Sitka, 22 Jan.

11:20 a.m.: Even now that it's begun raining, the mtns are more plentifully seen than in summer; there aren't the lowering clumps of cloud as then, just a high general overcast out of which the rain seeps. It began the same as rain last summer, simply there in the air a moment or two before you quite notice it.

— When I walked this morning before the rain, the mtns east (?) of town, beyond the Nat. Park point, were in dark timbered outline against higher, sharper snow-peaks on the horizon; the cannonball peak directly over the point particularly stands out, against the bigger mtns behind and the weathered-in sky.

— Verstovia remains out in very sharp outline even in rain. As if its blade of peak and sharp slopes have slit the weather.
The Russian bishop's residence, built by Finnish carpenters, was an entire manor house of squared trees...
check 8.20. Simpson a Sitta visit, especially sauna

p. 133–1500 barrels salmon salted annually from

stem "ab mi. of pt".

— bath: "throw water on iron furnace"—clods of steam—

at 1 ft pounds buckets of hot water on Sj

lathered him "a handful of pine tope".

— then gradually colder buckets of water

— can be in bath.
p. 38—check whether Kolosh market inside or out

OK - Price letter
12-14-81
Jarl Enckell  
Ostra Allen 9 D  
00140 Helsingfors 14  
Finland

Ap 1, 1980: E to Isabel Miller: "I have prepared a booklet about the daily life in Sitka during the 1840's as if was experienced by the Finns employed by the R-A Co. I intend to send you a copy soon."

--"I am an amateur..."

E's son-in-law: Kostas Kazazis  
Dept. of Linguistics  
U. of Chicago  
1010 East 59th St.  
Chicago 60637 (phone: (312) 753-4303
Bancroft C-B

1873, June 22- Jul 5 letter to Anna B. Sutliff, describing Sutliff from Scollay Parker

An otome: cylinder, made of brick covered b- sheet iron, nearly as high as room. Light a fire b- morn, close damper and baked heat keeps room warm all day.

"This is healthy season." (letter- writer wetly milky de)

"Sun not setting until after 9 when a long twilight comes on."

Can read without lamp to 9:30.
charge line about cathedral bells resounding to "the streets of the night"?
from Joe Ashby, Sitka, 28 Jul '80:

I asked him about winter weather in 1911-12 and he said it was the worst month, then some

fully southeasterly. To tide, cause

plates of ice, thin as 00, formed in rain barrels

(Sitka weather before escape)

If one caused to worry a blizzard... but they had

luck, a veil of rain instead of an envelopment of snow

Snow was. I weathered it good...
22 Jan. '81, Sitka

--Mt. Verstova: looms at end of town, its summit a triangle of rough rock atop vaster triangle of wooded slopes.

--Other, snowier mtns stand behind it on both sides, like courtesans (?) arrayed a few steps in back of Tsarina.

--I had habit of checking the tiara of rock atop Verstova, to see whether it had become covered with snow overnight or remained brockled.

--From a point on Main St. near the Castle, in morning dark the green-painted spires of the church blend into forested slope of Verstova; as you walk toward the church, the Orthodox cross atop the spire seems to rise out of the left-hand slope of the mtn. Have you noticed this?

23 Jan: re-checked this illusion this morn: at corner by Pioneer home--catercorner from steps to Castle Hill--the carrot-spike's cross seems to rise from the left-hand (north?) slope of V'a, about 1/3 way up, as if advancing to claim the summit. (or use a Calvary theme?)

--If you let yourself dwell on the menace of these mountains, you would go around in terror all day, like a cowering dog.
Herring were loaded into canoes with special timed paddles to eaten fresh or dried for future use.
Skitka Nat Pr Museum /

- exhibit “People of the Frog” — among coastal migrants who evilly came into Alaska my South were those who later formed Kooksadi clan of Tlingit.
- found their clan emblem (frog carving of riving frog) behind canoe in fog
- settled at Kiks bay; disputes, 1/2 village moved to settle of Wrangell; split again, some moved near Sitka; built stronghold on Castle Hill.
- slide show explained migration from South: Indians are thought to have come up Asia, thru B.C. Col’ia to Nass River, followed it to coast, begun inland migration from there.
Sitka Nat Park Museum

- scene of sailing ship: "People from under clouds, a Tlingit legend says tells of sighting a Chin's ship, first mistook vessel for a great white canoe, creator sent rain to make ship carry mortal men, era of trading began."

- see other display: 'pots bought (in China) teas, spices & silk with a fortune in E. a.'
Sitka 22 Jan. /Park 19.

Adapt's R in calendar: piece of dark red wood, 3. wide of this card, c. 12 rows of holes, horizontal, 1 hole for each day of month. Like a big erasable board; pegs were moved day by day. Peg holes 3. wide of finishing nail.

(- Feb. 2d now, has 29 holes; Jan., 31)

Religious days marked c; fairly frequent, perhaps 8-10 in 1st 2 mos.

-did R no hand these out to Abert converts?
Sitka, 22 Jan.

Seagulls flash very white against forested slope of Verstovia. --white as snow creatures
Sitha 22 Feb.

- from bridge: up to eye level c Castle when he was on stockade near Blockhouse? - as near from up limit sign on far side of RR, yes.

- width of channel: 400 paces, from prom sign to Standard dock
Sitka lived in cloud. At times the vapor flowed along bottoms of mtns, making the peaks float like dark icebergs. Other times the cloud layer lopped the mtn stops, leaving a plateau of dark trees which simply rose until it vanished in flat line of fleece.
194—canoes: "According to state of tide they are drawn up high or low on the fine white sand, thickly strewn with mussels, from time to time water is thrown over them to keep the timber moist, and if there is only a little sunshine the precious craft are covered with sacking or brushwood to prevent them from warping or splitting."

—immediately behind Ind village, hillside cemetery with "numerous little wooden huts which serve to guard the ashes of the dead."

198—descpntn of Russian bathhouse and taking a bath

231—thorny "Devil's rush": unless thorn cut from skin inflamn is caused; wounds heal slowly and with difficulty in the climate. T himself "had my finger violently inflamed in this way and was altogether so unwell as a result of of recurrence of wet weather... I retired to my bed very ill..."
5 Jan: Park hq.

- Fiber respiratory: 0.9" in arcad span, 4" hi, 2" thick; fibers are thin reeds, wide as toothpicks. About 2" in from each end, wound twines of reeds bind longer ones into bundle.

Fiber could be spruce root
5th the 22 Jan.

- Castle Rock: irony of hump its size serving as commanding position in land of colossal mtns.

- height: even c. 2-story post office behind it. Est'd my judge: 35-40'

- width: abt 75 paces along side paralleling channel

- hump: went dumpling dollop
Silka 22 Jan.

Mt. Edzizaumbe: classic volcano outline, broad cone + flattened top.

seams of snow upright near top of slope
Ushin

p. 39, F. 26, 1885: "...this man turns with every wind."

Are you going to turn with every wind?

A man ought not turn < every wind, but...
Sitka 22 Jan
2:20 pm - crash of water at high tide along Baranov’s promenade.
Sitka, Jan '81

—The morning I left, Mt. Edgecumbe had fresh snow, drastically changing its lacklustre streaky appearance of previous days: the snow gave it a handsome, proportioned, Fujiyama-like look.

—Similarly, Verstovia had fresh snow along its northern fin of ridge.

—I was told by Rusty, the airporter driver, that Sitka winter usually is clearer than this overcast winter has been.
Sitka, 23 Jan.

By 8:30 am, visibility: Verstovia, the Sound islands, mtns all around can be seen. Thoroughly overcast morn, but a hole of near-blue opened briefly overhead.

The "terrible beauty" of the Irish songsman—Yeats—comes to mind: enormity of these mtns, the reach of water, the tremendous weather, being reborn each morn. And somehow born with startlement each morn, as if there'd never been a previous. Continuing astonishment to one of the characters.

Scene is like fjord country must be, but with the fleet of forested islands in the Sound, and the extent of water around the town; fjord country in collision with something more.

Dusting of overnight snow on top 1/5 of Verstovia this morn; emphasizes its sharpness, aloofness.

Verstovia and the islands are the first clearly visible features at earliest light, as they are the last at night.

Could see my breath this morn.
Sitka:

flag: would there be one over N America? Rt m imperial? R-A Co?
23 Jan., Sitka

Last night, went toward blockhouse about 11; with today's town lights it's hard to imagine how dark New A would have been, but certainly it would have been starless this time of year; as blackly void overhead as if there'd never been stars.

---sound of rain hitting my jacket, by time I got back to hotel.
Sitka, 22 Jan. '81: Shee Atika rm 530, 11:35 am—

Y'day's flight was mostly in overcast, but when the water could be seen, there were surf-rings of white around all rocks and shorelines like rims of frost.

When we began descent to Ketchikan, I could see what I think was Rose Spit of Graham I. in Qn Chs: a horn of shoreline, cornucopia-shaped, coming out of overcast covering rest of the island.

Ketchikan was in full bluster: whitecaps on channel as the plane danced in from the north (? up-channel from town, anyway). I got off, stepped outside the terminal, it was near-gale. Where rainwater had puddled, wind went across it in intermittent sheets. Every so often, wind would switch direction, but whoop just as hard.

On approach to Sitka, plane went out over Mt. Edgecumbe, stood on its side and roared back to airport; another turbulent approach—seatbelt signs were kept on all the way from Seattle—and then a landing, far enough down the runway to draw comment from young Sitka fisherman next to me.
Blue

Jan. 22/2—Got to Shee Ajika abt 4:45, at once walked around town while there was any daylight left. Went to Sheffield House, asked what time coffee shop opened (7 am), noticed sheen of rockface beneath blockhouse, went atop Castle Rock for brief look at Sound, then up Main St. to bookstore and on to hotel. Had a drink—a $2.25 Scotch—then dinner, a $12 salmon steak.

Didn't get up until almost 7:30 this morning; this room was quiet as it was last summer, with the exception that the garbage truck takes on a load beneath its window about 7 am, a colossal grinding and munching. Had breakfast at Sheffield, where we'd had good service last summer; this time, service was lousy (altho the other waitress than mine seemed okay), 2 hotcakes were $2.95, glass of milk $1.20.

Came back from b'fast, grabbed file card notebook and set out to walk town while it wasn't raining. Went as far as airport terminal, went in for cup of coffee, took first notes; rain began slightly as I took notes on bridge on way back.
Blue

22 Jan, 5:45 pm—As if I watch out to see when total darkness will descend, my face is reflected in cross-hatched window of hotel room: diamond pattern of about 3/4 " squares, as if I were peering at myself in prison visiting room.
Blue

23 Jan 81: got up about 7:15 this morn, still in pitch-black; shaved, took shower, was drying when phone rang--Bill Reeburgh, calling from Juneau, saying they seem to have room aboard for me, so I should just show up at the ship when I get there. The kind of dependable attending to detail I would expect of Bill.

--Decided to try the cafe in the ramshackle Sitka hotel this morn, having noticed a working crowd eating there y'day. Turns out to be the one place in town where the coffee is pretty good and there's an actual cream (well, milk) pitcher instead of packaged crap. Just had toast, because I'll have an early lunch courtesy of Col. Sanders, but the hotcakes looked much better than the Sheffield's. Cafe had that greasy patina, a kind of yellowing or ivorying, I've seen in so many places of its sort in Montana.

--Ate last night at the pizza place--Marina Ristorante, I guess it is--and the smallest house specialty (sausage, pepperoni, mushrooms, cheese) pizza I could get, for I think $8.50, was an 11-incher, considerably more than I could get away with. Seems impossible to eat sanely, or at least healthily and thriftily, on a trip such as this.

--Went back to room, worked on file notes for a while, watched tv until 9:06 movie (Coast to Coast) at local theater, then to the blockhouse afterward.
23 Jan.81: during this stay, Sitka's streets have been perpetually sheened, with the rain that's just fallen or is falling now.

--Gulls muster atop the bay-facing slammed roof of Shee Atika in great flock, as if awaiting enough wingpower to peel the roof away.

--Went to Old Harbor bookshop about 10:15, wanting to ask owner Don Muller if he'd read Sitka portion of ms for me. He was washing windows, and not wanting to interrupt him, I browsed inside, bought a p'back, then noticed that the guy talking to the clerk was Michael Carley, Sally Arbur's husband and the Simon & Schuster traveler for NW.
Brevig, B-356, appendix: Baranov imported needed artisans from Scandinavia and allowed them to attend Lutheran services at first Protestant church in Alaska.

T. L. Brevig, Apaurak in Alaska 979.86 B75a p. 304: "In order to realize his plan of establishing handicrafts Barranoff imported Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian craftsmen to introduce various crafts and industries. He caused a shipyard to be built and established workshops of various types. ...These colonists from Scandinavia were Lutherans and like our Lapps in 1894 refused to leave their homeland without the good offices of the Christian Church. They were accompanied by a pastor who also brought with him a complete set of church furnishings. (305) Pastors were sent them from Sweden until 1867..."
1855-1907

The Alaskan, Sitka - skimmed, 1875-76 Lib., 7/27/80, de Armond
mulj index

8/9/90 "The Lutheran Church", 1, 4

1853 - 120-150 Lutherans at 5'a.
Add: see "Army Officer's Trip to Alaska" in Sitka research folder.
Warm sunny weather is invariably accompanied by the prevalence of fever and pulmonary complaints, and rheumatism is looked upon as an inevitable concomitant to a residence in the settlement. Doubtless the miasma arising from damp and decaying vegetable matter is one reason why Sitka is more unhealthy in fine weather than in wet: a fact which was constantly stated to us by the inhabitants.

Their canoes are much inferior to those of the lower coast --Rn hospitality: "The first phrase of their language acquired by us, was 'Petnatchit copla' (fifteen drops). Now this quantity—in words so modest—usually meant a good half tumbler of some unmitigated spirit, ranging from Cognac to raw vodka of a class which can only be described by a Californian term as 'chain lightning'..."
- 3 pound box of tea used in trading

Exhibit drawer #4: Tlingit oil and shell, copper, ivory, bread
for decor; "sometimes after 1850" began to work
gold & silver by pounding out coins

Exhibit drawer #3: Tlingit cane (twine): 0 1/2" long, 3-4" of handle,
9" of wood scoop, like flattened
version of old flour scoop
Sitka

Fiber masks worn as respirators in both; reed-like material, woven into curved mask to fit lengthwise across palm of hand to be held over nose & mouth.

"Reed" material is about 1/4 " wide
in rain, everything blanks out except nearest islands in Sitka harbor, which consequently seem more prominent—the only dark outlines swimming against the gray, like furry whales—than ever.
hill above Sitka was becoming community of cemeteries—Indian nearest the water, then Lutheran (?), then Russian (?). Have Melander tell one of the others—Wennberg?—that's where they'll all end up if they don't escape. (Or have M or one of the others think it?)

Phyllis DeMuth (I think) told me of inscription on Golovin (?) grave at Sitka:

"Peace be to your dust". Check with Isabel Miller or Marilyn Knapp before using.
Sophia Cracroft, Journal kept in Alaska, 12 May to 14 June 1870. Al His Lib, ms 248/242; original at Scott Polar Research Inst., Cambridge: not to be quoted, but can be studied for detail.

p. 1—Sitka: some bldgs yellow, with red roofs; green dome and spire of church.
--Indian village separate, stretching along beach

2—barracks and customs house face parade ground; walked past Rn church, clubhouse, bishops house, hospital, cont'd on trail out of town to shore road leading to Indian River. Military carts use the road for wood, and sometimes for river water.

3—feeling of margin provided by stumps, fallen trees, vegn

4—down coast abt 14 miles is the redoubt

5—sound carried from Indian village with great clarity: drumming, voices, dogs (cross between dog and wolf: erectears, sharp noses, bushy tail, snapping bark. tremendous noise at night.
6—old Rn gun mounts opposite barrack; mmxmx next to which, on right hand (with flagstaff) facing parade grnd is customs house; from custom house, walked across parade grnd past officers qtrs and general 's house to entrance of to Indian village. Gate or door in stockade there is locked every night at 6, no Indian allowed in after. 6 the next morn, door is opened and Indians come in again.

7—close by is fire engine house. Storehouse with gabled end stood close to water.
—up main st., past Rn ch, stood old Rn bldg of round logs painted yellow and called the "double decker" from its 2 rows of windows, each rep'g a room. 200 poor Rns who stayed on at Sitka live there, are crowded and die off fast.

11—Indn ch built by Rns on hill overlkng Ind village close to blockhouse and stockade. small red roofed cupola and usual green spire, in miniature, which has fallen out of perpendicular. cemetery adjoining.
--down the hill, followed path to the magazine on another hill; also there, 2 wooden cottages Rn gov had used as country resort.
12—Rn chu interior: no seats, men and women on opposite sides; cheancel divided from worship area by solid screen with large grated door in middle and smaller solid doors on either side; all except grating painted with figures in embossed silver with face and hands only painted, after fasion of Grk church which forbids graven image for worship.

15—Protnt chapel built for Finns, altar and pic of the Transfiguration at upper (east ) end--out gate of stockade is Indian market, long low shed with deer, ducks and fish hung along walls.

16—Ind village straggles along beach abv high water mark, canoes drawn up close to houses.--huge halibut being cut up into strips, to hang in sun and then smoked for winter.

17—Ind village is on slope, broken up with rock and stones and occasional streamlets, ground is never dry and much muss and smell.
17—ice harvest at Kodiak in Rn era began each season with special religious ceremony attended by Rn subjects and Aleuts.

18—if good weather lasts for more than few days in Sitka, people take cold.

23—twilight lovely in its transparence; great stillness.

29—after 10 days of sunshine, rain welcomed by Sitkans, who'd begun complaining of want of tone and strength. The town pump had failed.

32—between their house and church, wooden gateway, as if forming part of domain with hill where the magazine is: pond gone green with slime, green canopied grandstand with stains on its green paint, deserted greenhouse. This garden bounded by road under the Indian ch to the magazine.

34—in general's house, full-length portrait of Rn emperor: originally of Emperor Nicholas, but when he died the head was obliterated and successor's painted in.

37-8—Inds catch hummingbirds, tie them by legs 10-20 per stick, bring them to town for sale.
38—climate burns the skin even when cloudy
   --expn of sketch of town

41--furs: fox skins, gray and mixed, with thick black tails
tipped with white; marten sable; sea otter, gray and very soft.

42--westerly wind brings fair weather; often SWly.
NE wind brings rain and cold. Barometer changes do not seem
to forecast weather.

49--despite rain, air is dry; can rain all day but no penetrtrg
damp

51--walked past sawmill, then to Rn bathhouse: one rm, with
hot stones

53--Rn observatory was on Japonski I., with windvane, chronmtr,
thermon; Amcns thought the obsvtns unreliable because of
condition of apparatus, and the old Rn in charge a drunkard.

55--June 10, can read to 9:30 even on cloudy evening. Midnight,
darkest time, can still see anyone passing on st.
p. 13 of handwritten ms: at right of Rm ch, c mtr peak in legend, ws Lutheran chapel.

p. 38 of typescript: sketch described "from our side window" (facing along st away eg Rm ch in above sketch) isn't evident in ms: descpn says "below shops on left of her sketch is custom here c flagstaf, after which is ascent to gland's house -" & last (visible) 1 or 2 large bricks named as barracks." See & inlet by gland; storehouse on wharf at end & st.
Sitka details:
--Sitka Trading Post bldg, big front-gabled bldg abt 2 blocks w. of church, was built of logs at least big around as man's body. 8 of them one atop the other to make a 1st floor about twice a man's height.

--church in 1887 pic is not painted contrasting color on dome and spire. 3 bells side by side, with clappers dangling, can be seen from front view.

--a view from water --neg # 47363--shows a 2nd blockhouse, east from the replica, and evidently identical in design. Along the waterfront, from a warehouse and wharf and extending toward where the gate would have been, is high fence which could have been original stockade; it is higher than 1st floor of the warehouse, possibly 12-14'. Several canoes are along the beach in front of Indian houses. (Note: no stockade fence still to be seen between blockhouses.)

--Hip roofs on most bldgs, inc. Castle; Castle and other have small half-moon windows in gables:
74--"the colouring of the town is gay...houses yellow, with sheet-iron roofs painted red; the bright green spire and dome of the Greek Church, and the old battered hulks, roofed in and used as magazines, lying propped up on the rocks at the water's edge, with the antiquated buildings of the Russian Fur Company, gave Sitka an original, foreign, and fossilized kind of appearance." (W arrived Sitka 8 Aug 1865)

75--"peltries of 21 different stations were annually brought" to Sitka.
---Lutheran ch "within a few steps" of Rn
Sitka-to-be
For all of its varieties, its bazaar-like clots of immigrants, or perhaps because of them, New Archangel chronically

For all of its bazaar-like clots of immigrants, or perhaps because of them, New Archangel chronically
Silka life was pyramidal, as evidenced by Tsi’s castle atop its rock; socially, strata were from bank officials of high birth, down through clerks, etc., to common laborers, etc., and outside: stockade, and so on.

* Vaater pyramids loomed everywhere: mtns such as Ulia.
Holmberg,
Pg. 2, p. 76 - 1850, H befriended Chief Schighakhan at Sitka, also called Michael; as "triffler chief of ..." Thus, he was given a gold embroidered cape, a dagger & a tricorn hat. R in admn, & he wore this costume to all festive occasions e.g. fort, even when attending a guest dinner at ...
Holmberg
302 - Tlingets eat: mussels, herring, octopus, starfish, squid
- high tide...at Sitka...lowers water level
to a maximum of 15', shows twice a day...
Hohmberg

305 - “One seldom sees (in Thwaites) step into a marketplace which is created in a palisade around (Sitka) for natives to sell different foods without his daggers.”
Humbly
7+2, p. 99 + “steamert Nicholas (sic) I was placed
at our disposal” He was at Sitka 1850-2
1887: (p. 17) 100 steps led up to the castle

p. 19: There were quite a number of water pools in the road, it having rained like always at Sitka. The plank sidewalks were so rotten and in too bad condition.

p. 23: I also bought from the Russian American Co. which still were keeping the ice houses filled in San Francisco... Their saw mill in Sitka, what the A.C. Co. had not moved. After it had been idle for 10 years and more, I repaired it, put new waterwheel and flumes and also steam-power, and started to get out yellow cedar and white spruce lumber...

p. 25: ...the Chilcats, the Hoonup from Chichagof and Cross Sound and Icy Straits, the Hootchinoos from Admiralty Island, the Auks from Auka River and present Juneau, the Takoos from Takou and Windham Bay, the Schucks from Sumdum and different others...

p. 30: Of course all the Indians could make a sort of "Hootch" out of berries, seaweed, and of course with the abundance of flour, sugar, and canned fruit, they brewed any quantity of "Hootch" so the whole tribe and J.&H. were drunk and caroused for several weeks...

p. 33: Daylight got us to Killisnoo and found the Favorite there ready to start for Sitka... I had not got my boat any further than the Auk Village where we stopped at Koweeh*s big barn over night. I had paid Koweeh by then the 100 pair blankets and what I had promised, and a son of a second chief was jealous of Koweeh, as Koweeh was an old man. This Chavack tried to get me to come to his barn. You know they accommodate 20 to 30 families, with the big fire in center, a fight between the tribe... they fought
most all night, shooting down the smokehole in the roof, but Koweeph had killed all fire, so the others could shoot down with their old blunderbusses into the dark, while we could see them well enough against the sky.

..."Chinook" these Indians none understood but a few Sitkas.

p. 38 (about an incident of the death of a medicine man and retaliatory capture of 2 whites, and this aftermath, circa 1887): So Capt. Berryman steamed in front of the "Hootchinoo" village sent a squad of marines toward the back of the village and the gang of sailors on the beach to gather all the canoes, tie them together and send them adrift on Chatham Straits. Then he opened fire on the village and with his two small guns and two Gattlings. Not being able to set it afire, he sent sailors ashore to set fire to the whole village and as it was in the fall when the Indians had all their winter supplies, consisting of dried salmon, fish and seal oil and whale blubber, the village made a fine bonfire and everything was burned down.

The fleet of canoes Capt. Berryman tried to sink by shooting, but when it failed and tide was taking it down Chatham Straits too fast, he sent a gang of sailors with axes to cut holes in the bottom and of course the fleet sunk then. The unjust act has cost the lives of many prospectors who never heard of again after leaving Juneau, as the Hootchinoo kept hostile for years after
Dall, Alaska and Its Resources

p. 544
Means of 14 years' weather obsvtns at Sitka by Rns, 1849-1862:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sp</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Aut</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Yr</th>
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<td>thermometer, degrees</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>31.9</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>245</td>
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<td>inches of rainfall</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p. 543: 1868 weather chart includes snowy days:
Jan. - 3
Feb. - 0
March - 13
Nov. - 5
Dec. - 3
Life in Alaska, Mrs. Eugene S. Willard

p. 39, June 29, 1881: ...the Indians, and particularly our tribe, do beautiful work in carving in bracelets of silver, and in spoons and forks of wood and bone, and in weaving from the inner bark of trees baskets, table-mats, hats, etc., which are not only very pretty, but very durable...

I have not spoken the language. It is very difficult, but the Sitka, Stickeen and Chilcat tribes speak the same.

p. 42, 1882: ...when dear Mother Austin heard of our sickness (in Chilcat) she was determined to come to us in a canoe—a distance of over 200 miles (from Sitka), in traversing which many and many a canoe is lost.

p. 267, 1883: Sitka is situated on a beautiful harbor bearing the same name and indenting the west coast of Baranoff Island. Great mountains to the east and the north stand guard over the little town...sheltering it from cold winds and snow...Seaward, too, island fortifications thrown up in the long-ago shield (Sitka) from the roughness of the waters.

It is not cold here. At the foot of the mountains there is, indeed, enough ice on the little lake (whose waters, flowing down, keeping turning the great wheel of the sawmill in the town) to make skating—for some days at least—during the short winter, and enough snow falls to make a hand-sled quite a pleasure on the long, smooth street...

The ground may change in an hour from its native gray to the snowy white made gay with noisy children, and in an hour more all the snow may have vanished and the rain by pouring down...the humidity...is much less than many portions of the United States...
The town itself is a little old, tumbledown affair more remarkable for its mossy Russian ruins than for anything else...

The new mission building is at the extreme edge of town, with old Popoff Mountain behind, almost overhanging it. At the other end of the long town, in a part from which, during Russian rule, the main town was barricaded, is the native village, with its front open to the bay, and with a higher ridge of ground close behind, and which is almost as thickly built with little houses for the dead. As a natural barrier, great rocks push out from this ridge toward the bay, just at the entrance to the village; and there, where rock and water fail to meet, is the builded barricade, with but a single opening into the smooth green common. The latter... seems to have been in the old days a park, whose picturesque music-stand still remains. But the trees, together with the pleasant cottage-residences occupied by the Russian officers, and which surrounded two sides of the park, were burned down long ago. A stone wall on the third side, set with cannon, kept the law between land and sea. Along the fourth side—and this just opposite the barricade—still stand the custom-house and the barracks, between which, guarded by mounted brass cannon, is the double-gate entrance to the "castle," built on a high rock overlooking both town and harbor and reached by means of wearisome flights of stairs. This immense old log structure, with the arched windows of its high-gabled centre roof looking out to sea, is the third building which has occupied this rock-top. Of the others, the first was destroyed by fire; the second, a brick building, by earthquake. But all three have been scenes of much magnificence as the residence of the ruling prince. The hewn logs of this building are fitted into each other like round-bottom troughs, with moss and clay between, and are dovetailed at the corners, through each of which passes a great copper bolt from roof...
Life in Alaska, Willard

to foundation.

During Russian reign Sitka was full of life and gayety, having, besides its prince's family, his suite, government officials with their families, and the military. There were also the officers of the Greek Church; for, as you know, many of its priests and bishops are members of the Russian army. The church at that time was rich, magnificent with its pictures, its gold-wrought and jeweled frames and hangings...There were...several good schools and a seminary...also, shipping-yards with "ways" for launching vessels of a thousand tons...

In front of the government buildings, passing through the common, is the hard smooth avenue running directly through the town from the wharf back of the barracks to Sheldon Jackson Institute, and for a mile beyond through the evergreens, which, opening here and there, give lovely glimpses of the bay. There are no horses and carriages to travel this road now, though in Russian days, I am told, they were both numerous and fine...

p. 350: ...the great stone (called by the white citizens of Sitka the "Blarney stone") which stands in the roadway just opposite the gate of the Sheldon Jackson Institute...
Colonial Russian America: Cyril Chlebnikov's Reports, 1817-32
On His Sec, '76

-24: Sitka climate "like autumn yr-round"
-36: halibut basic flt/fis notaries
  - cattle/fish called "button-shell" (my note: were 1st whites
called similarly because of
their buttons?)
-41: census vic 22 sentries
-42: terms of indenture

-63: sailcloth
-74: lot of drags vic battlefield for of/cls, another for garrison
  (both built 1825-6)

-72 blacksmiths work on ship items: 1 makes or repairs axes
  - Metal utens in two shops: 1 repairs & cleans weapons...
-77 charcoal used in piggos, & in spring to smoke rats
  from ships.
Enckell: his summary notes of his booklet on Finns at Sitka, 1840-45

among his sources: Tikhemenev, Andrews, Okun, Chevigny, Simpson, but also diaries of mss of Sahlberg, Mrs Etholen, Plathan, Cygnaeus, Frankenhaeuser, Bartram, Gavrilov.

May 30 (yr not given, but likely 1840)—name-day of gov's wife, Mrs. Kuprianov, celebrated with dinner for 30.

July 20, "excursion to Sitka Hot Wells and to Ozerskoi redoubt arranged by Etholen. The company's steamboat was used...members of his staff and their wives took part in the journey."

pp.10-12: "Sahlberg went on an expedition in a baidarka together with 2 Aleuts to several islands in Sitka sound and to narrow firth nearby." Encountered grp of Tlingits starting to burn dead chieftain.

Nov. 9—winter weather started, lake frozen, skating.

pp. 18-19: Cyg "relates the living costs in Sitka and their consequences for the many Finnish craftsmen in Sitka."

p. 37: F'er "describes in his letter, May 18 1842, the club-life in Sitka and the difficulties that had appeared through the class-prejudices between the 'aristocrats' and the master skippers, office clerks etc. The club had 40 members of whom 15 belonged to the first mentioned..."
Enckell summary/2

38-9: F'er in May 18 1843 letter says "the new clubhouse had been taken in use during the previous winter." Describes 8 balle (balls?) held there.

Voyage of Nikolai from Helsinki-Sitka, 1939-40.
--Oct. 19 departure; evidently arrived May 12 ("12 maj")

details: Nov. 18, flying fish
" ocean so warm a bath did not refresh; fleabites.
Nov. 10--30th lat. crossed, damp and very hot, water and food supplies diminished, meals poorer.
Nov. 29; equator crossed
Dec. 10, Rio
Jan. 25, passing "Staten Island" (off S. Am), giant albatross and penguins around ship.
Feb. 1, southernmost position Lat. 58 00' 50"
Feb. 4, ship surrounded by whales
Feb. 7, most passengers had to eat meals standing because so many chairs broke to pieces in sev days' storm
Ap 6, crossed equator again
Alexander Friedrich Frankenhaeuser, 1811-1864
Doctor at Sitka 1840-53--diary or letters used by Enckell.
Sitka His Soc

card from Etholin display: metr 'l \textbf{mety} observatory built on Japonsky in 1842. "hourly readings of both a unifilar and bifilar (horizontal intensity) instrument--evidently a declinometer (unifilar variometer )--carried on "with some variation in the number of readings per day" to end of 1852.
Sotka
from Joe Ashley:
morning wind comes in off bay — from SE

alaska trip
Roche, Alfred R., A view of Russian America in connection with present war (1855)

p. 23 - Setka: inner line of fort/can (1837) is heavy line of 'picketted' logs, 25' high, surmounted by chevaux de frise, placed at angles of 60°. 

24. Eighthree in center 7' root of jun's morn 110' above sea level
Jarl Enckell

desc. of Nikolai which made Etholin's 1839-40 voyage:
3-masted, built in Åbo 1836-7, capacity 450 tons. "The trip to Sitka ... was the second in order which was undertaken...
The cargo consisted of supplies for the colonies
Jarl Enskell

John Bartram entry: 1839, various Finns with Etholin to Sitka.

Letter from B, Ap 30, 1841: Nov 26, left Sitka on trip to Calif. "met severe head winds, but since Sitka is usually afflicted with southerly winds and foggy weather, I had to move out to sea. The next day toward evening the winds became somewhat less severe and I, with my "nutshell" of a ship, had to sail the open seas. After this in 9 days I reached latitude 40 having bucked the same winds that blow both summer and winter. On the 12th of December we viewed land at Mendocino...

(B says he sailed on brig Baikal)
Jarl Enckell

Uno Cygnaeus in Sitka, 1840-45  (as Lutheran minister

Sailed from Helsingfors, aboard the Nikolai, in Sept. 1839.  
Arrived Sitka, May 12, 1840, after 8 month voyage.

"the following day...I went into the workers barracks and 
there gathered 30-40 Finns and Swedes around me.... These 
European workers comprised the congregation here. This is 
increased to nearly 150 in time.

mentions billiards room in gov's house

mail arrived once a year, from Okhotsk

masquerade

mentions ball at gov's, where some costumes cost 150-175 rubles.

C and another man built skating rink: "Then one could observe 
the half naked natives sitting on the ice beholding the wonderful 
scene."
A guide to manuscript collections, Bancroft Library

Ward, James C. "Three Weeks in Sitka" 1853
12 leaves

Other Sitka entries:
- Kaufer, Charles
  - 12 p., statement of R.A. service
  - 183-4
  - Times 181

Bancroft: (415) 642-8175
9-5 MS curator Estell Reabock

N
979.5
A C12 8 8
Setka in "brief summer", air "filled a hundreds of all colors. Indians catch them & sold them to. Runs to keep among the flowers for a few brief days."
We in Sitka in summer 1853, gave us "Rudolfoff", inter our "Rudolfstoy"
"On Lake Ronde a large ice house was erected, 100 x 30', capable of holding 12,000 tons of ice for shipment to Calby."
Nāngāl: pop'n, "o 1000 contained in 200 homes."

Classes: Govt & officers 1, Rn Empire
Offs & clerks 1 Rn Arm 40
Captains, 2/4ths 4 crews 1 vessel
Working classes, "some of latter sorts who are made pee by the service."
2 clubhouses: 1 for naval + military officers
1 for clerks & employees 7. Country house
- "Both provided a reading rooms, billiard tables, etc. "
2 mills in a near site, but "poorly attended to... no proper selection made of trees to be cut up... 1000' of lumber cost $6. $25-$30, though forest is close at hand."
Town's residence: lower floor, Home's private arts, office, etc.
upper: state apartments, "meals for balls, dinner & reception"}
rooms heated & Per stoves covered - porcelain tiles
We observed that all officials & inhabitants of Sitka

"from top down crossed themselves devoutly before & after meals, before & after bathing & whenever church bells sounded at Vesper or other times."
"On a hill just outside 7. town, Cor had laid out a beautiful garden & gravel walks, flower beds & nicely permitted summer houses & pavilions. At time of M's visit (July) parnies, stalks of plein de lys were in bloom."
Sitha warehouses need "50,000 rains" annually,
worth "$6 to $10 each."
Prof. Middendorff had charge of "Magnetic and Astronomical Observing" on Japonica.

Temps, Jul '52 - Jul '53: highest 59°F; lowest 60°F; mean 40°.
19th/13

Sitha an intuł "even a relic (a Mary's finger) & New Testament rests upon a cloth into which is woven a thread from coat of a martyr."

-aud Shallop
'pop'in of Silke, outside 7 - higher of colr, lived a great reglty. They went to rest at 9 PM & rose at 5 AM. at 8 & in evry drums beat & also at reveille, all night long bells at church, at cow's & at garden struck 2 claps? at every hr & sentries cried "attention!"
1852 - St.iclen lands took over bldgs at hot springs, "robbery: Rs 7 ev'ty to their very shirts & burning bldgs."

A invalid presumed dead; "next 7 party escaped & crossed mines to. redoubt won they arrived in a sad condition."

- Bjesboi or Lake Redoubt: citadel at 6-8 hours, fish house, comdt's residee ("a non-comd officer 80 yrs of age.") 30 people. Dam a fish traps at outlet 7 lake 7 miles long. Redoubt is 8 miles by 5 fath.
House of chief of Sitha Koth  large, c 2 parts,
outer 1/2 for slaves, interior for family. Inner part "meat"
& "ornamental & coloured engravings of Emp Alexander,
Empress Anna[?] & other members of Emp. fam."
Kolosh once invited a party of 7 Steers to take a steam bath & then smothered them by closing all openings.

"Not long before," W's visit, Kolosh made peace with Stans, parties of 40 Stans came to Sitala. "During festivities which the place just outside T. Stockade 35 7 Stans were murdered. James fled t'w'n & I were protected." (Compiler's note gives this as 1852)
## Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block for married laborers has 35 rooms</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... said to contain 2 families each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block for unmarried laborers</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Chief &amp; Upper Class &amp; attendants</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Class of 9 &amp; 11 &amp; 13 attendants</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club House</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls’ Orphan Asylum</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys’</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminary: Priests, pupils, etc</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Barracks</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov’s house</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 beds c 5 each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{Total} = 450 \]

\[ \text{Total} = 874 \]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Numerical Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On wharf</td>
<td>3 guns</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At fort &amp; house</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On small vessel</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small steamer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large steamer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun boat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Word/20

Salary 7 Cor 35,000 niles ($7,000)
  "  "  "  12,000  "  $2,400
Workmen need 27 1/2 niles/mo, fuel 1/400 4 quarters
Festive occasions—Empress's birthday, etc.—offered to native chiefs denied at Czar's rank, often in suave. All in full dress & decoration. Meals sumptuous, accompanied by music, & always followed by champagne in abundance. "Latter bevrage rarely failed to appear even at ordinary meals."
Sitka

...minis were those a child would draw, high round humps (too high for themselves) or stark triangles.
spawn of islands / Sitka coast
Melander knew that OO was one of the Russians who treated the natives with the happy cruelty of a kitten with its first mouse, and he was guessing that they would not exert themselves for him.
In truth, OO was glad to have Wennberg vanish. Melander was another matter... Karlsson he knew only as OO, and Braaf was xx a dim face, a bit like a young Lt he had served with when he came into the Taar's navy 00 years before...
The Russians ruling at Sitka—or New Archangel as they called it in this time when the snug port was headquarters of the fur-reaping enterprise which controlled the coastline of Alaska from the Aleutian chain to 00—the Russians did not know what they had in the Melanders of the world.
At St. Lawrence:
- coins: painted Madonna face & hands, brass outline of rest of figure

  all brass except hands & face

  long-faced Roman coins

- Samovar, gold plated
Alaska trip

Run bishop's house:
- painted yellow ochre & green roof
- kantoshka opening to let air in room
- door frame braces: V at top strap iron
- linen sailcloth because cotton canvas cauld' withstand damp
- hip roof char's of Sotka: instead of eaves, roof ends are aslant
Setha landing/z

C: it's like the back of...Truck Switzerland

3-4 mins after takeoff, mins disappear into cluds, then reappear

1 shred of mtn shows in mnd of a cloud, impossibly high: like dark sharp piece of steel in white chowder

approaching Juneau; making turn up north, plane slows S
seems to become very cautious

- steward asks a Glacier Bay passengers as we enter bomb pattern: "drugs" I call but no answer here.

( Triangle route out over Chugach? )

- plane holds by going back & forth over channel; turns as either and are tight & compress. Head
Large Sitka

Rectangle of tidal flat stones at low tide, qf Nat Pk point
(i.e., facing toward town).
Setha
Christmas: would bells of St. M's ring at times during day?
Sithe
beacon light atop B's castle: have. Swedes see it recede as they flee?

Note: Trip
Sitka

Ron Xmas: nèd'n'rice?

eh bello?
from Joe Ashley:

In sawmill set a whar. Fish Factory (MacDonald's store complex) is now part of waterfront area when town was alone for present boat harbor.

Shea: Atika sits a whar. Foundry was.

Hills (?) house on point near pub library is on part of fronts of saltery, with Rams cured seal skins & fish.

Standard Oil belts on castle Hill is on site of old warehouse docks; old foundry can be seen under it.
Block houses at Site B: there were 4, 2 octagonal & 2 square, of 2 reconstructed (above Shell/d Rae) is not what was on that site — a sq one was.

Note: model of fort in Cant. blog mistakenly has only 3 6' houses