

and is still known as "the castle". Here seventeen cannon (12- and 24-pounders) were planted and kept constantly loaded. Every male inhabitant of the Russian settlement of Sitka had his station assigned to him in case of attack by the natives, and all employés were drilled occasionally in the manual of arms, etc. The military garrison, consisting of 180 soldiers of the Siberian battalion, mounted guard regularly, with sentries stationed at the various gates in the stockade.

For nine years after the transfer of the Russian possessions to the United States a military post was maintained here, consisting at first of nearly 250 men, but the number was gradually diminished, and the last troops were withdrawn in 1876. A few difficulties arose during this time between the troops and the Indians of Sitka and one or two of the more distant tribes, but they were generally adjusted by arbitration and a mere display of readiness to fight. A United States man-of-war now (1880) does police duty at Sitka, patrolling occasionally the interior channels of the Alexander archipelago. It is safe to predict that the mere presence of some armed force in this section will always be sufficient to keep in check the naturally warlike and arrogant Thlinket.

Since the transfer of the territory the town of Sitka has continued to be considered as the most important point in Alaska, and whatever display there has been of military or civil power on the part of the United States was made here. The collector of customs for the district of Alaska resides at Sitka, and is unable to communicate with his deputies in the west except by way of San Francisco.

For thirty or forty years previous to the acquisition of Alaska by the United States the Sitka settlement contained a number of schools and churches—the latter comprising the cathedral of the diocese, two smaller Russian chapels, and a Lutheran church for the use of Germans, Swedes, and Finlanders in the employ of the Russian company. Of the schools one was for the sons of the higher officers of the company, under the ambitious name of "Colonial Academy", one a boarding-school for girls of the same class, and two other schools for the children and orphans of the lower grades of employés and laborers.

For some time Sitka was also the site of a theological seminary of the Russian church. All these establishments, with the exception of the cathedral, have been discontinued, and at present the only efforts in the field of education are made by missionaries and teachers sent out by the Presbyterian board of missions, with some pecuniary assistance of the naval authorities at Sitka. Mission schools have been located at Chilcoot, Hoonyah, Wrangell, and at Shakan, on Prince of Wales island. At Wrangell there is also an industrial home for native girls, maintained by the Presbyterians, and the chapel and the parsonage of the Roman Catholic church. Concerning these missionary establishments, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., has furnished the following statistics:

The first school at Wrangell was established in 1877, and placed in charge of a lady teacher. In 1878 a home for girls was added to the establishment; and in the season of 1880 and 1881 this latter establishment contained 30 inmates, while the school had an average attendance of 60.

At Sitka a school was opened in April, 1878, and kept open with varying success until in April, 1880. An attendance of 130 (grown people and children) was reported.

One of the naval officers stationed at Sitka introduced upon his own responsibility a system of compulsory education, appointing regular truant officers; each child was labeled, and if found on the streets during school-hours was arrested, and the head of the household to which he or she belonged was fined or imprisoned. This extraordinary and arbitrary measure worked so well that the "average attendance" was suddenly forced up to between 230 and 250—one day reaching 271—a result highly gratifying to the Presbyterian teachers, whatever objections the public at large may have to this *modus operandi* on constitutional grounds. The school above mentioned was for the Indians alone. For the benefit of the creole children a school was established in 1879, with the assistance of the naval authorities, who furnished a teacher and interpreter in the person of an educated creole lady, who was rated as an "able seaman". This school had an average attendance of from 45 to 55 children, who were instructed in the English language and primary branches.

In the summer of 1880 a Christian Indian woman of the Tongas tribe was sent to open a school among the Chilkhats at the head of Lynn channel, and here, later, buildings were erected at that point by the Presbyterian board of missions, and a competent teacher installed, who reports an average attendance of 75 pupils.

A school was also established among the Hoonyah tribe on Cross sound; the teacher reports 70 pupils.

At the southern end of Prince of Wales island, on Cordova bay, a chief presented a house to the Presbyterian mission and a school was opened, with an average attendance of 80 pupils.

At Shakan, on the north end of Prince of Wales island, a small school has been opened and placed in charge of a native teacher and his wife, both former pupils of the Wrangell school.

We append a tabulated list of the settlements and population of the southeastern division, as follows:

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Settlements.	Location.	Total.	White.	Creole.	Thlinket.	Hyda.
Grand total.....		7,748	293	230	6,487	788
NATIVES.						
<i>Chilkhat tribe.</i>						
Yondestak.....	Chilkhat river and bay.....	988			171	
Kutkwutlu.....	Chilkhat river and bay.....				125	
Kluekquan.....	Chilkhat river and bay.....				565	
Chilcoot.....	Chilcoot river.....				127	
<i>Hoonyah tribe.</i>						
Koudekan.....	Chichagof island.....	908			800	
Klughuggue.....	Chichagof island.....				108	

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION—Continued.

Settlements.	Locations.	Total.	White.	Creole.	Thlinket.	Hyda.			
<i>Khootznahoo tribe.</i>									
Augoon.....	Admiralty island, Hood's bay.....	666			420				
Scutskoon.....	Admiralty island, Hood's bay.....				246				
<i>Kekh tribe.</i>									
Klukwan.....	Kuprianof island.....	568			261				
Village.....	Kuprianof island.....				82				
Village.....	Koo island.....				100				
Village.....	Port Houghton.....				50				
Village.....	Seymour's channel.....				75				
<i>Auk tribe.</i>									
Village.....	Stephens passage.....	640			290				
Village.....	Admiralty island.....				300				
Village.....	Douglas island.....				50				
<i>Takoo tribe.</i>									
Tokeatl's village.....	Takoo river and inlet.....	269			26				
Chitklin's village.....	Takoo river and inlet.....				113				
Katlany's village.....	Takoo river and inlet.....				106				
Fotshou's village.....	Takoo river and inlet.....				24				
<i>Stakhin tribe.</i>									
Shustak's village.....	Etholin island.....	317			38				
Kash's village.....	Etholin island.....				40				
Shakes' village.....	Etholin island.....				38				
Towayat's village.....	Etholin island.....				82				
Kohltsene's village.....	Stakhin river.....				28				
Hinanahan's village.....	Stakhin river.....				31				
Kadishan's village.....	Stakhin river.....				27				
Shallyany's village.....	Stakhin river.....				24				
<i>Prince of Wales Island tribe.</i>									
Kouyou.....	Prince of Wales island, west coast.....				587			60	
Hanega.....	Prince of Wales island, west coast.....	500							
Klawak.....	Prince of Wales island, west coast.....	27							
<i>Tongas tribe.</i>									
Village.....	Island mouth Portland canal.....	273			173				
Cape Fox.....	Prince of Wales island.....				100				
<i>Sitka tribe.</i>									
Sitka, Indian village.....	Baranof island.....	721			540				
Silver Bay.....					39				
Hot Springs.....					26				
Indian River.....					43				
Old Sitka.....					73				
<i>Yakutat tribe.</i>									
Scattered villages between cape Spencer and Bering bay.....	Coast of mainland.....	500			200				
Yakutat.....	Bering bay.....				300				
<i>Hyda tribe.</i>									
Kassan and Skowl.....	Prince of Wales island.....	788				173			
Kluquan.....	Prince of Wales island.....					125			
Koianglas.....	Prince of Wales island.....					62			
Howakan.....	Prince of Wales island.....					287			
Shakan.....	Prince of Wales island.....					141			
Total native.....		7,225			6,437	788			
WHITES AND CREOLES.									
Wrangell.....	Etholin island.....	106	105	1					
Shuck.....	Stephens passage.....	10	10						
Soundun.....	Holkhan bay.....	10	10						
Shakan.....	Prince of Wales island.....	8	5	3					
Old Sitka.....	Baranof island.....	6	6						
Sitka.....	Baranof island.....	376	157	219					
Kassan.....	Prince of Wales island.....	7		7					
Total white and creole.....		523	293	230					

The superficial area of this island division is, as nearly as it can be computed from the limited data at my command, about 28,980 square miles. This would give a density of population of 1 inhabitant to nearly 4 square miles. The ratio of civilized (white and creole) population was, in 1880, 1 to 55½ square miles. This element is now probably three times as numerous, or 1 to 19 square miles. The Thlinket and Hyda, however, are very susceptible of civilization, and are rapidly advancing in their social status, thanks to the efforts of missionaries and the contact with Caucasian miners and traders.