon near the 141st meridian, is placed about 7½ miles East of that meridian in U.S. Coast Survey map of 1869, for the Unknown portion of which Doll said to be responsible (U.S. Coast Survey report 1867. In Dall's Alaska & its Resources. (map dated 1869) 1870 it is placed about 8 miles East of 141st Meridian.
NB. This map is practically identical with that above noted.
In Dall's Ethnological map of Alaska (Geog. Data brought up to Nov. 1885) it is shown 7 miles west the 141st Meridian. The true position according to Capt. Raymond's observations 1869 for Ft Yukon is adopted on this map. of this map Doll remarks in U.S. Coast Pilot. Alaska. 1879 "This map embodies the most recent data in regard to the Yukon River etc."
In Petroff's Census Report map (1880) the position of the mouth of Sheep River is placed nearly 30 miles west of Long. 141. & the bearing of this part of the Yukon is changed, though no further surveys had been made in the interval.
In U.S. Coast Survey map of 1884, by Doll, the same point is placed about 15 miles west of Long. 141, following Petroff's version.

On Johnstone's map the mouth of Sheep River is about two miles East of Long. 141°. This brings the longitude of this party taken nearly back to Dall's original place, & is probably the most accurate, as it is based on correct positions of Fts. Yukon & Selkirk, between which Schwatka's traverse has been filled in proportionately.

Notes re
names of
rivers!

Yukon &c

Boundary The Century Jan. 1891.



Upon what basis do publishers act? Upon the same basis that a general directs the movements of his army — his knowledge of the "lay of the land." And he gets this knowledge by the same method that a general does — from "scouts." Every publisher has about him persons whose duty it is to ascertain the drift of public opinion, and report it to him. These persons are not reporters. They are not known as employees. Sometimes they do not themselves know the functions they fulfil. Hardly ever do they number less than a score; oftentimes, if the publisher be a live one, they number several hundreds. Some are paid in money, some get a free copy of the newspaper, and some are not paid at all.

Thousands of persons do not know news when they see it — unless, of course, they see it in the newspaper, properly labeled. Hence, when you seek news experts you must take them where you find them. Thus it happens that newspaper scouts are likely to be either the apple-woman at the street corner or the society belle; either the policeman or the railway president. In short, they are anybody and everybody who can and will undertake the work.

These publishers' outposts ask persons in all walks of life and in all sorts of business, their opinions of this and that newspaper; whether they like political news; are they fond of sports; why, if they express a liking for a certain journal, they hold the opinion they do; what they read first, and what last; do they enjoy details of murders; do they read religious news, society gossip, and editorials?

Publishers try the plan of hiring persons acquainted in the town or neighborhood to ask these questions, that they may get opinions of value. Then they send strangers into the same locality — and compare results. Occasionally persons are found with novel ideas, for originality, like the law, is no respecter of persons. A farmer who had never been beyond the limits of his county, and knew no more about conducting a newspaper than about commanding a ship, gave a bit of advice to a newspaper that saved it from bankruptcy — every one of you would know the journal were I to mention its name — and so completely changed its character that almost every journal in the country observed and commented upon it.

A newsboy furnished the suggestion that the large four-page sheets in general use a few years ago be changed to the eight-page form, on the score of convenience, and the newsboy's suggestion, having been acted upon, altered in the course of about five years the form of nearly every leading daily in America.

Every letter bearing upon the newspaper's contents is sent directly to the publisher's desk. And the critics, by the by, should read these letters. There are hundreds of them. Just such letters as you would expect? Not a bit. The leading lawyer wants more particulars about the church congress; a clergyman complains of the meagreness of the report of the murder trial; the politician criticizes, not the political news, but the account of the lawn fête; the banker wants to know the cause of the error in the report of the number of "put outs" in yesterday's ball game; and the up-town woman asks that a certain stock be quoted in the financial news. There they are, scarcely one containing the query or the criticism you would expect, if you looked first at the signature.

The publisher who constantly receives reports from two or three hundred "scouts," and daily peruses as many letters setting forth, as they set them forth to no one else, the wants, the vanities, the craving for puffs, the thirst for notoriety, the ambitions, the love for scandal, the threats, the idiosyncrasies, of people in all walks of life, including the very highest, has a knowledge of the public taste that is at once certain and positive.

Hundreds of publishers, sitting at the focus of these multifarious public demands, struggle year after year, sacrificing money, time, and peace of mind, with the knowledge that they can at any moment increase their circulation and their profits by lowering the moral and literary standards of their publications. Why do they not lower them? There are many reasons. The publisher finds in his hands a powerful lever. It is a lever of better private and public morals; of better laws; of better public service; of detection for the wrongdoer; of wider education; of purer literature; of better chances for the weak; and the publisher bears all the weight upon this lever that a not-high public taste will let him. He does so because he is conscientious, because he is patriotic, because he is ambitious, because he seeks an honorable name, and because the traditions, the precedents, the contemporaneous newspaper comparisons demand that he shall do so.

The newspaper of to-day — I speak of the ninety and not of the ten — is above the mean of the public taste which it serves. And this is true, whether the journal be published in the new communities of the West or in the old communities of the East, in the mining towns of Colorado and Idaho or in the college towns of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

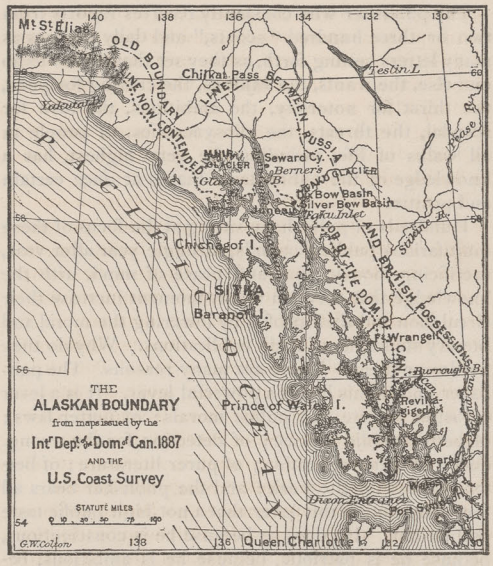
Publishers have acted with singular wisdom, rare public spirit, and remarkable unanimity. They ascertained the public taste, and then placed their standard as near the front of the column as possible. They do not go on ahead of the column, as their critics would have them do. Instead, they remain a part of the public demand, while leading it. In doing so they accomplish two things, impossible of accomplishment in any other way: they educate the public taste to their standard, and they carry that standard forward as fast and as far as the public permits them.

*Eugene M. Camp.*

### The Disputed Boundary between Alaska and British Columbia.

THE boundary line between the United States and the British possessions in North America once more threatens to become the subject of international dispute, conference, and arbitration. A half century ago "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" was a campaign cry, and the coming controversy begins at that line, from which President Polk retreated, the once northern boundary of Oregon Territory being the southern boundary of our territory of Alaska. The discussion of the ownership of Revillagigedo, Pearse, and Wales Islands, and of the line of the Portland Canal, will rival the contest over San Juan Island and San Rosario or De Haro Straits, decided in favor of the United States by the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator, in 1872.

Each year that the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia remains in question increases the difficulty of determining it. Each year settlements are




increasing in numbers, more private interests are involved, and the region in dispute becomes more valuable to either claimant. There is great indifference to the question on our side of the line, but in the Dominion it is well understood, and Parliament and public opinion have taken their stand. Canadian maps now differ from United States maps of that northwestern region, and this boundary question promises to provoke more international bitterness than the present Bering Sea dispute concerning the interests of a single company of fur-traders.

By his ukase of 1821, forbidding all foreign vessels from approaching within one hundred Italian miles of his possessions on either shore of the North Pacific, the Emperor of Russia purposely brought about the conferences of 1824 and 1825. Then were adjusted the claims of Russia, England, and the United States to various sections of the northwest coast of America. As the result, Russia was secured in the possession of the coast and adjacent islands, from the Arctic Ocean down to the line of 54° 40′, on the ground of Russian discovery and settlement, together with the northernmost third of the uninhabited and useless interior.

All overtures from England for the purchase of "the thirty mile strip" of coast accorded to Russia and now known as Southeastern Alaska were refused, but the tract was leased by the Russian government to the Hudson's Bay Company until 1867, when the Treaty of Washington, consummating the Seward purchase, once more defined its boundaries:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias agrees to cede to the United States, by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territory and dominion now possessed by his said Majesty on the continent of America and in the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to wit: The eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America, as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain, of February 28–16, 1825, and described in Articles III and IV of said convention, in the following terms:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and the 133d degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean.

"IV. With reference to the line of demarcation, laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—

"1st. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia" (now, by this cession, to the United States).

"2d. That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit to the possessions ceded by this convention) shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The first contention as to the position of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia arose in 1873–74, when thousands of miners of different nationalities rushed to the Stikine River and the Cassiar region at its head-waters. Gold commissioners, customs officers, and sheriffs were alike defied; mining camps on the Stikine were first under one flag and then under another; the custom house was moved from place to place, and criminals escaped trial upon mere technicalities, until a temporary and approximate line on the thirty mile basis was agreed upon by the British Columbian officials and the United States military authorities, then in control of Alaska. The custom house and Hudson's Bay Company's post still remain, as then placed, at a distance of sixty miles from the mouth of the winding river.

Since 1878, prospectors, often to the number of five hundred in a single season, have crossed the Chilkat Pass to the rich placer regions along the Upper Yukon. Coarse gold and dust to the value of $40,000 or $50,000 have been carried out each year. A few seasons since, the Canadian gold commissioner visited the camps on Forty Mile Creek to collect fees and prevent unlicensed miners from working. The men claimed that they were within Alaskan boundaries, and as they were a rough and muscular set the commissioner retreated, and the question of miners' licenses in that region was waived until the two governments should determine and mark the line of the 141st meridian, which there forms the international boundary line.

The official Canadian map of 1887 places Forty Mile Creek that many miles within British limits. Although no official publication has been made, returning miners have brought word that the Turner and McGrath parties of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have determined that the meridian line crosses the Yukon almost at the mouth of Forty Mile Creek, leaving those rich placers in Alaska.

During the sessions of the Fisheries Conference at Washington, 1887–88, an informal discussion of this boundary question was arranged by Secretary Bayard and Sir Charles Tupper. Dr. W. H. Dall of the Smithsonian Institution and United States Geological

Survey, and Dr. G. M. Dawson of the Dominion Geological Survey were chosen as conferees, both being personally acquainted with the region in dispute. Dr. Dall is the most eminent authority on Alaskan matters, his close connection with the territory dating from his camping on the Upper Yukon in 1866–68. Dr. Dawson has for almost the same time devoted himself to surveys and scientific work in British Columbia.

By the Canadian interpretation in 1887 of the treaty's phrases, a considerable portion of the "thirty mile strip" which Russia had declined to sell to Great Britain, and which had always been mapped as Russian or United States possessions, is now claimed as British territory. Dr. Dawson's arguments were reinforced by a report and map made by Major-General R. D. Cameron of the British army, and parliamentary instructions had been given him to insist upon General Cameron's lines and yield nothing. Dr. Dall's report and memoranda of the discussion, including the papers and charts pertaining thereto, were published as "Extra Senate Document No. 146, 50th Congress — 2d Session," and there the subject was dropped.

The official Canadian map of 1887 shows General Cameron's lines, which disregard the old acceptation of the meaning of the treaties' clauses, previous maps, and even British admiralty charts. Dr. Dawson claims that "the crest (or summit) of the mountains situated parallel to the coast" means the summit of the first range of precipitous foot-hills, "everywhere rising immediately from the coast and which borders upon the sea . . . . and probably at an average distance of considerably less than five miles from it." The phrase "Ten marine leagues from the coast" is never considered, and as the coast presents no windings nor indentations to General Cameron's eye, he draws his line from Mount St. Elias southward without regard to such irregularities, or to the explicit instructions that the boundary line should run parallel to those windings. The Cameron line leaps bays and inlets, and breaks that portion of the Alaska coast into alternating patches of British and United States territory. This line does not even follow "along the channel known as Portland Channel" (to quote the treaty), but along Clarence Strait, Boehm Canal, and Burroughs Bay, thus including within British limits Revillagigedo and many smaller Alaskan islands, and a great peninsula as well.

By this picturesque method of partitioning Alaska, the boundary line would cross almost at the mouth of Glacier Bay, of Lynn Canal, and Taku Inlet; and on the Stikine River the boundary line would slip fifty miles down stream. Were it accepted, many canneries and settlements, the mining camps of Berners Bay and Seward City, the rich Silver Bow and Dix Bow basins back of Juneau would pass under the British flag, and the Muir, Taku, and other great tidewater glaciers — our most unique scenic possessions on this continent — would be taken from us.

On the first of July, 1891, the citizens of Alaska may, for the first time, enter town sites, purchase and obtain titles to their holdings, other than mineral claims, and legally cut timber; and this recent extension of the general land laws will rapidly attract settlers and investors into the region claimed as part of British Columbia. The completion of the Nowell tunnel and other costly pieces of mining engineering, opening basins back of Juneau, the erection of new stamp mills in remote cañons, and further discoveries of gold placers and silver leads must invite the attention of the Canadian authorities to all this unlicensed mining, if the Dominion is to contest its claim. No one knowing the American miner, prospector, and frontiersman doubts that there will be forcible resistance to British officers, if necessary.

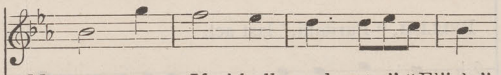
In any appeal to arms, the United States would be at every disadvantage in protecting Alaska, the impossibility of defending that possession being the chief reason for Russia's sale of it. There is no military force in Alaska, and no telegraphic communication beyond Nanaimo, British Columbia; there are no complete charts of its intricate water-ways, no lighthouses, and only one small man-of-war at Sitka. The British Asiatic squadron of twenty-four modern ships can reach Bering Sea in five days from its summer rendezvous at Hakodate, and Sitka but a few days later; and their naval force at Esquimault is sufficient to close Puget Sound and the inside passage northward.

To illustrate the importance which British and Canadian officials attach to an early settlement of this boundary dispute, it will be remembered that Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues were instructed to discuss this matter with Secretary Blaine at the informal conference concerning a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, which these commissioners had hoped to hold in Washington in April, 1891.

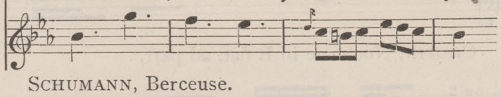
*Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.*

### Similar Musical Phrases in Great Composers.

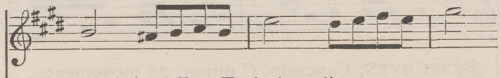
I HAVE thought it interesting to note some curious instances of the same musical phrase being conceived by different great composers. Those, that to the best of my knowledge I imagine to have been the first, I have put in the original key:



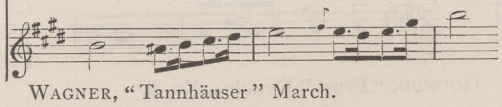
MENDELSSOHN, "If with all your hearts." "Elijah."



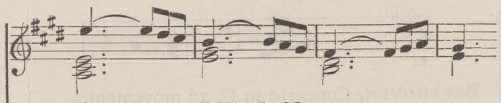
SCHUMANN, Berceuse.



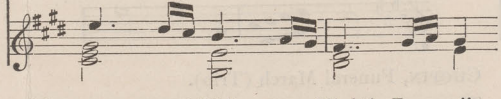
WEBER, Aria, "Der Freischütz."



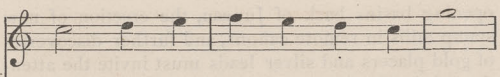
WAGNER, "Tannhäuser" March.



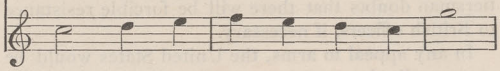
WEBER, "Oberon," Finale No. 15.



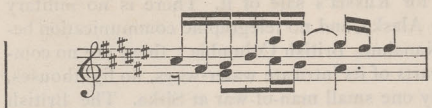
MENDELSSOHN, "Midsummer Night's Dream." In this instance, the harmony differs somewhat.



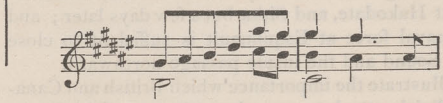
MENDELSSOHN, "St. Paul." Tenor Song, "Be thou faithful."



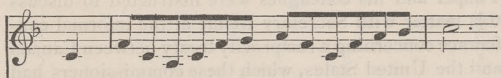
GOUNOD, "Redemption." Part 3, No. 1.



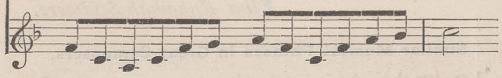
BEETHOVEN, Sonata, op. 106, 3d movement.



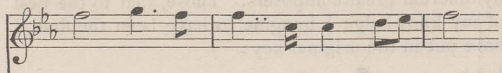
GOUNOD, "Faust," duo, Garden Scene.



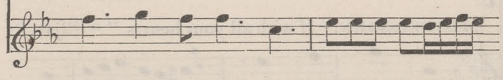
MENDELSSOHN, Overture "Melusine."



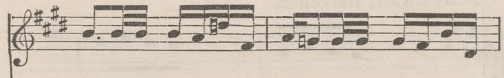
WAGNER, Music Drama, "Rheingold."



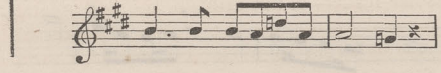
BELLINI, "Puritani," last act.



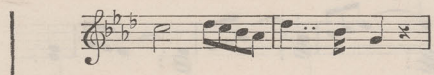
CHOPIN, Nocturne in E flat, 2d part.



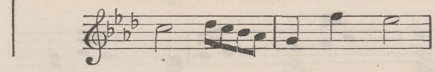
BEETHOVEN, Concerto, C minor, 2d movement.



GOUNOD, "Faust," Cavatina, No. 8.

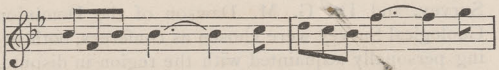


BEETHOVEN, Concerto in C, 2d movement.

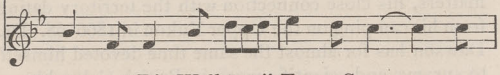


CHOPIN, Funeral March (Trio).

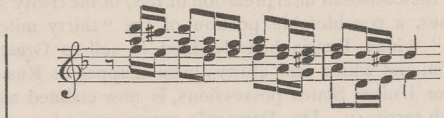
The next two examples at least have a family likeness.



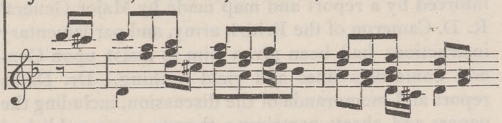
MEYERBEER, "Le Prophète," Tenor Song.



WAGNER, "Die Walküre," Tenor Song.



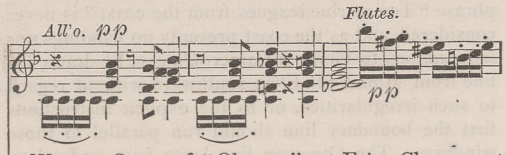
J. S. BACH, Concerto, D minor, last movement.



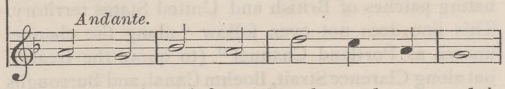
MENDELSSOHN, Rondo Capriccioso.

The peculiar part of all this is, that the sentiment expressed in both cases is very much the same, whether the case be "Elijah" or the "Redemption," "Melusine" or the "Rhine Maidens," the "Midsummer Night's Dream" or the "Oberon" fairies. Of course we must exonerate Beethoven from participating in the "Faust" scena, but *his* phrase is taken from what is generally known as the Devil's Sonata, probably on account of its difficulty.

Here is a remarkable case of the same music being equally beautiful in both instances:

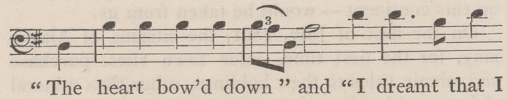



WEBER, Opera of "Oberon," 1st Fairy Chorus, 1st act.

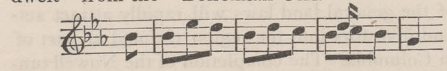



This was adapted from the above chorus, and is universally admired as a hymn tune. The rest of the tune can be found by tracing the chorus, the same harmonies being retained.

Perhaps the story of Balfe's method of making melodies when his inspiration failed him may be new to some readers of this article. He put the letters of the musical alphabet on separate bits of paper, duplicating each letter several times, and then drew them one by one, from a hat, and noted them down, having previously decided on the key, time, and value of the notes; and certainly the reiterated notes of some of his melodies warrant the truth of the story.



"The heart bow'd down" and "I dreamt that I dwelt" from the "Bohemian Girl."



*Richard Hoffman.*

Furs in detail let. thus

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black fox | 100 | average price | $40 |
| Beaver | 1200 & 1500 | | |
| Cross fox | 100 | | |
| Bear | 300 | | $12 |
| Marten | 4000 | | $2 |
| Otter | 200 | | |
| Red fox | 300 | | |
| Mink | 2000 | | |
| Lynx | 600 | | |
| Wolverine | 150 | | |
| Wolf | 100 | | |
| | 9050 | | |

Also about 1500 horse skins

The above, independently furs, does not agree with the total first stated. Mink skins probably not included in first let. as general value very small,

Extract from memo. taken down of one from F. Mercier's statements as to trade on Yukon 4. Dec. 87. Ewd.

Prices paid to agents of Alaska Com. Co. for furs approximately 1/2 selling prices in London markets.

Est. that $8,000 of goods imported to Ft Reliance & above that point

Skins obtained at Ft. Reliance & from points above est. at 7000 annually. Via Chilkoot Pass say 2500 from same country. would be worth average of about $3 each at spot prices.

Above estimates whole to furs & do not include trade with Indians

Commander

Beardslee U.S.N.

allows that party Chilkat & Chilkoot villages may be in British Territory.

Senate. Documents. 1st Session 47 Congress Vol 4. p. 77.

Also p. 76 in letter Sep 23.

2

GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,

*red R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., Director.*

MUSEUM AND OFFICE, SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA.

_____ 188____

Minister.

Need of Surveys along Alaska Coast strip. Most necessary expedition

Need of complete investigation of literature &c. (Griffin?) Required at Ottawa

Proof of publishing Alaska papers for lack of corrections.

Klotz has only seen Coal in same way as I saw it & has no knowledge of mines. Letter only be valuable. Have no wish to compete with Mr Klotz or stand in his way. Feel personal interest in the subject & willing to work at it — to relief of pressure but for no personal object to serve.

Clarence Strait argument against B.C. Pushed out to Cameron. Evolution as a for Klotz &

Strong argument evolution will know. ~~[illegible]~~ of Sec. Purpose to use that paper. Unnecessary give it away.

As far as I can see badly compromises our idea that needs of Sulets & Canadian.

General

should keep constant look out for any grants of land, mines, or charters within territory which we claim.

—

Gray well says "Portland is a most important point in disputed boundary matter" & dislodgement or removement almost impossible.
See his letter of July 23.88

—

Cameron objects to line being drawn between 137 & 141. Letter 27 Nov. 88 p6.
Suggests "undetermined International boundary"

—

Writes this correction to be made on the maps actually printed. 7 Dec. 88.

—

Line between Portland Canal & S. part of Prince Island may be treated "International limitation of

—

See Cameron's letter of 3 Oct. 87 p2
Western of N. S. line from S. pt of P. of W. Island

Dec. 6. Mr Phelps & Lord Salisbury
agree to meet with proper gas.
& Lord not expected.
Asks for surveyor & he sent —
"to reach if possible a joint & concurrent
conclusion in respect of facts
considered & to be determined"
(Does facts work of adjustment officially
on the surveyors)
Supt of C & Geod. Survey (Sept 25: 88)
admits that only the 141 meridian can
be definitely fixed.
Proposes fixing certain geographical
points etc "regards to the proper
negotiation of a treaty establishing the
boundary"! Treaty already exists.
/ Suggestions practically but proves fixing
even provisoly of boundary for 2 or 3
years!

Proposal in 1886 for joint
Commission. Canada offered
to take part in preliminary survey.
Does this bind us to Corporate?
~~Cases~~ Conditions now seem
to be changed from what they were
at the time this was proposed.
Recall yr conference of Sept & Dec
& show that the matter is really one
of principal of interpretation strictly
which additional local information
will not settle. Important that the
surveyors should have these principles
decided on in advance.
From correspondence recently might
seem ~~should~~ unnecessarily if we do not run
Corporate. If this ~~to~~ appl to Corporate
in 141 line. Or may say that any
part of line possible to be decided & surveys
should proceed accordingly fixed.

Mr Bayard & Mr Phelps. 20.Nov.88.

speaks of incorporation of English version of Convention of 1825 in U.S.-Russian treaty of Cession.

says. Boundary a theoretical one, "based, as it is fair to be presumed, on the charts which the negotiators had before them in 1825".

further Mr says — may be assumed with confidence that the charts employed by negotiators were of Vancouver.

also further remarks touching some ideas.

No 7. March 12.86.

Govt of Canada agree in principle to a prelim. survey of Alaska boundary by Commission.

No. 10. Bayard limits proposition 'in present' to preliminary survey.

No. 11. Sackville - want to some effect.

GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,
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Code of nomenclature & Check-list of N.A. birds.
adopted by Am. ornith. Union. 1886.

p. 2. "The whole course of scientific nomenclature has shown that the law of priority — lex prioritatis — is the one great underlying principle; & the nearly universal tendency is to hold this principle inviolate, to adhere to it with the utmost possible stringency, & to tolerate the fewer infractions as time advances"

Prior. of rule adopted by Geol. Congress.

"It is evident that" — "the general tendency of present is in the direction of the greatest possible attainable fixity of names, by the most rigid adherence to the law of priority under all practicable circumstances, & by the disregard as far as possible of all rules requiring the rejection of names for faulty construction, for barbarity, for being meaningless, & even for being literally false."

p. 10.

Nomen nudum to be rejected. p. 47

Notes on
Nomenclature

See Blake on Narrow limits of Coastship Selected papers p. 94-98 Vol II. Vol 11 1878.

May be presumed that U.S. intends to fight out question as to real Portland Inlet. See Contract. Part 1. 83.

? of advisability of bringing in diplomatic Correspondence

Can never have supposed that a Continuous ridge.

draw out propsn. on 10 marine leagues & on narrow strip basis. let Commissioners decide which is correct.

? of Pinkle figures being an inlet and.

Compare Charts VI & Chart XII of Vancouver in order to show that his mountains cannot be regarded as definite or as being meant to be ? as to bearing of Hunter's determination of axial range.

Expression la côte

The narrow waters penetrating the coast are
much U.S. territory as the lands. Whether
fjell or fjord as much so as if lakes & rivers
they are part of the coast strip & their mere
existence cannot possibly be a reasonable
foundation for arguing that they involve
an increase of the breadth of the strip of
which they are component parts.
Reciprocal concession of navigation made
in Article VII shows the sovereignty of
inlets passed with the land.

Can never have been supposed that a continuous ridge exists.
Compare Charts VI & XII of Vancouver to show this.

Might make props. on manor ~~line~~ strip & 30m strip Parks leaving matter to be decided afterwards by Comm.

This is an opportunity which is unlikely to recur of rectifying boundary.

ask about Stewart & Che-na rivers emptying into Behm Canal.

Line along immediate route of Coast only one reasonably easy to survey.

Except in connection with interior County question of heads of inlets a matter of small importance

Mountains mentioned without any specification = within water shed in mountain range.

In this case mountains specified by reference to coast line. Known or supposed that main water shed line might be far inland.

Not simply interpreted as tops of mountains nearest the coast; & this in conforming with known purport of treaty.

French text does not speak of a mountain range along the coast, but specifies the mountains describing line as following tops of mountains next to the coast.

Tacit introduction of 30 m. inland limit shows that uncertainty as to position of mountains fully acknowledged.

Possibly doubtful from Vancouver's map whether not along coast in places

Say proportion of free access &
inlets do in lieu of free access
by Lewis River.

---

Perhaps better not open any discussion
with possibly distantefue prominence of
disputed boundary line

---

Might refer to proposed arrangement as
giving practical effect to Petroff's suggestion?

---

If no cession of Coast ~~possible~~ Conceivable & no
rights on heads of Inlets, is it worth
considering some possible modus of fixing boundary
on present treaty?

Line as generally shown not a parallel line
at all.

---

So to limit an entire misconception
of Conditions. Some of Vancouver's notes
seem to show that doubt full whether nuts along Coast
at all — hence —

assumption of 30 m. inland line
* 'difficulty in way of arriving at
conventional line'

Memo. at
Washington

Canada

New U.S. Map of Alaska
& Wrd it shows.

? as to Correcting these errors at present time. Must wait & prepare in true form, detailed reply to Doll's whole argument.

Judging from treatment. U.S. really seems want against of the B.C. Contention. Doubtless as being a distinct & tangible claim for territory. after this & year the 'Pearce Channel' live.

In view of this perhaps well to obtain Gray's words. Dall constantly refers to usage on words, boundary as generally understood &c. & this might come some good here.

Must look up the reference of Ary to 54° 40' in Correspondence leading to treaty. Dall seems to feel cutsage if he leaves 54° 40'.

A partie du point scarcely seems to be applicable as they that ones starts from a point 50 miles away to go north.

U.S. treaty speaks of limitations & a n of a certain line. British treaty (art. V.) differs altogether in wording in this respect

Element of seems art. VI

So far from any evidence that Dall has seen Cameron's report. Seems that he visited England for facts & got my that he includes in paper 5.

---

Should go through this paper & contrast all facts made with all evidence available, Scrutiny.
Would such an answer to this paper afford a means of correcting errors at same time?
Such an answer if published would of course not include any of evidence at present held in reserve.
Everything alluded to in this paper should be hunted up & kept on hand for reference

---

Get official correspondence previous to ratification of Ios. & Russian treaty of 1824.

---

To what Dall's arguments in paper 5, in favor of equity & not strict verbal interpretation of treaty, my reason to gather every bit of evidence to show the probable intention of claimants — see side lights.

Mr Dalls first remarks on
boundary, addressed to Mr Moore
is a random appeal. from
character of which we would judge
he supposed we know little
on the subject in discussion.

In respect to images in representation
of boundary on maps etc. whether official
or other. These maps are intended to
define boundary. Our claim of bold
topography reduced to category of
sage or so in limit as something
definite. Cannot be too clearly
noted that efforts to prevent time
for critical examination of the
subject made.

Must secure original copies of charts
(Brit. admiralty) surveys to 1853
also of chart of 53 referred to by
Cameron & of Dall p. 21.

In his 5th chapter Dall insists
on a non-partisan view as taken
of him, but this high moral tone
leads always to conclusions favorable
to his view.

54° 40' appears to be basis of his whole
calculation. must refute this.

Had Bayard permission to publish these results given at conference? 1

Pubs in Senate. Ex. Doc. 146

Alaska Boundary.

Cameron's view seems to be as being "as submitted by Gt. Brit." Gt. Brit. might therefore appropriately correct incorrect impressions as to Cameron's views as set forth by him.

In reproducing part of B.C. map with B.C. contention line as "Official Canadian map of B.C." (Maps. no 14) looks like preparation to necessarily give Pearce Island while U.S. will be able to make out that in so doing Canadian claim much reduced

In No 2. p. 4 2 lines from bottom typo serer bord = bord. Again on p. 6 line 2 from bottom.

Why has the French Selection Series of Vancouver maps been reproduced in place of the origin obs? see p. 146 does assumes that Cameron & parties to treaty according to my views. & Sir E. Jupes protest Gen Cameron only as to meaning of la côte. When discussion of this ended supposed that protestation also ended.

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p. 8. line 6 from bottom for such read each.

---

p. 10 § 7 Doll. Very ten accepted as a gloss of explanation by Mr Doll. of some importance in this light as conceding right of Can. to secure inland forages – which claimed at Canon of. from prescription & custom.

---

p. 11 § 4 Doll. This paragraph very illogically begins a catechism of taking up the last point first, neglecting the others, numbered 1–4

Cannot see how pressure of needs of white of Canada would separate by belts of British Territory!

---

Impossible to say in effect numbered 1+4 how much Sand how much of character of Channel of Wind.

---

In paragraph § 5 – it is difficult to say whether Doll really refers to Cameron or R.C. Catechism. When read of Doll I am surprised prima facie but of subsequent comments of Doll appears to be latter.

Documents Nos 4 – 5 – 6 were written by Mr Dell after a visit to England. — in search of facts?

p. 13, what does he mean by "officially revised" copies of treaties?

p. 14 Dell's calculation as to natural & apparent pitches of line in Dixon Entrance & Portland Canal is proved inadmissible by correspondence between governments (Commerce report) which shows that they taken only at last as a compromise (this I see, however, refers to Ass. treaty of 24)

p. 14. argues strongly for use of French rather than original solution of Vancouver. not proven. Natural probability otherwise.

p. 15: How does Dell prove that Anglo-Russ treaty of 25 – stabilized on basis of Ass. treaty? Britain did not recognize all Russ pretensions of latter. Nothing whatever said as to lat 54° 40' in British Treaty so far as I remember. This assumption seems to be the case at issue. Rejects 54° 40' cannot stand.

How did Russia get desired recognition of territory G.B., only a wordless friends?

p. 15. P. 6. (2) This was been the case in US. treaty, but in British.

p. 16. P. for inadmissible pretentions & control N. Pacific.

P. 7. State papers which have been published.

p. 16 After referring given & agreed 54°40' applying to US. treaty, shuts up on Canning's remarks not relating to US. treaty.

pp 17-18 Elaborate appl to show that practically no importance attached in treaty to details of limitation of territory. Examined for sake of argument. Study this arrived at still remains, however important, work of arriving at treaty.

p. 18. P 14. 'Historically available' Does he mean that he, has more not historically available up his sleeve?

p 18 P Does the working of delimitation clauses appear to have been suggested by Russian negotiators? (See Canning's report)

p. 19. P. 16. Continually refers back to 54° 40' which not in G.B.-Russian treaty. Object in this, as developed in P. 17 to bridge the gap in description given per S. St. P.W. Rd. Has to assume a P in treaty to make this clear — an important admission.

p. 20. P 18. Portion of Portland inlet included as for Vancouver but. Should known compare all Vancouver harbour & references given.

p. 20 p. 18. Second part. Assumes a great deal. All these charts should be compared. Are not the names placed centrally in length of inlets as far as convenient.

p. 21. p. 19. Cannot assume that any part of facts known at time were not considered. If so where may such assumption stop?

p. 21. P 20. Reverts to usage on charts particularly admiralty charts. Must show that this not adopted after scrutiny of any kind. 'Natural' based on 54° 40' argument.
Yes. charts do not show any serious obstruction in 'Pearce Channel' Different passages to such not a difficulty, must note that of Vancouver's discovery.

In to S. possession Dell lines
up B.C. centuries with Peace
Channel line.'

p. 22 § 2. Why not in same nearest
line, as between, instead of in
same direction'.

p. 22. ¶ 23 not parallel, parallelly

p. 22 ¶ 24 'numerous spurs & that
ranges' does not adequately describe the
numerous mountains shown on the coast
line. Speaks of the main chain of
Vancouver as in general parallelism
to coast but in the 'ocean
coast' not ~~parallel~~ topography on
elevation maintained for 30 m line.
Why assume that the range mentioned
(prescribed) must dominate this on
chart. Correspondence in Commrs's
report shows that Collier had of ¶ does
not express intention of treaty.

p. 24. ¶ 3. This begs the question.
See not already made on
unwarrantable assumptions.
does not assume other namely, separately & suppose that charts
¶ 3. (2) This § check not correct.
Compare charts in detail.

p. 24 ¶ 4 poses lightly non expression
ocean coast.

p. 25. (middle) legal fiction.
but correct statement would
assume fact in common law if
I do not mistake.

p. 25. P. 5. (1) Russian right to coast
fishery & exporting for limited as to
time per occas to interest. ? as to
bearing of new communication were used
& as to statement that never used.
P 5. (2) This glosses history of
time past that continent being spoken
of, not islands unless specially
mentioned.

p. 26. P 6. Right of reaching head of
inlets & mouths of rivers did not
necessarily include right of navigating
all inlets.

p. 26 P. 7. This assumes among
things, among others that rights granted
by H.B. Co. included heads of inlets
That heads of inlets 'richest part region'
That Russia intended to use the
littoral as something more than a
field a time.

p. 26 P. 8. (ocean) coast.

p. 26. ¶ 9. Discuss soldiery problem etc in something Cameron has wrote!

p. 27, § 4. Lost of north read East instead of north. Carelessly printed thus where footed on prior page. This changes invalidates whole argument.

Cannot on other assumes incurred 'inner meaning' real case the meaning of many lines to East. Hidden of so m. rather important sum in a careless way of this sort.

B.C. Contention in fact forms seven pure express statement that Prince of Wales Island should belong entirely to Russia.

p. 27. (middle) Phrase that intended his should run only on inferred body of water implies clearly that footland belt extends to initial point. Courage & repudiate explicit statements of possibility of Courage (shown previously) is simply fantastic further explanatory!

p. 27 ¶ 10. Belt assigns to Cameron what written by Way, though he based on Cameron's report

p. 28

puts his Challenger the wrong way
Chart p 53 represents I was I think
the introduction of name Portland
Channel in lower part of Observatory
Inlet. Even older charts very bad
have name of this long body of
water actually on water behind
Pearse Is islands.

GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.
*Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., Director.*
MUSEUM AND OFFICE, SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA.

_____ 188____

Note,
Alaska Boundary

points in favour of immediate adoption of a line

# Alaska Boundary Memo.

Through prelim. surveys which would settle approx. where any conventional line would fall could be made at small expense & time no nearer settlement than now.

Every month left in abeyance will make final settlement more difficult & complicated.

What we really require is access to interior & if this alone could be secured now probably easier than later

We actually know more at present regarding Yes. & more fully appreciate interests

The more they are alike to those the more difficult to acquire what we want without great sacrifices.

Risk a little on both sides by adopting a conventional line but not very much if satisfactory one in main points.

2 Kinds of laws principally discussed. Arguments in favour of both. There are — My own views as to these laws points on which they should turn &c.

Now view that if cannot obtain (among disunion) heads of inlets, should fall back on treaty boundary arbitrate on — not impossible hope lastly to fix.

— ~~If only~~
~~Temporary~~
additional benefits by advantageous I might revert in leading to still more advantageous line, but reference generally ~~that the~~ more individual interests involved the more difficult.
Suggestion for temporary arrangement respecting Criminals, Customs,
Suggestion about Wording on Yukon & Porcupine

Henry Watkins Esq.

Memo. of Lat. & Long.

| | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|
| Glenora | 57° 50' 15".8 | |
| Telegraph Creek | 57 54 58. | 133° 37' 08" |
| Head of Dease Lake | 58 28 6 | 134 42 46 |

N.B. This position is practically identical with that obtained from surveys of Dease River and the trail from Telegraph Creek

| | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Selkirk | 62° 47' 30" | 137° 16' 30" |

By Mr Ogilvie's traverse the position of Fort Selkirk is

| Lat. | Long |
|---|---|
| 62° 49' 15" | 137° 32' 06" |

Memo. of
Lats. & Longs.

Latitudes & Longitudes
Alaska.

H.B.Co only a trading corporation but a very powerful one. One really representing Can. in the Country & certainly so in minds of Indians

Minors etc

Having S. Yukon line would leave us a number of ends of ~~the~~ very odd rivers, unnavigated, fixed boatle & sefore with Customs etc unless we practically abandon Y.T.'s.

— would never do!

Coast strip very good, but may give too much for it.

If reasonable concession will not be taken W. of Lewis, should be worked on basis of approx. area, as by using U.S. Coast Survey etc maps in which long. of Yukon area, we claim that area asked is much less than stated.

For mention

4 B.C. cession cannot be considered.
— Largest area of arable land N. of V.I.
4 Point Roberts?
Better not charge boundary at all than
3 sacrifice too much. Some way will be
found to run line, by voting Sec, the
commission might agree on an interpretation.
or in substituting a series of straight
lines.

The line of river boundary which represents closely
as the best appropriate involves sacrifice of
very good select of Can. Territory — a whole province.
Broad lines of triange to S. taking in great
part of best country of Lake Tarcouille, bottom and
narrow but taking in 40 m. Creek.

2. Value of complete control of navigable
river from Chilkoot to Behring's Sea
to U.S. cannot be exaggerated

| | |
|---|---|
| Area of Maine | 30,040 sq m |
| New Hampshire | 9,305 |
| Vermont | 9,568 |
| Total. | 48,913 |

Area W. of Lewis 48,308 almost =
& controlling at least equal in value to
state of Maine. Very probably the best of
the whole country N. of B.C.

as long as we hold the line of the Lewis R
we have portage facilities at Canoe &
3 offer in exchange for facilities at Chilkoot
Pass, if there are not specially already
provided for in treaty.

Failing disposition on part of US. to effect
equitable exchange of territory, let us have.
Might then at least arrive at interpretation
of treaty.

Boundary by White R. or line from Chilkat
to cut 141°

Boundary by series of defined straight lines
leaving US heads of inlets

Refer also to points in memo.
under Cameron's heads

Scheme for straight-line
boundary.

End map.

40 m. Cr. though possibly some extension may again be begun of local camp like Cariboo for 10 or 12 years. may continue to be centre of district. ? is this before Genna

—

Though a northern district wood & water abundant for mining. Comp. with Arizona. ?

—

US. may say what is one of back country without coast, but what same applies to Coast without back country.

—

Attitude of US. & bold on what have with object of getting more. If we are not influenced by same feeling, need not at least give away what we have, because we cannot get more.

—

Propositions submitted considered reasonable. If following usual mode much superior country propositions to be offered & finally when struck, cannot begin too high

—

Suggest Dole & Selby for details
Elliott!

—

Country more important than any other in same lot in Dominion on account of hot springs etc

—

a region quite new. So far as known best prospects for mining, a in which may at any time make great discoveries

—

Tendency claims for field on account of fence.

p. 108. Zenan Kutchin (tribe of the north)
or Loucheux of the Tanana & Porcupine Rivers & HBCo
Gens des Buttes.
see for names of other tribes p. 109.
as compared with lower river see Kutchin's
statement that country between Ft Yukon &
Selkirk "a fine one, well timbered, abundantly
supplied with wood & game" p. 110.
p. 115: value of furs obtained annually at
Ft Yukon cannot be less than $50,000.
Totems of Kutchin etc p. 196.
Alder buds just opening & tender leaves
beginning to appear below Nulato. 4 June. p. 210.
p. 242. "I have seen with surprise & regret
that men whose forefathers wielded the axe in the forests
of Maine or gathered scanty crops on the granite
hillsides of Mass. have seen fit to throw contempt
& derision on the acquisition of a great territory
naturally far richer than that in which they themselves
originated!" again "Two hundred & fifty years
hence there may be a new New England where now there is a
trackless forest."

# Notes on Dall's Alaska.

p4. Speaks of identity of Yukon & Kwikhpak as undetermined in 66. Is this correct (see Arrowsmith).

p. 101. Description of country near Ft. Yukon (at Reid R., a little below) Banks low & flat. Region dreary. Plain rising gradually to Eastward to table land. Few cuts steep & low ranges near Arctic Sea.

p. 102. Ft Yukon said to have been founded by Mc Murray 1846-47. original fort 7 m. further up river from present which commenced in 1864

Ft Yukon spoken of as district exceptionally rich in valuable furs p. 105. potatoes, turnips lettuce &c said to mature barly said to have succeeded once, but only a few inches in height

p. 105 Porcupine nav. by batteaux dreamy 2½' but said to be fully steeds & bars.

p. 107 Dall calls Yukon Indians Kutchá Kutchin

In 1840 HB Co established a stockaded fort
at mouth of Taku River. p. 253.
Distance San Francisco to Sitka 1253 m.
by river passages 1647 m. - p. 255.
History of expl. of Yukon. p. 276 et seq.
1866. Frank L. Ketchum of St John NB &
Michael Lebarge of Montreal. p. 277
M. Byrnes. Aug. 1887 sent to John L.
Jokes credit for showing that Frances L. runs
to Pelly R.! pp. 279. 292
General on Teimé p. 428, et seq.
at Nulato fall of snow Op. thru.
average 8' often 12' p. 437
(Great difference between this & Stewart R.
"The valley of the Lower Yukon somewhat foggy
in latter part of summer; but as we ascend
the river the climate improves, & the short
summer at St Yukon is dry, hot, &
pleasant, only varied by an occasional
shower".

Larch. (L. dahurica?) of Yukon p. 441.
Tree on Chandler & Coast strip. p. 450 & p. 452
Absence of glaciation in Yukon p. 462
" " boulders "

Exploration of Michael Byrnes p. 507
Ref. to Campbell & burning of Ft. Selkirk
p. 507.

River above Porcupine undoubtedly
called Yukon in 1867 US Coast Survey
App. 18 & in Dall's Alaska

History of Alaska, Bancroft

see Kennicott & Kirby's journeys from
Mackenzie R. to Yukon. Smithsonian Reports
1861 39-40 1864 416-20
American whalers in Bering sea in large
numbers. Russian attempts to make it a
mare clausum. 1842. p. 583.
In 1854 there were 525, 855 – 468, 56 – 366
& in three years 600 foreign whalers. In
Seeman's Narr. Voy. Herald. London 1853. II. 94
stated that in 1849-50 American whaling fleet
in Arctic consisted of 299 vessels with
8970 seamen. Catch yielded $6,367,000 oil
& $2,075,000 of bone.
For reports on quantity & quality of
land in Alaska see Zabriskie's Land
Laws. 880-1 (note pp 604 of Bancroft.)
Troops withdrawn from Alaska in 1877.
Remarks of Bancroft on freedom of nav.
of rivers. Quotes Sumners remarks on
Slave etc. p. 633.

Salmon Canned in Alaska.

1880. 8,000 cases
1883 36,000 " value $180,000

Establishment of Canneries at Klawak
a Naha Bay 1868 – 1883 inspecting
other vessels besides U.S. engaged in
Bering sea whole fishery in 1880. See
foot note to p. 669

Whaling grounds of N. Pacific "of
course open to all nations" p. 670

Description of Sitka by Lorangell in 83
(state the same) p. 678.

Description of an ash eruption in
1825. p. 684.

Disbelieves Dalls statement about vegetables
at Ft Yukon. p. 687

Remarks on Coast timber p. 688.

Report on Alaska & its People by
Capt. G.W. Dailey. 1880.
p. 27. Effects of inferior quality of Alaska
coal tinker & steep-to character of coast.
p. 32. Tables showing population.

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U.S. Coast Survey 1867. Appendix 18
See maps to 20, on which begin of Yukon
bears same as per. Johnson.

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U.S. Pacific Coast Pilot. Alaska.
Ed. of 1879
Remarks on formidable character of
Icy. & Fairweather p. 29.

Stikine R. See pr list of maps bearing on
p. 216.
Hunter's maps in Sessional Papers
Session 1878. No. 125.
"Boundary line adopted without prejudice"

S

5

Stikine R. Western of in Petermann
1863. IX. 237 1864 X. 171-175
see also Nouvelle annales des voyages
Paris 1863. serie VI. Tom III. p. 246-47
W.H. Bell. The Stikine R & its glaciers
Scribners Monthly 1879 vol 17. p. 805
W.P. Blake. Glaciers of Alaska 1867. p 96.
" Notes on geog. etc of Stikine R &
Russian America Congressional
papers 40 Cong. 2nd Session. 1868
Ex. Doc. No 177 part 2. 19 pp.

Maps at Sloane Astor. 54

Doll on Relative value of Alaska
to U.S. as compared with other territories.
Bull. Phil. Soc. Washington. 1874
vol. 1. part. 1. p. 25-26.

---

See the U.S. Pacific Coast Pilot
from which above are cited for lists
of maps & works on Alaska.

Whymper on Yukon etc Journ. R. Geog. Soc. Vol. 38. gives some notes on Indians & places some tribes on the west.

Dalls Ethnology of Alaska. Contrib to Ethn. Vol. I. places tribes on west etc. etc.

The Yukon River Region, Alaska
by Capt C.W. Raymond.
Journ. Am. Geog. Soc. 1873
Appears same as Ex. Doc. No. 12. 42 Cogr
1st Session.
See for some notes on geol along lower Yukon
See for patriotism! p. 191.

Travels in Alaska etc Whymper. 1869.

p. 223. Anything about Indians of Yukon.

Mentions occurrence of gold in Yukon p. 227.

origin of Dall's statement about P. Corlata p. 228. Comes determined by Dr Hooker.

---

Canada. Sessional Papers. Vol. 11. No 11, 1878. No 125.

Wages of Stikine (Hunters etc)

Discussion of boundary question in case 'Beck' & 'Martin'.

Question of Dufferin & decision of Carnarvon as to free navigation of Stikine "throughout its whole length" on both sides pp. 23-24

Question of transport of Principals raised p. 57.

Fish stolen? say that doubts whether Congress would ever give cont. needed to fix boundary p. 61.

See very pertinent remarks by Blake in report to Privy Council on narrow limit of Alaska Coast strip, & unimpaired rights to navigation of rivers under 1871 treaty. p. 94. p. 97. p. 98.

See on same Creare's remarks p. 131.

Carnarvon gives away contention as to right of conveying prisoners & refers to navigation of Stikine as depending wholly on 26th article of treaty of Washington.

Hunters boundary accepted without prejudice. p. 161 et seq.

Hunters Report. Distance of his line from coast (general bearing) 19.13 m.

Schwatka. Military reconnaissance in Alaska.

Speaks of inaccurate character of Byrnes' Survey p. 12.

Chilkat Pass to Tahkeena. Said to take 12 days with loads, but no impediments to nav. of latter river, p. 13

—

On Ta-gish Indians p. 80.

—

On Tanana & White Rivers p. 93.

— Johnny's village or Klot ol-klin in N.W.T. vide. Lt. Wilson in Supplement to Schwatka p. 118.

— Census of Indian tribes along river p. 118.

Portland Canal. Remarks which
throw over Vancouver's application of
name to W. branch of Lake.
states in note that considers let. of
head of Portland Canal still doubtful. p. 61.
Burroughs Bay. Possibly a good
Eyed River here from indications. p. 73.
The Stikine River. Nomenclature p. 109.
History & discovery etc p. 110.
Itinerary. 110.
Taku Harbour. Site of HBC Co. Takou
post. p. 169.
Taku River, & character of Telegraph
Survey of head waters p. 170.
Aetsekh River. Said possibly to connect
with White River &c see p. 199.
Chilkat River p. 199.
Chilkat do p. 200.
Lewis originating from Tahkheena &
W. branch from Lindemann p. 200.

Petroff's report. U.S. 10th Census Vol VIII

Total value of furs probably does not exceed $75,000, shipped from Yukon region p. 5.

Vegetation, Climate etc. p. 9. et seq.

Importation by Yukon p. 12. $20,000

Luty furs traded p. 13.

See on 'Shutting off' British foreigners for many 500 miles p. 29. Character of Coast ships said to be different from Alaska essentially same as B.C.

Census of tribes in S.E. division p. 31.

Area of entire S.E. division, from C. St. Elias S. including islands 28,980 sq. m. p. 1.

Mean temp. at various points p. 45.

General description of Character of different districts see as to comparative valuelessness of Coast timber, & Mountainous character of Coast etc. p. 47.

Rivers on Yakon in 1874? p. 122.

Report on reconnaissance of
the Yukon River. 1869. pub. 1871
by Capt C.W. Raymond.

Refers Dall's knowledge as to
Telegraph expl. dividing identity of
Kuskokwim & Yukon. p. 7.
"From L. Labarge to the Yukon it
is called the Lewis R." p. 21
Summary of events well with his for pass
the Yukon. p. 16.
Acct of the Yukon which said to have
been established in 1847.
Trade at the Yukon in 1869 est. at 10000
skins, but this probably excessive. p. 36.
Other interesting points on fur trade.
same place

Maps. p. 57. After Zagoskin's
map of Lower River & short distance
above Nulato (recon. of 1842-43)
Whymper's map not issued, 1869

Report upon the Customs District, Public Service & Resources of Alaska Territory by W.G. Harris Special Agent of the Treasury Department 1879

Schuck placer mines p. 5.
Decline of Sitka p. 13.
Wrangell, view of. facing p. 20.
" suggested as a coaling depot. p. 35.
Boundary. strong recommendation as to fixing. p. 41-42
Stikine. expl. & history of the p. 43.
" map showing proposed location of boundary on, p 44
Alaska not an agricultural Country p. 89.
Elliott Criticised, particularly in respect to his denial of utility of Alaska p. 89.
value of territory even though not agricultural p. 91
Lucien Doll on climate & Culture p. 92.

Chilkat & Chilkoot - Efforts of Bean &
Rich Bros - Speculate of in 1878.
also other notes Concerning. p. 97,
Blake on Cod in Alaska p. 103
Worthless character of Alaska Coast.
Committee of Public Lands report p. 108.
On Cod & other fisheries & resources p. 111.
On Elliott. p. 135?

Memos.

Alaska.

Books from Library bearing on Alaska & Indians given

Contrib. to N.A. Etn. vol I.

+ U.S. 10th Census, vol 8.

Proc. R. Geog. Soc. 1885-

" " " 1868

Military Reconnaissance in Alaska
Schwatka.

+ Bancroft's works vol. 33.

Seminal papers vol. 11. to 11. 1878

Smithsonian Report 1866

" " 1864

Journ Am. Geog. Soc. vol III.

+ Report on Alaska. Ivens

Travels in Alaska & on Yukon
Abyssofer.

Scenes vol III. (Schwatka)

Alaska & its Resources.
Dall

+ Cruise of U.S. Rev. Cutter Corwin
1881
See pr Muir on glaciation
gov. Coast.

Nomaproph pipsumfedia
in Brit. Mus. Cat — 4
Dr J. E. Gray (prob)

Allen on Pinnipedes
N. Am. pennipedia

Scammon on Wales & 2
seals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,

*Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., Director.*

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Species
W. G. Vorces

Books from
Subscribers

Boundary (Alaska)

57/2d Cong. 2nd session. Sen. Doc.
144. House of Representatives

p. 2. Quotes from Adams
that Russia's rights "confined to
certain islands north of 55th
degree of lat. a term in existence
on the continent of N. America"
Shows ~~[illegible]~~ side light on U.S.
view of coast strip business
when this was Russian.

Thought this review it appears to me that Mr Kelly is under some disadvantage in having already in his Report of — Committee himself to certain lines of argument, which he here appears to consider it necessary to defend. Both some of these lines of argument to some the proportions which had already in Westbury's experience, been decided upon & adopted. While it is possible that some of the views ~~adv~~ advocated by Mr K may be more correct, it appears evident that ~~[illegible]~~ unless, decision is arrived at in that sense, Mr K's arguments ~~xx~~ in so far as opposed to positions already taken should remain strictly private.

Letter ? Mr
Dewey

Many of the documents
of Cannon's
papers in both
Klotz' reports.

As to appropriation
without acknowledgment
of Cannon's ideas

the Takhu inlet is said to flow into Port Snettisham, & streams occupying valleys of some importance probably occur at the heads of Bradfield Canal, Burroughs Bay & other similar bays & inlets. A knowledge of the character of such alternative passes to the interior, if they exist, has no doubt by this time been obtained by the U.S.

see Fleurieu's hist. account

Cook's River. See introduction
to Meares
also Vancouver, who thought
changing name to Inlet, kept
Cook's R. on his maps.

Continental shore system of the
Vancouver & chang defined from
islands. See immediately after
naming Dundas I., a pub. chart
Vol 4. p. 118.
Again p. 192 near Portland
Inlet. "Continental boundary"

Official correspondence
U.S. & Russia?

Rep. of usage on wops.
Serge on 30 m. limit
wps & prevent bar critical Exam.
Subject made

It is maintained. —

1. That the southernmost point of the archipelago which was at the time of the Treaty of 1825 known as "Prince of Wales Island" is the initial point mentioned in that treaty, whether it does or does not agree precisely with the latitude & longitudes approximately given as further ~~below~~ defining it.

2. That the description of the course of the line from the point to where it ~~[illegible]~~ reaches the ~~[illegible]~~ low ~~on the~~ mainland, with the whole intent of the treaty, shows, that ~~the same Portland Canal~~ the line was intended to "ascend to the north" along Duke of Clarences Strait, or to reach the mainland in the prescribed latitude in or near Burroughs Bay. That in consequence, the mention of Portland Canal is an error in the wording of the treaty definition.

3. But that if the ~~Contention~~ portion maintained (No. 3) with respect to the course of the portion of the line should be decided adversely to the claim now made (No. 2.) & if it be held that the line must follow Portland Canal, that this canal or inlet is undoubtedly that so named & laid down by Vancouver in 179, & is in no way affected ~~by subsequent~~ any changes made in the cartography of the Coast subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty.

4. That in whatever ~~manner~~ place the line of demarcation must trace the mainland coast, it proceeds thence from by the ~~most direct or~~ shortest course possible to obtain the ~~Cote des Boutiques~~ Summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast.

Note

5. That the Summit is ~~the~~ that of the range or ridge of mountains nearest to the coast, & that where such ridge or range is interrupted or broken in any way, the line must run from the point of interruption to the nearest point or crest of the next ridge or range ~~[illegible]~~ similarly situated beyond to the coast.

6. That the "ocean coast" referred to in the treaty does not include or apply to the shores of rivers or of estuaries or inlets ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ considered as ~~territorial~~ forming part of the continental territory because less than six marine miles in width — (viz 3 marine miles from either shore), but that the term "ocean coast" ordinarily refers to the main or general direction of the corresponding portion of the western or north-western border of the Pacific Ocean.

7. That the expression "parallelism" etc as used with reference to the mountains & also in the case of the maximum limiting line of 10 marine leagues from the coast, does not mean or imply absolute equidistance from all points of the ~~long continuous high water mark~~ coast, in other words that it is not strictly parallel, but may be described as "parallelly"

That the actual topography of the coastline here known shows that it is sometimes inclined at a short distance from the sea of mountains, &c

8. That the whole object & intent of the treaty, in so far as Russia was concerned, was to safeguard her interests of trade. That her posts to the south of Cross Sound, were at the date of the treaty situated ~~and~~ on the islands only, & that she did not insist on or obtain any territory on the part of the continent, save that which from its ~~and~~ vicinity to her occupied islands served to prevent direct competition in trade.

though that the limiting distance of 10 marine leagues is without to the line of boundary contained in.

3 of Cross Sd.

adhere to French original
of treaty.

Do not see the clause to
which Mr Burgess refers in
letter of 27 Sep. 92.
If concluded that we want
further Pollard Canal this
can be no other than Pollard
Canal of Vancouver

GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,
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MUSEUM AND OFFICE, SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA.

This memo. correct as per copy furnished

Statute sq. m.

Total area of islands of Alaska Coast-strip S. of Cross Sound, Icy Strait, & Entrance to Lynn Canal (including Revillagigedo Island which is surrounded by narrow waters of Behm Canal) = 13,375

Area of mainland Coast strip from head of Lynn Canal to head of Portland Inlet, measured parallel to general run of main coast, across mouth of Taku Inlet, but round E. end of long ~~inlet~~ fiord N. of Behm Canal, round inland shore of Behm Canal, & round fiord between Behm & Portland Canals (length taken at 500 m.) at average width of 5 miles = 2,500

15,875

Note Same coast strip at average of 10 m would = less than 5000 sq. m., at average of 30 m. would = much less than 15,000 sq. m. as each bells would overlap themselves in following round the long fiords N & S of Behm Canal

Total area of mainland to Sev. of a straight line joining head of Portland Canal with Hunter's "boundary" say 22 miles up the Stikine (This is of course much more than could be claimed by treaty in this part of region) = 4,175

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Total
Sq. Mi.

Total area of islands as before, but leaving out these islands to the west of Chatham Strait. = 9,775

Length of coast line from head of Portland Canal (measured as before) to Tokeen Inlet = 410 m.

Length of coast line from head of Portland Canal (measured as before) to mouth of Stikine R = 285 m.

GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,
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Statute
Sq. m.

The cession by Canada of an area bounded by a line in latitude of Mt St Elias drawn to Lewis R., eastward, along parallel of latitude, & following line of Lewis southward to summit of Chilkoot Pass, running thence along arcs of circles struck off from heads of Chilkat Inlet & Glacier Bay & thence north-westward along summit of Coast Range (St Elias alps etc) to the 141st meridian, ~~thence north~~ includes an approx. area of — 11,244

(The line to the southward from summit of Chilkoot Pass to the 141st meridian gives to the US. all that can possibly be claimed of coast strip from Chilkoot westward. The northern line of area, as proposed, boundary would be comparatively easily seen & would obviate all difficulty as to delimiting this part of the coast strip.)

Lat. of Mt. St Elias by US. Alaska Coast Pilot. (p 212) = 60° 20′ 45″.

North of this line of latitude to the 61st parallel, the approximate area between the Lewis & 141st merid. is 9,784

Between ~~the~~ 61st & 62nd parallels, same E & W limits 13,555

" 62nd & 63rd " " " " #9,000

Remaining triangular area included by 63rd parallel, 141st meridian & Yukon = 4,725

Grand total of above areas = 48,308

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Approximate area of region S. West of a line drawn from head of Taku Inlet to Summit of Chilkoot Pass = 2190

Area included ~~between~~ by above line to S.W., by water communication line along valley to N.E. of Coast Ranges, by line of Chilkoot Pass Bennett L. etc to the N.W., & by Taku River to the S.E. = 6030

Area included between Taku R., & Stikine R., & straight lines drawn (1) from head of Taku Inlet to ~~Glenora on Stik~~ Hunter's point on Stikine, (2) from junction of Taku R South Fork (of Telegraph survey) point 3 miles below to Glenora on the Stikine = 7117

Memo. of
Areas

Alaska