

Mission-station material, including censuses and religious records of Alaska Natives, correspondence, financial records, mission diaries, the *historia domus* (brief accounts of the status of a mission, written every two to three years), *litterae annuae* (annual accounts of a parish or mission), miscellaneous historical manuscripts written at the missions, and any newsletter or newspaper clippings regarding the unit.

Missions for which individual collections exist include Akulurak, Andreafsky, Bethel District, Chaniliut, Dillingham, Douglas, Eagle, Fairbanks, Holy Cross, Hooper Bay, Juneau, Kashunuk, Ketchikan, King Island and Little Diomedea, Kokrines, Kotzebue, Mountain View, Nome, Nulato, Pilgrim Springs, Saint Michael, and Tanana—as well as the geographically broader Alaska Collection and Southeast Alaska Collection.

Biographical material, including correspondence, personal diaries, published and unpublished historical manuscripts, and publications about church personnel attached to Alaska. Researchers who obtain sacramental records on Natives of interest to them should note the officiating minister and consider the possibility that the personal papers of this man might offer additional references to the Natives he ministered.

Missionaries for whom individual collections exist are Francis Barnum,¹⁵ Joseph Bernard, Beger Bougis, Bartholomew Chiaudano, Joseph R. Crimont, Edward Cunningham, Philip Delon, Paul Deschout, Anthony R. Drathman, Aloysius Eline, John P. Fox, Carmelo Giordano, John Hess, Aloysius Jacquet, Julius Jette, William Judge, Anthony Keyes, Bellarmine Lafortune, Martin Lonneux, Giovanni Lucchesi, Joseph McElmeel, Frank Menager, Francis Monroe, Paul Muset, John Negro, John O'Hare, Joseph Perron, Hubert Post, John Post, John B. Rene, Aloysius Robaut, Aloysius Roccati, Crispin Rossi, Frederick Ruppert, John B. Sifton, Philbert Turnell, Paschal Tosi, Joseph Treca, James Twohig, and John Van Der Pol.

Other archives with Roman Catholic collections of value include

ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES; Reference Services Unit; 141 Willoughby Avenue; Juneau, AK 99801-1720, which holds copies of student transcripts from Saint Mary's Catholic High School in Saint Mary's (formerly Andreafsky) and from Covenant High School in Unalakleet (restricted, in both cases, to former students and their fiduciaries), as well as some student censuses from within the State Department of Education files.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES; Parliament Buildings; 655 Belleville Street; Victoria, BC V8V 1X4, Canada, which holds some records relating to Catholic missions in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, and Alaska.

BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSION RECORDS; Marquette University Archives; 1415 West Wisconsin Avenue; Milwaukee, WI 53233, which holds some Catholic mission records from Alaska.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE ARCHIVES; 4800 Thirty-seventh Avenue Southwest; Seattle, WA 98126, which houses records of Holy Cross Hospital, Nome (1902-14); Saint Joseph Hospital, Fairbanks (1938-); Immaculate Conception School, Fairbanks (1946-76); and Catholic Junior High School, Anchorage (1961-67).

SISTERS OF SAINT ANN, NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE ARCHIVES; 1950 Beglie Street; Victoria, BC V8R 1K8, Canada, which offers assorted mission records from Alaska.

SISTERS OF SAINT ANN, MOTHER HOUSE ARCHIVES; 1950 Prevost Street; Lachine, QC H8C 1P7, Canada, which houses similar materials.

Researchers should also be familiar with three periodicals published by the Catholic Church in Alaska. *The Alaskan Shepherd* (issued bimonthly by the Diocese of Northern Alaska at Fairbanks from 1963 to present) and *The Inside Passage* (a weekly newsletter issued by the Diocese of Juneau for Southeast Alaska since 1970) carry short feature articles about people and both current and historical events. *Northern Winds*, a newsletter published between 1943 and 1953, chronicles the activities of the Holy Cross Mission, with news of children, religious leaders, and visitors.

Russian Orthodox Church

Russian expansion into Alaska was primarily prompted by commercial interests, but there was also an early religious connection. In response to the concern of Czarina Catherine II over the conversion of the Natives and their protection from abusive traders, a Russian Orthodox priest was dispatched there in 1792. Over the years, this denomination established a substantial following in most regions of Alaska; and its influence remains the most-enduring legacy of the early Russian presence in the American Northwest.¹⁶

In the 1920s and 1930s, the Alaskan diocese gave its archival records to the Library of Congress, where they were later indexed and filmed for preservation. The indexes have been published for the years 1816 through 1936,¹⁷ and microfilm copies of the original records for this period are available at most major libraries in Alaska. While the indexes use the Roman alphabet, the original records are handwritten in Russian. Researchers must be familiar with the language and the old-style Russian cursive writing or have a translator available.

Useful material is also available at the denominational archives:

SAINT HERMAN'S THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY; Post Office Box 728; Kodiak, AK 99615.

The official periodical of this denomination in America, *The Russian Orthodox American Messenger*, was issued from 1896 through 1973. Alaska was heavily featured until 1910—with information on baptisms in remote villages and laymen honored for service to the church. An English-language index exists.¹⁸

Society of Friends (Quakers)

The first activity of the Society of Friends in Alaska was in Douglas (Southeast Alaska), where the Kansas Yearly Meeting of Friends established a mission in 1887. Interest expanded in 1896, after the Presbyterian minister Sheldon Jackson visited the traditional Eskimo Rendezvous at Kotzebue in Northwest Alaska and was invited to supply missionaries to the area. Anna Hunnicutt, a Friend teaching in Douglas, learned of the opportunity at Kotzebue and convinced the California Meeting to provide support. In 1897, she and Alice Umigiichak arrived in the

Kotzebue area with plans to construct buildings, but they were refused permission by Native medicine men. Eventually the Society did establish a foothold in Kotzebue, from which it spawned Northwest Alaska stations at Candle, Deering, Kivalina, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, and Shungnak. Kotzebue has remained the center for the Society of Friends in Alaska.¹⁹

Quaker records of genealogical value include birth, membership, marriage, and funeral records, kept by the local meetings. The state's administrative office—though it is currently unable to field genealogical inquiries—is the

ALASKA YEARLY MEETING HEADQUARTERS; Post Office Box 687; Kotzebue, AK 99752.

CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS

In December 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), which validated aboriginal use, occupancy, and continued possession of lands in the state of Alaska. By the terms of this act, Natives received over forty million acres of the public domain and a monetary settlement of \$962.5 million. To manage their funds, lands, and resources, the Natives established 13 regional and 246 village corporations. Citizens with one-fourth or more Alaska Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo blood, who were alive at the time the act was passed, could share in the benefits—unless they were members of the Annette Island Reserve Community of Metlakatla, with whom Congress had already settled in 1891.²⁰

Thousands of genealogy-related records have been compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to determine eligibility for the ANCSA benefits. These records are closed to the public, but Alaska Natives may acquire information on themselves through a two-step process:

- Acquire a birth certificate from the state's Department of Health and Social Services, Bureau of Vital Statistics (Post Office Box H; Juneau, AK 99811). A money order for the current fee must accompany each request. Inquirers must be eighteen years old or older and request a certificate for themselves or their child or legal ward. Adoptees should obtain a copy of their *original* certificate.
- Determine Native-blood quantum and acquire a "Certificate of Native Blood" by sending the birth certificate to the Alaska office of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (Post Office Box 3-8000; Juneau, AK 99802).

Individuals may also receive genealogical information through the Native corporations. While these offices may not release official records, each knows the people in its jurisdiction and is able to put interested people in contact with each other. The thirteen regional corporations are²¹

AHTNA, INCORPORATED; Post Office Box 649; Copper Center, AK 99588; or 406 West Fireweed, no. 101; Anchorage, AK 99505.

ALEUT CORPORATION; 1 Aleut Plaza; 4000 Old Seward Highway, Suite 300; Anchorage, AK 99503.

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION; Post Office Box 129; Barrow, AK 99723; or 301 Arctic Slope Avenue; Anchorage, AK 99518.

BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION; Post Office Box 1008; Nome, AK 99762; or 3351 Arctic Boulevard; Anchorage AK 99503.

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION; Post Office Box 198; Dillingham, AK 99576; or 800 Cordova; Anchorage, AK 99510.

CALISTA CORPORATION; Post Office Box 408; Bethel, AK 99559; or 601 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 200; Anchorage, AK 99501.

CHUGACH CORPORATION; 560 East Thirty-fourth Street; Anchorage, AK 99503.

COOK INLET REGION, INCORPORATED; 2525 C Street; Anchorage, AK 99509.

DOYON, LIMITED; Doyon Building; 201 First Avenue; Fairbanks, AK 99701.

KONIAG, INCORPORATED; 4300 B Street; Anchorage, AK 99503

NANA CORPORATION; Post Office Box 49; Kotzebue, AK 99752; or 1001 Benson Boulevard; Anchorage, AK 99503.

SEALASKA CORPORATION; One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 400; Juneau, AK 99801-1276.

THIRTEENTH REGIONAL CORPORATION; 12503 Southeast Mill Plain Road, Suite 200; Vancouver, WA 98684.

GENERAL ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

Information about Alaska Natives often appears in manuscript collections of local historical societies and major regional repositories. Among the facilities that all researchers should consider are

ALASKA HISTORICAL LIBRARY; Post Office Box 110571; Juneau, AK 99811-0571 (of particular interest: Louis Shotridge Collection, Tlingit Indian Genealogy Notes and Information, 1915-26?, Manuscript Collection no. 37—a restricted body of materials written in Tlingit).

ALASKA STATE LIBRARY; Post Office Box 110571; Juneau, AK 99811-0571.

ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES; 141 Willoughby Avenue; Juneau, AK 99811-1720.

ANCHORAGE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART; 121 West Seventh Avenue; Anchorage, AK 99501.

ARCHIVES, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE, CONSORTIUM LIBRARY; 3211 Providence Drive; Anchorage, AK 99508.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES—ALASKA REGION; 654 West Third Avenue; Anchorage, AK 99501.²²

Above all, researchers will want to review the holdings of the previously cited Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks—particularly the following:

Alaska Commercial Company Collection. Of special interest is Box 152, Folder 1576, wherein a logbook for Unalaska (Aleutian Islands) lists approximately seventy-five individuals—mostly children who were vaccinated for smallpox on 13-14 May 1878—with name, age, and sex of each individual.

Donald Foote Collection. Taped interviews in this collection contain references to family genealogies, primarily in Point Hope. The information has not been charted.

Froehlich Rainey Collection. Four boxes of materials accumulated by Rainey, a professor of anthropology at the University of Alaska from 1933–47, yield names of contemporary Alaska Natives from Point Hope and Barrow (northern Alaska). Also included are Dr. Rainey's business and personal correspondence (1936–46); diaries describing his fieldwork at Point Hope and Saint Lawrence Island (1937–40); a collection of stories told to him by residents at Point Hope; and grave listings from Ipiutak and Tigara.

Genealogical Records of Barrow families. This compilation of Eskimo family records, 1825–1975, was created by researchers studying blood types. The materials are grouped together by families for six generations and list date and place of birth, sex, and degree of Eskimo ancestry. The alphabetical name index is helpful; however, researchers report numerous errors.²³

Minto Alaska Village Council Records ("Council Secretary's Book of Minutes of Business Meetings" for 28 December 1939–11 March 1948). This collection includes a history of individuals who lived in this Interior Alaska village during the specified years. Each entry includes name and date of birth. Some entries include the date of death. The last date of death was recorded in 1961 [*sic*], and the oldest person on the list was born in December 1853.

Robert McKennan Collection. Among these materials are census and hospital records from Healy River, Nabesna, Sam Creek, Scottie Creek, Tanacross, and Tetlin (1937–38); Tanana (1946); Tanacross (1946, 1962); Minto (1958); Tetlin (1958); and Northway.

Vital Statistics and Miscellaneous Records for Kake, Alaska. Available only on microfilm, this group of birth, marriage, and death records from Southeast Alaska, covering 31 October 1917 to 7 July 1928, was compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Education, Alaska Native School Medical and Reindeer Service.

Two additional collections of extreme value have been produced by members of the Native corporations:

Fort Gibbon (Tanana) District Area Data Base. Developed by Paul and Merrily Verhagen and Robert Maynard (contact Verhagens; Post Office Box 563; Nenana, AK 99760), the data base consists of two parts. Part 1 covers the compiled records of the Fort Gibbon-Tanana Recording District 1915–1941—including birth, marriage, and death registrations, as well as the genealogical records of the Roman Catholic priest, Jules Jette, S.J. Part 2 records the responses of area families who have reviewed the data in part 1 and offered their corrections or additions. A copy of the data base has been provided for the Tanana Native Council (Post Office Box 93; Tanana AK 99775).

North Slope Borough Genealogical Records. The Inupiat History, Language, and Culture Commission (Box 69; Barrow, AK 99723) has developed a strong collection of Eskimo genealogies, including a magnificent assemblage of photographs and oral-history materials.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the printed censuses, histories, and periodicals already mentioned, researchers should be aware of four often overlooked publications of significant genealogical value.

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nchorage, AK 99501.²²

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arly the following:

.Box 152, Folder 1576,
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on 13–14 May 1878—

contain references to
as not been charted.

Dauenhauer, Nora Marks, and Richard Dauenhauer. *Haa Kusteey: Our Culture: Tlingit Life Stories*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994. This book offers biographical sketches of approximately fifty Southeast Alaska Tlingit elders. Part 1 covers individuals born between 1863 and 1915. Part 2 treats the founders of the Alaska Native Brotherhood, a sociopolitical organization. The authors offer copious photographs of people and events.

Letter from the Secretary of War, 44th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 12, June 1875. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1876. Included is a petition of Natives on Saint George Island in the Pribilofs, requesting the U.S. government to regard the residents "not as wild Indians . . . but as fellow citizens struggling to advance in civilization, and to become worthy to be esteemed." Approximately thirty names are included with the petition.

Message of the President of the United States . . . Forty-fourth Congress, First Session, Senate Executive Document 33, Part 2, 24 March 1876. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1876. Three important lists are contained therein: (1) Indian prisoners confined at Sitka during the three years ending 31 December 1875; (2) civilian prisoners confined at Sitka during the same period; and (3) prisoners confined at the post of Fort Wrangel[1], Alaska, from 1 August to 31 December 1875, inclusive.

Oliver, Ethel Ross. *Journal of an Aleutian Year*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1988. This World War II study lists residents of Attu Island in the Aleutians who were captured by the Japanese on 7 June 1942. First transported to Kiska Island and then to Hokkaido Island, Japan, the Attuans were incarcerated at the Otaru War Prison Camp until the end of hostilities. The listing for each includes such background information as date and place of birth, names of parents, date and cause of death, residence of survivors, and age as of June 1947.

CONCLUSION

Most researchers who approach this topic expect difficulty in tracing Alaska Native roots; yet major sources do exist to assist the effort. While the information provided here is not exhaustive, it does introduce a significant body of literature, manuscripts, and data bases in which searches can be launched. In addition to the items presently discussed, other possibilities will develop, as Native groups continue to compile their own genealogies and indexes.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

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1. Statistics cited here are from "Alaska," *The American Peoples Encyclopedia* (N.Y.: Grolier, 1968), 290-91; and "Alaska," *Encarta 95* (Redmond, Wash.: Microsoft Corp., 1994), based upon *Funk & Wagnall's New*

zy: *Our Culture: Tlingit*
This book offers bio-
Tlingit elders. Part 1
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pon Funk & Wagnall's *New*

Encyclopedia, 1994 ed. For historical background, see also Claus-M. Naske and Herman E. Slotnick, *Alaska: A History of the Forty-Ninth State*, 2d ed. (Norman: Univ. of Okla., 1987); Cora Cheney, *Alaska: Indians, Eskimos, Russians, and the Rest* (N.Y.: Dodd, 1980); W. R. Hunt, *Alaska: A Bicentennial History* (N.Y.: W. W. Norton, 1976); Lael Morgan, *Alaska's Native People*, vol. 6, no. 3, of *Alaska Geographic* (Anchorage: Alaska Geographic Society, 1979); and May McNeer, *The Alaska Gold Rush* (N.Y.: Random House, 1960).

2. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *County and City Data Book*, 12th ed. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1994), 32. A useful map depicting the distribution of Alaska Native population is found in *The Alaska Almanac: Facts about Alaska*, 17th ed. (Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Books, 1993), 128.

3. *County and City Data Book*, 32.

4. The overview here reflects the conclusions of the authors, based upon their own extensive research and personal interviews with Alaska Native families.

5. Useful for the various spellings of Alaska's geographic sites is Donald J. Orth, *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967).

6. W. C. Hanson, *Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska Village Census*, prepared for the U.S. Dept. of Energy by the Battell Memorial Institute, 1967, 1972, 1978, and 1989. These records are available through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), the nation's largest clearinghouse for scientific, technical, engineering, and business information produced by the federal government. Address inquiries to U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Technology Administration (NTIS); Springfield, VA 22161, specifying order nos. as follows: November 1969 (BNWL-MS); September 1972 (C00-2122-11); August 1978 (LA-5999-MS, REV); and May 1989 (PNL03081).

7. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1915); this volume, which is Bureau of Fisheries Doc. 819, constitutes Appendix 9 to the 1914 annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries. Also U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918), issued as Bureau of Fisheries Doc. 847 and Appendix 2 to the 1917 annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries.

8. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Sitka, Alaska Territory* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882), constituting part of House Executive Doc. 81, 47th Cong., 1st sess.

9. L. Arden Almqvist, *Covenant Church in Alaska* (Chicago: Covenant Press, 1962); Peter Marston, *Covenant Frontiers: Fifty Years in China, Fifty Three Years in Alaska, Three Years in Africa* (Chicago: Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America, 1941). A list of the Evangelical Covenant Churches in Alaska, which includes pastors and addresses, is available from the Evangelical Covenant Church of Alaska; P.O. Box 190729; Anchorage, AK 99519.

10. Also important are Charles Campbell, *A History of the Episcopal Mission of Our Savior in Tanana* (Tanana: N.p., 1985); and Hudson Stuck, *The Alaska Mission of the Episcopal Church* (N.Y.: Domestic and Foreign Mission Society, 1920).

11. Primary publications on the Moravian Church in Alaska are Ferdinand Drebert, *Alaska Missionary* (Bethlehem, Pa.: Moravian Bookshop, 1949); James W. Henkelman and Kurt H. Vitt, *The History of the Alaska Moravian Church, 1885-1985: Harmonious to Dwell* (Bethel, Alaska: Moravian Seminary and Archives, 1985); Wendell H. Oswald, *Mission of Change in Alaska: Eskimos and Moravians on the Kuskokwim* (San Marino, Calif.: Huntington Library, 1963); Anna Buxbaum Schwalbe, *Dayspring on the Kuskokwim: The Story of the Moravian Mission in Alaska* (Bethlehem, Pa.: Moravian Press, 1951); and Kurt H. Vitt and James Henkelman, *The Alaska Moravian Church, an Annotated Bibliography: History of the Alaska Moravian Church; 1983 Research Project: Annotated Bibliography, Archival Inventory, and Material List* (Anchorage: Alaska Historical Commission, 1983).

12. For Presbyterianism in Alaska, see Florence Hayes, *Arctic Gateway* (N.Y.: Friendship Press, 1940); and *Alaska: Source of Service* (N.Y.: Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1946).

13. For the Roman Catholic experience, see Mary G. Balcom, *The Catholic Church in Alaska* (Chicago: Adams Press, 1970); and Louis L. Renner, *A Bibliography of the Catholic Church in Alaska* (Fairbanks: Privately printed, 1977), and *Supplement 1* (1978).

14. *Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus: Alaska Mission Collection* (Spokane: Gonzaga Univ., 1980).

15. Another Francis Barnum, S.J., Collection exists in the Archives of Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C.

16. For Russian Orthodox activity in Alaska, see Gregory Afonsky, *A History of the Orthodox Church in Alaska: 1794-1917* (Kodiak: St. Herman's Theological Seminary, 1977); Barbara S. Smith, *Orthodoxy and Native Americans: The Alaska Mission* (Syosset, N.Y.: Historical Society of the Orthodox Church in America, 1980); Barbara S. Smith, *Russian Orthodoxy in Alaska: A History, Inventory, and Analysis of Church Archives in Alaska with an Annotated Bibliography* (Anchorage: Alaska Historical Commission, 1980).

17. *Index to Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska,*

1816–1866, 3 vols. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1970); and *Indexes to Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, 1867–1889* (Washington: Library of Congress, n.d.); *Index to Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, 1890–1899* (Washington: Library of Congress, 1965); and *Index to Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, 1900–1936* (Washington: Library of Congress, 1964).

18. Barbara Sweetland Smith and Anne C. Sudkamp, *Alaska Names and Places in the Russian Orthodox American Messenger, 1896–1973: An Index and Annotated Bibliography* (Anchorage: Alaska Historical Commission, 1985).

19. For Quakers in Alaska, see Arthur O. Roberts, *Tomorrow is Growing Old: Stories of the Quakers in Alaska* (Newberg, Oreg.: Barclay Press, 1978).

20. Robert D. Arnold and Janet Archibald, *Alaska Native Land Claims* (Anchorage: Native Foundation, 1976), 145–47. For additional microfilmed materials on the Metlakatla Reservation, see *Records of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Concerning Metlakatla, 1887–1993*, microfilm publication M1333, 14 rolls, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

21. For a map depicting the location of Alaska Native corporations, see *The Alaska Almanac*, 128.

22. For a guide to the National Archives's principal manuscript holdings on Alaska Natives, see Edward D. Hill, *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs*, 2 vols. (Washington: National Archives and Records Service, 1965), 1: 229–36.

23. Edna Ahgeak MacLean, *Genealogical Records of Barrow Families* (Barrow: Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, 1971).

American Deaths in Panama, 1856

[George W. Fletcher, U.S. Consul, Aspinwall, Panama, 14 June 1856,
to Honorable William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.
Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Colon, 17 July 1852–19 December 1857
Roll 1, microfilm publication T-193, National Archives, Washington, D.C.]

"I have the honor to enclose herewith a draft of the Panama Rail Road Company [and sundry items] being the property of persons who were killed in the late accident on the Rail Road, the particulars of which were furnished you by Mr. Boyd, the Vice Consul, during my late absence, in his letter no. 13, under date of the 19th ultimo . . .

List of property belonging to Fayette Gilson whose mother's address is Maria Gilson, Fulton County, Illinois:

Cash – four hundred dollars	\$400. –
3 pieces California Gold weighing one ounce & 7/16, at \$16 per oz, as per appraisalment	23.00
A promissory note signed by J. Bidwell, payable to W. W. Wentworth & by him endorsed, to said Gilson, for \$175.	
One Pacific M. S. S. Co's ticket for passage	
One Pocket Book much damaged and of no value whatsoever, not sent	_____
	\$423.00
Less 1½ pr Ct. for Draft	_____
	6.34
	\$416.66

For which I herewith enclose a draft of the Panama R. R. Co.
payable to order of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy."

—Contributed by the editors