

Zupfer about Caspian.

Send type - written about
Clem etc. Case p. 90.

Send tables *godes* in app I.
p. 592-593.

Apology for letters taken without
proper directions

Went Campden tables, as far as
possible on Lewis & W. Case,
for St Paul Id (Peb)

Returning S. Sophocles S.
(x of prints in *g* Kurik S. etc.)

Then second lot - Unolanka,

Alta, Alta,

Sitka, Port Simpson, Tugay.

x Herkholote (Jopun)

Temp. for unit of these places given in
abstract in *Case* Coast Pelet. Alaska
Part. I. 83. p. 269. Also fuller
in App. I. *Antiquity*. Coast Pelet &
Alaska, 1899.

Respecting Drel & Kurunai

Sophocles S. SA & Herkholote

see also. Challenger Phys. &

Chem. II. p. 218. & *Antiquity*

2 first narrow plates. ~~Rest.~~

Encyclop. Ant. XXI. p. 147.

If have not yet app 279

Case send in a few days.

Explain object.

Plans & U. of maps of present

not needed.

On tables sent, those wanted X

useful.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPUTY HEAD AND DIRECTOR,

MUSEUM AND OFFICE, SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

.....189.....

Copy.

Geological Survey Department.

OTTAWA, 10th October, 1892.

Dear Sir, -

I beg to thank you for your letter of 6th October enclosing Meteorological tables for a number of places in the vicinity of Behring Sea, and I must apologize for having put you to so much trouble without more fully explaining the object for which these were required.

It is wished to be able to compare the climates of places at or near which seal rookeries are known to exist and subsequently to contrast these, for the purpose of showing their similarity, with similar data for neighbouring places not known to be resorted to by fur-seals. For these purposes comparative tables, as far as possible on the lines of those sent to you to-day by Mr. Tupper and extracted from the United States' Case, would be desirable for the following places :-

St:Paul's Island (Pribyloff Islands), Behring Island
Saghalien Island, and if possible any of the Kurile
Islands. These all represent seal rookeries.

Also the following places:-

Ounalaska, Atka, Attu, Sitka, Port Simpson, Tongas
(Alaska), and Hakodote (Japan.)

For the purpose in view I think it would be best to arrange the data in separate tables, thus:-

Charles Carpmael. Esq:

Director, Meteorological Observatory.

&c, &c:

TORONTO. Ont:

Comparative tables of temperature.

Comparative tables of rain-fall.

Comparative tables of clouds, &c.

But if ^{it} appears better to you or is more convenient ~~in~~ any other ~~cases~~, intelligible, arrangement, such as that already adopted in the tables furnished by you, ~~it~~ will do as well.

I find the temperature and some other of the data for most of the places required is given in abstract in the "Pacific Coast Pilot, Alaska", Vol. Part I, 1883, p: 269 -- also in Appendix I, "Meteorology, Coast Pilot, Alaska, 1879".

The latter is a scarce book and if you have not got it, I can loan you a copy in a few days. Please let me know.

On Saghalien Island I find Due and Kusani Stations given in "Challenger Report, Physics and Chemistry, "Vol: II, p: 218, but only ⁱⁿ abstract; also ~~two~~ short notices^a of climate of Saghalien Island in the Encyclopedic Britannica, Vol. XX, p: 147. It is probable that you may be able to refer to more detailed tables, such as may furnish the ~~data~~ ^{points} asked for.

You will see from the type-written copy referring to this point in the United States Case, that an endeavour is being made to prove that the Pribyloff Islands alone are ~~the~~ suitable in climate for the breeding of the fur-seal, whereas as a matter of fact the climate of the Aleutian and other

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Islands is practically identical, and it is this particularly which is wished to bring out.

I take the liberty of enclosing herewith the tables already furnished by you. Those not marked with a cross in blue pencil are beyond the range of the Fur-seal and not useful in the present connection. Those marked with the cross are places referred to above.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Ernest M. Deane

(Encls.)

VICTORIA, B.C.

1st. November, 1892.

*Recd.
Nov. 9.*

*one letter written
copy of this*

Sir/-

At the suggestion of Mr. Sherwood, who arrived here last night and left to-day at noon for the West Coast, I write you with reference to the work to be done at San Francisco. Mr. Sherwood was not aware that he was to go to San Francisco until a few minutes before he left on the Quadra to day. The agent of the Marine Department informed him that the trip of the Quadra would take no less than two weeks and, if bad weather set in, probably a week longer. In view of this, and that in a few days more I should have about completed the work in Victoria, he wired the Honourable Mr. Tupper, at New York, as follows:-

"West Coast trip will occupy two weeks or more. Work to be done San Francisco extensive. Belyea already has well in hand. Would suggest his going. Will help him if necessary on my return. Please advise him that effect. Sailing immediately."

Mr. Sherwood being doubtful whether the Minister would receive this telegram, suggested my writing to you upon the matter. I may say for myself that, when I received the telegram of the Honourable Minister on the 27th ult, stating that it would not be necessary for me to go to San Francisco, I had already purchased my ticket and intended leaving that evening, having arranged matters here so that in my absence the gathering of evidence of a general character might still go on, leaving some particular matters which I could not just then attend to, owing

owing to the absence of the parties from Victoria, to be completed on my return.

From what I have already learned from our friends in San Francisco, I am satisfied that a very large amount of valuable evidence may be obtained there. My experience here, which I feel assured was that of Mr. Macoun when here, is that it is extremely difficult to get the sealers to do anything unless constantly spurred on. I have found it absolutely necessary, in order to get at men whom I wanted, to employ a man expressly to look them up and bring them to me. I discharged that man two days ago and relied upon two or three of the prominent sealing men to hunt up parties whom I wanted. The result has been I have secured no new evidence except ^{from} those I went out and got myself. I am much afraid this will be the case in San Francisco. Mr. Sherwood personally wishes me to go to San Francisco and he will join me there on his return.

In the absence of the Honourable Minister I did not know to whom, except to you, I should address matters of this kind. During the past ~~time~~ week my time has been largely devoted to gathering information called for by the letter of the Honourable Minister of the 16th. September last, to the President of the Sealing Association here. The President undertook this work but was unable to carry it through and placed it in my hands for completion. I have also devoted some time to the witnesses examined here last April by Major Williams, on behalf of the United States Government. I have met some half dozen of these witnesses, but they refused to make any statement,

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statement, saying that they signed what was not true for Major Williams and they were afraid that they would get into trouble if they said any thing to the contrary now. I have however, two or three affidavits in reference to others of these witnesses, which will effectually destroy the value of their testimony and throw discredit on the work of Major Williams. These affidavits will be forwarded in a day or two.

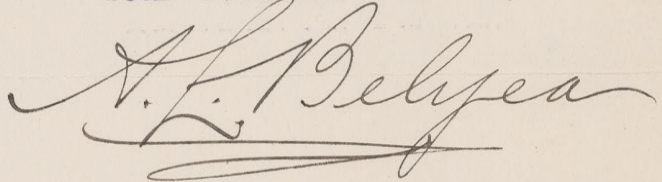
I have revised and obtained the signature to all the returned affidavits, excepting Captain Folger and four others. The latter are all away from Victoria and I do not expect to get any of them. Captain Folger has so far refused to sign his statement, as revised. Frankly speaking, I think he expects to be paid for doing so. I am to meet him tomorrow and shall reach a definite settlement with him.

I shall advise you promptly of the reply, if any, received from the Honourable the Minister to Mr. Sherwood's telegram of to day.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



George M. Dawson Esq.

&c. &c.

Geological Survey Department/

Ottawa.

Ottawa.

Geological Survey Department

Ge. Ge.

George M. Dawson Esq.


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To A. P. Sherwood
New Victoria.

Ottawa
Nov 2. 92

My dear Sir,

Cult

Since Mr. Duffin's departure, it has
~~remained true that it is a case to transport~~
It is held in the case of the U.S. Exporting
seals from the Bering & Commander
Islands, respectively, that the skins are
in different ^{separate} bundles an expert to
Mr. ~~Shaw~~ ^{Shaw} took them from the two
gangs of islands, or ~~part of the~~ taken
at sea on the two sides of the North
Pacific. The evidence of furriers in London
is specially relied on to prove this.

Since Mr. Duffin's departure, it has occurred
to me that it would be well if possible to get
some skins from the two sides (Belgic
Catch a not rarer skins in each case)
for the purpose of testing their furriers & of
building upon their evidence if possible.

It may be too late by the time I write
this to get these skins in Victoria, but if not,
please try to do so. Mr. Belyea or
Messrs Cox, Hall, Ribbet or Munroe
should be able to advise & help in this.

What is wanted is as follows. —

Say one dozen skins, ~~half taken at sea~~
all taken at sea by starting in the ordinary

Shaw
Cult

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, written in a cursive script.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several vertical columns of cursive script, likely representing a list or detailed notes.

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Handwritten text at the bottom left of the page, possibly a date or a reference.

way, both from the Asiatic & both
from the American side. Should have
been taken as nearly as possible at the
same season. The skins to be selected &
kept in the bundles ~~originally~~ as
originally received at Victoria, as if
brought in flat, to be properly bundled in
the usual way in pairs. Weights as
near as possible alike. Each bundle to
be numbered & tagged clearly so that it
can be recognized, & an affidavit to
accompany each lot stating particulars of
place & time of taking, medium used skins
would be best. The whole to be carefully
packed in a close box ^{or case} in salt, & sent
here by express, Geological Survey.

of four lots of ~~skins~~ skins from
two skins each, in equal proportions
from the two ^{countries} regions & all accompanied
by affidavits, it would be even better.

I propose forwarding the skins to London,
having them unpacked & laid flat there, &
inviting the experts to sort them out.
It will of course be necessary to
purchase the skins at whatever they may
be worth. They had better be sent here by express,
if you get them (ours too)

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a journal entry, written on lined paper. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines starting with capital letters. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the late 19th or early 20th century. The paper shows signs of age, including a horizontal crease and some discoloration.

Encl. Survey of Canada &
Ottawa
Nov. 2. 92

Confidential

Dear Sir,

Mr. Jeffrey who left for
England on Oct 31st, has asked me
during his absence to reply to letters &
papers respecting investigations in the West
Coast etc. I thus fear to acknowledge same
of Oct. 24th.

I learn from Mr. MacCorm that the two
affidavits which I see written as not seeing,
viz those of W. Farley & J.S. Fanning,
were not sent ~~before~~ ^{by} MacCorm knew
he was to be away from Victoria.

Referring to what you say about the Victoria
Continental Examination & King's Williams. —
it is quite important if possible to
track down the residence of at least some
of them, & the examination of the articles
of the Johnsons as I am prepared, ^{that} ^{they} be
of scientific service.

Respecting the King-Hall. — I think that
Mr. Jeffrey has since writing to you about
him, got all the information he requires, but
R.H. McManus still remains to be
accounted for.

A. L. Belyea Esq

Yours truly
S. S.

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MEMORANDA

RELATING TO WORK TO BE DONE
IN
SAN FRANCISCO.

*Cephus sent to
Mr Sherwood
& Mr Zeffel
Jan 4. 1922*

.....

The most important points on which information is to be got in San Francisco are :-

- (a) Those referring to the known or probable inter-communication between the seals frequenting the Pribyloff Islands & those frequenting the Commander Islands.
- (b) Raids on either the Russian or American Seal Islands, but more especially the latter, with exact dates where possible.
- (c) Those referring to the abandonment of old rookeries or the ^{formation} foundation of new ones, either on the Asiatic or American side of Behring Sea.
- (d) Those referring to any known change in the migration-routes of the seals frequenting the Commander Islands.

.....

(a)

Communication between the seals frequenting the two groups of Islands (The Commander & Pribyloff), may, & probably does take place.

(I) In Behring Sea during the months of July--September. Information on this point may be had from any Hunter or Captain who has gone from the American Coast to the vicinity of the Commander Islands through Behring Sea. Nearly all will swear that on every fine day when making this passage seals are to be seen, &

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SAN FRANCISCO.

IN

RELATING TO WORK TO BE DONE

MEMORANDA

*Copied from the original
of the original
of the original*

that there is no way of telling the seals that may be going to, or coming from, one group of Islands, from those that may have their homes on the other group; & it is probable that such seals have not been on either group of Islands nor are going to either.

(II) South of the Aleutian Islands.

A part of the seals going to the Pribyloff Islands keep south of the Aleutian Islands entering the Behring Sea through the "172nd. Pass" or even to the westward of it. With these seals it is reported that others going to the Commander Islands travel, & Captains & Hunters who have gone to the Commander Islands & have kept to the south of the Aleutian Islands may be able to give evidence that will bear on this point. Any facts as to seals being seen south of the Aleutian Islands during the summer months, or when vessels are returning from the Russian side, will be of value in this connection.

(III.) Evidence has been secured to show that during the winter months seals in considerable numbers are to be found North of the Sandwich Islands -- between Lat: 40 degs: and 30 degs. & in the vicinity of the French ~~Fujute~~^{Fujute} Islands.

It is reported that the seals that have come south from both the American & Russian Islands mingle here. Several San Francisco Schooners sailed from that City for the Japan Coast in January & February 1892 with the intention of sealing in the places referred to, then on the Melish Bank & so to Japanese & Russian waters. The Captains of all these vessels should be seen. All Captains & Hunters who have crossed the Pacific for the purpose of engaging in seal hunting or sea-otter hunting on the Asiatic side should be questioned on this point.

(b)

The old Hunters & Captains whose names are given under (d) should be examined as to raids, and

(c)

To the occurrence of rookeries on the Aleutian Islands, especially on Unimak Island & Attu Island, & as to their knowledge of the rookeries discovered on Rakoki & Shred-noi Islands of the Kurile Group, & on the Kamtschatkan Coast.

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seals have not been on either group of Islands on the other group; & it is probable that such Islands, from those that may have their homes may be going to, or coming from, one group of that there is no way of telling the seals that

(a)

Old Hunters & Captains who were on the Japan Coast 10 or 15 years ago say that seals were at that time not at all abundant on the Japan Coast & that most of the seals going to the Commander Islands went up the American Coast & then along the Aleutian Islands to the Commander Group.

Of the old Hunters & Captain referred to above, the one that should be first seen and made a friend of is Fred. Crocker, who is to be found at the Bow-Head Saloon. Capt: Folger, of Victoria, & Capt: Minor, of Seattle, agree in saying that he knows more than anyone else in San Francisco concerning the distribution of seals at sea, & of raids on both Russian & American Islands. A letter to him from Capt: Folger would be of use. Crocker is reported to be an eccentric man who if offended at first cannot afterwards be made a friend of, so that great care must be exercised in dealing with him. He is said to exercise great influence over other San Francisco Sealers, & is a friend of Capt: A.F. Carlson. (formerly on the "Helen Blum".)

Capt: G. Isaacson (formerly on the "Herman" owned by Leibes & Co:)

Capt: Frank Johnson. (formerly on Schr: "Alexander".)

Capt: Chas. Johnson.

Geo: Scott ("Long Scott".) -- was Captain of the "Lillie.L".

--- Beckwith, a boat-builder, now in San Francisco, was out in 1880 for Leibes & Co: as a raider.

Francisco, was out in 1880 for Leides & Co: as a

Volger.

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Old Hunters & Captains who were on the

Tom Frederickson -- an old hunter.

These men are all frequenters of the Bow-Head Saloon & can be found there if Crocker cannot be easily got at.

Raids are reported to have been made on the Pribyloff Islands in 1890 by the "Alexander", owned by Leibes & Co., & the "Pearl", owned by the Alaska Commercial Co: One --- Littlejohn is reported to have landed from the "Pearl" with whiskey which was given Natives, & then the crews of both vessels went ashore. Earlier in the season the "Pearl" is reported to have been at the Pribyloff Islands ostensibly with wood but really for skins.

If possible statements should be got from men who were on these vessels. Should they be found & prove willing to talk but not to sign papers, careful note should be kept of all that is said.

Besides the points on which special enquiry is to be made, the men whose names are given above can be questioned as to other facts relating to seal life, of which a Memorandum is also sent you.

Any information as to Natives on the Pribyloff & Commander Islands being in the pay of the raiders will be of value.

.....

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owned by Leites & Co: & the "Pearl", owned by the
the Pribilof Islands in 1899 by the "Alexander".

Raiders are reported to have been made on
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Head Saloon & can be found where if Crocker cannot

These men are all freemen of the Bow-
Tom Fredericksen -- an old hunter.

Points on which all Sealing Captains, Hunters, & boat-steerers should be questioned, varying the questions to suit the position that ~~has~~ has been filled in sealing vessels by the man examined.

.....

1. The number of years engaged in sealing, in what capacity, & in what vessels.
2. If a Hunter, the actual number of seals secured each year & the number known to be lost by sinking, (a boat-steerer is also often able to give positive figures). Captains should be questioned as to percentage lost.
3. The number known or thought to be wounded badly enough to cause their death after they have escaped.
4. The range at which seals are usually shot.
5. Mode of distribution at sea-- in "schools" or not? & if the former are they more difficult to get than ~~when~~ travelling alone.
6. Do males & females separate into different bodies, or are the sexes mixed together when they are travelling towards the breeding Islands?
7. Facts referring to inter-communication between the seals resorting to Pribyloff & Commander Islands (See Memorandum.)
8. Were seals found in as great numbers at sea in 1892 as 1891 and compare that year with previous years.
9. Are seals more wary now than formerly & are females carrying young more on the alert than male seals?

seals?

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years.

2. 1892 as 1891 and compare that year with previous
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(See Memorandum.)

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14. If a hunter, the actual number of seals secured
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15. The number of years engaged in sealing in

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16. and the questions to suit the position that has

17. Hunters, & boat-steerers should be questioned, vary-

18. Points on which all Sealing Captains,

- II. *What proportion of the cows taken are barren.*
- IO. *Proportion of females to males.*
- (a) *Coast catch.*
(b) *Behring Sea. American side.*
(c) *do Asiatic side.*
- I2. *Did you hear of any Schooners being in Behring Sea (American side) in 1892 besides those that were seized, & if there had been such vessels would you have probably heard of it.*
- I3. *Have you when in Behring Sea noticed any difference in the quality of the skins taken, or are they as good as those taken along the coasts?*
- I4. *Have you seen seals pairing in the water, & if so have you shot both male & female at such a time?*
- I5. *Do you consider any protection is necessary to prevent the seal decreasing in numbers, & if so what? (a) on the Islands. (b) at sea.*

.....

What? (a) on the Islands. (b) of sea.

prevent the seal decreasing in numbers, & if so

12. Do you consider any protection is necessary to
so have you shot both male & female at such a time?

14. Have you seen seals swimming in the water, & if
they are good as those taken along the coast?
reference in the quality of the skins taken, or are

13. Have you when in Behring Sea noticed any dif-
ference probably heard of it.
seized, & if there had been such vessels would you

See (American side) in 1892 besides those that were

12. Did you hear of any Schooners being in Behring
(a) Coast catch.
(b) Behring Sea. American side.
(c) do Asiatic side.

10. Proportion of females to males.

11. What proportion of the cows taken are barren.

Nov. 14. 92.

Star
Cip for
P. L. L. C.

Write post office San Francisco
to forward letter sent to your
address here on Saturday.
Ask Sherwood to leave soon as
convenient for San Francisco and
* Enquire there ~~about~~ from the
British Consul for letter to him.
Also to observe caution. An
unfortunate despatch in paper
here today concerning his mission

G. W. Dawson

under's
2 pages
JWS

(Copy.)

VICTORIA. B. C. Nov: 14, 1892.

Dear Sir, -

I duly received your letter of Nov: 2nd. and have tried to get the skins asked for but there are none in the City but have got particulars of two consignments shipped separately the end of October-- one from the Coast near Behring Sea-- the other taken near Commander Islands, and affidavits can be got here by Sealers and Packer whereby identification can be established. Will write more fully on this to-morrow .

I enclose herewith fifty-nine declarations taken by me on my west coast trip. Should you require an affidavit from the Interpreter please return those of them you think will be useful to Mr. Belyea and he will have the necessary affidavits made, but you will notice that in nearly every case I have had the deponent state that what he has said has been read over and explained in his own language, which I think ought to be sufficient. I will send full report to-morrow of my trip, calling attention to certain of the affidavits from parties examined by the United States parties wherein they contradict altogether what they are alleged to have said. I never got the American affidavits from Mr. Belyea, as he said Mr. Macoun had not left them, but I had notes of them and think the ones I have got dispose of them most effectually.

Very truly yours.
(sd) A. P. Sherwood.

Dr. G. M. Dawson.
OTTAWA.

OTTAWA.
Dr. G. M. Dawson.

(sd) A. P. Sherwood.
Very truly yours.

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I duly received your letter of Nov: 2nd. and

Dear Sir, -

VICTORIA, B. C. Nov: 14, 1892.

(Copy.)

(Copy)

(Private.)

Victoria, B.C. Nov: 16, 1892.

Dear Dr. Dawson, -

Mr. Belyea yesterday showed me your telegram and I go to San Francisco to-morrow to do my best, and I assure you I look upon it as no easy task, especially to do what is required without allowing my movements to be known or getting to the knowledge of those interested on the other side.

The newspaper paragraphs were unfortunate but as I said yesterday the clew came through the Steamer "Maude" which came in to Alberni the day I finished there and left a few hours after we did, and a letter came down from there from a correspondent of one of the papers upon which was written up what appeared in the press. I have waited here a couple of days to familiarize myself with the nature of the material required and to get necessary letters to persons there. Folger told Mr. Belyea that the Sealers down there would not help the British unless well paid paid for it -- said he had received word lately to that effect. Will proceed very quietly and cautiously at first there and take in the situation so as to give you time to cypher me any further instructions you may think advisable. Mr. Belyea's cypher (200) will perhaps be better than the one I got, and the British Consulate will find me. Mr. Belyea is wiring you particulars of seal skins shipped from here last month and which will not reach England for some time yet. Affidavits

can

will not reach England for some time yet. Affidavits of seal skins shipped from here last month and which will find me. Mr. Beljean is writing you particulars better than the one I got, and the British Consulate advisable. Mr. Beljean's cupher (200) will perhaps be cupher me any further instructions you may think and take in the situation so as to give you time to proceed very quietly and cautiously at first there had received word lately to that effect. Will British unless well paid for it -- said he that the Sealers down there would not help the letters to persons there. Folger told Mr. Beljean nature of the material required and to get necessarily a couple of days to familiarize myself with the up what appeared in the press. I have waited here a great of one of the papers upon which was written and a letter came down from there from a correspondent finished there and left a few hours after we did, Steamer, "Maude" which came in to Alberni the day I but as I said yesterday the crew came through the knowledge of those interested on the other side. The newspaper paragraphs were unfortunately allowing my movements to be known or getting to the task, especially to do what is required without pest, and I assure you I look upon it as no easy game and I go to San Francisco to-morrow to do my

Mr. Beljean yesterday showed me your letter -

Dear Dr. Dawson, -

(Private.)

Victoria, B.C. Nov: 18, 1895.

(Copy)

can be got here establishing the take. In explanation of telegram I send memo given me in the matter.

Very truly yours.

(sd) A.P.Sherwood.

tion of telegram I send memo given me in the matter.
can be got here establishing the facts. In explanation-

(sd) A.P. Sherman Og.

Very truly yours.



*Recd.
Nov. 25-*

L O N D O N , S . W . ,

16th November, 1892.

Dear Dr. Dawson,

There was a Conference attended by Sir Charles Russell, Sir R. Webster, Mr. Rigby, Sir G. B. Powell, Sir Thomas Sanderson, The Hon. Mr. Meade, The Hon. Mr. Cross, Mr. Russell, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Froude and myself, yesterday.

It was decided to bring forward our full strength in the Counter-Case, both as to the questions under Clause VI and those under Clause VII.

The distinction is to be insisted upon, and we will contend that the first set of questions must be settled before dealing with Seal Life.

Mr. Fairholme goes to Washington to inspect and examine the Russian correspondence.

I have told Sir Thomas Sanderson you would prepare and send to Sir Julian Pauncefote, for Mr. Fairholme, a guide for his search, so far as references of value to the question of the Alaskan boundary are concerned.

Will you kindly do so?

The Conference was adverse to my suggested attempt to

LONDON, N.W.

18th November, 1895.



get away the subject of regulations from the Convention.

They seem to think we can only take the line that the pelagic regulations shall be made conditional upon the enforcement of effective concurrent regulations on shore.

I cabled you to-day as follows:

"Decided to develop whole of our Case, insisting upon prior consideration of Clause VI. Cannot sail before 3rd. proximo, when you should come here. What material available, and when can you send balance?"

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Charles H. Jupp

George M. Dawson, Esq.,
C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.,
&c., &c., &c.

1888

Dear Mother,

I have just received your letter of the 10th and was glad to hear from you.

I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same.

I have not much news to write at present. Everything is quiet here.

I have not much news to write at present.

I have not much news to write at present.

I have not much news to write at present.

I have not much news to write at present.

Yours affectionately,

[Signature]

I have not much news to write at present.

I have not much news to write at present.

I have not much news to write at present.

I have not much news to write at present.

any more the ...
They ...
please ...

I ...
"Ductless ..."
"prior ..."
"available ..."

George M. ...
C.M.M. ...
...



*Recd.
Nov. 28. 92.*

LONDON, S.W., 18th November, 1892.

Dear Dr. Dawson,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 1st and 4th instant.

The first of these enclosed your draft scheme for treatment of Part II of Case, and referred to the last portion of your "print."

I note your suggestion with reference to the extraction from the documents relating to the Russian American Company of anything relating to the land boundary, and also your suggestion in reference to the continuance of prohibition of sealing in Behring Sea.

Your second letter enclosed Macoun's memorandum for Mr. Sherwood, and informed me that your print re "property" was being sent.

Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Yours faithfully,

Wm. H. Stapp

Ms. A. 9. 2. 11. 11. 11.

Yours faithfully,

Wm. A. G. ...

Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G.,

Re "property" was being sent.

him for Mr. Sherwood, and informed me that your prin-

Your second letter enclosed Macoun's memoirs-

Behring Sea.

to the continuance of prohibition of sealing in

land boundaries, and also your suggestion in reference

to the American Company of anything relating to the

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The first of these enclosed your draft scheme

letters of the 1st and 4th instant.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your

Dear Dr. Dawson,

LONDON, S.W. 18th November, 1895.



Received

1888, N.Y., 18th November, 1888.

Dear Sir,

I have received your receipt of your
order for the 10th instant.

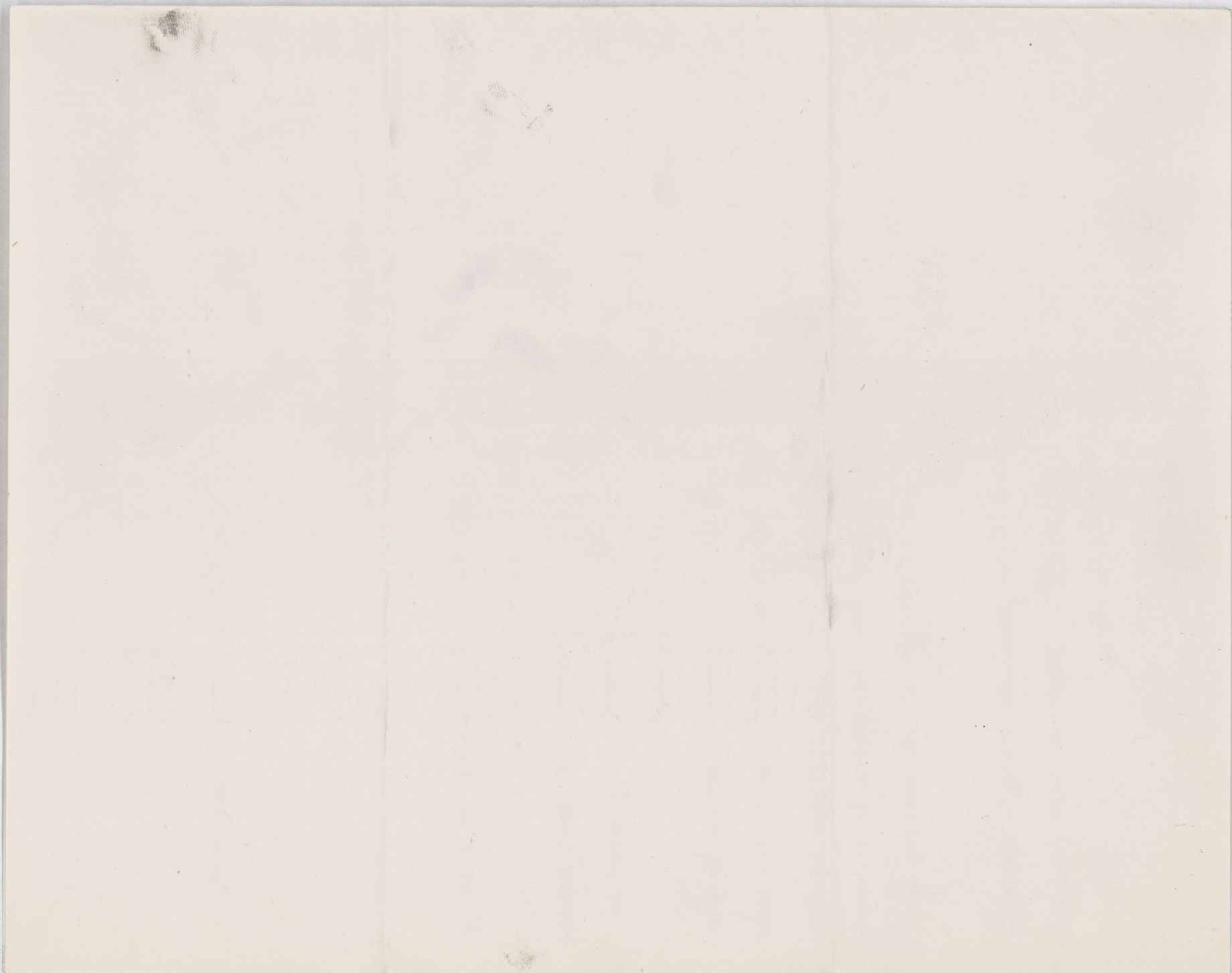
As you have ordered your goods before
the 1st of Dec, and referred to
the 10th of Dec, you "order."

I have no objection with reference to the
date of the invoice relating to the date
of the delivery of anything relating to the
invoice. I have no objection in reference
to the date of the invoice of anything in

I have no objection about a number
of the invoice, but I refer to that your price
of the goods sent.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. P. H. H.



CABLE.

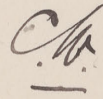
LONDON, 16th November, 1892.

TUPPER.

OTTAWA.

For Dawson. Decided to develop whole of our Case, insisting on prior considering of Clause Six. Cannot sail before third of December when you should come here. What material available and when can you send balance ?

Tupper.

(Above transcription of Cipher Message received 3.P.M. 16th Nov. 1892. )

(Copy.)

CABLE.

OTTAWA, 17th November, 1892.

Tupper.

Foreign Office.

LONDON.

Will send further print on management probably Monday next, this concluding draft according to my memorandum of 1st. Instant. Much work remains in comparison evidence and compilation new matter. Information arrives slowly from West Coast --- Commissioner Police gone San Francisco -- may have result in two weeks.

Do you wish me to leave here third December or await your return?

Chg: Behring Sea Account.
(Dept: of Marine.)

Dawson
TUPPER.

CABLE.

LONDON, 18 November, 1892.

DAWSON,

Geological Survey.

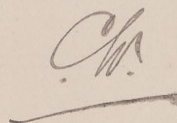
OTTAWA.

Your telegram of 17th. You should leave
about 3rd. December.

Define by telegraph any matter which remains
for compiling. Law Officers inquiring as to what
material remains and when it will be probably ready.
Ascertain from Belyea when his material from Victori
will be completed.

TUPPER.

(Message received in cipher 10.30 A.M.)



Cable. (Cipher from London 19th Nov: 1892.)

(Despatch received 1.20 P.M.)

DAWSON.

Rideau Club.

OTTAWA.

Your telegram of 17th. ^(should read 18th) Frauds refer Russian translations only. Request has been made by the United States Government for an extension of time for preparing their . Some postponement of arbitration is possible.

TUPPER.

Cable Message received in Cipher 12.10 P.M. 21 Nov: 1892.

DAWSON.

Geological Survey.

OTTAWA.

*Your telegram of 19th. Extent of fal-
sification not yet known. Logs in London .*

TUPPER.

Cable Message received in Ottawa 12. 10 P.M. 21 Nov. 1893.

all copies not yet known. logs in London

Your telegram of 18th. Recd. 21 Nov.

OTTAWA

Geological Survey, Ottawa

DAKOTA

RUBBER

[Faint handwritten notes in cursive script]

[Faint handwritten notes in cursive script]

CABLE . (Sent in Cipher 10.30 P.M. 18th Nov. 1892.)

TUPPER.

Foreign Office.

LONDON.

Replying your 18th --- work remaining all bearing on points enumerated my memorandum 1st. Instant-
consists:-

First: Analysis depositions -- 79 received--more
expected.

Second: Agent's observations -- draft nearly com-
pleted.

Third: Vessel logs-- seven received--more expected.

Fourth: Analysis U.S. depositions bearing on Seal
Islands and Sea and comparison ours.

Fifth: Seal logs Men-o-war--are they in London ?

Sixth: Additional references Naturalists supporting
statements in draft.

Seventh: Criticism U.S. proposals protection.

Eighth. Additional short report British Commission-
ers

Fifth to seventh may wait my arrival London.

Are falsifications admitted in U.S. Case con-
fined to translations ?

Chg: Behring Sea Account.
Marine Dept:

DAWSON.

Telegram.

Victoria, B.C. Nov : 19th, 1892.

Dr. G.M. Dawson.

Geological Survey.

OTTAWA.

Further declarations respecting seals in inland waters can only be got by going to locality in question -- many hunters now absent will return (locality ?) in few weeks -- will then get declarations. Have forwarded 13 logs-- will get more in few days.

(sd) Belyea.

(20) Beluss.

few days.

tions. Have forwarded 13 logs-- will get more in
(locality 5) in few weeks -- will then get declara-
in question -- many hunters now absent will return
inland waters can only be got by going to locality

Further declarations respecting seals in

OTTAWA.

Geological Survey.

Dr. G.W. Dawson.

Telegram.

Victoria, B.C. Nov : 19th, 1892.

(Copy)

SAN FRANCISCO. Nov: 21. 1892.

My dear Sir,-

I arrived here this morning and went at once to the British Consul's Office where I received yours of the 14th Instant with enclosure, all of which I have noted. I do not think it will be necessary for me to return by Victoria, and I would prefer returning the other way, but if there is anything which occurs to you which would require my return there please advise me by wire and I will do so. Mr. D. A. Macpherson of the Public Works Department came over from Victoria with me, and upon looking over the work to be done here and the evidence to be taken, it struck me that I had better keep him to help me or I would be obliged to engage a short hand and type-writer assistant at pretty high figures to assist me, so I wired you to arrange for an extension of his time for a few days, as of course I can rely on his fidelity whereas I would be suspicious of anyone picked up here. I am satisfied from my brief inspection to-day that I can secure some important testimony, and I have arranged to employ a thoroughly good man to steer the witnesses in and will begin in earnest on Wednesday morning. Have rooms engaged. I cannot be long at it before it will reach the ears of our friends on the opposite side but I will only have to face them and do nothing that is not honest and above board. Mr. Munsie has given me letters to some parties in Petaluma, about 100 miles from here, where he says I should most certainly go.

Yours &c.

(signed) A. P. Sherwood.

(signed) A. P. Sherwood.

Do.

Yours &c.

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has given me letters to some parties in Petaluma, about
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to help me or I would be obliged to engage a short hand
ce to be taken, it struck me that I had better keep him
upon looking over the work to be done here and the eviden-
Works Department came over from Victoria with me, and
wires and I will do so. Mr. D. A. Macpherson of the Public
which would require my return there please advise me by
other way, but if there is anything which occurs to you
return by Victoria, and I would prefer returning the
noted. I do not think it will be necessary for me to
the 14th Instant with enclosure, all of which I have
to the British Consul's Office where I received yours of

I arrived here this morning and went at once

My dear Sir, -

SAN FRANCISCO. Nov: 21. 1882.

(Copy)

Cable:

London: 22 Nov 1892.

To: Dawson

Geological Survey.

Ottawa.

Bring Macconn.

Supper.

Recd 9.20 a.m.

22 Nov 92.

(Copy.)

VICTORIA, B.C. 24th Nov: 1892.

*Recd'
Dec. 2.
In my file
Walcott*

Dr. G.M. Dawson.

Ottawa.

My dear Sir,-

I have just received your letter of 16th Instant acknowledging receipt of Peter's and Folger declarations, &c. This letter arrived in last night's mail but was not put in my box until afternoon to-day. I received it at 6.P.M. The envelope looks suspiciously soiled on the edges of the closing part or "flap". I wired you to-day in 200 cipher as follows :-

"Two Agents and a detective United States here working very secretly--am shadowing them--
"From now can receive much additional evidence
"on points indicated".

These parties have been here about 10 days-- in fact for the past 6 months the Office of the United States Consul here has been a veritable nest of U.S. Treasury Agents, detectives, and officials of all kinds and qualities, and all working on this Behring Sea Question. I have advised the Collector of Customs here to let no information out of his office upon the matter to the Consul hereafter without letting me know what is wanted, and if I have any doubts about it I shall ask him to await instructions from Ottawa.

I have reason to believe that one of the

I have reason to believe that one of the
afore instructions from Ottawa.

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offer without letting me know what is wanted, and
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night's mail but was not put in my box until after-
declarations, &c. This letter arrived in last

Instant acknowledging receipt of Peter's and Folger
I have just received your letter of 16th

My dear Sir, -

Ottawa.

Dr. G.M. Dawson.

*Recd. by Mr. Dawson
17th Dec. 1882*

VICTORIA, B.C. 24th Nov: 1882.

(Copy.)

tricks of the coterie of United States Officials now here is to load up a paid tool to come to me to volunteer his evidence for the British side. Two or three of these fellows have called on me, and the stories they told of the ratio of females to males killed, of the number of females in pup killed and the wholesale destruction of hundreds and thousands of seals by the Victoria hunters, in order to make any catch at all, was appalling. These men were strangers, gave fictitious names, but were utterly unable to give the name of a single Schooner they had been on or Captain they had been with. Another work these Officers seem to have fairly well accomplished has been to get about all of Major Williams' witnesses out of the country. Excepting those already dealt with, there is not a half dozen out of the 30 now here.

The better class of hunters are now returning to the City to engage for next season and I am hopeful of securing about 50 additional declarations. I have to-day employed a trusty man to look the men up for me as they return.

I enclose under separate cover by this mail declarations of John Kreff (revised), Joseph Brown, James McRae, Capt: W. O. Hughes, and extracts from the log of the Steamer "Thistle". These logs are very difficult to get. Many of the vessels had no logs kept at all -- many others kept a log but made no entries of the daily catch of seals -- some Captains flatly refuse to furnish the log. In one case I had the extracts made but I found that less

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Captains flatly refuse to furnish the log. In one
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I enclose under separate cover by this
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now here is to load up a bald fool to come to me to
tricks of the cobwebs of United States Officials

than half the catch was accounted for, and a careful examination of the log and journal pointed pretty conclusively to raids on Copper Island. I hope however, to get a few more.

I beg to call your attention to the deposition of one T.T. Williams, of San Francisco, and his "report" printed in the evidence submitted by the United States. This T.T. Williams says he is a journalist employed on the "Examiner" of San Francisco. This paper is notoriously the organ of the big sealing Companies of the United States. Would it not be well to specifically answer him? There are several gentlemen here who can do so in a most complete manner.

In reference to R.H. McManus -- this man is not now here. Captain Reilly died some weeks ago and I have not so far found any of the crew of the Schooner during the season he was on her. The owner says, both King-Hall and McManus are scoundrels, but the owner's mouth is closed by reason of his peculiar tactics last year. I shall, however, get something about McManus.

I have about completed a Return of the Sealing Fleet, its value, &c, for 1891 and 1892, and shall forward it to the Marine & Fisheries Dept: in a few days.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

(sd) A.L. Belyea.

(2d) A. L. Belcher.

Yours very truly,

I am, Sir,

in a few days.

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the examination of the Log and Journal pointed pretty
than half the catch was accounted for, and a care-

Telegram today

North West Mounted Police

Office of the Comptroller

Ottawa 24th November 1889 3

Ref. N^o.....

My dear Doctor Dawson,

I have your note of this morning. I had not forgotten about McManus. On Monday I made a thorough, but unsuccessful, search among our records and yet I feel positive that I have seen his name in some of our correspondence.

If he is the man I have in mind, he was living for some time in the neighbourhood of Qu'Appelle and I think was a newspaper correspondent. *This must have been four or five years ago* I expect to leave here for the North West on Saturday, and while there will make general inquiries and send the result either to you in England, if you will let me have your address, or to Mr. Tupper, whichever you say.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

Geo. M. Dawson, Esq., C.M.G.,

Ottawa.

J. S. White

Optawa.

Geo. M. Dawson, Esq., C.M.G.

Geo. M. Dawson
Yours very truly,

Believe me,

Your address, or to Mr. Tubber, whichever you say.

The result either to you in England, if you will let me have
Saturday, and while there will make General inquiries and send

the same to I expect to leave here for the North West on
was a newspaper correspondent. *the same - from the same*

for some time in the neighbourhood of Gr. Appelle and I think
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forgotten about Melinaua. On Monday I made a thorough, but

I have your note of this morning. I had not

My dear Doctor Dawson,

W. H. No.

Office of the Commissioner

Optawa 24th November 1880

North West Mounted Police

Telegram .

Victoria, B.C. 24 Nov: 1892.

Dr. G.M. Dawson.

OTTAWA.

*Two Agents and detective United States here
working very secretly -- am shadowing them. From
now can secure much additional evidence on points
indicated.*

Belyea.

Telegram .

Victoria, B.C. 24 Nov: 1892.

Dr. G.M. Dawson.

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Belyea.

Telegram.

San Francisco. Cal.

November 24th, 1892.

Dr. George. M. Dawson.

OTTAWA.

May I mention (rivetting) ? and substance
of American affidavits in order to show incompetence
or get denial.

Sherwood.

CABLE.

LONDON. 26th November, 1892.

Dawson.

Geological Survey.

OTTAWA .

Your telegram of Twenty-fifth. Arrange
that United States Agent Agents and detectives in
Victoria are watched and their actions.

Tupper.

Telegram.

Ottawa, 25th November, 1892.

A. P. Sherwood.

c. o. British Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO. Cal.

Agreement for secrecy renders direct denial undesirable. Deponents might repeat testimony if asked whether they gave evidence before. Examine same deponents on similar points or ~~check~~ ascertain their credibility and experience by name from others.

Chg: B. S. Acct.

Dawson.

October, 25th November, 1892.

Telegram.

A. P. Stewart,
c. c. British Consul,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Agreement for security transfer direct dental in-
surance. Documents will report testimony if
asked whether they give evidence before. Examine
some documents on similar points on their accounts
their credibility and experience by name from
others.

Dawson.

Chg: B. S. A. C.

Ottawa, 25th November, 1892.

Telegram.

A. P. Stewart,
c/o British Consul,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Agreement for security under direct control in-
dustrial. Department might regard testimony if
asked whether they have evidence before. It might
also be possible to establish terms on which assistance
their credibility and experience by name from
achieve.

Dawson.

Chg: F. S. Accl.

CABLE. (Sent in Cipher 4.15 P.M.)

OTTAWA, 25th November, 1892.

TUPPER.

Foreign Office.

LONDON.

Sail December 3rd. from New York. Victoria
telegraphs United States Agents and detectives
secretly working there.

Chg: Behring Sea Account.

DAWSON.

Marine Dept:

C.W.

TELEGRAM.

OTTAWA, 25th November, 1892.

A. L. BELYEA.

VICTORIA. B. C.

Have you my letter of 16th with new
cipher. ?

Chg: Beh. Sea Acc.
Marine Dept:

Dawson.

are pushed, for it is not of importance -

We were to have spoken of it again
but never did, as you will perhaps

remember - Should any letter come

from Jamaica I shall let your
Father know it - though I think you
told me Jamaica had been rather
given up - With best wishes for

a pleasant trip, and on hope of
meeting you on the other side -

Your sincere
Affection

BEVERLEY HOUSE.
TORONTO.

Nov. 26 1892

My dear Doctor

I have two letters
from you, and am sorry to
hear that you are going before
Tupper's arrival - Some two
letters that Bancroft gave with
you, for I hope to get away next
Sunday for a week, and had

"Laid out" to take Swift, me and
friends it - Very
probably common, and
good intentions would have failed,
and there will be plenty of times after
I. returns - It shall go down
on Monday - I have not

heard from Puffer, but he is
no doubt prepared, and can tell me
all when we meet - If you

can find time to drop me a
line should anything of interest

turn up, I shall be very glad. Puffer
of course will hear by Cable and have
the earliest intelligence of the time
of meeting, which I rather hope
may be delayed a little. The

Umbria is a good boat - I sailed in
her this summer, and she will be
much better when less crowded -

If you have time to jot down
your ideas on the Memo I can
see about the explanatory note so, I
should like to have it, but not if you

MEMORANDUM ON CANADA--ALASKA.

.....

BOUNDARY.

We hold that in the delimitation of the Boundary on the North West Coast of America, between Great Britain & Russia, forming part of the Convention or Treaty of 1825, it was not primarily the intention to give to Russia any considerable width of territory on the Continent south-east of the 141st. degree of Longitude.

The correspondence leading up to the Treaty seems to show this, and it is found that afirst projet offered to Russia a strip of coast between the base of the mountains and the sea only. This was afterwards, however, enlarged so as to extend back to the summit of the mountains running "parallelly" with the Ocean Coast, with the proviso that wherever such summit lay more than 10 marine leagues from the coast, the line of demarcation should run "parallelly" with the coast at this distance of 10 leagues.

The 10 League proviso was thus a maximum limiting distance which would under no circumstances be exceeded. It is found, however, that instead of admitting that the shore line thus accorded to Russia, constituted merely a pled a terre for that Power, the United States, now basing their right on the old Russian Treaty, show a natural disposition to claim the maximum limiting distance as the normal one, and to maintain contentions in support of a coast strip of some thirty miles in width.

As the Russian-American Company was at the time practically the only Russian interest involved in the

practically the only Russian interest involved in the

As the Russian-American Company was at the time
support of a coast strip of some thirty miles in width.
hence as the normal one, and to maintain contentions in
natural disposition to claim the maximum limiting dis-
tance their right on the old Russian Treaty, show a
pled a farre for that Power, the United States, now
shore line thus accorded to Russia, constituted merely a
It is found, however, that instead of admitting that the
distance which would under no circumstances be exceeded.

The 10 League by outso was thus a maximum limiting
of 10 Leagues.

should run "parallelly" with the coast at this distance
marine leagues from the coast, the line of demarcation
the proviso that wherever such amount 100 more than 10
maintains running "parallelly" with the Ocean Coast, with
enlarged so as to extend back to the summit of the
fains and the sea only. This was afterwards, however,

to Russia a strip of coast between the base of the moun-
tain this, and it is found that affixed Project offered

The correspondence leading up to the Treaty seems to
east of the 141st. degree of longitude.

considerable width of territory on the Continent south-
it was not primarily the intention to give to Russia any
Russia, forming part of the Convention or Treaty of 1825.

the North West Coast of America, between Cape Barabara &
We hold that in the delimitation of the boundary on

BOUNDARY.

.....

in the demarcation of the Boundary now in dispute, it is thought probable, that in the correspondence which passed ^{between} this Company & the Home Govt.; allusions or ~~reflections~~ ^{explanations} may occur which will serve to show (1) What the Company wanted: & (2) What the Russian Govt: under the exigencies of the case and in view of the negotiations in progress, desired, or required the Company to be satisfied with.

The then existing interests of the Company in respect to the mainland, if set forth on either part, would obviously tend to elucidate the ruling motives in respect to the somewhat ambiguous wording of the Treaty as finally concluded, & it is believed that these interests of the Company were confined solely to the matter of obtaining such possession of that part of the mainland coast contiguous to the Russian Islands as would prevent its occupation by rival Fur-Traders.

Another point of importance, is that connected with the course of the southern portion of the line separating the "Alaska coast-strip" from British Territory.

The description of the course of this part of the line, starting from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island (See Treaty in original French version) does not accord properly with the mention of its passage up Portland Canal or Inlet. It is therefore possible to hold, and it has been strongly maintained in detail by the Government of British Columbia that the mention of Portland Canal in the Treaty is a mistake; and that following the description, the line should pass up along Duke of Clarence Stratt, & first touch the mainland at Burrough's Bay, near the North-eastern point of Revilla Giedo Island. This construction of the Treaty, would, it will be observed, make a very material addition to the territory assigned to Great Britain.

The enclosed Memorandum of a Committee of the Executive Council of British Columbia, will serve more fully to explain the position taken by that Government.

It will be noted on consulting the Treaty of 1825, that the initial point of the line of demarcation is defined as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island "which point lies in the Parallel of 54 degs: 40 mins. North Lat: & between the 131st and 133rd degrees of West Longitude".

It is important to know because of what considerations the particular Latitude here referred to was chosen. In 1824, in the Treaty then made between the United States and Russia, the line of Latitude 54 degs: 40 mins. was laid down as a division between the "spheres of influence" of the two Powers, beyond which settlements, &c, could not be formed from either direction. It is now claimed by the United States, that the British-Russian Treaty line of actual delimitation, was equally intended to run along this Parallel of Latitude for the first part of its course. It is on the contrary held on our part, that the Latitude stated, being as nearly as possible that of the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, was merely used, in the Treaty to define that initial point, and consequently that the line does not necessarily follow this Parallel of Latitude after leaving the initial point, but conformably with its proper description "ascends to the North."

It is further important to know why the special provision was inserted that Prince of Wales Island "shall belong wholly to Russia". Was it supposed that the line in "ascending to the North" might cut off part of the Island, and is there any reason to believe that the interests of the Russian Company were centered on this

Island more than on other parts of the Coast ?

In Appendix I, of the United States Behring Sea Case pp: 28-31, a translation of the ^{renewed} Charter of the Russian Company is given, and in Section 2 (p:29), the Boundary between the Russian and British Territory is defined.

It is important to know whether this definition, in the original, corresponds with that in the Treaty of 1825. The translation reads somewhat differently, and in particular, it will be noticed that after leaving its initial point the line is said to run "northward along the Straits named Portland Channel, &c". If the word "Straits" is actually used it goes far to show that Portland Channel as now understood was not intended, for this is a cul de sac.

With reference to the questions involved, the following published document should be particularly consulted. -- Senate. 50 Congress, 2nd. Session, Ex:Doc: No: 146. In this, map N6:16 shows the Boundary contended for by Canada by a dotted line -- that nearest the coast. This line, it will be seen, crosses the various long Inlets, as it is believed that where these Inlets are less than 6 miles in width, they do not form part of the "Ocean Coast" specified by the Treaty, and in parallelism with which the line was to run.

The correspondence which was handed over by Russia to the United States at the date of the Purchase of Alaska has never yet seen the light, except in so far as it has been quoted by the United States in their Behring Sea Case. If therefore there should be found to occur any passages bearing on the question of the land boundary, such as to throw additional light on the above points or on the meaning and intent of the Treaty of delimitation

on the meaning and intent of the Treaty of delimitation such as to throw additional light on the above points or passages bearing on the question of the land boundary.

Coast. It therefore there should be found to occur any has been quoted by the United States in their Behring Sea case has never yet seen the light, except in so far as it to the United States at the date of the Purchase of Alaska. The correspondence which was handed over by Russia with which the line was to run.

"Ocean Coast" specified by the Treaty, and in parallelism less than 6 miles in width, they do not form part of the Inlets, as it is believed that where these Inlets cross this line, it will be seen, crosses the narrow long by Canada by a dotted line -- that nearest the coast.

146. In this map No: 16 shows the boundary contended for Fed. -- Senate. 20 Congress, 2nd. Session, Ex:Doc: No: 107 and published document should be particularly consulted. With reference to the questions involved, the following is a cul de sac.

Land Channel as now understood was not intended, for this "Spratle" is actually used it goes far to show that Port-Spratle named Portland Channel, &c". If the word point the line is said to run "northward along the ticular, it will be noticed that after leaving the initial The translation reads somewhat differently, and in particular, corresponds with that in the Treaty of 1825. It is important to know whether this definition, in the between the Russian and British Territory is defined. Company is given, and in Section 2 (p:25), the boundary

pp: 28-31, a translation of the "Order of the Russian

In Appendix I, of the United States Behring Sea Case

relating more than on other parts of the Coast?

generally, these may be of the utmost importance in the Boundary negotiations now in view. Such references would naturally be looked for in correspondence between the date of the Ukase of 1821 and that of the conclusion of the Treaty of 1825.

If not too long, translations of any passages bearing on the Boundary question would be desirable; but if too lengthy, notes and a precis, with full references to ~~the~~ documents, would serve as a basis for further research.

OTTAWA,

26th November, 1892.

Geo. Dawson

28th November, 1892.

OTTAWA.

secret.

~~These~~ documents, would serve as a basis for further re-
solutions, notes and projects, with full references
and on the boundary question would be desirable; but if

If not too long, translations of any passages par-
ticular of the Treaty of 1832.

the date of the Ukase of 1831 and that of the conclusion
would naturally be looked for in correspondence between
Boundary negotiations now in view. Such references
generally, these may be of the utmost importance in the

John Green

MEMORANDUM ON CANADA--ALASKA.

.....

BOUNDARY.

We hold that in the delimitation of the Boundary on the North West Coast of America, between Great Britain & Russia, forming part of the Convention or Treaty of 1825, it was not primarily the intention to give to Russia any considerable width of territory on the Continent south-east of the 141st. degree of Longitude.

The correspondence leading up to the Treaty seems to show this, and it is found that a first projet offered to Russia a strip of coast between the base of the mountains and the sea only. This was afterwards, however, enlarged so as to extend back to the summit of the mountains running "parallelly" with the Ocean Coast, with the proviso that wherever such summit lay more than 10 marine leagues from the coast, the line of demarcation should run "parallelly" with the coast at this distance of 10 leagues.

The 10 league proviso was thus a maximum limiting distance which could under no circumstances be exceeded. It is found, however, that instead of admitting that the shore line thus accorded to Russia, constituted merely a pled a terre for that Power, the United States, now basing their right on the old Russian Treaty, show a natural disposition to claim the maximum limiting distance as the normal one, and to maintain contentions in support of a coast strip of some thirty miles in width.

As the Russian-American Company was at the time practically the only Russian interest involved in the

practically the only Russian interest involved in the

As the Russian-American Company was at the time
support of a coast strip of some thirty miles in width.
hence as the normal one, and to maintain conditions in
natural disposition to claim the maximum limiting dis-
tance their right on the old Russian Treaty, show a
line for that Power, the United States, now
shows line thus accorded to Russia, constituted merely a
It is found, however, that instead of admitting that the
distance which would under no circumstances be exceeded.

The 10 league by rule was thus a maximum limiting
of 10 leagues.

should run "parallelly" with the coast of this distance
marine leagues from the coast, the line of demarcation
the proviso that wherever such summit lay more than 10
mountains running "parallelly" with the Ocean Coast, with
enlarged so as to extend back to the summit of the
fains and the sea only. This was afterwards, however,
to Russia a strip of coast between the base of the moun-
tain this, and it is found that project offered

The correspondence leading up to the Treaty seems to
east of the 141st. degree of longitude.

considerable width of territory on the Continent south-
it was not primarily the intention to give to Russia any
Russia, forming part of the Convention or Treaty of 1825,
the North West Coast of America, between Great Britain &
We hold that in the delimitation of the Boundary on

BOUNDARY.

in the demarcation of the Boundary now in dispute, it is thought probable, that in the correspondence which passed ^{between} this Company & the Home Govt.; allusions or ^{explanations} ~~reflections~~ may occur which will serve to show (I) What the Company wanted: & (2) What the Russian Govt: under the exigencies of the case and in view of the negotiations in progress, desired, or required the Company to be satisfied with.

The then existing interests of the Company in respect to the mainland, if set forth on either part, would obviously tend to elucidate the ruling motives in respect to the somewhat ambiguous wording of the Treaty as finally concluded, & it is believed that these interests of the Company were confined solely to the matter of obtaining such possession of that part of the mainland coast contiguous to the Russian Islands as would prevent its occupation by rival Fur-Traders.

Another point of importance, is that connected with the course of the southern portion of the line separating the "Alaska coast-strip" from British Territory.

The description of the course of this part of the line, starting from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island (See Treaty in original French version) does not accord properly with the mention of its passage up Portland Canal or Inlet. It is therefore possible to hold, and it has been strongly maintained in detail by the Government of British Columbia that the mention of Portland Canal in the Treaty is a mistake; and that following the description, the line should pass up along Duke of Clarence Stratt, & first touch the mainland at Burrough's Bay, near the North-eastern point of Revilla Gigedo Island. This construction of the Treaty, would, it will be observed, make a very material addition to the territory assigned to Great Britain.

territory assigned to Great Britain.

will be observed, make a very material addition to the Island. This construction of the Treaty, would, it is believed, near the North-eastern point of Beaulieu Island, a Clarence Strait, a Strait touching the mainland of Burroughs, a the description, the line should pass up along Duke of Lord Canal in the Treaty is a mistake; and that following Government of British Columbia that the mention of Portland hold, and it has been strongly maintained in detail by the Portland Canal or Inlet. It is therefore possible to not accord properly with the mention of the passage up Wales Island. (See Treaty in original French version) does line, starting from the southernmost point of Prince of The description of the course of this part of the the "Alaska coast-territory" from British Columbia.

Another point of importance is that connected with occupation by rival Fur-Traders.

conducive to the Russian Islands as would prevent its any such possession of that part of the mainland coast the Company were confined solely to the matter of obtainingly concluded, & it is believed that these interests of to the somewhat ambiguous wording of the Treaty as finally obviously tend to elucidate the ruling motions in respect deed to the mainland, if set forth on either part, would

The then existing interests of the Company in respect desired, or required the Company to be satisfied with. of the case and in view of the negotiations in progress, wanted: & (2) What the Russian Govt: under the exigencies may occur which will serve to show (1) What the Company

Business

of this Company & the Home Govt:; alterations or modifications

thought probable, that in the correspondence which passed

in the generation of the boundary now in dispute, it is

The enclosed Memorandum of a Committee of the Executive Council of British Columbia, will serve more fully to explain the position taken by that Government.

It will be noted on consulting the Treaty of 1825, that the initial point of the line of demarcation is defined as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island "which point lies in the Parallel of 54 degs: 40 mins. "North Lat: & between the 131st and 133rd degrees of West "Longitude".

It is important to know because of what considerations the particular Latitude here referred to was chosen. In 1824, in the Treaty then made between the United States and Russia, the line of Latitude 54 degs: 40 mins. was laid down as a division between the "spheres of influence" of the two Powers, beyond which settlements, &c, could not be formed from either direction. It is now claimed by the United States, that the British-Russian Treaty line of actual delimitation, was equally intended to run along this Parallel of Latitude for the first part of its course. It is on the contrary held on our part, that the Latitude stated, being as nearly as possible that of the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, was merely used, in the Treaty to define that initial point, and consequently that the line does not necessarily follow this Parallel of Latitude after leaving the initial point, but conformably with its proper description "ascends to the North."

It is further important to know why the special provision was inserted that Prince of Wales Island "shall belong wholly to Russia". Was it supposed that the line in "ascending to the North" might cut off part of the Island, and is there any reason to believe that the interests of the Russian Company were centered on this

forests of the Russian Company were centered on this Island, and is there any reason to believe that the line is "ascending to the North" might end off part of the beyond wholly to Russia". Was it supposed that the line provision was inserted that Prince of Wales Island "shall

It is further important to know why the special to the North."

point, but conformably with its proper description proceeds low this Parallel of latitude after leaving the initial and consequently that the line does not necessarily follow merely used, in the Treaty to define that initial point, the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, was the latitude stated, being as nearly as possible that of course. It is on the contrary held on our part, that this Parallel of latitude for the first part of its of actual delimitation, was equally intended to run along by the United States, that the British-Russian Treaty line not be formed from either direction. It is now claimed of the two Powers, beyond which settlements, &c, could laid down as a division between the "spheres of influence, and Russia, the line of latitude 54 degs: 40 mins. was In 1824, in the Treaty then made between the United States alone the particular latitude here referred to was chosen.

It is important to know because of what considered- "longitude".

"North lat: & between the 131st and 132nd degrees of West "which point lies in the Parallel of 54 degs: 40 mins.

lined as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island that the initial point of the line of demarcation is de-

It will be noted on consulting the Treaty of 1825, to explain the position taken by that Government.

The Council of British Columbia, will serve more fully

The enclosed Memorandum of a Committee of the Execu-

Island more than on other parts of the Coast ?

In Appendix I, of the United States Behring Sea Case pp: 28-31, a translation of the Charter of the Russian Company is given, and in Section 2 (p:29), the Boundary between the Russian and British Territory is defined.

It is important to know whether this definition, in the original, corresponds with that in the Treaty of 1825. The translation reads somewhat differently, and in particular, it will be noticed that after leaving its initial point the line is said to run "northward along the Straits named Portland Channel, &c". If the word "Straits" is actually used it goes far to show that Portland Channel as now understood was not intended, for this is a cul de sac.

With reference to the questions involved, the following published document should be particularly consulted. -- Senate. 50 Congress, 2nd. Session, Ex:Doc: No: 146. In this, map H:16 shows the Boundary contended for by Canada by a dotted line -- that nearest the coast. This line, it will be seen, crosses the various long Inlets, as it is believed that where these Inlets are less than 6 miles in width, they do not form part of the "Ocean Coast" specified by the Treaty, and in parallelism with which the line was to run.

The correspondence which was handed over by Russia to the United States at the date of the Purchase of Alaska has never yet seen the light, except in so far as it has been quoted by the United States in their Behring Sea Case. If therefore there should be found to occur any passages bearing on the question of the land boundary, such as to throw additional light on the above points or on the meaning and intent of the Treaty of delimitation

on the meaning and intent of the Treaty of delimitation such as to throw constitutional light on the above points or passages bearing on the question of the land boundary.

Case. If therefore there should be found to occur any has been quoted by the United States in their Behring Sea case has never yet seen the light, except in so far as it to the United States at the date of the Purchase of Alaska. The correspondence which was handed over by Russia with which the line was to run.

"Ocean Coast" specified by the Treaty, and in parallelism less than 6 miles in width, they do not form part of the Inlets, as it is believed that where these Inlets are This line, it will be seen, crosses the various long by Canada by a dotted line -- that nearest the coast.

148. In this map No: 10 shows the Boundary contended for Fed. -- Senate, 50 Congress, 2nd. Session, Ex: Doc: No: 10 and published document should be particularly consulted. With reference to the questions involved, the following is a cul de sac.

Land Channel as now understood was not intended, for this "Strait" is actually used it goes far to show that Portland Channel named Portland Channel, &c". If the word point the line is said to run "northward along the Inlet", it will be noticed that after leaving the inlet The translation reads somewhat differently, and in part original, corresponds with that in the Treaty of 1825.

It is important to know whether this definition, in the between the Russian and British Territory is defined.

Company is given, and in Section 2 (p: 20), the Boundary pp: 28-31, a translation of the Chapter of the Russian

In Appendix I, of the United States Behring Sea Case referred to more than on other parts of the Coast?

generally, these may be of the utmost importance in the Boundary negotiations now in view. Such references would naturally be looked for in correspondence between the date of the Ukase of 1821 and that of the conclusion of the Treaty of 1825.

If not too long, translations of any passages bearing on the Boundary question would be desirable; but if too lengthy, notes and a precis, with full references to ~~the~~ documents, would serve as a basis for further research.

OTTAWA,

26th November, 1892.

G. Davidson

26th November, 1898.

OTTAWA.

secret.

~~Some~~ documents, would serve as a basis for further re-
ferring to the boundary, notes and a treaty, with full references to
and on the boundary question would be desirable; but if

it not too long, translations of our passages per-
of the Treaty of 1825.

the date of the Urase of 1821 and that of the conclusion
would naturally be looked for in correspondence between
Boundary negotiations now in view. Such references
generally, these may be of the utmost importance in the

TELEGRAM.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

29th November, 1892.

Dr. G. M. Dawson.

OTTAWA.

Telegram received. Have telegraphed
Belyea. Progress and evidence here satisfactory--
no publicity yet.

SHERWOOD.

(Message received in cipher -- 11.30 A.M.)

C. M.

