Some activities:

- **Photo pairs**: Look closely at the old photos and the new ones, and see what you can tell about Sitka from what is shown.
- Compare the two, see what is different and what is the same.
- What are questions you have about those photos. How do you think you might find out the answers?

You can use the photos in the narrative, too, for study. The pictures of Sitka from the Coast Pilot are incredibly detailed.

You could compare the 1867 map of Alaska with a contemporary map, and compare what towns are marked on each. Compare a new map, the 1867 map, and the Tlingit Country map.

**Kostrometinoff account**: use the photos and the Transfer Map of Sitka to figure out where the soldiers landed, and where young George might have been, watching the events.

**Discussion questions**: Why might stereotypes be harmful? What are some stereotypes we have now (dumb blonde, etc.?)

See if you can find elements of the stereotype of “Indians” in media of today (noble, close to nature, wise, unsophisticated)

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Materials:

**Illustrated Narrative, 1867-1877**, by Rebecca Poulson

**Photo Pairs** by Rebecca Poulson

**Traditional Tlingit Country map** by Tlingit Readers, Inc.

**1867 Transfer Map of Sitka** from Lady Franklin Visits Sitka

**Superimposed Transfer Map over a Google Earth photo of Sitka**

The following is on the Alaska Historical Society site: [http://alaskahistoriesociety.org/about-ahs/150treaty/150th-resource-library/](http://alaskahistoriesociety.org/about-ahs/150treaty/150th-resource-library/)

**Kostrometinoff account** - his handwritten letter describing his recollection of the transfer, and the transcription.

There are also other resources on the AHS site, like articles and the podcast.

**Kahtahah**, by Frances Lackey Paul (Alaska Northwest Books, 1976) which is out of print but not hard to get. It is by Frances Lackey Paul, but the book is the stories of Tillie Paul Tamaree (her mother in law). Tillie Paul was a remarkable woman with a remarkable life story, and it’s all here. Her adopted father was an important clan leader, and she grew up traditionally, but then lived with missionaries and became one herself. Her son was William Paul, a Tlingit lawyer who fought for land claims.